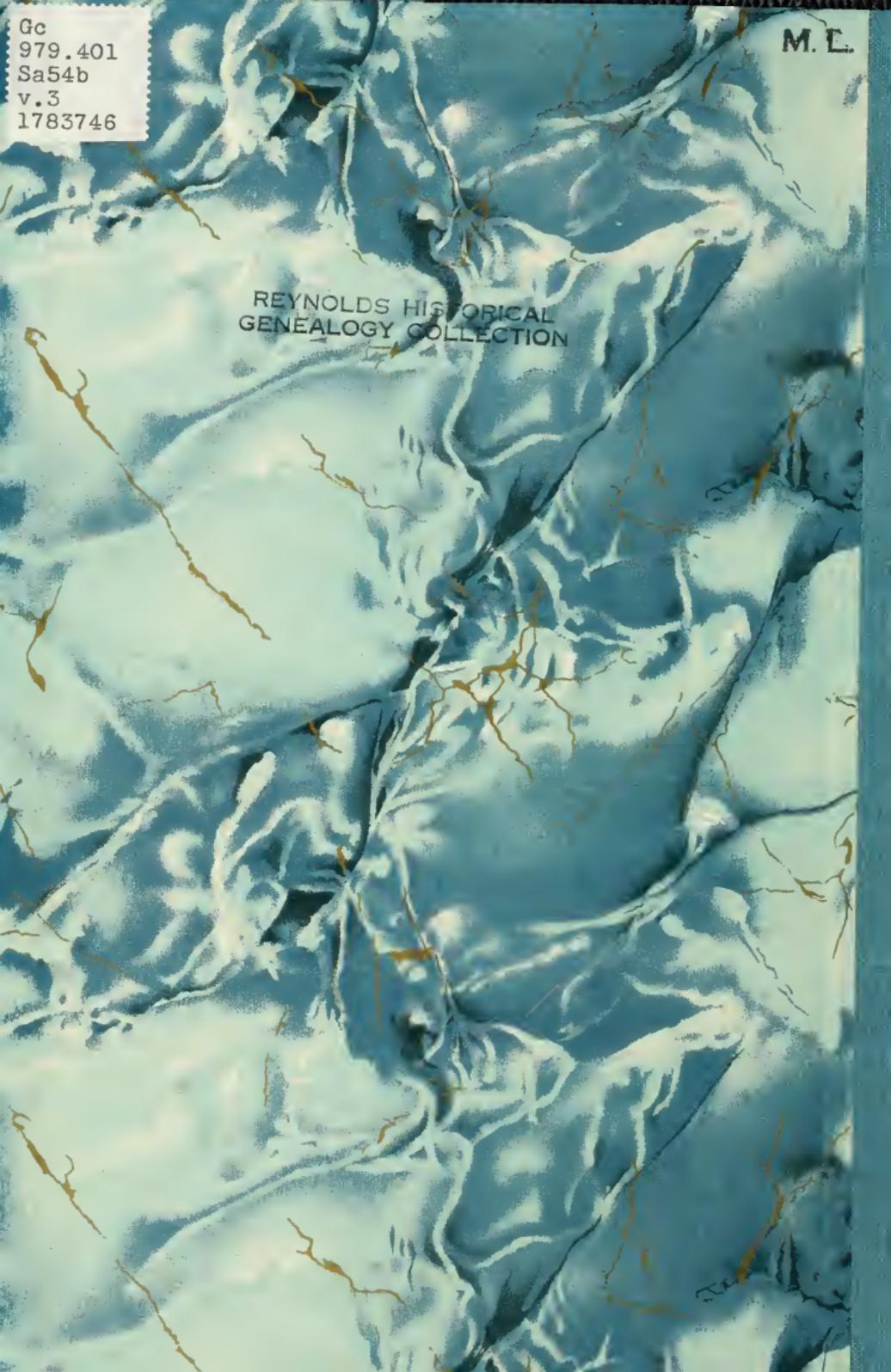


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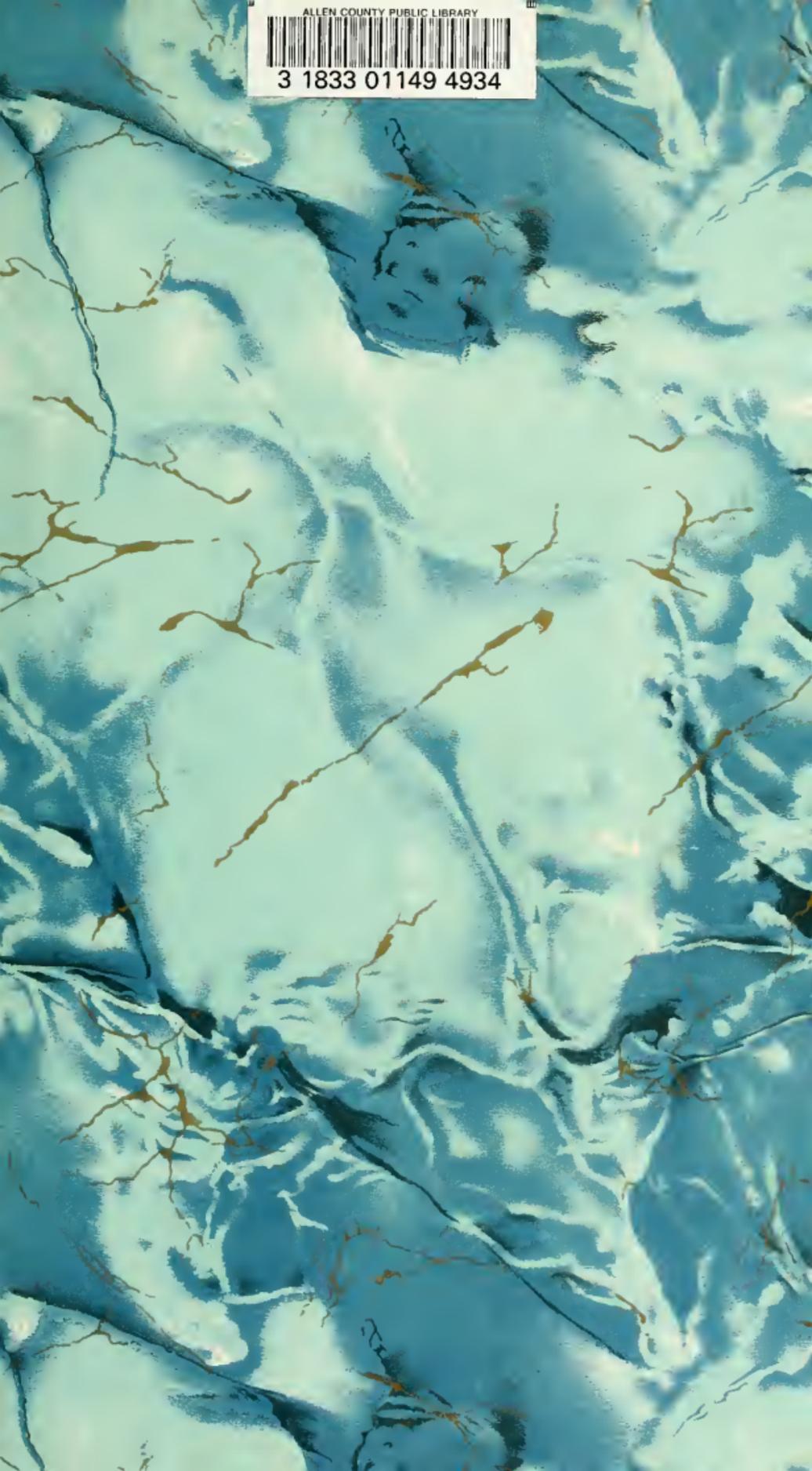
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HISTORY OF  
SAN BERNARDINO  
AND  
RIVERSIDE COUNTIES

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 III

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*S. H. Herrick*

STEPHEN HENDERSON HERRICK—It would be difficult to conceive of broader and greater benefits flowing from the influence and character of one individual and affecting in a constructive and progressive way the development and future of the Riverside community than those attributable to Stephen Henderson Herrick during his residence of nearly forty years in California. He was one of the men of vision as well as practical resourcefulness who comprised an important syndicate of Iowa capitalists attracted to the development of that section lying east and north of the original Riverside Colony. The primary problems involved in its development was a dependable irrigation system. That system was first inaugurated in the famous Gage Canal. Mr. Herrick as head and member of the Iowa syndicate furnished the support and co-operation to Matthew Gage which were indispensable for the construction of that irrigation project on a broad and stable basis. On part of the land benefited by this enterprise Mr. Herrick in 1887 set out the first plantings of orange trees, and of the extensive holdings he has had and helped develop he still retains a large part, indicating that his interest in the country is not that of a speculator but one who is willing to wait for the fruits of his constructive enterprise to ripen. While so much of his time has been given to the material development, his interest has been deep and abiding in the broader growth and progress of Riverside. He has been a factor in the organization of some of the leading banks of this locality, notably the Citizens National and the Security Savings of Riverside, and for a number of years was president of both institutions. He is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the latter bank.

Mr. Herrick represents one of the oldest lines of Colonial New England ancestry, although he traces his line back over 1,000 years to Eric, a Norse chieftain or king. One of his ancestors was a judge of court in Massachusetts, and was directly responsible for putting an end to the infamous practice of witchcraft. The English branch of Herricks came to America in 1660, settling at Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts.

S. H. Herrick was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, son of Stephen Leonard Herrick, a Congregational minister who for twenty-five years was in charge of the church at Crown Point. Later he removed to Fairhaven, Vermont, and from there to Grinnell, Iowa, where for many years, until his death in 1886, he was connected with Grinnell College as a teacher and trustee. The mother of S. H. Herrick was Delia Ives, a native of Vermont. Her parents were of Scotch ancestry and moved from Connecticut to Vermont in December, 1799, for a large part of the way, blazed trees marking the route for their slow going caravan of ox teams. While on this pilgrimage they received the news of the death of Washington.

Stephen Henderson Herrick was reared and educated in Iowa, attending public schools and after completing a full course in Liberal Arts at Grinnell College in 1865, he received the A. B. degree. After a further two years course in law and theology he received the degree of Master of Arts. His alma mater also elected him to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. Instead of entering upon a professional career he took up mercantile business at Grinnell, and continued that connection for twenty-three years. He was also deeply interested in his alma mater, and in 1883, after the buildings of Grinnell College had been destroyed by a cyclone, he came west to Oakland, California, and for several months was busy throughout the state in making collections, particularly for the college museum. He acquired a great abundance of material for this purpose besides interesting the various transportation

companies and also through the aid of the faculty of the University of California. Mr. Herrick then returned East, and in 1885 became associated with others in the organization of the East Riverside Land Company. His chief associates in this were ex-Governor Merrill of Iowa, Colonel S. F. Cooper, former U. S. consul at Glasgow, and Senator De Los Arnold of Iowa, and the late A. J. Twogood of Riverside. These men organized for the purpose of developing the mesa land east of Riverside and purchased several thousand acres in that vicinity from the Southern Pacific Railway Company. This was subdivided, the town of Highgrove being platted. In this development Mr. Herrick and his associates worked closely in co-operation with Matthew Gage so that the Gage Canal would directly benefit the East Riverside tract. Mr. Herrick remained president of the company for several years, and the company was dissolved in 1915, after all the land had been sold. Under the Gage Canal system Mr. Herrick planted the first orange trees, and he continued his planting over several large tracts, and still retains a large share of this property. Other tracts have been touched with his enterprise as a developer, all in the section east of Riverside, where he has owned or developed about four hundred acres.

Mr. Herrick is president and his son, S. L. Herrick, vice president and manager of the "Herrick Estates, Incorporated." The various properties and interests of the family are concentrated for more effective business management. Mr. Herrick is also president of the Lemona Heights Company, owning 180 acres of citrus fruits above the Gage Canal, upon which the company developed the water. At one time he owned considerable land in West Riverside, Corona and Rialto.

Mr. Herrick at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 had charge of the large exhibit of Griffin & Skelley, this being the firm that is now manufacturing the famous Del Monte brand of food products. Following his work at Chicago Mr. Herrick remained East four years, and during that time was one of the managing directors of the Grinnell Savings Bank, of which he had been president prior to coming to California.

In 1903 Mr. Herrick was one of the prominent organizers of the Citizens Bank of Riverside and was its first president. In 1904 this bank took over the Orange Growers Bank and soon after became a national bank, with enlarged capital. The Security Savings was organized in 1907, owned by the Citizens National. Of this bank Mr. Herrick was the first president. In 1916 the First National Bank of Riverside was taken over by the Citizens National and the Riverside Savings Bank was absorbed by the Security Savings Bank. At this time Mr. Herrick resigned the presidency of the National Bank to devote his entire time to the Savings institution, but in 1920 resigned to accept the position of chairman of its Board of Directors. He is also vice president of the Citizens National Bank and vice president of the Citizens Bank of Arlington. He was one of the organizers of the East Riverside Water Company, and has been president practically since its inception. He is president of the Riverside-Highland Water Company and president of the Monte Vista Citrus Association.

Mr. Herrick is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, having served in the Civil War in the 46th Regiment of Infantry of Iowa Volunteers. A man of deep religious convictions, he has all his life given much attention to church and educational causes. He is Deacon Emeritus and one of the advisory board of the Congregational Church, and has frequently officiated as a lay minister, even while president of the bank holding services in various places. In former years he found

time to share the duties of politics natural to a man of his high standing. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a delegate to the Iowa State Republican Convention. He also served as mayor of Grinnell and was at one time a member of the Republican County Central Committee and has represented his party in the California State Convention. He is deeply interested in his alma mater. The beautiful Herrick Chapel, which adorns the Grinnell College campus was made possible by his benefactions. It is a family memorial, as three generations were educated there—Mr. Herrick's father, himself and his son.

September 3, 1869, Mr. Herrick married Miss Harriet E. Fellows, a native of Princeton, Illinois, and daughter of Ephraim Fellows, who was born in New Hampshire and who became extensively identified with the pioneer development of Colorado. Mrs. Herrick is of English and Revolutionary ancestry and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have two children, the son, Stephen Leonard Herrick, being referred to above as active associate with his father. The daughter, Lida, is the wife of J. Lansing Lane, recently of Hollister, California, now of Santa Cruz County. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have two children, Derick and Elizabeth.

ISAAC ALLEN HOLEMAN has been a resident of Riverside twenty years, and while he has invested capital in this district he has taken little part in active business affairs. He is a loyal and enthusiastic Californian, and a man of the highest standing in Riverside, where his fellow citizens respect his judgment and integrity and know him as one of the most public spirited men in the community.

Mr. Holeman was born in Warren County, Illinois, May 11, 1858, son of Reuben and Suzanna (Crabb) Holeman. His parents moved to Illinois at an early date, and spent most of their lives on a farm in Warren County. Isaac Allen Holeman grew up in Central Illinois, graduated from the city schools of Monmouth, and after completing his education returned to the farm and gained his prosperity from the corn belt of Illinois. In 1900 he moved to Riverside and purchased an orange grove, but has practically retired from its active management, though he holds considerable stock in the Cressmer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Holeman is a democrat in politics, like his father before him. He has never been interested in public office as an honor, though he performed his duty for a number of years as road overseer in Warren County, Illinois. At Richmond, Indiana, in 1886, Mr. Holeman married Miss Melvina A. Stephenson, who was born in Indiana, representing an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Holeman have two sons: George S., born in 1887, graduated in medicine from Stanford University, subsequently took special work in surgery, and is now engaged in a successful practice at Portland, Oregon. November 16, 1920, he married Miss Estella Buckley, of San Francisco. The younger son, Roy Holeman, born in 1889, completed the scientific agricultural course at the State University and is now a practical agriculturist at Van Nuys, California. In 1916 he married Miss Nellie Ross, of Riverside.

J. D. LANGFORD.—The career of J. D. Langford of Redlands exemplifies the making of a successful business man through strenuous experience and a disposition never to stop or waiver on account of failure or obstacles.

He borrowed a hundred dollars to come to California, and had three dollars left when he arrived on March 26, 1888. The remainder of that

year he was employed on the Raymond place. The following sixteen years the scene of his work and experience was at Highland. Most of his employment was in the orange industry. Mr. Langford bought his first acreage, only two and a half acres, near Highland Station in 1890, planting it to oranges and nursery stock. It was unprofitable, since the nursery was late in planting, market was dull and prices low. Another factor in his ill success there was the burning of a barn, in which his horses were destroyed. He then showed the disposition of one who could face defeat without being discouraged. Going into the mountains, he took charge of the saw mill property of the Highlands Lumber Company at Fredalba Park for two years. Returning to East Highlands, he became foreman of the orange ranches of C. H. Sherrod and Frank Gore, and after the first year was appointed receiver, general superintendent and manager, a post of duty he held six years. He later superintended these properties for H. M. Olney and C. A. Sherrod, and on leaving them became superintendent in charge of the nursery and salesman for H. H. Linville. About that time he began speculating in the buying and shipping of oranges, and after a year turned his entire time and attention to the productive end of the orange industry, a line in which his talents and energies have been most successfully displayed since he came to California.

A number of years ago Mr. Langford became associated with A. H. Gregory on the Williams tract. The laying out, grading, planting, installation of the irrigation system on this tract were under his personal supervision. He planted 665 acres. During this time he and Mr. Gregory also bought the four hundred eighteen acres owned by the Riverside Highland Water Company just east and south of Colton. A beginning had been made of a peach plantation, and they continued the planting of this fruit over two hundred and twenty-five acres. Mr. Langford made a contract with the City of San Bernardino to take charge of the sewage water for twenty-five years, and laid a line from the city to this ranch. This business was incorporated under the name the Delta Water Company, and Mr. Langford was interested in the ownership of the property for five years, being president of the Delta Water Company. The operations on the William tract were conducted as the Redlands Security Company, a close corporation, with Mr. Gregory and Mr. Langford as half owners, Mr. Gregory being the president and Mr. Langford, secretary and manager. During this time Mr. Langford was also engaged in the fertilizing business. In 1909 he organized the Carlsbad Guano Fertilizer Company, purchasing guano caves in Carlsbad, Mexico, and operating a mixing plant at Redlands. He was president and general manager of the company.

After selling his fertilizer business and his interest in the Delta Water Company Mr. Langford removed to San Francisco, and in 1911 engaged in the wholesale brokerage business, handling heavy machinery supplies, including locomotives, steam cranes and shovels and a general line of heavy machinery, trucks, etc. The five years he spent in San Francisco was a strenuous time, and altogether he lost about ten thousand dollars of his individual capital. His associates were young men who lost their heads, and practically the entire responsibility of the management devolved upon Mr. Langford. When the young men sold to others the new partners added additional gravity to the already tangled conditions, and it was only by a supreme effort that Mr. Langford guided the enterprise away from disaster.

He had in the meantime retained his orange interests in San Bernardino County, and his first task on returning to Redlands was to put his groves in first class condition. He was then selected as general manager by the Crown Jewel Association, and took charge of this business October 23, 1916, and his business headquarters are today at the plant of the Crown Jewel Packing House at Alabama and San Pedro streets in Redlands. In 1912 he and Mr. Gregory divided their holdings, Mr. Gregory taking over the books and corporate name of the Redlands Security Company, while Mr. Langford received a hundred acres as his share of the two hundred and five acres then owned by the company. Mr. Langford incorporated as the J. D. Langford & Company and under this title has continued his business as an orange grower. He has since purchased twenty acres of improved oranges in the same section, and having cleared up his other interests is now giving his entire time to the orange production and marketing.

This brief outline is intended to convey some of the facts and circumstances under which Mr. Langford has toiled toward a success and prosperity that he splendidly merits. His early life was one of comparative poverty. When he was only twelve years of age he had to perform a man's part on the home farm. He worked horses when he was so small that he had to turn the collars in order to reach the buckles. It was Mr. Langford who planted the first orange grove in the West Riverside District, twenty acres for Dodd & Dwyer.

In 1886, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Langford married in Missouri Miss Ida L. A. Hingle. Their only child died in infancy and his wife a year and a half later. Soon afterward Mr. Langford came to California. A year later he went back to Kansas and married Miss Ida McReynolds. The children of this union are two sons and one daughter. The oldest, J. Roy Langford, born November 24, 1890, was educated at Redlands and married Miss Cora Dudley. The second son, Cleveland Paul Langford, born January 14, 1896, was educated in Redlands, married Edna Hass and has a daughter, Lucille Pauline. Cleveland P. Langford joined the National Army for service in the World war April 11, 1918, being with the 363rd Regiment of Infantry in the 91st Division. After training at Camp Lewis, Washington, he left for New York June 26th, embarked for England July 6th, from England went direct to France, and after two weeks of rest and training went almost directly to the Argonne front. He was with an automatic rifle squad, served in the trenches about two weeks, went over the top on the 26th of September, and was a participant in the strenuous program of the Argonne fighting until gassed on the first of October. The following months he spent at a base hospital, then rejoined his company, and soon after the signing of the armistice was stricken with the influenza, that period of illness being passed in an English hospital on the border between Belgium and France. He had barely been discharged when he had the mumps and another hospital experience, and after recovering was put with the 36th Division and returned home with that command, reaching New York June 6, 1919.

The third child of Mr. Langford is Gladys Langford, born December 15, 1898. She was educated at Redlands, and is the wife of H. L. Covington, an orange grower there. Mr. Langford has given his two sons a chance to start in life, providing each with a good ten acre grove, with opportunity for employment on his other holdings, and thus they had every incentive to work out their own salvation.

**HUGO SONTAG.**—The story of development of land and homes in San Bernardino County introduces Hugo Sontag, one of the old timers of this region, who has lived here nearly half a century. His post office address is Alta Loma, but his home is a ranch three miles northeast, at the mouth of Cucamonga Canyon.

Mr. Sontag was born in East Prussia July 24, 1840, son of Gustav Sontag, who had fought in the German armies against Emperor Napoleon. Hugo was the youngest of six children. He acquired a good education in the schools of Prussia and Silesia, and received a thorough technical training in the University of Halle, from which he graduated in 1862. In University he specialized in mineralogy, geology and surveying. He was examined as preliminary to his work as a mining engineer in the presence of the Burghauptman, and on passing was qualified for government work. He then entered the service of the Imperial Government and was employed in sinking test wells to discover coal veins, but these wells showed deep salt deposits instead at the depth of 950 feet.

Mr. Sontag in 1871 came to America. For a time he was in Pennsylvania, and as an expert geologist did some prospecting for oil, and located what later became a well developed oil field. From there he went on to St. Louis and entered the service of the old Pacific Railroad Company as a surveyor, and did some of the preliminary work running lines for proposed railways to Old Indian Territory. He surveyed the line from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Okmulgee.

In the fall of 1875 Mr. Sontag arrived at Los Angeles, and three months later he went to Cucamonga, where in 1876 he bought six or eight acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and thirty acres from private parties. This land he cleared, set to vineyard and deciduous fruits, and kept the property until it was well developed, when he sold.

In the meantime, in 1877, Mr. Sontag took up a homestead of a hundred thirty-six acres at the mouth of Cucamonga Canyon. Subsequent purchases have enlarged this to two hundred and forty-one acres. On it he has built his home, and has a considerable area developed as orange, lemon and deciduous fruit groves and has also developed a water supply. Later he bought forty acres of wild land from Charles Frankish, on which he developed a considerable flow of water, building a reservoir and piping the water to users below. A storm destroyed the pipe line and practically all improvements except the reservoir. Mr. Sontag in this and other ways has been a real pioneer in the development of this section. He was one of the first to go into the bee industry on a commercial scale, and formerly he sold honey by the carload lots. He still has an apiary of 194 stands.

Mr. Sontag, who is a genial bachelor, has been in the Cucamonga District from a time when he practically had no white neighbors, the country being occupied chiefly by Indians and a few Mexicans. His nearest railway station was Cucamonga, but now Guasti, and the only resident at the station was the railway agent, who lived in a box car. Mr. Sontag is a republican in politics.

**HERMAN HARRIS**, one of San Bernardino's most prosperous merchants and substantial business men, is an example of the right type of citizen who adopts America as his home country, assimilates its ideals, achieves success through rigid industry and integrity, and earns the respect and generous esteem of his fellow men.

Herman Harris was born in Germany, May 2, 1871, son of Morris and Johanna Harris. His father was a lover of freedom, and during the Revolutionary troubles of 1848 suffered temporary exile. The Harris ancestors originally came from Spain, and Herman Harris' maternal grandfather was a cloth merchant in London.

Herman Harris graduated from a German gymnasium in April, 1887, at the age of sixteen, and soon afterward left for America, reaching New York in October of that year, with only two dollars and forty cents in cash. A week later he started for San Francisco, and had twenty cents on arriving at the Golden Gate City. The first meal he ate was paid for by a man he met on the ferry, who also paid the fifty cents required for his night's lodging in the old Brooklyn Hotel on Bush Street. His first work was cleaning up the back yard of a store, for which he received a dollar, and his total earnings the first month amounted to twenty dollars. After getting acquainted and finding employment where his efficiency would count, he increased his salary to a hundred and fifty dollars a month.

After coming to San Bernardino Mr. Harris was employed two years by Rudolph Auker, remained two years at Tehachapi, and made his first business that of general merchandising. He was at Santa Ana in the drygoods business beginning in 1893, and had a difficult struggle during the panic which began in that year. He remained in Santa Ana for nine years, and in April, 1905, returned to San Bernardino, where two years later he took in his brothers, Philip and Arthur, as partners in the Harris Company. This business has grown and prospered, the quarters being enlarged several times, and it is today one of the largest mercantile firms in the county. The Harris Company has purchased several pieces of property, the most important being at the corner of East and Third, known as the Ward Block, which the company plans to improve with a modern structure.

During his residence at Santa Ana, Mr. Harris served three years as a member of the National Guard. He was president of the Merchants Protective Association, was for several years a director of the National Orange Show, and for a similar time a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a republican in politics, a former president of the B'Nai B'rith, and is affiliated with the Masons and Elks.

ERNEST SMITH MOULTON—The late Ernest Smith Moulton was for years one of the leading bankers of Riverside, and took a prominent part in civic affairs, identifying himself with practically every enterprise which promised to prove beneficial to the city in a practical way. He had been connected with railroading with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad for many years in Illinois, and when he came to Riverside brought with him a ripened experience, vigorous energy and many ideas which were of practical value in the progressive development of this district.

Mr. Moulton was born at Galesburg, Illinois, January 5, 1859, a son of Billings and Harriet (Smith) Moulton, natives of Massachusetts. The Moultons are of French descent, but the family was founded in this country long prior to the American Revolution, in which war representatives of it served with distinction.

Growing up in his native city, Ernest Smith Moulton attended its excellent public schools and Knox College, also of Galesburg. His work of a practical character began with this connection, already referred to, with the railroads of Illinois, and he remained with them until 1881, when he came to California. Immediately upon his arrival here he

identified himself with the packing industry, first experimenting with raisins and later with oranges, and for seventeen years was very active in this line of business. At the time he withdrew from it he was the oldest orange packer in California. Mr. Moulton held many positions of trust in the orange associations, and was a member of the Citrus Protective League of Southern California.

Elected president of the First National Bank of Riverside, he held that position for five or six years, and during that time secured the erection of the present elegant bank building. Mr. Moulton had other interests, and was one of the directors of the Highland Water Company. At one time he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and was connected with the Business Men's Association. Instrumental in forming the Bankers' Association of Riverside, he became prominent in the state and national associations, and served for a time as president of the State Board of Bankers, and that body made him one of the vice presidents of the National Association.

Mr. Moulton was one of the most progressive of men, his broad vision and outlook on life enabling him to see his duty and how to carry it out, especially with reference to civic matters. For many years he served as a school director, and was president of the board for a number of years, and during his occupancy of that office the Polytechnic High School was erected. At the time of his death he was a member of the Riverside Library Board. The Government experimental station at Riverside stands as a monument to his good sense and excellent judgment, and in this connection and others, he was closely allied with Frank Miller and others in advancing the interests of the city. It would be difficult to name any improvement of his day which did not receive his full support. Others which have followed later were conceived by him, and have been brought about because of the preliminary work he did in their behalf. He was a man whose hand and heart were open to the appeal of the unfortunate, but he also believed in the policy of providing work for those in need, rather than to make them paupers through indiscriminate alms-giving. With his wife to look into the merits of a case, he distributed his benevolences wisely and admirably, and was never happier than when he had assisted anyone to become self-supporting and self-respecting. A man of great popularity, he was active in the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and had attained to the Commandery and Shrine in the former order.

On November 14, 1883, Mr. Moulton was united in marriage at Riverside with Julia C. Ferris, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Sylvanus H. and Sabra B. (Cline) Ferris. Mrs. Moulton came to Riverside with her parents in 1881, and since her marriage has been very active in church and Y. W. C. A. work. She was one of the directors on the board of the old Riverside Hospital, and is a director of the new Community Hospital. For the past six or eight years she has been president of the Charity Tree, an organization of ladies banded together for the purpose of looking after local charities and filling the breach between public and private donations. She has devoted much time and effort to this work, which exemplifies the modern spirit of giving, and is one of the most constructive factors in the community work of today. A Presbyterian, she is very active in the work of the Magnolia Avenue Church of that denomination, with which Mr. Moulton was also connected, and which he served for a long time as a member of the board on Easter services.

Mr. and Mrs. Moulton had four sons and one daughter, and all of them with the exception of the second son have the proud distinction





*S. H. Ferris*

of being natives of the Golden State, and all of the boys are graduates of the California State University, while Doris is a graduate of Vassar. They are as follows: Arthur Ferris, Robert Harrison, Ernest Francis, Sylvanus Ferris, and Doris Sabra. Arthur F. Moulton is now engaged in the lumber business at Ukiah, Mendocino County, California. He married Chryssa Fraser, a niece of W. Grant Fraser of Riverside, and they have four daughters, namely: Frances, Joan Virginia, Doris Ann and Barbara Mills. Robert H. Moulton, of the R. H. Moulton Bond Company of Los Angeles, considered one of the finest bond houses in California, was at the time of the campaigns for the sale of Liberty Bonds, made Government manager for the district of Southern California, the youngest man to be so honored with such a heavy responsibility. He married Florence Wachter, of Los Angeles, and they have two sons, Donald Wachter and Robert H., Junior. Ernest Francis Moulton is also a partner with the bond house operated under the name of the R. H. Moulton Bond Company. He married Gladys Robb, of Riverside. Sylvanus Ferris Moulton went into the air service at the time of the World war, and was trained at San Antonio, Texas, and Columbus, Ohio, following which he was stationed at Lake Charles, Louisiana. He is with his brother Arthur in the lumber business. His wife was Miss Olive Taylor, of Riverside, prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of a prominent Baptist clergyman who founded the Present Day Club of Riverside, and did much toward securing the betterment of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have one daughter, Carolyn. Miss Doris Sabra Moulton is a graduate of Vassar College, as well as of the State University. On April 9, 1921, she was married to William H. Bonnette, in business in Riverside.

Sylvanus H. Ferris was one of the pioneers of Riverside, and was a man of great prominence. He established his residence on Magnolia Avenue, and every bit of wood that went into the construction of the house was hauled from San Bernardino. His home was the center of much hospitality, which he offered to his Eastern friends, and he was instrumental in bringing more than one hundred people from Galesburg, Illinois, to Riverside. He came to this city in 1879, and later brought in trees from Illinois and New York, and scientifically studied and experimented with reference to the citrus fruit industry.

By birth Mr. Ferris was a New Yorker, as he was born in Herkimer County, that state, January 14, 1828, and was given a public school and academic education. His parents went to Illinois at a very early day, and he grew up in that state. Before deciding definitely upon his occupation Mr. Ferris paid a visit to his uncle, Harvey H. Ferris, of Herkimer County, New York, who told him that Eastern lands would depreciate and Western lands would advance in price, and advised him to return to Illinois. Following this advice he lived in Galesburg from 1862 to 1881, this town having been the family home from the time it was founded by his grandfather.

In 1879 Mr. Ferris came on a visit to California, accompanying O. T. Johnson of Galesburg, and then went on to Carson City, Nevada, where his uncle, G. W. G. Ferris, was then residing. This gentleman was the father of the man who later invented the Ferris Wheel, one of the attractions of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Later the party came to Riverside and Sylvanus H. Ferris purchased a ranch on Magnolia Avenue, arranged for the purchase of an adjoining ranch for Mr. Johnson, and still another at the head of the avenue for his uncle, G. W. G. Ferris. He permanently settled at Riverside in 1881, and built his residence in 1882, which has since been one of the sub-

stantial homes and still is on that avenue. His home ranch comprised forty-three acres, and on it he raised high-grade oranges. In addition Mr. Ferris owned orange properties at Tustin, Orange County, and at Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California, a cottage at Lagona Beach, California, and a ranch in San Antonio Canyon, from which Ontario, by purchase, afterward acquired its water.

A very public-spirited man, Mr. Ferris worked hard to secure the Santa Fe Railroad from Orange to Riverside, and was a director and manager of the Newton Railroad from Riverside to San Bernardino, which is now owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. While he was active as a republican, he never sought political recognition. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was instrumental in founding it on Magnolia Avenue.

In 1858 Mr. Ferris married Sabra Booth Cline, who became especially prominent in church and W. C. T. U. work, and helped to build up a better sentiment in this locality. She was a philanthropist and one to whom charitable impulses were a second nature. Her death occurred in 1919, when she was over ninety years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris had four children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of W. S. Ray; Robert O., who lives on the old homestead at Woodhull, Illinois; Mrs. Julia Moulton, who is mentioned at length, and Mrs. Stella Bellows, who lives at Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to their own children Mr. and Mrs. Ferris reared two others, whom they took from the Home for the Friendless of New York City. One is Mrs. Della Shieff and the other is George F. Lozier, of Denver, Colorado, both of whom grew up a credit to their adopted parents and worthy of the love and care given them.

BENJAMIN H. FERRIS has been a resident of Riverside twenty-seven years, is still actively engaged in the real estate business, and he represents a pioneer family and some of the pioneer enterprise of the great West.

Mr. Ferris was born at Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, January 23, 1845. His father, George Washington Gale Ferris, was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1818. He was a farmer in the East. In 1850 he made his first trip to California, coming across the plains. In 1864 he again started from the East, accompanied by his family, and with mule teams drove across country until he reached the Carson Valley of Nevada, where he settled and became an extensive rancher. He engaged in ranching there until 1880, when he removed to Riverside and lived with his nephew, S. H. Ferris. Here he employed his capital and the remaining years of his active life in orange culture. He owned twenty acres at the head of Magnolia Avenue and also five acres in Arlington. George W. G. Ferris was a fine type of pioneer character, strong, able in business, faithful in his engagements and of incorruptible integrity. For a number of years in Nevada he did the work of landscape gardening on the State Capitol grounds. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in April, 1896. His wife, Martha (Hyde) Ferris, came from Plattsburg, New York, where they were married. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters. The youngest son was G. W. G. Ferris, Jr., an engineer who designed and built the famous Ferris Wheel at the Chicago World's Fair.

Benjamin H. Ferris was reared at Galesburg, Illinois, and attended the public schools and Knox College in that city. While still a school boy he drilled with a company in 1863 preparatory to service in the

Civil war, but was never called to active duty. In 1864 he accompanied his parents across the plains, lived on the home ranch, and since December 20, 1894, has been a resident of Riverside. He is thoroughly versed in the practical science of orange culture, and for thirteen years he had charge of the home grove. Since then he has given his principal time to the real estate business in Riverside. Mr. Ferris is a republican but has never sought any public office. He has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1871.

In Illinois in 1871 he married his first wife, and to that union were born six children. Those surviving are Charles L., a salesman for the Lewis Lye Company of Indianapolis, and Clementia, widow of John Shawler, of Youngstown, Illinois. In May, 1901, at Los Angeles, Mr. Ferris married Maria Margaret Blaney, a native of England. They are active members of the Magnolia Avenue Presbyterian Church.

**HORACE E. HARRIS.** While, during a residence of nearly thirty years, Horace E. Harris has been known in San Bernardino as a banker and capitalist, the high tide of his activities was reached before he sought Southern California as his home, and he has been satisfied to conserve his fortune and exercise his duties and privileges as a public spirited citizen, one keenly interested in every phase of the remarkable progress and development of this section.

Few surviving veterans of the great Civil war can present a record of such arduous service as does Mr. Harris. He was born in Essex County, Vermont, August 6, 1842, but during his childhood the family moved to a farm near Colebrook, New Hampshire, where his parents spent the rest of their days and were a fine type of the rugged New England farmers. There Horace E. Harris grew up, attended district school, and was eighteen years of age when he left the farm and went to Augusta, Maine, to enlist as a soldier. He joined the Fifth Maine Battery of Mounted Artillery, and soon afterward received his baptism of fire and was in the service until wounded and incapacitated in the fall of 1864, though he was not formally released from the army until after the close of the war. His first battle was under General Pope at Cedar Mountain, that being followed by minor engagements at Rappahannock Station and at Thomson's Gap. In the second battle of Bull Run he was shot in the neck and sent to the hospital, and this bullet has never been removed. After leaving the hospital he was in the sanguinary struggle at Chancellorsville, following which came the three days battle of Gettysburg. From May until July he was under General Grant in the Wilderness campaign. Following that the corps of which he was a member was detached and sent to Washington, and arrived just in time to head off the threatened raid of General Early, whose advance guard had reached Fourteenth Street in the capital. Then followed the pursuit of Early's forces through Maryland, across Harper's Ferry into Virginia, engaging him at Opequan Creek, and thence up the Shenandoah Valley for eighty miles to Cedar Creek. There on the early morning of October 19, 1864, while the Union forces were in bed, a Confederate leader made a sudden attack. Mr. Harris heard a comrade call to him, "I've got it bad" and the next minute Mr. Harris answered him with "So have I." He had been badly wounded in the lower part of his left leg, and at the time this was written his leg was being kept bandaged. Thus he was not a participant beyond the first few minutes in the famous battle of Cedar Creek. General Sheridan was then in Winchester and, as every American schoolboy knows, the Union forces were steadily

driven back for six or seven miles while he was making his wild ride up the valley, reaching the disorganized forces about noon and by the power of his personality turning a retreat into an advance. As one of the wounded Mr. Harris was taken in an ambulance seven miles to the rear and laid alongside the road, from which point of vantage he saw General Sheridan galloping to the front. In the ambulance, recalls Mr. Harris, was a German who had been painfully wounded, and who divided the time about equally between groaning, cursing and drinking from a quart flask of whiskey. Mr. Harris confesses that he helped his comrade subdue the bottle. It was two days before his leg received proper attention. For a day and a half he was on a wagon making slow and painful progress to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. By train he was taken to the Baltimore Hospital, where he remained three months, and then sent to the Philadelphia Hospital. Here the surgeons decided his leg should be amputated, but he insisted it should not. He won this contention, and while the leg is not the best support in the world, Mr. Harris has a great deal of regard for that member since it has served him in a measure for some fifty-five years. While he was wounded in October, 1864, it was not until June, 1865, that he was sent home to Augusta, Maine.

After recovering somewhat from the wounds and hardships of war, Mr. Harris had some varied experiences in New England and in Canada. In 1871 he married Priscilla Parker at Coaticook, Quebec Province, where she was born. Mrs. Harris is the daughter of Alfred C. Parker of that place. They soon removed to Newell, Iowa, where they lived for thirteen years, and where he was first engaged in the banking business, purchasing the bank when he was twenty-eight years of age. Mrs. Harris' brother, S. A. Parker, was a partner.

On leaving Iowa, Mr. Harris came into the mining regions of the southwest. He located at Prescott, Arizona, and was associated with Governor F. A. Tritle in a gold mining venture until he went broke. Nothing daunted, he joined A. G. Hubbard and George W. Bowers in the development of the Harquahala gold mine. It was something of a close corporation, there being three shares, one issued to each partner, and Mr. Hubbard was president and Mr. Harris secretary. They erected a twenty-stamp mill, and after a run of twenty-six months declared a cash dividend of more than five hundred thousand dollars. The property was then sold to an English syndicate for a million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two years later Mr. Hubbard bought back the mines for six thousand dollars, and after holding them for a time sold the property for forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Harris, having been fortunate in his Arizona mining ventures, left that territory and came direct to San Bernardino in 1893. A man of capital, he found opportunities for its investment and soon became associated with the San Bernardino National Bank and is still financially interested in that institution, though really retired from all active business.

Mr. Harris has been a life-long republican, and his father possessed the same fundamental principles of politics. Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had a daughter, Pearl, who died at the age of thirty years. She was the wife of Ralph E. Swing, of San Bernardino. Her only child, Everett, now sixteen years of age, is a pupil in Stanford University. Judge Edwin Parker, deceased, was a brother of Mrs. Harris.

EDWIN J. GILBERT.—Coming to California over thirty years ago, Edwin J. Gilbert played no small part in the public and financial life of San Bernardino County, and to no man is the city and county more indebted for skillful and perfect handling of her public affairs. From his childhood he displayed an exceptional aptitude for finance, and he had a varied experience along various lines dealing with finances and figures, giving him an exceptional knowledge of values and finance. He passed away December 7, 1921.

He made a close study of his life work and his conservatism, with a mind like wax to receive impressions and like steel to retain them, his watchword was integrity and his work was not to be measured by figures. He was closely identified with the official life of the county, especially in finance and in assessments. He had progressive ideas and kept abreast of all the modern methods of handling and dealing with financial question and all lines of his offices, and he was gifted with practical foresight and an intuitive sense of values, combined with rare judgment. So it is no wonder that his fellow men, following his career, early learned that he was one man who would work for the good and advancement of the commonwealth and demanded at the polls his election to various important offices. This appreciation of Mr. Gilbert was not confined to one circle of citizens, but it was a popular demand from all classes that he be placed in the offices. There were no loose ends about his offices, for he not only knew how to do things himself but also how to get work done.

Mr. Gilbert found recreation in the hard work pertaining to the assessorship and the intricacies of land and other values, and one thing his constituents know, his assessments were always strictly just to everyone, rich and poor alike.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Rockford, Illinois, June 18, 1848, the son of Milo and Margaret (Palmer) Gilbert, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of Cleveland, Ohio. Milo Gilbert moved to Illinois from Vermont about 1846, and located on a farm near Rockford. He did not confine his attention to farming, but did railroad contracting and was also a manufacturer and a merchant, and he achieved success in all lines. He was a representative and prominent man of that county. He came out to California in 1886 and located at Colton, where he lived, actively engaged in business and enjoying the Southland, until his death in Colton in 1906. His wife died in 1908.

Mr. Gilbert was educated in the east, leaving Rockford with his father at the age of six years and locating in Charles City, Iowa. Here he attended school, and was graduated from the high school. He attended the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage for two years. He then started to work, his first step on the road to success being employment by the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad, on the office force. Here he remained eight years, acquiring a thorough education in that line of work, and some knowledge of his work must have become known to outsiders, for he was then elected county treasurer of Floyd County, Iowa. This position he held for two terms and then decided to farm awhile. He farmed in Floyd County for four years and then went to Colton, California, where his father had been located over two years. His first work in his new home was as a deputy for the county tax collector, and he followed this for eight years. Then he went into the assessor's office as chief deputy, and filled that position ably for two years.

At this time he decided to go in business for himself, and accordingly opened offices in San Bernardino in 1909, making a specialty of public accounting, with that city as his headquarters. He was then, until 1913, the state inheritance tax appraiser, and from 1913 to 1914, a portion of each year, was president of the Board of Water Commissioners. By this time he had established such a high standing that he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors as county assessor, taking office the first Monday in January, 1915. He was, in fact, demanded by the people for the office, and he held that office until 1919 on that appointment, but in 1919 was elected for the four year term, and this position he held up to the time of his death, to the mutual benefit and satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Gilbert was identified with financial circles of the city by a directorship in the American National Bank of San Bernardino.

He married on May 4, 1870, Estelle Merrill, of Harmony, Maine, who died in May, 1914. They were the parents of three children: Lulu G., wife of Charles Miles, of Los Angeles, who has two children, Margery, wife of Dudley Strickland, of San Francisco, and who has three children; and Miss Florence, who was at home with her father. Mr. Gilbert was a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America from 1886. In politics he was always independent.

GEORGE A. FRENCH came to Riverside on a three months' vacation from his New York practice, but liked the Gem City so well that before his vacation expired he purchased a half section of land and remained here. For several years he lived out in the open, ranching, and is still interested in ranching and citrus fruit growing, though for nearly a quarter of a century the law and politics have absorbed almost entirely his energies. He is one of the influential republican leaders in Riverside County, has represented the party in caucus and primary and in state and county conventions under the old election laws, and is still a member of the County Central Committee.

While his early life was spent in New York City, Judge French represents a distinctive part of old New England, Vermont. The Frenches are of Welsh descent. During the Revolutionary period the family furnished supplies to the Continental Army in Vermont. His grandfather was a successful lawyer of that state, and for a number of years held the office of district attorney of Chittenden County.

Judge French is a son of Charles O. French, who was born at Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont, February 24, 1839, and as a young man became a resident of Burlington, where he graduated from the University of Vermont. During the Civil war he served in the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers with the Army of the Potomac, and at the close of the struggle was commissioned captain. After the war he became proprietor of a book and stationery store at Burlington, but, seeking a larger field of activities, sold out in 1876 and removed to New York City, where he entered a general publishing business, an enterprise that proved highly successful and grew to one of extensive dimensions, largely under his direction and as a result of his management. He was in this business until 1910, when he sold his interests and came to Riverside to live with his son. While in New York he was president of the Dolores Valley Mining Company from 1882 to 1887.

George A. French, a son of Charles O. and Mary H. French, was born at Burlington, Chittenden County, Vermont, July 5, 1868. Up to





A. G. HUBBARD

the age of eight years he attended public school in that city, afterward in New York, and in 1880 entered St. Paul's preparatory school at Concord, New Hampshire, graduating six years later. In 1889 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, his alma mater three years later conferring upon him the degree Master of Arts. He began the preparatory course of lectures in the fall of 1890 in the law department of Columbia University at New York, but the next year entered the New York Law School, graduating LL.B. in 1892.

Judge French was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York State, and although a young man his abilities quickly attracted a large and important clientele in New York City. After a year of very hard work he took a vacation, traveling in Europe from October, 1893, to June, 1894. He then visited Riverside, and its attractions proved a dominating influence sufficient to wean him altogether from the East. He bought a two hundred and forty acre ranch, and for three years lived outdoors, busied with its work and superintendence. He then moved into Riverside and resumed the practice of law, to which he has given his time ever since. He still owns a hundred sixty acres of farming land near Winchester and also a five acre orange grove in Riverside.

In 1907 he was appointed judge of the Police Court by Mayor S. C. Evans, and by reappointment from succeeding mayors held that position until 1915. Since 1918 he has been assistant city attorney. During the World war he gave to the cause and needs of the Government call upon his time and finances, and was also a member of the Second Company of the California Home Guards. Socially and fraternally he is a member of numerous organizations, including the New England College Club, College Men's Association of Southern California, National Geographic Society, Psi Upsilon fraternity, Royal Arcanum and Independent Order of Foresters.

At Riverside, July 25, 1899, Judge French married Miss Alice Lindenberger, of Winchester. Her father, Hon. F. T. Lindenberger, represented this district in the State Legislature in 1897. The four children of Judge and Mrs. French are: Dorothy E., a student in the Riverside Junior College; Mary H., Charles Oliver and David G., pupils in the Riverside schools.

A. G. HUBBARD came into the great West and Southwest shortly after the close of the Civil war. He had the training of a mining engineer, and the mining industry absorbed his enthusiasm, his strength and his abilities in California and in other sections of the Southwest until he had accumulated a substantial fortune. In the meantime he had visited what is now the Redlands districts, had made some investments, and for many years has been one of the foremost capitalists in directing and lending his resources to enterprises and individuals who have redeemed a desert country into one of the most profitable and beautiful sections of Southern California.

Mr. Hubbard was born in Wisconsin in 1847. As a youth he studied and acquired a knowledge of chemistry, metallurgy and mine engineering. It was in 1865 that he started across the plains on horseback, riding all the way from the Missouri River to the City of Mexico. Thence returning to Texas, he came on West to the Pacific Coast in the fall of 1867. In 1886 Mr. Hubbard took charge of a copper mine for an English syndicate, and thereafter for several years was a mine superintendent, had charge of reduction works, and did much expert service in reporting on prospects through Arizona, California, Mexico and New

Mexico. From the active practice of his profession he accumulated enough capital to engage in mining for himself, and he opened and developed and managed a number of mines in various states, giving practically his entire time to the business until 1893.

While on a vacation in 1878 Mr. Hubbard visited Redlands and the Santa Ana River Valley. With the eye of a practical engineer he contemplated the construction of a flume to carry lumber from the San Bernardino Mountains into the valley. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that the Bear Valley Water Company had already appropriated the waters. While this frustrated his plans, Mr. Hubbard was so impressed with the valley that he invested a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on his own account, and even then prophesied that an enormous wealth would some day be returned to the orange industry in this vicinity. Mr. Hubbard improved a large part of his holdings. But the lure of the mining game was still strong upon him, and leaving his investments at Redlands he returned to his occupation, having purchased and in association with his old mining partner, George W. Bowers, undertook the development of the famous Harqua Hala Bonanza property in Arizona. They opened this at an expense of about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and in a short time had taken out ores to the value of a million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. With this success to his credit Mr. Hubbard sold his share of the property, and determined to retire altogether from mining. After two years of extensive travel throughout North America, Mexico and the Gulf countries, he returned to Redlands and at once proceeded to carry out some plans for improvement that he had cherished.

Almost his first act was to demolish the old Terrace Villa, one of the pioneer hotel properties of Redlands and where he had been a guest when it was in the course of construction. This was one of his first purchases in Redlands, and on the site he constructed the beautiful residence where he still resides and for which he retains the old name of the Villa Terrace. Subsequent years he has employed with wise public spirit and public generosity his resources as a capitalist, investing in property and also funding other men in their improvements and undertakings. To A. G. Hubbard Redlands owes in no small degree its wonderful prosperity.

He married in 1887, in Redlands, Lura Spoor, daughter of Rev. O. H. Spoor, of Redlands. They have three children: Herbert L., a graduate of Stanford and now engaged in farming in San Bernardino County; Mabel G., wife of Brooke E. Sawyer, of Santa Barbara; and Lura Hubbard, attending school.

Mr. Hubbard is a thirty-second degree Mason through both the York and Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Redlands Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES McDougall has given fully a third of a century of continuous business activity to Riverside. He owns a large and profitable business in the painting and decorating trades, and more or less continuously since coming to California has also been interested in the development and ownership of orange groves.

Mr. McDougall was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, August 3, 1856, son of James and Cecilia McDougall. His parents represented families that were pioneers in Hamilton and Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. His father had a successful career in those localities as an architect and builder.

James McDougall acquired a practical education in the schools of Woodstock, and at the age of fifteen began a five years' apprenticeship

in the painting and decorating business. He learned these trades thoroughly, and they have been the foundation of his life work. For several years he had a good business at Woodstock, but in his enthusiasm for success took on heavier burdens than his strength would permit, and by 1886 he realized his health was more important than his business, and early in 1887 he sold out and came to Riverside, California. In that year he bought some town lots and erected a home, where he and his good wife have lived continuously for thirty-four years. He was soon re-established on a profitable basis in the painting and decorating business, and still directs a thoroughly equipped and efficient organization in that line. He has developed several orange groves during the last thirty years, and always has one as a side line interest.

Mr. McDougall is a man of more than one resource. As a child he was musically inclined, and at the age of fourteen was playing a clarinet in a military band attached to the Twenty-Second Rifle Regiment at Woodstock. He is a liberal republican in politics, with reform tendencies, is a member of the Masons and Elks, and he and Mrs. McDougall have been members of the Presbyterian Church since the church of that denomination was established at Riverside.

At Woodstock, Canada, February 9, 1881, Mr. McDougall married Miss Mary McLean. Her parents came from Scotland on a sailing vessel to Canada in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall had six children, four sons and two daughters, one son dying in infancy. The two older sons, S. R. and J. B. McDougall, both served with Company M of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard at Riverside. S. R. McDougall now conducts a blacksmith and automobile shop. J. Boyd McDougall was deputy tax collector of Riverside County for seven years and died during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. The third son, H. W. McDougall, is a refrigerating engineer. The two daughters, Jean and Winifred, are both married.

HENRY B. SLATER—Riverside for a number of years has been the chosen home of a scientist and inventor whose name and work are known to practically every student of metallurgy and the chemistry of metals. The career of Henry B. Slater has been unlike that of most men who has attained distinction in the field of scholarship. The zest for adventure which impelled him as a youth to sail to all ports and quarters of the civilized globe no doubt has been a factor in the pursuit of knowledge which has characterized his later years.

He was born at Birmingham, England, January 16, 1850, son of Frederick and Ann (Stokes) Slater, both of old English families. The Slater family runs back in Derbyshire for many generations. His grandfather was a member of Wellington's staff. Frederick Slater was a carter in England, an occupation better described in this country as that of a transfer man. Henry B. Slater has three brothers and two sisters living; James, a retired business man at Birmingham; Fred, a gentleman farmer, now practically retired, of Knowle and Birmingham; George, a Birmingham business man; Mrs. Marie Fisher, wife of a business man at Irvington, New Jersey; and Sarah Jane, of Birmingham.

Intellectual curiosity and the faculty of enterprise early matured in the character of Henry B. Slater, and he was a mere child when he made up his mind to see what the world was like outside of his local environment. At the age of ten he ran away and tramped to London, the romance of the sea appealing to him and he secured a berth aboard the steamship "Pilot" of the General Steam Navigation

Company's line. He went on board as "call boy" at a time when no ships were equipped with electric bells or telephones, and when verbal messages had to be communicated from one part of the ship to another by messenger boys. On the Pilot he made several trips between London and Hamburg. He next joined the Sarah Scott, a full rigged ship bound for the East Indies. On his eleventh birthday, in 1861, he was going through the Mozambique Channel. The cruise continued to the East Indies, Australia, the Philippine Islands, Japan, and in 1863 he sailed from Cebu, Philippine Islands, for London by way of Honolulu, San Francisco and the Horn. The boat discharged part of its cargo in San Francisco, thence departing, December 16, 1863, around the Horn and arriving in London in May, 1864. Young Slater was afterward on different vessels on the French, German and Danish coasts and in the White Sea at Archangel. While at Jaffa in the Mediterranean he and three other shipmates took A. W. O. L. and visited in Jerusalem a week. Returning to Jaffa they found their vessel waiting for them.

Still another trip around the world was made by way of Cape Good Hope to the East Indies and back around the Horn. In 1868 he sailed from Newport, Wales, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the bark Janet of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. During the next two years he was in the coastal service out of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, to the West Indies and South American ports. Wednesday, January 25, 1870, Mr. Slater sailed from New York to Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The vessel encountered a heavy blow from the northwest, and the ship was lost. The crew took to the ship's long boat and were exposed twenty-one days before being rescued. There were eleven in the boat, but all came through. That voyage of hardship coincided with the storm when the City of Boston of the Inman line disappeared. This boat left Halifax the last Saturday in January, 1870, and was never heard from again.

Mr. Slater made one more trip from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, to the West Indies, with the understanding that he was to receive his discharge in the United States. On arrival in New York in September, 1870, he was given his discharge and went to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He remained there until 1874, by which time he had completed his apprenticeship as a machinist with J. J. Walworth & Company, now the Walworth Manufacturing Company. He then revisited England, returning to the United States late in the fall, and spent the time until the spring of 1875 in and around Liverpool, Nova Scotia. His early industrial experience was at Providence, Rhode Island, where he worked for a time in the tool department of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company and also in the Corliss Engine Works.

Mr. Slater set out for California in 1876. Circumstances caused him to abandon his journey and remain in Missouri, where he enrolled as a student in Drury College in Springfield. He pursued his studies there until July, 1879, and then returned East and for a year was in Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. At Brown he studied Greek under Benjamin Ide Wheeler, whose name is familiarly linked with the University of California. While in Missouri Mr. Slater contracted malaria, and this, together with pecuniary embarrassment, caused him to give up the intention of completing his university career.

About that time he became associated with others in the business of electro-plating, and that was his specialty for some time. Nickel plating was then in its infancy, and having made some improvements

in the process he was employed by the Providence Tool Company of Rhode Island to set up its plant to do its own plating. In 1882 he was employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, New Jersey, to install the plating process there.

During 1882-83-84-85, while with the Singer Company, Mr. Slater became interested in chlorine, with special reference to its action upon mineral contents of ores. His continued studies and experiments of nearly forty years make him probably the foremost authority on the use of chlorine in economic metallurgy. In 1889 he obtained a patent for a process of extracting zinc from low grade ores, such as those found in the Leadville district of Colorado, whither he had removed in 1888. About that time he was also experimenting in electrical generators and motors, and was granted several patents for improvements on such machinery.

Mr. Slater was in Colorado until 1902, when he removed to California. For the past twenty years his time has been devoted principally to research along metallurgical lines. He has been associated for the last sixteen years with R. B. Sheldon, a prominent Riverside business man, whose career is elsewhere sketched in this publication. In the past eight years Mr. Slater has been granted ten different patents on improvements in metallurgical processes. The underlying principles in these processes involve the use of chlorine generated electrolytically in combination with other substances in the formation of a leaching solution with which to extract the metallic values from ores. Copper ores have been the chief subject of his experimental work. Recently he has been engaged in the problem of simplifying a process for making of what is known as Dakin's solution, a chemical and medicinal preparation so successfully used in surgery during the late war by Dr. Alexis Carrel. His aim is to arrange for production of this solution by those without technical training through the simple application of an electric current that will prepare it in the proper strength for immediate use.

Mr. Slater has received many recognitions of his scientific attainments. Drury College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Science in 1889. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1884. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, the Joint Technical Societies of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Gamut Club of Los Angeles, Present Day Club of Riverside, and Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Many years ago he was member for three years of Company K, Fifth Regiment, of the Massachusetts State Militia. He votes as a republican.

September 19, 1889, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Slater married Miss Minnie Osmond, a native of that city. Her father was an Englishman by birth and a prominent physician at Cincinnati. Mrs. Slater died in March, 1893, and is survived by one son, Edwin Osmond Slater. He had been a student for three years in the University of California when he was called to the army, entered the Officers Training School at The Presidio, San Francisco, was commissioned a second lieutenant in Company K, 363rd Infantry, at Camp Lewis, and afterwards assigned to Company M, and went to France with the Ninety-first Division. While overseas he was promoted to first lieutenant, and saw active service through the San Mihiel and Argonne campaigns

and in Flanders. After the signing of the armistice he was detailed for other duties and returned to this country in the fall of 1919, and received an honorable discharge.

JAMES H. BURTNER has to his credit forty consecutive years as a railroad man, and nearly half of that service has been in California. For a number of years he has been district freight and passenger agent for the Salt Lake Railroad now the Union Pacific System at Riverside.

Mr. Burtner took up railroading not far from the community where he was born. His birthplace was a farm near New Goshen in Vigo County, Indiana, where he first saw the light of day February 10, 1859. He represents an old American family of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and Revolutionary stock. His father, John Burtner, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. A brother, Rev. George W. Burtner, who with his foster brother, John Carroll, of Dayton, Ohio, served in the Union Army all through the war. John Burtner was an itinerant minister of the United Brethern Church and a farmer, was reared at Dayton, Ohio and subsequently moved to Illinois. The old Burtner homestead in Dayton, Ohio, is now Shiloh Springs Sanitarium. The mother of James H. Burtner was Margaret Ann Berry, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, of an English family that came to America in 1680. James H. Burtner attended public schools and high school in Illinois, and completed a teacher's course at Westfield College in Illinois in 1879. While he had a year or so of experience as a teacher in Illinois, on January 1, 1881, he went to work for the Big Four Railroad Company at Paris, Illinois, remaining there five years, and altogether spent twenty-two years with the Big Four station work. On March 15, 1903, he began his duties as first agent of the Salt Lake lines at Pomona, was made first agent at Riverside in 1904, and later was commercial agent here and for 2½ years was district freight and passenger agent at Salt Lake City. He then came to Riverside as district freight and passenger agent, and that has been his place of duty ever since except during the period of the war. When the Government took over the railroads the Traffic department was practically suspended, and he was assigned to duty with the operating department at Castmore, operating between Riverside and Castmore through to Rialto and Bly, and was practically general executive of the operating division over that section during the war.

In younger years while at Paris, Illinois, Mr. Burtner was in the Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, for five years, and part of the time was leader of the Sixth Regiment Band. He was quite active in republican politics in Illinois, and was alderman at Litchfield during the great railroad strike period. Mr. Burtner has been a director for many years of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, is a past exalted ruler of the Elks, served as noble grand of the Odd Fellows in Illinois, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. At Robinson, Illinois, May 31, 1883, he married Flora A. Burson, daughter of Henderson Burson, a merchant now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burtner have one daughter, Mabel H., a graduate of the Cumnock School of Los Angeles.

WILLIAM J. TEBO—In the affairs of Chino and the Chino Valley during the last forty years no one has played a more vigorous part than William J. Tebo, merchant, farmer, with constantly growing business



W. J. Tebo

Mrs W. J. Tebo.



interests, and at the same time a strenuous law and order man who has proved himself indispensable to the task of making this a clean and safe place in which to live.

Mr. Tebo was born at Dundas, Province of Ontario, Canada, June 20, 1865, son of George and Elizabeth (Strong) Tebo. His father was a native of Canada, where he spent his life as a farmer. He was left an orphan when a child and was reared by friends until old enough to make his own way. He lived to the remarkable age of ninety-eight years, passing away August 27, 1921. His wife was born in England and came to Canada with her parents at the age of seventeen.

William J. Tebo, one of a family of four sons and four daughters, acquired a good common school education, and in 1881, at the age of sixteen, left Canada and went to Plymouth County, Iowa. That was a prairie county and new, cattle raising being the principal industry. He secured employment the first year working among the cattle and constructing pole sheds covered with flax straw for protection from the winter storms. The following summer he farmed and then rented land and went on his own hook. He bought horses and tools, put in a crop, but later discovered that the horses he had bought were afflicted with a virulent disease, the glanders. The authorities took the animals, destroyed them, buried the harness and burned his shed barns as the official means to stamp out the disease. It was a heavy financial blow to Mr. Tebo. There was one consolation, however, he had planted his corn crop on a high ridge of land. A frost had killed most of the corn in that section, but his being on the high ground was uninjured, and he was able to sell the crop for seed corn at a premium.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Tebo left Iowa and came to Sacramento, California, working here one year. He then went back to Iowa, primarily to testify in behalf of a friend who, like himself, had bought diseased horses on time. The seller had sued his friend for damages, but Mr. Tebo's testimony established a defense that prevented the fraud. While in Iowa in 1884 Mr. Tebo married Miss Alice Hammond, a native of that state. Again for a season he tried farming there, and had a contract for breaking a large prairie. In that year Iowa became a prohibition state and was afflicted with hard times. Mr. Tebo sold his teams, and two weeks later was on his way to California. After one year in Yolo County, where he broke and shipped horses to the Los Angeles market, Mr. Tebo, about 1886, moved south and bought a half interest in 120 acres of land east of and near Chino.

At this time this section was a splendid stock range, and land surveys were just being run and the surveyors were working on a plat of Chino townsite. Mr. Tebo soon traded his land interests for Chino lots, and built one of the first homes in the town, at the corner of B and Sixth streets. He has lived on this property for more than thirty-five years, and about ten years ago he built one of the most modern homes of the town. There has been no interruption to his work as a farmer in all these years. In 1891 work was started on the construction of the sugar refinery, and for about a year he did much of the hauling of material for that purpose. In 1892 he opened a feed, grocery and general merchandise store, operating it for two years and selling to B. K. Galbreath.

Mr. Tebo is the father of four children. The oldest, Mabel, who was born at Woodland, Yolo County, September 20, 1885, is a graduate of the Chino High School, is a graduate nurse, and followed that profession until her marriage to William Cissna, who died leaving two children, Aletha and Robley. She is now Mrs. Rolf Lindner. The second

child, Ethel, who was born at Chino June 28, 1893, is a graduate of the Chino High School and the Los Angeles State Normal School, is a trained nurse, and is now the wife of Stanley Goode, a graduate of law in Stanford University. Their two children are Betty and William. The third child is Frederick A. Tebo, actively associated with his father in business. The fourth, Genevieve, who was born at Chino July 16, 1897, is a graduate of the Chino High School and was married in 1919 to Grover Breselin, who died in 1920.

Frederick A. Tebo was born February 22, 1895, progressed with his education in the Chino High School, but on account of poor health left school and, though much under age, with his parents' consent joined Company D of the Pomona National Guard and was on border duty during the Mexican troubles. He was sent to the hospital and operated on for appendicitis, was invalided home, and in the World war was rejected and placed in Class 5. He was in the Edison Company's office at Chino until it was removed, and is now bearing some of the heavy burdens of his father's business. They lease and farm 1,200 acres, growing alfalfa, grain and sugar beets, operating one 75-horse power tractor and two smaller tractors, and all other modern equipment. They also do an extensive trading business, needing three heavy service trucks for transporting goods and commodities. They have established a wholesale and retail feed, fuel, hay and grain business under the firm name of Fugate & Tebo at the corner of Seventh and D streets in Chino. Frederick A. Tebo married Miss Elizabeth Beach, who was socially prominent at Pomona.

Mr. William J. Tebo delivered all the material for the construction of the Edison high power line from Colton to Long Beach. In this and in many other ways he has kept in close touch with the progressive development of this section. He saw the valley when it was an immense stock range. Richard Gird owned an enormous herd of Durham and Holstein cattle and over 350 blooded Percheron horses which ranged all over the valley. There was no railroad, a trail going through the brush to Pomona. Later came Gird's dummy line from Ontario, and still later the present Southern Pacific road from Pomona to Ontario. Mr. Tebo was a member of the first City Council of Chino, and is still on the council. Chino in early times was noted for its saloons and brawls, and there were many instances of murders and fights. He was appointed deputy sheriff and later elected constable, has been in that office now for over twenty years and has made good his resolve to clean up the community. Although he has never called for assistance, he has again and again encountered and overawed bad men. It has been a hazardous duty and several times he has been shot at and was twice wounded by gun shot. He is known as the bad man's nemesis of the Chino Valley. Mr. Tebo was admitted to American citizenship in Judge Campbell's court at San Bernardino in 1890, and his citizenship has been of a positive character and one accompanied by usefulness and loyalty in every sense.

WILLIAM B. PAYTON, M. D.—With forty years of professional service to his credit Dr. Payton has been a physician and surgeon of high rank both in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast. He is still in active practice at Riverside, and has also become financially and personally interested in constructive development work in the agricultural sections of this county and the adjacent counties.

Dr. Payton was born at Kokomo, Indiana, November 16, 1856, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was only six years old when his mother, Isabelle (Bailey) Payton, died. She was born in Indiana.

His father, L. B. Payton, now deceased, was a native of Kentucky, and during the Civil war served as a non-commissioned officer in the 46th Indiana Infantry. He was a farmer by occupation.

Dr. Payton acquired a public school education, also attended the Indiana Normal School, and graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1881. For ten years he practiced at Greentown, Indiana. About that time his wife developed tuberculosis, following two attacks of La Grippe, and he brought her to Riverside for the winter. She began to recover, and he determined to remain here permanently. His affection for the community dates from that time, and he found the people as well as the climate delightful and kindness personified. Going back to Indiana and adjusting his affairs he returned, and on the advice of Dr. Gill went to Perris on April 6, 1892. Mrs. Payton continuing to improve, he felt justified in going East in 1893 to attend the World's Fair in Chicago, and visit in Indiana. During this trip Mrs. Payton contracted a cold and died in December, 1894. Dr. Payton then resumed practice in the East, and remained there about ten years. For the past sixteen years he has been in active practice in Riverside. He has been honored with the office of president of the County Medical Society, is also a member of the California State and American Medical Associations, and his knowledge and long experience give him a high rank in his profession.

Dr. Payton while at Perris was a pioneer in the irrigation projects there. He now owns ranches in Kern County and Coachella, and has a date orchard at Thermal. He was formerly owner of some real estate in Los Angeles. While in Indiana he held the office of county coroner. Dr. Payton is a republican, a member of the Methodist Church, has filled chairs in the Masonic Lodge, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

By his first marriage his only daughter, Mabel died at the age of twenty. On November 16, 1898, at Perris, California, he married Grace Plimpton, a native of Chicago. Her father was the late Colonel H. A. Plimpton, prominently identified with fruit culture at Perris. Dr. and Mrs. Payton have two children: Harold, a student in the University of California, and Mary Lois, attending the Riverside High School.

JAMES A. BELL.—While he has not been a resident of the City of Riverside long enough to class as a pioneer he is a native son of California and possesses all the characteristics such fortunates are popularly supposed to have. He is the son of a pioneer and was educated in the Golden State, and when it came time for him to enter the business world for himself he chose Riverside for his business enterprise and as a home. In short space of time, as the years go, he has built up a good and ever increasing patronage, gained by square dealing, courtesy and strict attention to business ethics. Mr. Bell can surely congratulate himself upon his business and social standing in the city of his choice.

Well known and popular as Mr. Bell is in other ways, he has also made himself well known by his work in the Knights of Columbus organization here. He has headed it since August, 1920, when he was made grand knight of the order. Two years ago, when the order here had but forty-three members, Mr. Bell joined with Grand Knight Richard J. Welsh in making it popular, and they succeeded, for when Mr. Bell became grand knight the membership numbered two hun-

dred, a larger percentage increase than in any other lodge in the state. Mr. Bell previously served as warden and as deputy grand knight. The membership is steadily on the increase all the time.

James A. Bell was born in San Francisco, April 9, 1880, a son of Henry and Rose (Boyle) Bell. Henry Bell was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when a young man, settling in Brockline, Massachusetts. So quickly did he become a thorough, loyal American that in 1864, January 26, he joined Company A., Massachusetts Volunteers, under Major Henry Splaine, serving under him and engaging in many battles, until he was mustered out July 11, 1865. He came out to California in 1870, and followed his profession, that of landscape gardening, until his death in June, 1917. Mrs. Bell, who is also a native of Ireland, survives him and is a resident of Danville, California.

James A. Bell received his education in the public and high schools of Berkeley, California, his first work being in a drug store of that city, where he was engaged during his four years course in the high school. At the end of his school days, his graduation, he continued in the drug business successively in Tracy, Newman and Los Angeles until 1909, when he determined to come to Riverside and start in business for himself, which proved a very wise move. He opened his store at 214 West Eighth Street under the name of the Salt Lake Store, and which he has conducted ever since and with ever increasing success. In addition to the Knights of Columbus Mr. Bell is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Riverside.

On November 30, 1911, at Santa Ana, California, he married Miss Jennie M. Hansen, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Mrs. M. Hansen, who was one of the old pioneer families of Fresno, California. They are the parents of two children: James A. Bell, Jr., and Eugene J. Bell.

**HARRY E. COURTNEY.**—The vice president of the Riverside Abstract Company, Harry E. Courtney is one of those sterling citizens who is a distinct asset to the community in which he lives. Thoroughly equipped for the profession, he has steadily made his way from the bottom to the top, and there is no detail of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

Although he has not been here for a long period of time, Mr. Courtney is an energetic member of the "booster club," and no task done for the good of the city of his choice is hard enough to make him shrink from working for its success. His progressive ideas are always expressed in no uncertain manner, and his intuitive sense of affairs has been of great assistance in many enterprises. His whole idea is simply to serve. This same dominant thought possessed him during the World war, service and yet more service, soliciting funds, working in all the drives and for the sale of Liberty Bonds. He "carried on" night and day, always ready for the next task.

Mr. Courtney was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1878, the son of Henry C. and Letitia (Roberts) Courtney. His father was a farmer and served during the Civil war in the Southern Army as a captain. He was captured and held prisoner in the North until the close of the war. He was descended from an old American family of English ancestry. His wife, now deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania.

Harry E. Courtney was educated in the public schools of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and in a business college of that county. His

first experience was as a clerk in a general store in West Gove, Pennsylvania, and from there he went to Philadelphia and worked for the Supplee Hardware Company for four years. This was one of the largest jobbing houses in the country.

In 1904 he came to Riverside, and decided to make it his home, working for the Newberry Grocery Company for two years and a half. From this he went to his real life work, to the Riverside Abstract Company, and has continued with them ever since. He worked for them through the various positions until he is now its vice president.

The Riverside Abstract Company was organized in 1894, with a capital of \$62,000, which in 1911 was increased to \$100,000, fully paid and out of this company in 1920 was formed the Title Insurance Company of Riverside, in which Mr. Courtney is one of the stockholders and directors, its president being Frank D. Troth, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Under the laws of this state the company deposited with the state treasurer \$100,000 as a permanent guarantee fund. In addition to this it is required to lay by ten per cent of every dollar collected, as premium or fees, as a special reserve fund for additional protection to its clients. The combined capital and surplus of the parent company and the Title Insurance Company is \$215,000, including the guarantee fund deposited with the state treasurer. The Title Insurance Company of Riverside, is the first organization of its kind in the county, and is a progressive movement in insuring titles to lands within its borders.

Mr. Courtney is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and is secretary of the Riverside Realty Board. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Present Day Club, and in religious faith he is connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a republican, and an active one, taking a live part in all the local elections, as well as in all others.

Mr. Courtney married Miss Anna B. Cook, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Augustus Cook.

SAMUEL C. PINE, SR., was one of the most rugged of the early pioneers that came into the San Bernardino Valley, and the family he founded here has proved typical of his virtues and hardy manhood.

He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, July 30, 1825, and died at his home at Rincon, January 16, 1897. His father, Joseph Pine, was a native of Boston, son of Captain Pine, who participated in the battle of Lexington at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Joseph Pine was a minister of the Congregational Church, and in 1883 moved to the Western Reserve of Ohio, where his son Samuel grew to manhood. Samuel Pine in 1850 equipped an ox team in Illinois and started across the plains to Fort Bridges, Wyoming. There for several years he remained operating a trading post. He then went on to Salt Lake, where he lived about four years, engaged in stock raising. He never became a member of the Mormon Church, though he paid tithing and while in Salt Lake punctually attended church.

In 1858 he left Salt Lake bound for San Bernardino, California. As he was leaving the authorities at Salt Lake demanded his best ox team, telling him the Lord needed it. However, the chief intention was to delay or restrain his leaving altogether. He had been frugal and had saved money, and he at once bought another yoke of oxen and joined the train. He first settled in the Yucaipa Valley, where he became a stock raiser. He and Frank Talmadge erected and operated the first

saw mill in the San Bernardino Mountain, in Little Bear Valley. It was a water power mill. He moved to San Bernardino, then to Lytle Creek in 1865, next to Jurupa, and in 1867 he purchased a squatter's claim at Rincon, adjoining the Chino ranch. He had left the Little Bear Valley mill fearing Indian attacks, since the red men had already made hostile demonstrations against the mill plant. At Rincon he acquired 148 acres. The title was not clear, and it required several years to get a Federal patent. He improved the land, planting fruit and farming on an extensive scale there until his death in 1897.

Samuel C. Pine was a western giant, six feet four and a quarter inches tall, spare, large boned, weighing 235 pounds, and in pioneer days he never carried a pistol, as was the custom, being confident of settling all disputes with his bare hands, though it is said he could not run. He was an expert hunter and a sure shot. He became noted in the Yucaipa Valley as having the best brand of cattle in the district. He reared his family with the same honest, hardy principles as himself, and his sons readily followed his example as pioneers, helping improve the wilderness and bringing life into the barren desert.

Mr. Pine married Jane Morrison, daughter of John and Ellen Morrison, of Buffalo, New York. She died Thanksgiving Day of 1913. The five sons of this union were all reared in San Bernardino County. The oldest, Samuel, was born in Utah, December 26, 1856. Edward and Edwin, twins, were born July 28, 1860, in Cottonwood Row at old San Bernardino. Myron was born May 22, 1868, and Dudley was born at Rincon, June 2, 1872.

SAMUEL PINE, JR., was almost a life-long resident of San Bernardino County. He came here with his father, the late Samuel C. Pine, Sr., in the manner described elsewhere, and he married here into another pioneer family, the Gregorys. The two families, from pioneer days to the present, have been among the most substantial citizens of this section.

Samuel Pine, Jr., was born in Utah, December 26, 1856, and was less than two years of age when his parents came from Salt Lake to San Bernardino in 1858. As soon as he was old enough he began taking part in the labors of the household, and was associated with his father until 1877, when he pre-empted 130 acres of Government land on Pine Avenue and Corona Road. This he developed and improved, and on it put down one of the first artesian wells in this section. He became prosperous as a general farmer and dairyman. On leaving the ranch he lived for some years in San Diego County, where he served as county road overseer. He then returned to his home ranch and in 1902 was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors of San Bernardino County, representing the Fourth District, and proved an invaluable member of that very efficient board. He was active in the republican party.

Mr. Pine died at the ranch home March 24, 1919. He added substantially to his holdings and he prospered, though he never sought financial assistance from his father and needed none, and depended upon his strength and manhood to achieve success for himself and family. His wife, Beatrice Gregory, was born in San Bernardino October 13, 1859, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Dunkerly) Gregory. Her parents were natives of England, became converts to the Mormon Church there, and soon after their marriage they sailed for America, being six weeks on a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans. At first they tried farming in Mississippi. The leaders of the church advised them that all Mississippi would sink and that Utah alone would



*Samuel Pine*











*Mrs Samuel Pine.*

be safe, and as good church people at that time they left Mississippi and drove a team, consisting of one ox and one cow, all the way to Salt Lake City. They milked the cow night and morning en route, and reached their destination after many dangers and hardships. They were, part of a large train made up of ox teams. The men would drive the oxen, whip in one hand and rifle in the other, and frequently Indians rode about them in circles with bent bow and arrow in place. They remained in Salt Lake two years, undergoing a period of great stress and imminent starvation. Then, in 1851, they started for San Bernardino, locating there with the old Mormon colony. For a time they continued to pay tithing to the Mormon Church, but finally recognized the inherent paucity of the church organization and abandoned their affiliations altogether. John Gregory and wife had five children: Alice, Eliza, Beatrice (who is Mrs. Samuel Pine), John and Harriet. Mrs. Pine and her sisters all shared in the work of the home during the early days in San Bernardino and walked two miles to school. She and her sisters frequently drove the ox teams to haul wood, to the harrow in preparing soil for the sowing of seed, and even went to San Bernardino with ox teams. There were few horses at the time and no carriages.

Mr. and Mrs. Pine reared four children. The oldest, Rena Belle Pine, born November 24, 1883, is a highly respected and influential educator and a teacher in the San Bernardino High School. Samuel John, born March 3, 1895, is a graduate of high school and is a farmer. Mark Pine, born January 15, 1897, enlisted in the navy at the time of the World war, made many trips across the Atlantic as a convoy of troop ships, and was in mid-ocean when the armistice was signed, and he and his comrades partook in the universal rejoicing at the news received over wireless. After leaving the navy he returned home and is now a farmer and dairyman on the home ranch. Lorraine Beatrice, the youngest child, was born November 6, 1898, is a graduate of high school and the University of California, Southern Branch, and is now a teacher. She is the wife of Merle Haynes, who is now attending the Oregon Agricultural College.

Samuel Pine, Jr., at one time knew every resident in San Bernardino County when it comprised Riverside County. He was as well known and respected as this acquaintance would indicate, and he measured up to the best standards of good citizenship. Mrs. Pine and family are members of the Congregational Church, and all of them are republicans.

JOHN F. HANNA.—While he has made considerable investment, has been interested and is still interested in orange culture and has taken an active part in local affairs, John F. Hanna practically laid aside the heavy responsibilities of his business career when he came to Riverside more than fifteen years ago.

Mr. Hanna was associated with some of the greatest ranching and livestock enterprise of the Middle West, and has a very interesting family record. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 18, 1847. His parents were Samuel and Catherine (Hofman) Hanna, both natives of Pennsylvania, his mother of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. His father was of an old American family of Scotch-Irish descent, established in the Colonies before the Revolutionary war. One branch of the family was represented by the great Ohio politician and party leader, Mark Hanna. Samuel Hanna was a youth when he accompanied his father to Ohio and settled in the timber and developed a farm out of the woods in Crawford County. Because of physical incapacity Samuel Hanna could not qualify for service in the Civil war. He was a United Presby-

terian, and for many years was closely identified with that sturdy sect. He was musically gifted, with a fine tenor voice, and sang in church and at many large conventions.

John F. Hanna was educated in private schools in Ohio and in the Savannah Academy in that state. His early life was spent on a farm, and after the death of his father he took the management of the old homestead. At the age of twenty-seven John F. Hanna married a daughter of David Rankin, who was one of the world's greatest farmers and stockmen. At that time David Rankin's interests were largely centered in Illinois in the corn belt. John F. Hanna after his marriage became foreman of the Rankin ranch at Biggsville, Illinois, remaining there two and a half years, and then took charge of another Rankin farm twelve miles south, operating it in partnership with Mr. Rankin. After three years Mr. Hanna moved to Northwestern Missouri, where David Rankin had bought some thirty thousand acres of land. A large part of this was planted to corn, and the immense industry thus entailed made Rankin known as the "corn king of Missouri." David Rankin also became founder of the new town of Tarkio, and John F. Hanna was associated with him in the early days of that substantial old college town. He was associated there in the mercantile business with Mr. Rankin and Mr. Hunter. He also bought 1,280 acres four miles east of Tarkio, and farmed it for many years, and his sons still operate this tract. Mr. Hanna was identified with the first store at Tarkio, and this store sold ninety thousand dollars worth of goods the first year. David Rankin and family were among the most generous contributors to the United Presbyterian School, Tarkio College, and John F. Hanna for many years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the college.

Mr. Hanna came to Riverside in 1906 and bought an orange grove of nine and a half acres on Victoria Avenue. This grove he sold recently, but is still interested in other groves. He is a lover of Riverside both for its natural attractions and as a community. He has been a member of the City Council and acted as mayor for about six weeks while W. L. Peters was absent from the city. For three years he was president of the City Council. Mr. Hanna has been a determined opponent of the liquor traffic all his life. He became identified with the prohibition cause while living in Ohio, continued this interest while in Missouri, and after coming to California served as president of the Riverside County Dry Federation and was once its treasurer. He has been active in republican politics, and his personal patriotism is as deep seated as that of the family of which he is a member. As a youth he ran away from home and tried to get into the Union Army, but his father took him back. He has been an elder in the United Presbyterian Church since he was twenty-one, and altogether has served as Sunday School superintendent twenty-five years and still teaches a class. He and Mrs. Hanna practically organized the United Presbyterians at Riverside.

Mr. Hanna married Miss Nettie V. Rankin, who was born in Illinois. Her brother, John Rankin, is president of the Rankin Farm Corporation. Her youngest brother, W. F. Rankin, died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna return to Missouri every summer, drive about over the ranch and the district, and visit old friends and associates. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are Charles R. and John Winfield Hanna. Charles married Miss Winifred McCaughan, a native of Iowa. Her father spent his last days in Durango, Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanna have four children: Dorothy, Phillis, Charles Frederick and Robert. John Winfield, Jr., who married Ella G. Gibson, a native of Iowa, has two children, John, Jr. and Patricia. The younger son of Mr. Hanna, John

Winfield Hanna, is vice president of the First National Bank of Tarkio and vice president of the Rankin Farm Corporation. These sons live at Tarkio, are graduates of Tarkio College and Princeton University and they have the active management of the Hanna farms and also the portion of the great Rankin estate owned by Mrs. Hanna.

JUDGE HIRAM C. HIBBARD, well known and popular attorney of Riverside, comes almost under the head of pioneer, for he has practiced continuously in that city since 1886, and no one stands higher with the legal profession or the people of the district. He has also served twelve years as justice of the peace and has gained the soubriquet of the "marrying justice" on account of the many ceremonies he has performed.

Judge Hibbard has all his life been active in politics, and prior to removing to Riverside held many public positions, and since then has served his party well in various capacities.

He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, March 28, 1847. His father was James A. Hibbard, a native of New York, by occupation a farmer. He was for a time county commissioner of Johnson County, Kansas, where he moved after the Civil war. He comes of an old American family of pre-Revolutionary stock and of Scotch ancestry. The mother of Judge Hibbard was Jeannette F. (Webster) Hibbard, a native of New York and descended from an old American family of English descent.

Judge Hibbard was educated in the public schools and high school in Kansas, and for a short time in the University of Kansas. Prior to going to the University he enlisted for service in the war of 1862, first as a teamster with the army in Arkansas and Missouri, but was home in 1863 on account of illness. On January 28, 1864, he joined Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the end of the war, receiving his discharge in July, 1865. He was with the Army of the Potomac, under General Lew Wallace, engaging in the battle of Monocacy, which Wallace claimed prevented Early from getting into Washington.

Judge Hibbard returned to Illinois, and later joined his father in Kansas, on a farm near Olathe. He attended private and public schools then, and the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He taught school in Kansas for six years, and while so engaged was admitted to the bar in that state, and has followed that profession ever since. He practiced law in Kansas until the fall of 1886, and then came directly to Riverside. He had been West during the summer of that year on an exploring expedition, and Riverside came nearest to being what he was looking for, an ideal location for a permanent home.

Here he commenced practice on February 8, 1887, and for over thirty-one years had the same offices in the Central Block.

In politics he is a republican, and has always taken an active part, serving as a delegate in both state and county conventions in Kansas, on county conventions in California, and has served on the County Central Committees in both California and Kansas. He was superintendent of public instruction for five years in Kansas, and was also county clerk for one term in Russell County, Kansas. With but a few intervals during his service he has occupied the position of justice of the peace of Riverside County for twelve years.

He is a member of Riverside Post, G. A. R. of which he was commander in 1890. He has been a member of this post since coming to Riverside. He was also commander of the post in Kansas during his residence there. He is a Mason and is a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been through all the chairs of the local lodge. He was past

grand of the Kansas Lodge with which he was affiliated. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and has been through the chairs of the local lodge and was great sachem of the state during the years 1912-13. Judge Hibbard is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and has been through the chairs of the local court, of which he is a past chief ranger. He is a member of the Foresters of America and is a past chief ranger. He was a Maccabee until the age of retirement, and has been through the chairs of that order. He is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, through the chairs, and is a past chief counsellor, and is also a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, of which he has been through the chairs and of which he is a past president.

He married on September 18, 1878, in Russell, Kansas, Sonora L. White, a native of Indiana. She died in Riverside in January, 1889. They had one son, Duane Hibbard, a resident of Oakland, California.

Judge Hibbard married on July 15, 1908, in San Diego, Julia Yerger, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Charles Stoessel.

**JESSE LEE GRANTTHAM.**—The life record of Jesse Lee Granttham in all its varied phases is one which reflects honor and dignity upon Riverside, where he is engaged in an active practice as an attorney, and upon his own capabilities, which are unrestricted. The history of no citizen of this region has been more fearless in conduct, more constant in service, and more stainless in reputation. He has a love for the city of his adoption which he manifests in many ways for the municipal development and welfare, and in return is accorded the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

The birth of Jesse Lee Granttham occurred in Jackson County, Florida, September 2, 1873. He is a son of Jesse Jackson and Sally (Lane) Granttham, the former, now deceased, being a native of Georgia. He was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and came of an old American family, which was founded in the American Colonies by ancestors who came here from England and located in New Hampshire, where the town of Granttham was named in their honor. Representatives of the family fought in the American Revolution with distinction and courage, and others through the succeeding years have been equally steadfast as men of peace. The Granttham University of New Hampshire, named in honor of the family, proves that it was well represented by men of letters. Mrs. Granttham, also now deceased, belonged to the old Southern family of Lanes, of English descent, and she, too, was born in Georgia.

When Jesse Lee Granttham was still a small child the Grantthams settled in the country near where Arabia, Georgia, is now located, and he was reared in an old fashion country home of cultured interests, where his ambition was stimulated and his intellect developed. He was sent to the grade and high schools of Arabia, and spent three years at the State Normal School and two years at the State University, both at Athens, Georgia, and then went to Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In order to secure the money to prepare himself for the profession he decided to enter, it was necessary for him to take the course at the State Normal School at Athens, Georgia, where he graduated, and then taught school at intervals until he completed his training.

Following his admission to the bar, which followed the securing of his degree, he began the practice of law in Randolph County, Georgia.





*W. H. Lindley*

and remained in that neighborhood for four years. Deciding upon going into a newer territory, he went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, and participated in some of the stirring events of the development of that city during one year. His attention was then turned to Riverside, California, and he came here, but his fame as an educator preceded him and he was induced to assume the duties as principal of the Riverside Business College, and he held that position for eight years. In 1919 he and C. W. Benschoff formed a partnership for the practice of the law, and remained together until December, 1920, when their association was dissolved and Mr. Granttham has since remained alone.

An ardent democrat, he was very active in party matters while residing in Georgia, representing it in county and state conventions and as a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. He is a Chapter and Commandery Mason, and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. The First Methodist Church of Riverside is his religious home, and he is now superintendent of the membership board of that institution.

In September, 1900, Mr. Granttham married at Hartsfield, Georgia, Dora Red, a native of Georgia and a daughter of J. H. Red, now deceased, who was a farmer of Georgia, and during the war between the states served in the Confederate Army. Mr. and Mrs. Granttham have seven living children, namely: Verdie, who is the wife of Harold J. May, of Riverside, a soldier in the United States Army; Otis J. and Olin Earl, both of whom are students in the Riverside High School; Jesse Lee, Lloyd Zinn and Dora Emma, all of whom are students of the graded schools; and Theora Wilma, who is the youngest. They lost one son, James Gordon Granttham.

In addition to his educational and professional labors Mr. Granttham has been useful in other directions. He has invested in several commercial enterprises at Riverside, and at one time was interested in agricultural matters, but has since disposed of his farm land. While his success in all these matters has entitled him to be regarded as a prosperous man, Mr. Granttham possesses, moreover, those traits of personal character which make him a popular man. Genial, courteous and kindly, no one is more welcome at any gathering than he. His ability as a lawyer was confirmed while he was still in practice in Georgia, and his services are now in great demand by those who desire one who will give to his client's cause all the vigor and earnestness, diligence and devotion in his power.

**WILLIAM HENRY LINDLEY**—The development of a new country is a task requiring men of real manhood, physical strength, endurance, perseverance, and a fortitude of character that is not deterred by any obstacle or discouragement. One of the true pioneers who measured up in every sense to these qualifications was the late William Henry Lindley of Ontario.

He was born January 22, 1853, at Mazomanie in Dane County, Wisconsin. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Bagnall) Lindley, were born and reared in Yorkshire, England, were married there, and after the birth of several of their children came to America in a sailing vessel. They were territorial settlers in Wisconsin, where they took up and improved a tract of Government land, and lived there when life was peculiarly trying and subject to many hardships. The late William Henry Lindley was one of seventeen children. In such a large household and in a section so recently redeemed from the wilderness he came face to face with the serious responsibilities of life and his lot was that of incessant toil from an early age. Only in later years did he

acquire the education which characterized him during his life in California as a man of exceptional culture and refinement.

On January 29, 1879, in St. Barnabas Church at Mazomanie, Wisconsin, he married Miss Emmie Puzey. She was born at Madison, Wisconsin, September 20, 1857, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Macdonald) Puzey, her father a native of England and her mother of Scotland. She, with her parents, later lived in England for some time while she was a child.

After his marriage Mr. Lindley resorted to farming as a means of livelihood. He and his brother John early became associated as partners, and their relationship was one of extreme satisfaction as well as business success. In 1886 they spent a winter visiting Mr. Lindley's parents in California. They went back to Wisconsin, subsequently sold their interests, and on March 17, 1888, arrived to make their home at Ontario. William H. Lindley at once bought land on West A Street, where he erected a small home recently replaced by the large and elegant modern residence which is the home of his family. The brothers as partners bought ten acres of unimproved land on I Street. With great determination and much labor they set it to oranges and then repeatedly, as they could finance their operations, they bought and developed tracts of desert land. In order to meet expenses during this stage of their fortunes they took contracts for planting and caring for the orchards of non-resident owners, and in this way they bought additional tracts of their own and maintained the young orchards until they came into bearing. Later the income from their producing groves was employed to acquire other planted land, until finally a very large and valuable acreage of citrus fruit was credited to the ownership of these pioneer brothers, who altogether performed an enormous amount of the labor involved in making Ontario one of the leading horticultural centers of this state. The Lindley brothers also conducted a large nursery for the supply of orange and lemon stock.

In 1902 John Lindley, desirous of accepting a business opportunity in Azusa, sold his holdings to his brother, and this terminated the long, satisfactory and successful partnership. William Lindley then continued the supervision of his orange groves and other holdings until his death, which occurred at Ontario June 10, 1918. He never inherited any money, and his life was an example of self-development of his powers and resources. As a youth he had many rough experiences in the new country of Wisconsin, and the ability to work hard was an important factor in the success he achieved in California. He was a devout Catholic, and contributed liberally to the building and maintenance of St. George's Church at Ontario. He was also a Knight of Columbus, as are his three sons. He was a life-long republican and devoted to the tariff principles of that party.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lindley, the first three, one dying in infancy, born in Wisconsin and the younger ones in Ontario. Frances, the oldest, was graduated from Ramona Convent, and is the wife of Joseph C. Muehe, a prominent citizen and cashier of the First National Bank of Azusa. Angus Reginald was graduated from St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, and later from the University of Southern California law school. He is now one of the prominent members of the Los Angeles bar. He married Miss Ida Botiller, member of an old Spanish and French family of Los Angeles. He was taking officers training at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, when the war ended. Mary Lindley, who finished her education in Ramona Convent, is the wife of Charles Henderson Ripple, an account-

ant for the Exchange Product Company of San Dimas and a resident of Pomona. Their two children are Charles Lindley and Mary Geraldine Ripple. The fourth child in the family is Joseph Puzey Lindley, who was educated in Santa Clara College, now Santa Clara University, graduating Bachelor of Science, and is a law graduate of the University of Southern California. He had a profitable law practice for several years, but in 1914 determined to give up his profession and join his father, and took an active share in the management of the citrus orchards. Since the death of his father in 1918 he has assumed the chief responsibilities of managing the splendid property. He married Miss Lucilla Wilson, a native of Ireland and member of a prominent family of Portland, Oregon.

William Rhoderick Lindley, born November 25, 1896, was educated in Santa Clara University. He volunteered for service in the World war and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 50. He was first in training at Camp Fremont at Palo Alto, and then went to France and was on duty for thirteen months in the hospitals at Nevers and Bar le Duc. After his return he was honorably discharged and is now a successful orange grower at Ontario. In July, 1921, he married Miss Mary Macan, a native of London, England.

The sixth and youngest of the family is Miss Jessie Lindley, a graduate of Ramona Convent.

WILLIAM L. PETERS, of Riverside, is one of the many substantial residents of Riverside County to whom this region owes a heavy debt, for back of practically every project of moment which has been projected and carried through to a successful completion he has stood ready to contribute generously of his time, his mental equipment and his money.

William L. Peters was born at Columbus, Ohio, October 3, 1864, a son of George M. and Caroline L. (Krag) Peters. George M. Peters, a native of Ohio, died in 1897. He was the organizer and head of the Columbus Buggy Company. A self-made man, a carriage painter by trade, he learned the business of carriage manufacturing in the old-fashioned way. He was thus familiar with every detail of the business, so that when he began to manufacture buggies his success was certain, and he steadily progressed and built up a large trade. He was one of the first manufacturers in the United States to adopt the subdivision-of-labor plan, and to standardize his parts so as to make them interchangeable. A man of unusual character, he stood high in his community, was always active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His family is one of the old-established ones of this country, and is of English origin and Revolutionary stock. His wife, a native of Ohio, died in December, 1915. Her family originated in Alsace-Lorraine, France.

William L. Peters attended the graded and high schools of Columbus, Ohio, and the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. During his university course he had military training, and at its close was ranking officer, his title being captain and adjutant.

Returning home, Mr. Peters entered his father's factory with the intention of learning the business in all of the departments from the bench up, so as to be able to supervise all of its operations when he would succeed his father in the course of time. After two years he found it was impossible for him to continue these plans, as his wife

lost her health, and, acting under the orders of her physician, he came West and located at Riverside, California. He brought with him a carriage which was almost wholly of his own construction, and three days after his arrival he engaged in the carriage-selling business. In December, 1887, Mr. Peters and George R. Thayer formed a partnership and purchased the carriage and implement business of Clarence Stewart, one of the pioneers of Riverside. This enterprise prospered from the start, and to such an extent that in 1888 they opened a branch at San Bernardino, purchasing the business there owned by C. E. Lehman. The San Bernardino branch was continued until 1898. In 1891 Mr. Peters bought out Mr. Thayer's interest and continued the business alone. He acted as agent for the Columbus Buggy Company and for other well-known manufacturers of buggies, and continued the Riverside business until 1900, when it was sold to Thomas J. Wilson, who moved the stock to San Bernardino. Mr. Peters continued in the bicycle business, which had been included with the carriage and implement business, until 1902.

From 1900 until 1913 Mr. Peters was engaged with Senator S. C. Evans in the development of a large apple and cherry growing company, operating a tract of land in the Yucaipa Valley formerly owned by T. J. Wilson. This project was one of the pioneer developments of this fertile valley, and the success of its promoters encouraged others, and is cited to this day to stimulate present investors. This company owned about 570 acres, and put in about seventy-five acres in apples and cherries. They made a somewhat extensive water development for irrigation, and were the first to put out a commercial pack in the proper form under the name of "Old Grayback." Messrs. Peters and Evans, Andrew Brothers and several other pioneers are probably responsible for the development of the whole Yucaipa Valley.

In 1902 Mr. Peters with P. T. Evans, D. D. Gage, formerly of Riverside, the Chase Nursery Company and others developed eighty acres in oranges for the Oasis Orange Company in what is known as Oasis. They sunk artesian wells, and as far as is known this was the first commercial grove of oranges in the Coachella or Imperial Valley. He was also interested with D. D. Gage in the development of what was the Foothill Tract, and what is now known as the Alvord Ranch. This property consisted of 225 acres of oranges and alfalfa. Since the development of these various properties Mr. Peters has devoted his time to the care of his varied realty holdings and business interests at Riverside and elsewhere. In 1906 he was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Riverside, and has since served it as one of its directors, and during 1918, one of the most critical periods in the financial history of the country, he was its president. Mr. Peters is now developing some properties in Tulare and Kern counties, and still owns some orange and agricultural properties in Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

In politics Mr. Peters is a republican, and has always taken an active part in local affairs. He has represented his party in city and county conventions, and served on the Progressive-Republican County Central Committee. His work in politics, however, has been of a still more arduous character. In 1898 he was elected a trustee for Riverside, and he served as such until 1902, and during that period a large part of the business of the municipal electric light plant was developed. Many strong foundation policies were established and settled in those four years when the plant was poorly financed. Hard

fighting was required to get any measure adopted which called for necessary funds, but the trustees were men who were capable of handling the situation, and before they left office had the satisfaction of seeing the plant in excellent condition, and a going and profitable city property.

In 1901 two pioneer contracts for electric light and power were made; one with Prof. C. G. Baldwin on Mill Creek; and one with Judge John F. Campbell of San Bernardino on Lytle Creek, by which the city would have been assured ample, low-priced electric power developed by modern Hydro-electric generators on these two streams, and by which the city in thirty years, without other payment, would become the owner and operator. The contracts were signed, but owing to the failure of parties to finance the project the deals were not consummated.

In 1903 or 1904 the Board of Trustees entered into a contract to acquire a water power electric plant on the Santa Ana River, just below Riverside, for \$180,000. Mr. Peters was almost alone in his opposition to it, and fought it practically single-handed, making it an issue in the city election. The project was defeated, and the wisdom of his opposition was demonstrated when the plant was washed out and rendered worthless in later years.

From 1902 to 1907 Mr. Peters was trustee and secretary of the Riverside Public Library, and in 1906 and 1907 was secretary of the Board of Freeholders that formed the present city charter, and under that charter took office as a member of the Board of Public Utilities at its inception in 1907 and served until 1910, when he declined a re-appointment at the hands of Mayor S. C. Evans. It was during his incumbency in office that the Board of Public Utilities systemitized the accounting of the electric light department and placed it on a modern basis. This same board developed the present concrete posts for street lighting.

In 1912 Mr. Peters succeeded Mayor Evans as mayor of Riverside, and served for one term, or until 1914. During this term as mayor the present municipal water system was acquired and plans laid for the acquisition, consolidation and extension of the three existing water companies. They were the domestic system of the Riverside Water Company, supplying the west side and the valley side of the city; the Artesia Water Company, supplying most of the east side; and the H. P. Keyes Water Company, supplying the Keyes Addition. Bonds were issued for \$1,160,000, and the city took over the three companies, consolidated them and made the necessary connections and extensions. Another feature of his administration was the stand he took with reference to prohibition. Through his earnest efforts and despite intense and bitter opposition the law was rigidly enforced. Threats of a recall were made, but came to naught. Another public duty capably discharged by Mr. Peters was that of president of the Board of City Accounting, which office he held during 1907.

On October 12, 1886, Mr. Peters married at Richmond, Indiana, Cora Belle Van Aernam, a native of that city, and a daughter of Thomas B. and Huldah A. Van Aernam. Mr. Aernam, now deceased, was in early life a wholesale merchant. His widow, now an aged lady over eighty years of age, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Peters. The Van Aernams are of Revolutionary stock and of Holland-Dutch descent. Mrs. Peters is a descendant of William Penn, and was educated in a Quaker academy at Richmond, Indiana, and in Earlham

College, also in Richmond, which is a Quaker settlement. Mrs. Peters belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She and Mr. Peters have no children.

Mr. Peters belongs to a number of organizations, college, municipal, social and benevolent, among them being the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, the National Municipal League, the American Economic Association, the National Economic League, the American Political Science Association, the Pioneers' Society, the Present Day Club, which he helped to organize, the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was at one time vice president, and at one time he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. For many years he has been one of the leading members of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, and still maintains his connection with it. He is a man of public spirit, devoted to the public good. Freely, gladly, without stint, he has given himself to matters of local moment. He has loved Riverside ever since locating here. Believing it to be the duty of the business man to labor and to sacrifice for the cause of good government, he has therefore worked in the field of politics, for the triumph of the party and the policies he believes to be right. He had always believed it possible to have a clean, honest business administration of the affairs of a city, and few even among those who opposed him at the polls, and fought his policies while in office, can deny that he proved this to be possible during his own incumbency, which will always reflect creditably on his capacity, his honesty and his honor.

JOHN W. COVERT is one of the most representative men of Riverside, and as president of the Riverside Title Company comes into close contact with some of the leading citizens of this region, by whom he is held in high regard. For many years a prosperous agriculturalist of Western Pennsylvania, he came to California a man of ripened judgment and experience, and has given to his new home the benefit of these qualities.

Born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1847, John W. Covert is a son of Isaac A. and Diademia (Wilgus) Covert, both natives of Pennsylvania. Isaac A. Covert belonged to an old American family which was founded in this country by several brothers of English birth, who settled in the northern part of New York; from whence migration was later made into Pennsylvania. Mrs. Covert was of French ancestry. By occupation Isaac A. Covert was a farmer, became prominent in his neighborhood, and for a number of years served as a justice of the peace.

John W. Covert attended the public schools of his native county and the Normal College of Western Pennsylvania, and then, after several years' experience as a school teacher he began farming and was so well satisfied with his results that he would probably still be a resident of the Keystone State had not the ill health of his wife necessitated the removal to a milder climate. In order to investigate Mr. Covert made a trip to Riverside, and was so delighted with the city and its surroundings that he looked no further, and in 1890 located here permanently. Owing to changed conditions he decided that horticulture offered more inducements than agriculture, and purchasing twenty acres of land in North Riverside he planted it to oranges, conducting this grove for about fifteen years, when he sold it, and since then has been occupied with looking after his own interests and those of the Riverside Title Company, with which he has

been connected since its organization, at which time he was made a director. Later he was elected its vice president, and during the early part of 1921 was elected its president.

During the time he was conducting his orange grove Mr. Covert bought two acres of land at 1038 East Eighth Street, which he planted, and on which he erected a handsome residence. The trees and palms are full-grown today, and his is one of the most attractive homes of Riverside, and it is very dear to him. He also erected the two-story brick business building at 666 Eighth Street which is known as the Covert Block, and this he still owns. Until he sold his grove he belonged to the Riverside Orange Growers' Association and was one of its directors, but has withdrawn from it since he is no longer one of the orange growers. In politics he is a republican, and while he takes a deep interest in his party's successes he has never been active in public affairs, with the exception of one term when he served as trustee under the chairmanship of both Bradford Morris and C. F. McFarland.

On March 8, 1871, Mr. Covert married Frances Luse, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of James Luse, a farmer of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Covert have one daughter, Mary, who is the wife of Emerson Holt, chief abstractor of the Riverside Title Company. Early uniting with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, Mr. Covert has always been active in its good work, and upon settling at Riverside connected himself with the First Methodist Church of this city, and is now president of its Board of Trustees. He is a man of means, broad in his sympathies and generous in his donations. A believer in hard work, intelligently directed, he has not much patience for a slacker, but when he is convinced that a man has tried hard he does not hold failure against him, but is glad to lend him a helping hand. Deeply interested in Riverside, he has played an important part in securing its further development, and has not relaxed his efforts in its behalf. It is to such men as Mr. Covert that is largely due the credit for the wonderful strides forward that have been made by this region, this advancement attracting the attention of Eastern capitalists and bringing them here as investors and residents.

JAMES M. BABER, one of the oldest residents of Riverside, came to this county in 1882 and engaged in the business of raising oranges, following it through all of the changes in the industry to the present day. While many others have come here, made a brief stay and then left, to be replaced by others whose interest was quite as transient, Mr. Baber has held to his original plan, and in the declining years of his useful and helpful life has a most comfortable home, income-producing property, and beautiful and congenial surroundings.

Born at Mackinaw, Tazewell County, Illinois, November 21, 1844, James M. Baber is a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Marsh) Baber, both of whom were natives of Exeter County, England, from whence they came to the United States and located at Mackinaw, Illinois, when it was a pioneer town, and there Mr. Baber conducted a hotel until his death in 1851. He was a prominent man in that community, and served as postmaster for some years. His widow died in 1876.

Growing up at Mackinaw, James M. Baber attended its schools and later assisted his mother in the work of conducting the hotel, or inn as it was then called. Still later he established himself in a mercantile business, and continued to live at Mackinaw until 1865, when he moved to Sterling, Illinois, remaining a merchant until 1878. He

then went to Iowa, and for four years was engaged in the book and stationery business, but in 1882 left Iowa for California. Locating at Riverside, he bought twenty acres of orange land and groves on Brockton Avenue, and also on behalf of his two sisters and brother-in-law, M. S. Bowman, who were partners with him in the purchase. They soon thereafter joined him and began the cultivation of oranges, planting the acreage not already in. The ground was the original C. E. Packard place, and in the division of it Mr. Bowman retained that part on which the old brick building was located. Mr. Baber now owns eight acres of land, his home being at 245 Brockton Avenue, and he purchased the adjoining residence at 247 Brockton Avenue, which is now occupied by his sister, Miss Harriet A. (Hattie) Baber. Mr. Baber also built a new residence on the property, at 37 Webber Street, which he rents to tenants. His grove is valencies and navels, but most valencies. At one time he belonged to the Riverside Fruit Exchange, but of late years has been selling his crops independent of the exchange.

Mr. Baber is a republican, but has never taken an active part in politics, his interests centering more in church work, both he and his wife being consistent and zealous members of the First Baptist Church of Riverside. Mrs. Baber is also a member of the Riverside Woman's Club.

In Michigan Mr. Baber married in 1874 Miss Carrie Bowman, who died in 1884. She had one son, Charles Bowman Baber, who was born in 1877, and he is now a civil engineer and draughtsman of Los Angeles, California. The second marriage of Mr. Baber occurred at Riverside, September 25, 1907, when he was united with Alice (Marston) Stacey, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She is a daughter of Stephen L. Marston, of Portsmouth.

Menno S. Bowman, the brother-in-law of Mr. Baber, was a man of high standing at Riverside, and at the time of his death he was secretary of the Riverside Building and Loan Association. He was born in Ontario, Canada, September 13, 1838, and was a graduate of Otterbein Academy at Westerville, Ohio, class of 1859. He married at Mackinaw, Illinois, August 3, 1863, Miss Amelia Baber, a sister of J. M. Baber. After establishing himself in his home on Brockton Avenue in 1895 Mr. Bowman established a boot and shoe business, which he continued for four years. In 1898 he was elected public administrator, and served as such until January, 1911, when he was made secretary of the Riverside Building and Loan Association. In the meantime, in 1904, he disposed of his orange grove. He stood high in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, but his greatest work was done in connection with the Riverside Methodist Church, for he was a man who exerted himself in behalf of those not as fortunate as himself. His wife devoted herself to church work and was president of the Missionary Society, and when she and her husband died all of their property was left to the church. This bequest was a very valuable one and amounted to thousands of dollars.

BERT L. MORGAN—One of the old philosophers taught that the best way to achieve success was to work at only that which pleases, and in this there is more truth than is generally admitted. Unless a man directs his efforts in behalf of something which interests him he has to struggle against a handicap which oftentimes prevents his attaining tangible results. The first requisite for ultimate success, without doubt,



*B. L. Morgan*



is an aptitude and liking for the work; the second is the determination to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business in every phase; and third, the persistence to keep working hard and saving something from every pay check. If these three rules are closely followed the results are sure to be gratifying. Such has been the experience of Bert L. Morgan, vice president and general manager of the B. L. Morgan Manufacturing Company of San Bernardino, who has built his present flourishing concern up from very small beginnings, and his own prosperity from nothing.

Bert L. Morgan was born in Wellington, Ohio, February 17, 1873, the son of farming people, natives of Ohio. His father was born December 27, 1848, and died September 22, 1918. His mother was born April 11, 1849, and died in March, 1904. Bert L. Morgan has made his present line of business his life work, commencing it May 15, 1887, when he entered the employ of the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company, with which he remained until March 1, 1906. On May 19, 1904, he was made foreman, which position he held until he left the employ of that concern, and was associated with R. D. Perry and W. W. Fay, who founded the Perry-Fay Company, of which Mr. Morgan was general superintendent. The business of this company increased very rapidly, additional capital was secured, and a new and larger plant was built. Mr. Morgan remained with the Perry-Fay Company until September 1, 1917. In the meanwhile he had cherished a desire to have a business of his own, and this hope was realized May 5, 1919, when he opened his machine shop at 938 Third Street, San Bernardino, with a very small equipment, consisting of two small automatic screw machines and a limited machine tool equipment. However, he knew his business, stuck to it, and laid his plans for the future. On January 12, 1920, he succeeded in having the B. L. Morgan Manufacturing Company Incorporated, with A. E. Ferris, president; W. M. Parker, vice president; J. F. Hosfield, secretary and treasurer; and B. L. Morgan, general manager. On February 26, 1920, the plant was moved to the present quarters, northeast corner of Rialto and East streets, the premises having been purchased from the San Bernardino Brewing Company. At the annual meeting in January, 1921, the following officials were elected: A. E. Ferris, president; B. L. Morgan, vice president and general manager; and E. E. Katz, secretary and treasurer. On account of ill health Mr. Katz resigned and R. G. Dromberger was elected as secretary and treasurer of the company.

When the B. L. Morgan Manufacturing Company was incorporated the monthly sales only averaged \$1,000, but in the short time this concern has been in existence the sales have so multiplied as to average \$8,000 monthly. At the time of incorporation the working force was comprised of Mr. Morgan and one helper. At the present time employment is given to twenty-two. The premises occupied by the plant cover a space of 140x150 feet. The building that houses the plant is 100x60 feet, and there are a number of outbuildings on the lot. Among the machine equipment of this company are fourteen automatic screw machines, ranging in capacity from three-eighths to two and one-half inches. This company conducts a strictly manufacturing institution, and produces an endless variety of screw machine products, among which are the following: Hexagon, square, fillister and button head cap screws; square head and headless set screws; thumb screws; collar screws; hexagon nuts; stubs and pins; screws and turned metal parts for scientific instruments, clock, watch, optical, gun, electric, camera, typewriter, adding machine, automobile, aeroplane and tractor work;

spark plug parts; hardened and ground work; all articles turned from silver, aluminum, bronze, brass or steel rods; also taps, dies and gauges. There is also a finely equipped tool department capable of turning out the highest quality of tools.

Mr. Morgan was married first to Nellie M. Shute, who was born at Elyria, Ohio, and died May 5, 1912, leaving three children: Victor S., who was born April 25, 1894, is a machinist and tool maker who has been largely associated with his father in business. He married Marjory Vogler of Elyria, Ohio. They have two children, Rosemary and Robert. Ruth O., who was born May 5, 1896, is the wife of E. A. Ledyard, of San Bernardino. They have three children, Jean Ellen, Wayne and Philip. Edwin L., who was born October 8, 1899, enlisted in the headquarters company of the Fifth Marines on April 19, 1917, and sailed for France on August 5 of that year. He fought throughout the war with the famous Second Division. He went through all engagements and the only wound he received was a scratch on the leg. He was awarded a medal for bravery in action, and was discharged in August, 1919, returning to New York just two years after he sailed. He is now engaged with the Standard Oil Company in San Bernardino.

In April, 1917, Mr. Morgan married Miss Lura Potter, a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, and a daughter of Eugene M. Potter, and they have four children, namely: Louise Alice, Anna E., David E. and Burt, Junior. Mr. Morgan has devoted himself so exclusively to business that he has had but little time for outside matters, although he does take an intelligent interest in local affairs. He is one of the sound and dependable men of San Bernardino County, and holds a high position among his business associates. He is a life member of Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of the Macca-bees, the Royal Arcanum, Huron Tribe, No. 200, Red Men, and of the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Manufacturing and Wholesalers Association of San Bernardino, vice president and general manager of the Sta-tite Nut Company, to which he is devoting his time almost exclusively, is interested in the M. & M. Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, Los Angeles County, a general machine and manufacturing institution, and was president of the Board of Health at Elyria, Ohio, during the epidemic of contagious diseases.

HENRY D. BRADLEY is one of the prominent civil engineers of Riverside, who has devoted much time and effort to the building up of the Coachella Valley, the only logical place in the United States in which to grow dates upon a large commercial scale. He has specialized in hydraulic work and planning irrigation systems so as to bring as much land as possible under the water. Knowing all of its natural advantages, Mr. Bradley is an enthusiastic booster for the Coachella Valley and Riverside County generally. When he first went to the Valley over twelve years ago very little development had been made. Since then he has been an active factor in the wonderful changes which have been effected in that district, and the present rapid rate of improvement promises to make a garden spot of all of the tillable land from Banning to the Salton Sea.

Mr. Bradley was born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 1, 1870, a son of Dana and Caroline (Tuttle) Bradley, both of whom are deceased. Dana Bradley was a farmer and prominent in his home community. He came of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Bradley's ancestors came to the American Colonies long prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in New Haven.

After attending the public and high schools of his native city Henry D. Bradley matriculated at Yale University, and was graduated therefrom in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up general engineering work in Connecticut, and for a long period worked for the New England electric roads.

In 1904 Mr. Bradley came to California, and for four years was engaged in civil engineering and map work in the City of Los Angeles, and then, in 1908, came to Riverside. From then on he has been engaged in civil engineering and map work, and, as before stated, specializes in planning irrigation systems for the development of land. Mr. Bradley has mapped out the region north and west of Riverside from Colton to Wineville, the Palo Verde Valley and the Coachella Valley. His maps are very complete and accurate, and they are recognized as official by both the county and city of Riverside. There is a wealth of detail in his maps, particularly in that of the Coachella Valley, which evokes the admiration of all those who have occasion to use them.

Mr. Bradley has also done much work in the Mojave Desert along the line of the Salt Lake Railroad, developing land and assisting in laying out the road along the old Arrowhead trail from Barstow and Daggett, via Silver Lake to Nevada. This will eventually be paved and will make a great national highway across the desert that will be much traveled. He is now engaged in developing a number of large date orchards in the Coachella Valley, including some of his own land, which will ultimately be in dates. In addition Mr. Bradley is the owner of some undeveloped mining and oil prospects in the desert which in time will doubtless become very valuable.

In addition to all these interests Mr. Bradley is secretary of the Riverside County Title Guarantee Company, of which D. W. Lewis is president; is a member of the Riverside Realty Board, and of the Present Day Club. While he votes the republican ticket and is interested in the success of his party, he is not active in politics. Calvary Presbyterian Church of Riverside holds his membership.

On September 2, 1909, Mr. Bradley married at Riverside Matilda Cary, a native of Quebec, Canada. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the work accomplished by Mr. Bradley in the development of his irrigation systems, which bring under cultivation so many acres of hitherto waste land. A man of broad vision, he has been able to see the future in date culture and to impress others with the possibilities of this industry, which when properly expanded will bring many thousands of dollars into this region and afford opportunities for the energies and capital of some of the best men of the nation. To him belongs part of the credit of awakening the people to the wealth which lies at their door, and his name will go down in history in connection with the date industry of the country.

J. EUGENE COPELAND.—For the last thirty-two years J. Eugene Copeland has found congenial surroundings and profitable employment of his energies in the orange industry at Riverside, and has developed his fine home place of twenty acres from the wild state to its present perfect bearing condition. His grove is of naval oranges, and is one of the finest in the county. His residence, which is a handsome and commodious two-story building, is located in one corner of the property, on the southwest corner of Blaine Street and Chicago Avenue, and is surrounded by fine trees, palms, flowers and shrubbery, which

were planted by his wife and himself, and attract admiring attention of all who pass the place. Twenty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Copeland planted a slip of a seedling English walnut tree, and today this is probably the largest of its kind at Riverside, having a magnificent spread of seventy-five feet, and yielding about 300 pounds of nuts annually. Mr. Copeland finds great pleasure in his horticultural work, and devotes all of his time to it.

J. Eugene Copeland was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, August 19, 1862, a son of Justin M. Copeland, a native of New Hampshire and a son of a Methodist minister. He was a scholar and spent his life in educational work, teaching school in many states, and traveling all over the country in search of a climate in which he would not be subjected to the rigors of a severe winter. During this period he was superintendent of schools in Key West, Florida. Finally he came to California. Reaching this state in May, 1881, he realized that his long search was ended, and it was under the sunny skies of this Southland that he spent the remainder of his life. He secured a school on Central Avenue in Arlington district during the fall of 1881, and taught it for one year, when he went to Orange County and continued the same work there until 1891. His eyesight then commencing to fail him, he went to Los Angeles and took the agency of the Standard Dictionary, continuing that connection until forced to relinquish it on account of his eyes. During his last years he led a retired life, and passed away March 25, 1915. He came from Revolutionary stock, his generation being the eighth removed from the original settler who came to this country from England. His widow, who was Mary E. French prior to her marriage, is a native of Maine, and also comes of Revolutionary stock and English ancestry. She survives her husband and is living at Santa Ana, California.

J. Eugene Copeland was educated in the public schools of Orange County, California, and the University of Southern California. He was interested with his father in farming in Orange County until 1895, when he took up his residence on the home place, 601 Chicago Avenue, comprising twenty acres, which he had bought in 1882, and here he has since resided. Mr. Copeland is also interested in thirty acres of sugar beet land at Oxnard, Ventura County, California. He is one of the directors and vice president of the Riverside County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is a director of the Monte Vista Packing Company. In politics he is a republican, but has never been active in his party, and has never sought public honors.

On September 14, 1889, Mr. Copeland married at Los Angeles Carrie W. Willson, a native of Virginia and a daughter of J. A. Willson, now deceased, of Santa Ana. Mrs. Copeland's family is of Revolutionary stock and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland belong to Calvary Presbyterian Church of Riverside. They lead an ideal existence in the midst of their beautiful surroundings. While it has taken hard and unremitting work to develop their property to its present high state of cultivation, the results are so satisfactory that neither of them regret the efforts expended on their home. They are held in high esteem by their associates, and are fine representatives of the elder generation of substantial citizens of the Gem City.

JOHN F. LIPPINCOTT.—Happy is the man who knows how to turn disaster into success; who can rise up stronger than ever after a knockout from fate. Not to all is given either the will or the opportunity to accomplish what at the time seems the impossible, but at

Riverside there are more of these men than in many other communities of many times its size. Here are men, healthy, happy and prosperous, who a few years ago were told that if they wanted to survive another winter they must move to a more salubrious climate. Fortunately for them they found their El Dorado of health and fortune in the Gem City, and almost from the day of their arrival showed improvement. Now they have practically forgotten that once they moved but under a physician's advice. One of these men who owes his present wealth and prestige to the fact that his health failed him in the more rigorous climate of Nebraska is John F. Lippincott, one of the orange growers of this region, and a man of unquestioned popularity.

John F. Lippincott was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1848, a son of John and Mary (Dillon) Lippincott, both of whom are deceased, the latter belonging to an old American family which was established in this country prior to the Revolution by ancestors from Ireland. John Lippincott was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and belonged to the prominent Lippincott family of the Quaker City, which was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. Both as a shoe merchant and citizen he was a prominent man of his locality. During the war between the North and the South John Lippincott gave his support to the Union, and served as a captain in the Home Guards.

Growing up in the Keystone State, John F. Lippincott imbibed the sterling lessons of patriotism in his home atmosphere, and during the war, although under age, tried repeatedly to get into the service. With pardonable determination he went before the recruiting officers three times, and might, so persistent was he, have succeeded but for the fact that not having reached his full growth he was below the required stature. It has always been a source of regret to him that he was born a little too late for that war, and a little too early to serve in the others of his country, for he is a real American in the highest sense of the word.

After completing his schooldays his father insisted upon his learning the shoemaking trade, but, although he complied with the parental dictum, he did not work at it after he had completed his apprenticeship, but, going to Fillmore County, Nebraska, engaged in farming, being one of the pioneers of that region, as his arrival in it was during May, 1870. After eight years he went to Alexandria, Thayer County, Nebraska, and was occupied with conducting a restaurant for the subsequent six years. Leaving Alexandria, Mr. Lippincott then embarked in the drug business at Tobias, Saline County, Nebraska, and continued in it for twenty years, but in 1906 his health broke down, and his physician insisted upon his leaving Tobias for California. Realizing the absolute necessity for the change, Mr. Lippincott sold his drug business, severed his other connections, although he retained possession of some property in Nebraska which he still owns, and came to Riverside, resolved to make a most strenuous effort to regain his strength. Buying five acres of oranges at 1296 Kansas Avenue, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, he made it his home place, and here he has since continued to raise naval oranges. He also purchased and still holds ten acres of naval oranges on Arlington Heights on Dufferin Street, corner of Irving. This latter property is one of the oldest groves at Riverside. At one time he was a director and vice president of the Blue Ribbon Packing House, and is now a member of the Riverside Heights Fruit Association Number 10. A man

of independent thought, he prefers to select his own candidates irrespective of party lines, but aside from exercising his right of suffrage, is not active in politics. He was one of the organizers of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Lodges at Tobias, and served the first as worshipful master and the latter as chancellor commander.

On March 10, 1873, Mr. Lippincott married in Fillmore County, Nebraska, Hannah J. Morse, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Amos Morse, a farmer of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott have had three children, namely: Mary is the wife of Oscar L. Brocker, an orchardist on Linden Street and who has the following children, Jennie, Lee and John, who are students in the Riverside High School, and Howard, Sidney, Billy and Chloris, who are students in the Riverside grade schools, and Nellie, the baby. Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott lost a son when he was fourteen years old. Roscoe, the third child, of Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott, is a rancher in Silver Valley in the Mojave Desert. He married Miss Mabel Burden, and they have two children, Katherine and Robert.

Mr. Lippincott is an enthusiast with relation to Riverside and the Golden State, and believes that there is no medicine like the healing sunshine of the Gem City. In fact it appears as though it would be difficult for anyone to be borne down with the weight of disease in the midst of such wonderful surrounding as those afforded at Riverside. Ideal climatic conditions, a super-abundance of golden oranges and vari-colored flowers, graceful shrubbery and luxuriant vines, everything to make life pleasant and add to the joy of living. Mr. Lippincott's only regret is that he did not come to this "Garden of Eden" even sooner than he did, for its advantages meet with his entire approval, and he is only anxious to share them with his old associates whom he is always urging to follow his example. Since coming to Riverside he has made himself a valued advocate of civic improvements, feeling that it is the least he can do to exert himself to advance the material prosperity and secure the adjuncts of a metropolitan community for the city which has given him so much. Personally he has made a host of friends at Riverside, as he has done wherever he has lived, and both he and his wife are very popular.

NELSON C. PETERS.—While Nelson C. Peters, of San Bernardino, has been a resident of that city a comparatively brief period of time, he has already attained a high position and standing in law circles. He specializes in one branch of the law and has a large and ever increasing clientele, which is not confined by any means to this district. Mr. Peters can truthfully be termed a self-made man, and one who made a very successful job of it, for from an early age he made his own way and secured his very thorough education by his own efforts.

He was born in that country which has given the United States so many worth while citizens, Denmark, at Hallund, June 12, 1875, and he has all the self-reliance and sturdy independence of his ancestors. His father was Nelson Peters, a cooper by trade, now deceased, and his mother was Mary Ann (Rassmus) Peters, also deceased. He attended the country schools in Denmark until he was fourteen years of age, when he decided to come to America and work out his own destiny. It was an important step for so young a boy, but he had two brothers already in America, one in South Dakota and one in Washington.

Mr. Peters located in Hurley, South Dakota, and worked on farms and taught school for three years. So well did he study and equip himself mentally that he was graduated from the Dakota University at



*Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Peters  
and daughter May Reece*



Mitchell, South Dakota, at the end of that short period. He knew what he wanted to do in life and he at once entered a law office and was admitted to practice in Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1901.

He located at once in Enid, Oklahoma, and went to work in the county attorney's office there. He remained a year, getting valuable experience and then moved to Apache, Oklahoma, and practiced there for five years, building up a good business, but he moved to Waurika, Oklahoma, and there remained until 1915, when he located in San Bernardino.

In this city he has practiced continuously ever since. He does a commercial law practice and handles the larger part of all the commercial business of the district. He is also the pioneer attorney of the Torrens Title in the County of San Bernardino and has done practically all the business in that line in the county. He has registered many hundred applications under that act. A history of the Torrens Title in San Bernardino County is given by Mr. Peters in the narrative account of this work.

He married in 1907 Hazel R. Reece, a daughter of Prof. William Reece, of Anadarko, Oklahoma. They are the parents of one child, Mary Reece Peters.

Mr. Peters is a member of Apache Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Apache, Oklahoma; of Silver Wave Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star and was worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he gives his allegiance to the democratic party, and in religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

#### HISTORY OF THE TORRENS SYSTEM IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY—

The first property registered under the Torrens System in this county was the home of Walter B. Coombs of San Bernardino. The petition was filed on the 23rd day of February, 1916, by Attorneys Chase, Peters and Craney, and decree of the Superior Court providing for the issuance of the certificate of title in its nature, a perpetual guaranty of title by the state, was signed by Judge J. W. Curtis on June 7, 1916. L. R. Patty, the first county registrar, was an experienced abstractor, having for years been in the title business, and he understood all the flaws and defects of the old system and was not only an enthusiastic advocate of the system but he also placed his own property under its protection. With much care and skill he installed the first Torrens Title records in the county, a system with a property index, verified signatures of all grantees, with such certain evidence of title that it bid fair ultimately to replace the old system of certifying to copies of records.

Such men as Sid Harton, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Wiggins, with a tract of land near San Bernardino of over 500 acres, had their land registered during this summer, but for some time many people were quite timid about using the new system, but on April 2nd of the year 1917, R. F. Garner and his wife, Anna B. Garner, placed all of their San Bernardino County real estate, aggregating nearly half a million dollars in value, under the protection of this law, and from that time on it spread fast in popularity and in December, 1921, the number of certificates issued in the county was 749. In the year 1920 an attempt to use the system by fraudulently registering property of another was made by parties from other counties, but was promptly checked by the court, holding there could be no innocent purchaser where an adverse claimant was in open possession and that the law was not made to defraud but to guaranty good titles.

However, much opposition to the system developed, so much so that in the spring of 1921 the Torrens title holders decided that their titles were unjustly slandered and organized themselves in a body known as the San Bernardino County Torrens Title League. They held their first meeting in Ontario on March 19, 1921. Mrs. R. F. Garner was elected President and O. T. Nichols, of Ontario, was elected secretary. Resolutions were passed in substance declaring that the parties fighting the Torrens System were doing so for selfish gain and reciting the many loans made on Torrens Titles by different institutions, including the U. S. Federal Land Bank, and not a single loss having occurred from insufficiency of the title; and the courts all upholding the Torrens Decrees, requiring enforcement of holders' rights of possession with the power of the sheriff backed up, if need be, with the militia of the state or U. S. Army; and declaring they would aid and build up the institutions fair to their customers and not discriminating against the law. N. L. Levering, while president of the Bank at Highland, and also of the San Bernardino Valley Bank, had not only recommended the Torrens System and made loans on it, but had also registered some property of his. After he had sold out his control of these banks and in the summer of 1921, he undertook the organization of a new bank in San Bernardino to be known as the Santa Fe Bank. He met so much opposition that, it is said, the political power controlling the issuing of bank charters, had the charter withheld from him during the whole year of 1921. Some lenders still demanded a private certificate in addition to the Torrens Certificate when making loans on Torrens Title. Torrens title holders considered this an unjustifiable extortion, similar to a requirement that one should use a fifth wheel in running his automobile. But the Home Investment Association, a building and loan association of Redlands, came forward and announced its willingness to make loans on the Torrens Title in San Bernardino as well as at Redlands. The Ontario National Bank also negotiated large loans on Torrens certificates without requiring private companies to back up the guaranty of the state, and in June, 1921, the Supreme Court of the state again upheld the law, declaring its purpose was to make reliance on decree wholly safe and that it was a judgment in re binding on all the world conclusive of every interest or claim in the property, other than as specified, and its conclusive charter did not wait an expiration of one year, but attached with decree, becoming final on registration. This left the opposition with no argument whatsoever against the system. Yet a lull in the proceedings continued through the fall of year 1921, but with the year 1922 applications again came in for filing, and a course for future growth had become inevitable.

**MORTIMER P. MAINE.**—After many years of aggressive and successful business operations Mortimer P. Maine is now living practically retired, although he retains his ownership of his valuable orange grove of ten acres, in the midst of which he and his family are enjoying a quiet and happy life. The city is an ideal spot for those with leisure on their hands, and Mr. Maine rejoices that he selected Riverside as his permanent home when the ill health of his wife brought them West in search of a milder climate. Compared with his earlier years, the time he has spent in California has been one of ease and independence, and he is one of the enthusiastic boosters for this region.

Mr. Maine was born in Henderson Township, Jefferson County, New York, May 10, 1843, a son of Mortimer P. and Sarah (Drum-

mond) Maine, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in New York State, a member of an old American family of English descent, established in this country in 1670, when its representatives settled in Connecticut. Later removal was made to New York, where the Maines have been prominent, especially in agricultural pursuits. The Drummonds are of Revolutionary stock and Scotch descent, and Mrs. Maine was also born in New York State.

The younger Mortimer P. Maine attended the public schools of Wisconsin, to which state his parents moved in 1849, and with the outbreak of the war between the North and the South he enlisted in the Union army and served four years in Company B, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. George H. Thomas. He received his honorable discharge at the close of the war in Madison, Wisconsin, December 25, 1865.

For a number of years following his return to private life Mr. Maine followed railroading, but later went to Kansas and was engaged in farming in that state for seven years. Returning to Wisconsin, he was there engaged in farming until 1901, when, on account of his wife's delicate health, he came to Riverside. Here he bought ten acres of oranges at 1338 Kansas Avenue, and went into the orange industry. Of recent years he has practically turned over the management of the business to his son, and is enjoying a well-earned ease. The crop is mostly navals, although there are a few valencies. The location is an ideal one, and here a pleasant home is maintained. The crop is shipped through the Sierra Vista Packing House, of which at one time Mr. Maine was a director. He was also for a time connected with the banking interests of the city, but sold his stock some time ago. With the majority of the veterans of the war of the '60s he joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as commander of the Post in his home town in Wisconsin. Always voting the republican ticket, he was quite active in party matters in Wisconsin, serving as delegate to the county conventions and as a member of the City Central Committee, but since he located at Riverside he has not participated to any extent in politics.

In 1874 Mr. Maine married Laura Elizabeth De Haven, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Alpheus De Haven, a farmer of Revolutionary stock and French Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Maine have three children, namely: Morna G., who is the wife of George F. Conway, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Beatrice M., who is the wife of Truman F. Gridley, who is living in Coachella, is foreman of the Narbonne ranch; Rexford De Haven, who conducts his father's business.

Since coming to Riverside Mr. Maine has displayed commendable civic pride and has advocated all kinds of public improvements, for he realizes the necessity of keeping abreast of progress in every way. Personally genial and convincing, he has always made warm friends, and his evident sincerity and sterling worth have gained for him the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has been for so long a prominent figure.

CAPT. ALFRED MARCY APLIN.—There could be no historical subject of greater interest than that involved in the reclamation, development and improvement of the former desert regions of Southern California into what is now a well connected landscape of citrus groves. Hardly anyone had a more important and practical part in that development, particularly in the districts around Highland, than the late Capt. Alfred Marcy Aplin.

Captain Aplin, who received his title as a Union officer of the Civil war, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 14, 1837. While completing a college course he answered Lincoln's first call for volunteers, served a three months' enlistment and then re-enlisted and was with the fighting forces of the North until the final surrender. He was once captured, and for seven days endured confinement in the Belle Isle Prison near Richmond, Virginia. He was in some of the most noted battles of the war, and at Missionary Ridge his captain, Cahil, was killed as he stood looking over Mr. Aplin's shoulder reading a newspaper. This newspaper had been slipped to them by a negro as they lay secreted in the brush, and Confederate sharpshooters had located them by means of the paper. Captain Aplin was an aide to General Thomas in the battles of Chickamauga and Stone River, and at the close of the war he participated in the Grand Review at Washington. He went in as a private, was twice promoted for bravery, and retired with the rank of captain. For many years he was a member of the G. A. R. Post at San Bernardino.

In Ohio in 1865 Captain Aplin married Miss Mary Elizabeth Winn, of Athens, that state. She was born in Albany, Ohio, November 14, 1842. When he left Ohio, Captain Aplin lived for two years at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and from there moved to Chetopah, Kansas. With that town as his headquarters he carried on an extensive business as a cattleman, running his herds over a large territory in Kansas and Indian Territory.

Captain Aplin came to California in 1875. He had a temporary residence on Base Line, and for the first three months worked in the mountains at the Little Bear Sawmill owned by Talmadge. In the meantime he was looking about for a permanent location, and in 1875 homesteaded a quarter section in East Highland, what is now known as the Smith Ranch. Almost immediately he became instrumental in developing an irrigation water system, and also planted much of his land to deciduous fruit. One association of those early times was with F. E. Brown, the well known pioneer and founder of Redlands. They established a plant at the north end of Orange Street, and for two seasons bought and evaporated fruit. Captain Aplin designed and constructed the first commercial evaporator at Redlands, a plant which people came miles to see. He operated this plant on Lugonia Avenue near the Beal place in 1878-79. He also invented, though he never patented, a knife for the cutting of clingstone peaches. The design was subsequently adopted and largely manufactured in the East. While associated with Mr. Brown he was also instrumental in bringing water to the higher mesas in Redlands. He was a pioneer in the building of the Congregational Church at Highland, and was active in its choir.

About 1880 he bought eighty acres of railroad land, a portion of which is still owned by Mrs. Mary E. Aplin of East Highland. This he improved, setting out one of the first Naval orange groves in the district. He had observed the influence of frost on the sunflowers on lower and higher land, and was one of the first to advocate the higher mesa as the best location for citrus fruit, a policy and plan since generally followed and approved. He recommended and promoted the first two higher line water ditches from Santa Ana, partly as a means of saving wastage due to the loss through the sand and also to serve the higher foothill lands. He was partially responsible for the present high line known as the North Fork Ditch or Canal. His first attempt to construct this was met by ridicule, and a number of his neighbors declared the ditch ran uphill and refused to work, taking their teams and going home. It was only after a convincing talk with the aid of a surveyor that they returned and helped him complete the work. Captain Aplin with John Weeks and John Cram made the first filing on the waters of Plunge Creek, and Captain Aplin built the

Plunge Creek Ditch without the aid of a surveyor, using a home made level. This was about 1883-84. He also contracted and laid the first paving in the North Fork Ditch, employing two hundred Chinese at a dollar and a quarter a day of ten hours.

Captain Aplin's signature was attached to the contract with the North Fork and Bear Valley Water companies, wherein the Bear Valley Water Company was permitted to divert to the compounding dam certain tributaries of North Fork, agreeing to maintain the North Fork ditches and deliver 600 inches of water to it in the months of June, July and August, thus settling a difficult problem of water rights in the district. Captain Aplin was also consulted by the founders of the Bear Valley Dam as to the feasibility of such a construction, and he guided the parties to the site on which the present dam is located.

He was one of the first men from the Highland district to make practical use of investments in the great Imperial Valley. The eighty acres he owned there he improved by planting grapes, deciduous fruits, and experimenting in other lines. In 1908 Captain Aplin moved from East Highland to a modern home he built in East Hollywood. He remained there four years, and then removed to San Francisco, where the death of this honored pioneer occurred February 28, 1918. Captain Aplin had many solid works to his credit in business affairs, and he was always known as a man of the highest character. He had come to California a thousand dollars in debt, and he paid that off in eight years. Eventually he achieved a fortune, and was thoroughly admired for the qualities of his citizenship.

Captain and Mrs. Aplin had six children, the first three having been born in Iowa. The oldest, Benjamin, died at the age of twenty-eight. The second, Myrtle Alfreda Aplin, M.D., graduated from the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, and was one of the first two women out of thirty of her sex who competed in examination, to be selected and appointed by the Governor for executive responsibilities in the State Hospitals. For seven years she was physician in charge of the women's department at the Napa Hospital for the Insane, resigning to devote herself to her invalid mother.

The third child Dr. Guy E. Aplin, who graduated in medicine in Chicago, practiced for a number of years in St. Louis, and after returning to California practiced at Santa Paula, and later at Calpella had a successful experience as a pear orchardist. Later he was manager for the Phoebe Hearst home ranch, and is now a prominent orange grower on the place his father planted at Highland. He married Pearl Burr, who was reared and educated in the East.

The fourth child of the family was Donald Graham Aplin, who was born at Chetopah, Kansas, graduated from Pomona College and California University, receiving the degree Bachelor of Science in mine engineering and chemistry in 1899. He taught in the chemistry department at Berkeley for a year, then spent a year with the Borax Company, and was with the Dean and Jones Mining Company and the Virginia Dale Mines and for a number of years performed the arduous duties incident to work on the desert and in the mountains. He was a pioneer in the Imperial Valley, improving farm land there, and was horticultural commissioner and president of the Imperial Water Company. He finally resigned to return to Highland and take charge of his father's place. After eight years he bought ten acres at the corner of Boulder and Pacific avenues, where he owns one of the best groves in Highland, and he also acquired twenty-five acres nearby, which he set out to citrus fruits. In 1908 he married Miss Laura Corwin, member of a pioneer family of Southern California. She was educated in the Redlands High School and in Longmire's Business

College at San Bernardino. Their three children are: John Alfred, born in 1909; Florence, born in 1913, and Esther, born in 1918.

The fifth child of Captain Aplin was Alfred Porter, who was born at East Highland and was drowned in the North Fork Canal at the age of two years. The youngest of the family, Ethel Grace, also a native of Highland, is a graduate of the preparatory school of Pomona College and received her M. D. degree from Ward's Medical College at San Francisco. She was married to Frank Lynn, an electrician, who was accidentally electrocuted in San Francisco. Mrs. Lynn is a leader in the socialist party in California and was a candidate on that ticket for secretary of state, receiving 40,000 votes. She possesses great talent in literary lines as well as in sociological problems, and was author of a book entitled "Adventures of a Woman Hobo."

MARCUS L. FRINK, of the pioneers constituting the old San Bernardino Colony one still living and with a vast amount of authoritative and interesting information concerning early times, early conditions and old personalities and events is Marcus L. Frink of Redlands, a native son, and whose memory and participation in local history run back half a century or more.

Mr. Frink was born in San Bernardino, March 14, 1860. His birth-place was what in later years was the old race track, but sixty years ago was a low, swampy tract of land then owned by his great-grandfather, Martin Potter. Mr. Frink is a son of Horace Monroe and Polly Ann (DeWitt) Frink. His father was born in New York State in 1831 and came to California in the years immediately following the discovery of gold. The day he was twenty-one he came into the state riding a horse, and Indians attacked the party and he was robbed of everything, including the clothes he had on his back. He borrowed a shirt, trousers and moccasins in order to make a presentable appearance when he reached the border of civilization, in 1852 at Hangtown, California. He was a brick mason by trade, and his first enterprise was contracting to burn a lime kiln for the price of a dollar a barrel. He worked at that one year, burned 700 barrels, and then returned to the States. When he came back to California he was accompanied by his grandmother and two half brothers, and this time the trip was made by wagon train. They reached San Bernardino in 1854.

In San Bernardino he married Polly Ann DeWitt, a native of Indiana. She was one of the real pioneer women of California, and came West by wagon train with many hazards and arduous circumstances, the first stage of the journey ending at Salt Lake and from there by a second stage traveling to San Bernardino. With her came her grandfather, the Martin Potter above mentioned, and her brother. They located on the old race track site, owned by Potter. Horace M. Frink and wife had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The oldest of those to grow up was A. M. Frink, who was born in 1858 and died November 10, 1918, leaving one daughter. Marcus L. is the second and the only son to survive. George Grant Frink born in 1866, died in 1875. The fourth, Polly Ann, born in 1869, is the wife of Henry Gansner, and is the mother of a son and daughter.

Horace M. Frink was an old time freighter and a pioneer in every sense of the word. He drove and sent heavy teams from San Bernardino into Utah and later to the various mining camps in Arizona. He was also a pilot when the old stage line was established, having blazed the way for several early stage routes in the Southwest. His business at home was largely ranching and cattle raising. In 1866 he traded the lower half of the old race track farm with a man named Wallace for 100 acres on the old Cottonwood Road, giving Wallace \$400 in value in cattle to even up





Mrs Anna J. Kirkpatrick

J. D. Kirkpatrick

the transaction. This land is still owned by his heirs. He moved his family into an old slab house on the new tract, but during 1871-72 constructed a substantial adobe house. The adobe bricks were made on the old Barton tract, and Marcus Frink and his brother hauled them to the site of the building where their father laid them in the wall. This building is still occupied, and with recent changes is modern in appearance and a splendid abode of comfort. On this land in 1868 Horace Frink set out some seedling orange trees, made additional plantings in 1870, and this was one of the pioneer successful efforts at orange growing in this vicinity. In later years these plantings have been greatly extended by Marcus L. Frink and his brother, much of the tract being now given over to Naval oranges.

In November, 1900, Marcus L. Frink and his sister divided the estate of 105 acres, Mrs. Gansner taking 25 acres, while Mr. Frink now has 60, 30 acres of which are in oranges and 30 acres in alfalfa.

Mr. Frink during his boyhood had little opportunity to attend school. After he was fourteen he had to work regularly at home. In 1880 he married Miss Caroline Wilson, who was born at the old San Bernardino Colony, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Van Leuven) Wilson. The name Van Leuven is particularly significant as pioneer families in this section of the state. The Wilsons and Van Leuven came over the plains and mountains in ox trains. Mr. and Mrs. Frink had seven children. The four now living are: Lena, born November 3, 1881, educated at Redlands, and wife of Fred W. Watkins, who was born in Pennsylvania and is a shorthand reporter and clerk of court under Judge Curtis in San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have a son and a daughter. Amy Frink, born February 14, 1884, was educated in the Redlands High School and in 1906 became the wife of George A. Murphy, of Redlands Junction. Their children are Florence Loraine, born in 1907, and Mark Murphy, born in 1912. Milton J. Frink, born September 3, 1890, is an orange grower in the Redlands district. He married Ruth Weed, of Michigan, and her two sons are Kenneth Milton, born March 20, 1916, and Donald Eugene, born September 20, 1919. The fourth and youngest child is Howard Lloyd, born May 11, 1897. He enlisted September 6, 1918, and was in training at Camp Kearney until after the signing of the armistice.

Marcus L. Frink has many pictures in his memory of the San Bernardino of bygone days. When he was a boy the town contained only one store, owned by Louis Jacobs, who later became prominent as a banker. He lived here when this was a wide open town with twenty-eight saloons, drinking, shooting, gambling, and often the scene of riotous excitement from day to day. It was the rendezvous of miners and freighters, and Indians were frequent visitors and were allowed to drink without hindrance. Mr. Frink states that the Indians then living here would willingly do ranch work for fifty cents a day and were good laborers, working from daylight to dark, but spent all their earnings in the saloons. The building of the railroad to Colton in 1874 began the modern era of progress and development, all of which Mr. Frink has witnessed and in which he has participated as one of the old pioneers who are glad to see the wonderful advantages in this region made available to a constantly increasing population. Mr. Frink is a member of the Native Sons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a republican, and has served on the Republican County Central Committee.

JACOB DEAN KIRKPATRICK has been a resident of Ontario for thirty years, locating in that section of San Bernardino County after leaving

his farm in Iowa, and continued dairying and ranching here for a number of years, until he retired, and is now enjoying the ample prosperity that has rewarded his energetic efforts.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was born August 3, 1856, son of James W. and Rachael J. (Burge) Kirkpatrick. His father was an Iowa pioneer and enlisted from that state in the Union Army during the Civil war. Jacob D. Kirkpatrick acquired his education in Iowa, at New London, and was identified with farming in that state until about 1892 when he removed to Ontario and bought a dairy ranch of thirty acres. He continued dairying until a few years ago, when he sold out. He now lives in the center of the city of Ontario, at 224 East A Street, and has a beautiful residence erected five years ago, one of the most desirable homes of Ontario, and a house representing to a large extent his ideas of planning and arrangement. Mr. Kirkpatrick served for a number of years as superintendent of streets in Ontario, is a loyal democrat, a public spirited citizen, for many years has been closely affiliated with the Methodist Church and is a Woodman of the World and has filled various chairs in that order.

In Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, January 1, 1882, he married Miss Anna J. Orr, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1861. Her parents, James and Eleanor (McCutcheon) Orr, were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have had four children: Nellie R., wife of J. H. Sanborn, of Millcreek, California; Julius D., who married Lavina Wymore and is living in Ontario; Florence D., who recently graduated from the University of California, at Berkeley; and Rachel, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick's grandchildren are as follows: Ronald (deceased), Arthur Dean, Eleanor Bertha, and Leona Marie, who are children of Nellie R. Sanborn; and Anna Elizabeth, Lavina Ruth, Clara Dorris and Denzil Victor, children of Julius D. Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was educated in the public schools of Jefferson County, Iowa, and is a member of the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of the charter members of the George Strong Post, Sons of Veterans, of Brighton, Iowa.

H. H. LINVILLE was the type of business man and citizen that is a fundamental asset to any community. His life in San Bernardino County was a constructive one, resulting in improved conditions, and individually it was successful, success being gained after reverses that might have discouraged less determined men.

The late Mr. Linville was born in Oregon, son of W. J. Linville. As a boy he came to California with his parents, who lived in San Francisco for a time and then came to Riverside. In the Riverside district his father set out an orange orchard when few plantings of citrus fruit had been made in that section. He also bought and operated a planing mill near Colton. Later H. H. Linville was associated with his father in this business, and on moving to San Bernardino they operated a planing mill. Mr. H. H. Linville and Mr. Whitney as partners owned a mill at San Bernardino, and also bought timber and operated a saw mill in the San Bernardino Mountains. After the burning of the mill at San Bernardino Mr. Linville engaged in the citrus nursery business at Highland. For a period his efforts were rewarded with encouraging progress. Then came a severe freeze, which practically destroyed the entire plantation. That was the second severe financial reverse. This time he was left only with the assets of good character. At this time the Brookings Mill & Lumber Company was beginning the operation of a large sawmill at Highland.

This firm allowed Mr. Linville to have a strip of land with water, and in return for its use he acted as watchman of the company's property. On this land he again planted a nursery, and as the result of long, hard hours of labor he gradually built anew his finances. Later he purchased land from Mr. Tyler and expanded the nursery to larger proportions, and from time to time increased his holdings, securing forty-six acres of valuable citrus groves. Eventually he was one of the large property owners of this section, owning several substantial business blocks in the City of San Bernardino and in Highland. Great industry and business ability put him on a secure financial footing years before his death, which occurred at Highland in 1915. He was a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Congregational Church.

At Highland Mr. Linville married Miss Cora B. Wallace, a native of Iowa, and brought to California when seventeen months old by her parents, William and Mary E. (Gemmel) Wallace. Her people were among the pioneers of the Highland section. As Miss Wallace Mrs. Linville was a popular teacher both in Riverside and Highland. She is the mother of two children: Henry Herschel and Wallace Linville.

The memory of the late Mr. Linville is that of one of the founders of the colony, a pillar of real strength and a source of encouragement to others. He was far-seeing, possessed advanced ideas and ideals, and was most generous in giving them expression.

JOHN R. METCALF, of Highland, is one of the successful self-made men of San Bernardino County, and is proud of the fact that he owes all of his present prosperity to his own, unaided efforts. He has always studied conditions carefully, weighed opportunities and made his investments wisely, with a view to the future as well as the present. It is such men as he who are responsible for the remarkable expansion in every direction of the commercial and industrial interests of Southern California.

The birth of John R. Metcalf occurred at San Bernardino, November 22, 1863, and he is a son of John F. and Eliza Metcalf, natives of Cumberland, England, who first immigrated to Australia and later to America, with their respective parents. It was during the excitement over the discovery of gold in Australia that the Metcalf family left England for Australia, but when it died out in 1852, without having materially bettered their fortunes, they decided to once more follow the lure of the golden goddess. They left Sidney, Australia, on one of the old-type sailing vessels, and after a long and wearying voyage of thirteen weeks landed at Wilmington, California. It is a curious fact that their former voyage, from England to Australia, also took thirteen weeks, and it, too, was made in a sailing vessel.

Although they came here primarily with the idea of prospecting for gold, John F. Metcalf found better-paying work at freighting, for there was such a demand for all kinds of supplies and no railroads to carry them that the profits from this line of business were very large. He drove a team from the seacoast to various Government posts on the frontier, later extending his territory to different points in Arizona and becoming the owner of his own outfit. On these trips it was the custom for a number of the freighters to travel together so as to be able in this way to offer an effective resistance to any attack by the Indians, who infested the country at this period. In spite of all the precautions he had many narrow escapes, and some very thrilling experiences. In 1870 he rented from John Brown, Senior, the toll road through Cajon Pass. Like other pioneer enterprises, however, freighting passed with the coming of more civilized conditions, and John Metcalf turned his attention to other pro-

jects. In 1873 he began lumbering and saw-milling in the San Bernardino Mountains, one mile southeast of the present Little Bear Valley dam site, but he died two years later, just as he was getting his new undertakings in excellent shape.

John F. Metcalf married Miss Eliza Arnold, and they had five children: John R., who was the eldest; Elizabeth, who was born in 1865, died in 1875; Isabel, who was born in 1866, died the following year; James W., who was born December 14, 1868, is now living at Colton, and has for twenty-five years been in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, being now in entire charge of the Southern California signal service, which he has so perfected that it costs to the company practically nothing in accidents, being 100 per cent efficient; and Margaret, who was born May 11, 1871, married M. J. Simonton, chief auditor, Hawaiian Islands, which responsible position he has held for years. When the United States Government took over these islands Judge Robinson was appointed judge, and Mr. Simonton was made his clerk. When Woodrow Wilson became president, he appointed a new judge, and Mr. Simonton was made chief auditor. He and his wife have one child, Richard M. Simonton, a bright young man with brilliant prospects. He studied in the various schools on the islands, and then took a course in marine studies. Coming to Presidio, California, he took the examination for Annapolis, and was one out of a class of 800 to pass it satisfactorily, his rating being 380. He is now on the high seas for further training as an official.

John R. Metcalf was educated in the schools of San Bernardino, and his first employment was secured in the general merchandise store of H. Conner of that city. Then for two years he was with Newburg & Rathburn, grocers, leaving that firm for Smith Hale, with whom he continued until he went into the grocery business for himself in 1885, at which time he established himself at Riverside, and very successfully conducted his store for two years, when he sold and went into Bear Valley.

With his arrival in Bear Valley and his entry into the cattle business, began the era of his real prosperity, and he extended his operations in many directions. Mr. Metcalf began on 1,000 acres of land, but had an extensive range on Whitewater for winter feeding. During this part of his career he had many experiences, and passed through a number of changes, both natural and artificial. In 1891 the Colorado River broke over its banks, something similar to the floods which formed the present Salton Sea, and the lands were flooded about New River, and as a result quantities of grass and pools of water continued during that season. G. W. Lang, an old Arizona cattleman driving cattle across the desert to the coast, found this feed, which enabled him to bring in 9,000 head of cattle. So favorably was he impressed with the country that he followed the river back into the Bee River country, and there obtained Mexican government concessions. His example was followed by Mr. Metcalf, who also bought cattle at different times, as Lang drove them out. He paid \$1,500 for 400 head of cattle from Mr. Lang at one time. The following year, with O. M. Smith, he bought 500 head of cattle driven out from the Colorado River across the Chachuwalla Desert to Whitewater. The loss through making this desert drive was small, as the partners sold 490 head of this herd to R. F. Garner. All of these occurrences took place during the early history of the cattle industry in California.

Mr. Metcalf in partnership with Gus Knight built the famous Pine Knot Hotel of the now world-renowned Bear Valley Mountain resort. When they put up the first hotel this valley was a primitive forest and meadow land locality. He packed in all of his supplies by way of Victorville and the desert trail. Subsequently Mr. Metcalf sold his interest in this hotel

to Mr. Knight. Mr. Metcalf also organized and superintended the construction of the first toll road in the valley. The merchants in the valley below subscribed stock to the amount of about \$1,500, Mr. Knight subscribed \$1,000, and Mr. Metcalf assumed the balance, of about \$2,000. This road was opened in 1891 as one charging one dollar for a two-horse team. At that time the valley had but five families, those of Messrs. Metcalf and Knight, and the Rathbun, Beard and Case families, and there was also the carekeeper at the dam. By comparing the population in 1891 with the returns from the last census some adequate idea of the development in this region may be gained. In 1910 Mr. Metcalf sold his chief holdings to John D. Clark, who in turn sold them to the present owners, the Talmage brothers. In the meanwhile he had disposed of his cattle business and moved to Los Angeles, where until 1918 he was very successfully engaged in business as a grocer. In the latter year he came to Highland, and since then has been occupied with orange and lemon growing.

In 1887 Mr. Metcalf married Miss Belle Knight, who was born in 1863 and is a member of the prominent Knight family. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have no children. They are very prominent socially, and are hospitable entertainers at their beautiful Highland home. They are enthusiastic with reference to the future of San Bernardino County, fully believing that the beginning of its expansion has barely commenced. Having taken so active a part in much of the earlier constructive work, they are in a position to know its possibilities and what may be expected of them. Mr. Metcalf has been a hard worker. While he has been accorded a success greater than comes to every man, he has earned every bit of it, and also fully deserves the confidence he inspires, for it comes as the result of years of purposeful endeavor, intelligent planning and the determination to permit no obstacles to stand in the way of his attaining his object. His recollections of the early cattle days, as well as of the beginnings of Pine Knot Hotel, are interesting and worthy of a place in recorded history, for they are authentic and colorful, giving a true picture of the days before modern invention dominated everything.

MRS. ELIZABETH F. VAN LEUVEN, whose childhood memories touch pioneer life in both Utah and California, has been a resident of the latter state since 1858, and is now one of the venerable and revered pioneer women of San Bernardino County, where she maintains her home in the beautiful Mission district of Redlands. Her gracious personality and the experiences that have been hers in connection with the development and progress of this favored section of the state render it specially gratifying to pay to her in this publication a merited tribute.

Mrs. Van Leuven was born in the State of Illinois, on the 17th of March, 1846, and is a daughter of William J. and Rachel Robinson. The father was born in Missouri, in 1818, was there reared to adult age, and he was a farmer by vocation during the period of his youth and early manhood. He became a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints and when, at the outbreak of the Mexican war, the Government of the United States made requisition upon the Mormon Church for 500 men to serve as soldiers in the coming conflict Mr. Robinson was one of those who entered service. He became a member of what was known as the Mormon Battalion. This command was furnished wagons and teams and assigned to the transporting of arms, equipment and supplies to the stage of conflict. In the early summer of 1846 the militant caravan set forth from Jefferson County, Missouri, on the long and perilous overland journey through the wilderness to Mexico. The men traveled on foot and through the settled districts traversed by the cavalcade they added to the supplies

to be transported to the front. The march was continued to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and thence through the desert country, with countless obstacles to be overcome in passing through the arid districts of the Southwest. Thus was achieved by these hard men a feat of endurance well nigh unprecedented in history. The men of this party, as official records show, did much to further the success of the United States in the war with Mexico, and their record was one of loyal and arduous service. The members of the Mormon Battalion were mustered out while in Mexico. Some of them returned to Missouri by the same route that they had come, and Mr. Robinson and a number of other members of the command returned by wagon train through Mexico to Yuma, Arizona, thence to Wilmington, California, and onward through Salt Lake City, Utah, and he finally arrived at his home in Missouri in 1848. In May, 1852, in company with his wife and their five children, he became associated in the forming of a wagon train of many ox and mule teams, the train being divided into units of ten wagons each, with a captain assigned in charge of each of these divisions. Mr. Robinson was made captain of his unit. The members of the party were followers of Brigham Young, and they set forth to form a new Mormon colony, it having been the hope of the Latter Day Saints that after the annexation of territory at the close of the Mexican war they would be given a refuge and home in California. The immigrant train proceeded on its hazardous westward journey and suffered greatly by the scourge of cholera which marked the year 1852, many members of the party having died of the dread disease, including Mr. Robinson, who died July 17, 1852, while the company was in the immediate vicinity of the Platte River, one of his daughters having died six days previously. The bereaved wife and mother, with her four young children, continued her weary and desolate journey, and the daughter Elizabeth, of this sketch, who was then six years old, well recalls the passing of the party through Echo Canyon, she having been greatly alarmed by the echoes, which she thought to be persons mocking the party. The memorable journey and its incidents left vivid impressions on her childish mind, and her reminiscences of this remarkable pioneer experience of the western wilds are most graphic and interesting. The travel-worn caravan arrived at Salt Lake City about the first of September, 1852, and Mrs. Robinson and her children there remained until 1858, when they became members of another wagon train and set forth for California. Mrs. Robinson later contracted a second marriage. Philomon M., the eldest of the Robinson children, was born in Missouri, as were the other four children, and he accompanied his mother on the journey to California; Elizabeth F., to whom this review is dedicated, was the next in order of birth; Louise was the daughter who died en route to Utah; and the two younger children, Emma and William H., accompanied their mother to California. Mrs. Robinson established the family home at San Bernardino, and here she later married William Pugh, there having been three children of this union—Melvin, Cardnell and Eleanor.

Elizabeth Robinson was reared to adult age amid the pioneer influences and conditions that obtained in San Bernardino County, and her educational advantages were those of the locality and period. On the 14th of January, 1863, she became the wife of Anson Van Leuven, a California pioneer of 1852. In 1854 Benjamin Van Leuven, father of Anson, likewise came to California, and here he purchased eighty acres of land in the Mormon settlement in San Bernardino County. After his marriage Anson Van Leuven settled on this land, and the property, now finely improved, is still known as the Van Leuven ranch. This place is situated on Mountain View Avenue in the Mission district, and here Mrs. Van Leuven maintains

her home at the present time. It is needless to say that the old home is endeared to her by many hallowed memories and associations. On this place Mr. Van Leuven planted his first orange grove in the year 1862, and the trees which he thus planted were the first to bear oranges within the borders of San Bernardino County, the first ripened products having here been garnered in 1867. Apples and peaches raised on the Van Leuven ranch in the early days were dried, and grapes were manufactured into wine. These products were sold and shipped out by wagon freight, as was also the grain raised for market. There was nothing sybaritic in the conditions that were in evidence here in the early days, and Mrs. Van Leuven states that she wore simple calico dresses which she made by hand, as did she all other clothes used by herself and her children. She was the mother of three children before she ever saw a sewing machine, and it can thus be understood that she acquired skill with the needle as a matter of virtual necessity. In her possession to-day, as a prized relic, is a surrey that gave long and effective service, this vehicle having been manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, and Nathan Meek having used the same in making the overland trip to California. Mr. Van Leuven purchased the vehicle in 1863, and it continued as the family carriage for many years—until, in fact, it gave place to the modern automobile.

In coming to California Mr. Van Leuven crossed the plains with an ox team, and a somewhat attenuated heifer, which he purchased, was hauled on a wagon the entire distance from Bitter Springs. This animal played well its part in the family entourage and lived to the age of thirty-four years.

Mr. Van Leuven served as sheriff of San Bernardino County from 1858 to 1861, and it will be understood by the students of early history of California that his duties were of strenuous and often hazardous order, as horse and cattle thieves and other outlaws were active in pursuit of their nefarious work. The large cattle and horse ranch known as the San Jose Ranch was the site of the present fine little city of Pomona, and ran its cattle in the bottom lands of the Mojave River. Thieves stole a large number of horses from this ranch, and they were tracked through Cajon Pass. The owner of the ranch, in riding about and looking after his cattle, recognized his stolen horses in the distance. He notified Sheriff Van Leuven, who took up the trail, recovered the horses and captured four of the six thieves. After their conviction he alone took charge of them on the trip to the state prison, the sheriff and his prisoners having gone to San Pedro on horseback and having thence continued up the coast by steamer. The ranch owner, fearing an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners, brought sixteen men to guard them on the trip to Los Angeles, but Sheriff Van Leuven declined this aid and proceeded alone with his prisoners. The sheriff traced the men by the track of the defective hoof of a horse which one of the number was riding, he having recognized this peculiar deformity as being that of a horse stolen from the San Jose Ranch, and on this occasion he manifested much finesse, as did he on many other occasions. His vigorous administration rid the district and county of many lawless and desperate characters, for rarely did a guilty man escape him. He served as a deputy United States marshal during the period of the Civil War, and was one of the prominent and influential men of his county. In 1863 he was elected to represent San Bernardino County in the Legislature, and as a member of the Lower House he made an excellent record of service in the General Assembly of 1864. He was a stalwart republican, a man of inviolable integrity, marked loyalty and much progressiveness and public spirit. Long before the close of his life he and his wife had severed their allegiance to the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Honest and upright in all of the relations of life, Mr. Van Leuven left a benignant and enduring impress upon the community in which he lived and wrought, and he was one of the honored pioneer citizens of San Bernardino County at the time of his death, in 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Leuven became the parents of five children, all born in the old home place in San Bernardino County. Myron Franklin, eldest of the number, was born November 25, 1863, and he resides with his widowed mother on the old home place, his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hughes, being deceased. Sarah, the second child, was born June 8, 1865, and her death occurred in 1882. Byron, who was born April 2, 1869, is a bachelor and remains with his mother on the home ranch. Henry, born April 21, 1871, is a prominent business man of Redlands. He married Miss Lucy M. Iuch, of Redlands, and they have one son, William H., born November 12, 1914. Maude, born March 2, 1883, is the wife of C. J. Boone, who is a successful orange-grower, residing on part of the old homestead near Redlands. Mr. and Mrs. Boone have three children, Carroll Jackson, William Bruce and Richard Lewis. Mrs. Boone is an active and influential member of the Parent-Teachers' Association of Redlands, and is earnest in work for community betterment, besides being popular in the social life of the locality which has represented her home from the time of her birth.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Van Leuven has witnessed the marvelous development of San Bernardino County, much of which was a desert waste when her family here established their pioneer home, and she has taken her part in the march of progress, has lived to enjoy the gracious rewards of former years of endeavor, and is one of the well known pioneer women of the county, with secure place in the affectionate regard of all who have come within the compass of her gracious and kindly influence.

BENTON BALLOU is one of the progressive and representative fruit growers of the Ontario district of San Bernardino County, and his is the distinction of being one of the pioneers of this line of productive enterprise in this section of the county, which was little more than a desert when he here established his home. He has been an influential force in connection with the civic and industrial development of the district and of the fair little city of Ontario, where his attractive and modern home, at 119 Princeton Street, is nearly opposite the Chaffey High School, this being definitely one of the finest residence properties in the city.

Mr. Ballou was born at National, Iowa, May 3, 1865, a date that indicates distinctly that his parents were numbered among the pioneers of the Hawkeye State. The name of Ballou has been worthily associated with American annals since 1637, when the original progenitors of the American branch landed at Providence, Rhode Island. Land was purchased of Roger Williams, and this property in Rhode Island still remains in the possession of the Ballou family. Sanford B. and Sophia (Phillips) Ballou were the parents of the subject of this sketch. The mother died December 19, 1867, at National, Iowa, and the father died in Pasadena, California, in May, 1907.

The pioneer public schools of Iowa afforded Benton Ballou his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a commercial course and still later by a course in civil engineering. Mr. Ballou has been a resident of the Ontario community of San Bernardino County since December, 1898, but it was not until 1899 that he initiated his activities as a fruit grower in this locality. From a virtually desert waste he has developed a splendid ranch estate of 1,000 acres, and his attention is



Arthur Gallou



given principally to the growing of grapes and peaches of the best types, his operations being now of broad scope and importance. A portion of his ranch was formerly owned by his father. His prominence and influence in connection with fruit propagation is indicated by the fact that in 1921 he was president of the California Growers Association, Inc., one of the largest and most important organizations of its kind in the United States. As a young man Mr. Ballou served as a member of the Nebraska National Guard, in Company E, Second Regiment of Infantry. He was reared in the faith of the republican party, but while residing in the Southern states he transferred his allegiance to the democratic party, in the ranks of which he has since been aligned. Mr. Ballou is a man of broad and tolerant views, considerate and generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and just and honorable in all of the relations of life, with the result that he has inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife hold membership in the Congregational Church in their home city.

In the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of San Bernardino, on the 23rd of November, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ballou and Miss Alice Ferris Jenkins, daughter of Daniel Jenkins. Mrs. Ballou was born in Sandoval, Marion County, Illinois, March 18, 1865, and was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis, Missouri. They have one child, Sanford, a student in Junior College of Ontario, California. In their delightful home they take pleasure in entertaining the young folk of the community, as well as friends of their own generation.

**MARION LEE COOK.** For over thirty years Marion Lee Cook, civil and mining engineer, has been a resident of San Bernardino, and his success and popularity in his profession and in the social and civic life of the city are due to the fact that from the first his sterling qualities of character were indelibly impressed upon all with whom he came in contact. It did not take him very long to show that in all lines pertaining to his profession he was efficient in the highest degree, consequently he has built up a large clientele not only in San Bernardino but throughout the district.

Mr. Cook is always strong in the advocacy of anything which will push his home city to the front, and is a prominent and potential factor in all civic movements. He has served his city in positions of trust, always the loyal and energetic citizen. He is a strong republican, and takes an active part in the councils of the party. When the World war was going on he gave time and money to the cause where his intuitive sense of affairs and fertility of resource were of great assistance to his co-workers. He served in every way he could and also was a member of the Red Cross and War Loan committees.

Mr. Cook was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, October 28, 1861, the son of John H. and Lucy A. (Stauffer) Cook. His father was a planter and stock raiser, and he also handled wheat coming in from the North, shipping it to the South to be made in flour; the Civil war ruined his business and his home, and he moved to Ohio when his son Marion Lee was a small child. He went to Colorado for a time, hoping it would benefit his health, but returned to Ohio, locating in Wooster. Here he died in 1873. His wife was a native of Ohio, and she is now living in Los Angeles and is eighty years of age.

Mr. Cook was educated in the public schools of Georgetown, Denver and Wooster, Ohio. From these he entered the Spencerian Business College in Cleveland and graduated therefrom. He then went back to Colo-

rado, and was for some time a bookkeeper and accountant. From this he entered the engineering department of the D. & R. G. Railroad, after that putting in a year in the University of Virginia, engineering department. From there he went back to Colorado, and spent two years in the School of Mines at Golden in that state. He put in one year in old Mexico and New Mexico, and having thoroughly equipped himself for his profession he came to California, locating in San Bernardino in August, 1890. Since his coming to California he has acquired various properties, oil leases and mining claims, among these latter owning a half interest in the Eldorado Gold Star mine in Nevada.

Mr. Cook married in 1895 Ella Allison, a daughter of Hugh J. Allison, of San Bernardino. They have one son, Lloyd, now in his third year in the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Washington, Class of 1922.

Mr. Cook was elected county surveyor four times, serving from 1894 to 1910, and was assistant highway commissioner from 1915 to 1918. He was also a member of the Freeholders committee that framed the present city charter for the City of San Bernardino.

JAMES F. WHEAT, postmaster of Redlands, and while this is his first term in that office, he has proved his exceptional ability as a public official in San Bernardino County, and won the recognition due him. He was selected for his first position as a live wire, a worth-while man and an indefatigable worker, and he filled the position with recognized efficiency and devoted, painstaking care. In his present office he has shown himself to be master of every detail, the right man for the right office.

Mr. Wheat was born in Leonora, Minnesota, December 3, 1871, the son of James M. and Almira E. (Foot) Wheat, both natives of New York. James M. Wheat went to Minnesota in the early days of that country, and practiced there as a physician for many years. He was actively interested in politics and a power in his party. He was state senator for eight years. He came with his family to California in the fall of 1887 and located in Redlands, continuing his practice there and also serving as health officer of that city for nearly twenty-five years. He died there in 1910, at the age of eighty-six. His widow is now living in Redlands. They were the parents of two children, Ida M., who died two years ago, and James F.

James F. Wheat was educated in the grade schools of Minnesota and of Redlands and then attended business college in Los Angeles. He entered the business world by means of a real estate and insurance business in Redlands, and his activities in that line soon attracted attention and created public confidence. He made hosts of friends and deserved every one of them. He was a young boy when brought to Redlands, and he grew up in that city.

In 1910 he was elected city treasurer of Redlands, and was re-elected five times, resigning in the middle of his fifth term to accept the position of county recorder, which he held until January 1, 1922, resigning to accept the postmastership of Redlands, which position he now holds.

Mr. Wheat prospered in his business life, and owns a fine orange grove in Redlands. He married August 20, 1896, Gertrude Masten, a daughter of Benjamin F. Masten, of Indiana. They have two children, Mildred and Marjorie. Both are graduates of the Union High School, and Marjorie is now attending the University of Redlands. Miss Mildred is an accomplished pianist, and is practicing her profession in Los Angeles, where she gives instruction and is accompanist for prominent singers of the coast. Mrs. Wheat is a prominent club woman, being a member of the Contemporary Club and also one of the Landmarks Association committee of the Women's Federated Clubs. She was chairman of the committee.

Mr. Wheat fraternally is connected with the Redlands Lodge, No. 583, B. P. O. E. Politically he is a strong republican.

**DUDLEY G. CLAYTON.** A county official who proved his worth to the citizens of Riverside City and County in other positions of trust before his election to his present office, Dudley G. Clayton created confidence in himself, won by his ability and successful administration of all offices he held. A citizen of Riverside for over thirty years, he has served it well, both as a business man and as an official.

Mr. Clayton was born in Keswick, New Brunswick, October 19, 1867, the son of J. P. and Lucy A. (Golder) Clayton, also natives of New Brunswick. J. P. Clayton was of English descent, grew to manhood on a farm and followed this occupation for many years, but at the same time acquired many valuable lumber interests. He came around the Horn in 1867 and went to Sacramento, where he assisted in painting the capitol building. He was there for a year and then went back to sell the farm, but was induced not to do so. His son, John Clayton, who came with him around the Horn in 1867, remained in San Francisco and followed the occupation of ranching in the northern part of California until his death in December, 1888.

In 1880 J. P. Clayton moved with his family to Missoula, Montana, and there carried on a lumber business until he retired. His wife was the daughter of Daniel Golder, her mother being the daughter of Captain Strange, captain of a vessel in the West Indies for the British government. An only child, she was born on board a man-of-war and was a small child when her father settled in New Brunswick. He chose this place for a home, although he owned a large grant of land on the site of Philadelphia. He neglected this latter property, however, and allowed it to pass from his possession, as he had other interests that represented considerable money and which engrossed his attention at that time. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clayton were the parents of eight sons, of whom all but one attained mature years. They were: John, who died in San Francisco; Daniel and James, farmers in New Brunswick; William A. and Charles G., who died in New Brunswick at the respective ages of twenty-seven and twenty-one; W. E., a dentist in Los Angeles, and Dudley G. Clayton.

Dudley G. Clayton lived in New Brunswick until he reached the age of sixteen, and then went to Waterville, Maine, where he clerked for a year. He then returned home, and while there settled up the business of his father, who had then decided to remove to Montana. Dudley G. joined the family in Montana in 1887 and engaged in the lumber business with his father.

In 1889 he came to California and selected Riverside as his permanent home. His first venture into the business life of the city was by means of the purchase of the interest of Mr. Zimmerman in the Park (now Holyrood) Hotel. In a year he sold out and accepted a position in the improving of Evergreen Cemetery. He became a stockholder in the company and was made superintendent in February, 1891. When he took hold of the work no improvements had been attempted, but under his able direction it was enlarged and beautified until it assumed the appearance of a lovely park.

He continued in this for twelve years and in 1902 he went into the undertaking business under the firm name of Clayton & Flagg, on the corner of Eighth and Orange streets. Later he bought Mr. Flagg's interest and continued alone for a short time, and then sold the business and went into the office of Sheriff P. M. Coburn as under sheriff on November 1, 1904. He next went into the police department as deputy chief marshal

under M. R. Shaw. Following this, when in May Captain Johnson was appointed chief of police, he was re-appointed deputy, when the charter was adopted. He continued in this position until the death of the chief, when he was appointed chief, in 1908. He continued in the police department as its chief until shortly after Mayor Evans assumed his office. He then acted as deputy chief until the following May, when he went back as under sheriff, this time under Sheriff F. P. Wilson. He resigned from this position July 27, 1918, to enter the race for county clerk, in which he was successful. This position he now holds most ably, and he was elected for the four year term.

Mr. Clayton is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and has served as secretary of the local tent continuously since 1893, and also as its commander. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and has been scribe of Star Encampment No. 73 for fifteen years. He has been a member of the Yoemen for ten years. In politics he is a strong republican, and always takes an active part in all party affairs. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since 1883. He was its treasurer for some time and is now a trustee.

Mr. Clayton married on January 16, 1889, at New Brunswick, Miss Bertha J. Dunphy, a native of Keswick, New Brunswick, where she resided until her marriage to Mr. Clayton. She is the daughter of Frederick Dunphy, a farmer by occupation. They are the parents of one daughter, Inez E., now the wife of Everett J. Horsley, the proprietor and publisher of the Daily Herald at Anaheim. The Herald is one of the brightest, most up to date live wire papers in the state, ably edited and extensively circulated.

ALLEN J. DAVIS, vice president of the Charters-Davis Company, is one of the influential figures in connection with the great citrus fruit industry in Riverside County. The company of which he is vice president initiated business in 1909, under the title of the Call Lemon Association, and the present corporation received its charter in 1918, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, G. A. Charters being its president; Allen J. Davis, its vice president, treasurer and general manager; and A. G. Ritter, its secretary. The company has 212 acres devoted to citrus fruit and 108 acres given to peaches, plums and alfalfa. Under a lease for ten years the company has also twenty-two acres of orange grove. Seventy-five employes are retained, and the company conducts a large and substantial fruit packing business, its well equipped packing house two miles southeast of Corona, utilizing 24,000 square feet of floor space and an average of 100 carloads of fruit being shipped annually. All of this fruit is raised by the company itself.

Allen J. Davis was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, April 19, 1877, and is a son of Jesse Davis, who was for many years a leading merchant at Charlotte, where he died in December, 1920, at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother of Allen J. Davis was Arpie Jones, a native of North Carolina, and a member of an old family which originally came from Wales. She was a descendant of John Paul Jones, of historic fame. Her father was a major in the Confederate Army in the Civil war. The public schools of his native city afforded Mr. Davis his early education, and he continued his residence in North Carolina until 1900, when he came to California and found employment on a dairy farm near Corona. Later he became foreman of a fruit packing house established by Mr. Call, and he eventually became a stockholder and the general manager of the Call Lemon Company, for which in 1913 was erected



*A. J. Davis*



the present packing house of the Charters-Davis Company. Messrs. Charters and Davis owned one-half of the stock of the Call Lemon Company, and in 1918 they purchased the remaining stock and reorganized the business under the present title of the Charters-Davis Company. Mr. Davis is a director of each of the Temescal Water Company, the Corona Water Company and the Corona National Bank. He has charge of the E. T. Earl estate, consisting of 900 acres in Temescal Canyon, 250 acres of which are planted in Valencia oranges and the remainder is grain, alfalfa and grazing lands. He is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party, has received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, is a life member of the Shrine, and he is a member of the Baptist Church in Charlotte, North Carolina. His wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Corona.

January 7, 1896, recorded the marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Ada Shurbette, of Rockhill, South Carolina, and her death occurred in November, 1898. The only child of this union, Carl, is now a resident of Santa Catalina Island, California. On the 7th of June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Gertrude Sargent, who was born in Missouri, near Pittsburg, Kansas, and was educated in the public schools of Corona, California. She is a daughter of George Sargent, of Corona. No children have been born of this marriage.

RALPH F. BURNHAM. Of Ralph F. Burnham, of Riverside, it may be said that he is one of his community's fortunate men. He is fortunate in having a good parentage, a fair endowment of intellect and feeling, a liberal education, in attaching himself to a healthful and honorable vocation, and, above all, fortunate in casting his lot with the people of Riverside at a time when its enterprises were at the full tide of development, and under circumstances which have enabled him to co-operate in her material growth without that engrossment of time and faculty which hinders the fullest indulgence of the intellectual faculty, the refining and elevating influences of the aesthetic nature, and the kindly cultivation of the graces of social and private life. While he has borne a fair share of the labors of civic life, he has at the same time preserved his love of letters, his pursuit of manly and invigorating pastimes, and his indulgence in the amenities of a refined and gentle life.

Mr. Burnham was born at Batavia, Illinois, March 6, 1883, a son of William H. and Catherine (French) Burnham, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Illinois. William H. Burnham was a manufacturer at Batavia for a number of years, and when he retired from business affairs removed to Orange, California, whence he subsequently went to Los Angeles, his present home. Both he and his wife are living, as are their three children: Ralph F.; Mary, the wife of Henry O. Wheeler, of Los Angeles; and William H., Jr., of Riverside.

Ralph F. Burnham commenced his education in the public schools of Batavia, Illinois, and was still a lad when taken by his parents to Orange, California. There he completed his primary school education, subsequently pursuing a course at the California Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, California, and later at Columbus University, New York City. After his graduation from the latter, as a member of the class of 1904, he returned to California and engaged in the manufacture of automobiles at Los Angeles, where for eight years he was secretary of the Auto Vehicle Company. When he vacated this field it was to enter the insurance business at Los Angeles, but in April, 1912, he gave up this line and came to Riverside, where he and his father and his brother purchased 142 acres

of valuable land three miles southeast of the city, of which they are devoting 120 acres to citrus fruit ranching. Mr. Burnham has made a success of his activities and is accounted one of the highly skilled and well informed men in his line of business. He is a director in the United States Supply Company of Omaha, Nebraska.

Politically Mr. Burnham is a republican. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the University Club of Los Angeles, the Newport Harbor Yacht Club, the Riverside Victoria Club, the Alpha Delta Phi College Fraternity, the Alpha Delpha Phi Club of New York City, the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside Polo Club. Worthy civic, educational and charitable movements have always had his hearty support, and he was one of the substantial contributors to the building fund of the new hospital at Riverside.

On October 16, 1905, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Franklin I. and May (Allen) Wilson, of Chicago, Illinois, the former a native of Elgin, Illinois, and the latter of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Mr. Wilson, a manufacturer, upon retirement from active life removed to Hollywood, California, where he died, his widow now being a resident of Los Angeles, this state. Mrs. Burnham was born at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, but as a child was taken to Chicago, where she received her education in the public schools and at Lewis Institute. She is a member of the Riverside Victoria Club. She and her husband are the parents of four children: Barbara, John W., Richard W. and Elizabeth L.

REV. LLOYD H. EDMISTON.—The title of Rev. Lloyd H. Edmiston to a place among the biographies of the citizens of Riverside rests upon the fact that he has labored faithfully and effectively as a member of the New Jerusalem Church. Ordained in 1915, his actual connection with the ministry has covered only a period of seven years, but during this time he has had the same solicitude for the spiritual interests of Riverside which a father has for his children. In addition to his ministerial labors he has achieved some success as a small fruit, citrus fruit and nut raiser and poultry rancher.

Reverend Edmiston was born at Henry, Illinois, January 6, 1874, a son of Rev. Berry and Edna (Lee) Edmiston. His father, a native of Tennessee, was for some years a minister of the New Jerusalem faith, but in 1878 removed to Riverside and embarked in ranching, a vocation which he followed until his death in August, 1912. Mrs. Edmiston, a native of New Hampshire, died at Riverside in November, 1912, in the same faith. They were the parents of three children: Joseph L., a poultry rancher of West Riverside; Charles H., also of Riverside, and Rev. Lloyd H.

Lloyd H. Edmiston was a child when brought by his parents to Riverside, where he secured his introductory education in the graded and high schools. Choosing the ministry as his vocation, he attended the New Jerusalem Church Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Massachusetts, during 1914 and 1915, and upon his return to Riverside commenced to apply himself to the church. He was thus engaged at the time that he was ordained, June 6, 1915, at Washington, D. C., since when he has served as pastor of the New Jerusalem Church of Riverside. He has accomplished much for the good of his community, where he has many friends, not alone among the members of his congregation but those of other creeds and denominations. In addition to acting as spiritual leader of his flock he takes upon himself the responsibilities of friendship, and acts as counsellor and guide in matters of a business nature. Such a man is bound to wield a strong influence in his community, and in Rev. Mr. Edmiston's

case this influence is one that has always been constructive and progressive in character. When not engaged in his ministerial labors he devotes himself to the cultivation of his nine and one-half acres of land, another feature of his snug little ranch being the raising of poultry. He is a member of the socialist party.

On December 7, 1906, Rev. Edmiston was united in marriage with Mrs. Alice Wright Test, daughter of William and Laura Elizabeth Wright, of Union County, Illinois, and to this union there have been born two children: Ednah and Lloyd Ariel, both residing at home and attending the public schools. Mrs. Edmiston had a daughter, Cleone Test, by her first marriage. Cleone Test is a graduate of the Riverside High School and the School for Nurses at California Hospital, Los Angeles, California, she was born in Alto Pass, Illinois. Mrs. Edmiston was also born near Alto Pass, Illinois, where she received her education in the public schools.

JACOB BERTSCHINGER.—The name Bertschinger is favorably known not only in the Chino Valley, but in several sections of Southern California. The pioneer and founder of the family is Jacob Bertschinger, Sr., who, surrounded with comforts and with the security of ample means, can, nevertheless, look back upon a number of successive chapters of arduous experience as a pioneer toiler in this district. Besides getting prosperity for himself he has done something for the community in the way of constructive enterprise and in rearing an honest, thrifty and industrious family.

Jacob Bertschinger, Sr., was born in the City of Zurich, Switzerland, January 2, 1864, being one of thirteen children. His parents were farmers, and during his youth he lived with them and contributed of his toil to the support of the household. In 1886, at the age of twenty-two, he married Rosina Schoch, who was born in Zurich, Switzerland, October 4, 1858, one of fourteen children.

Seeking advantages and a future that they should never realize in their native country they immigrated to America, reaching New Jersey in 1887, without the command of a single word of English. For a year and a half they remained in New Jersey, working as silk weavers in one of the great silk goods factories of that city. The next phase of their journey took them to Illinois, where they remained a year, and next they turned their faces to California, traveling by rail as far as Pomona. Mr. Bertschinger was attracted to Chino by learning of the construction of the proposed sugar refinery in 1891. He started to walk the distance between the two points, falling in on the way with Mr. Durrell, who was well acquainted with the country. It required a real pioneer's knowledge to get over the country at that time, since there were no roads and no houses between Pomona and Chino. The "Santa Ana" began blowing while they were en route, and Jacob Bertschinger became confused and insisted they were traveling in the wrong direction. He could not understand English, and only by the greatest efforts Mr. Durrell persuaded him to keep on, otherwise he would have died in the Puente hills.

Jacob Bertschinger and wife reached Chino without money, without acquaintances, only with a willingness and desire for work. He secured employment and assisted in building the concrete foundation for the great American sugar refinery at Chino and remained in the service of the plant for six years. He also engaged in farming, and that gave him a variety of experience. Three times he lost all he had gained, first trying the culture of sugar beets. He had a fine crop when a Santa Ana cut them off at the ground. With three failures he doggedly kept on, rented and bought land, did dairying and general farming, worked incessantly, and

to such a man and character prosperity could not be denied, and in 1912, when he sold out, he was able to retire in comfort. In the meantime he had reared and educated his family. One of his resources when in need of ready money was baling hay for others. He and his sons baled hay through the daylight hours, and then at night irrigated their own crops, and his children often walked three miles to school, since much of the time they had no buggy horse to drive. Nevertheless the parents insisted that their children attend school regularly, and they not only acquired an education, but learned the value of the dollar earned by arising at three o'clock in the morning, milking a string of cows, working in the fields all day, and retiring only at dark. The family are Swiss Lutherans in religion and Mr. Bertschinger and his sons are republicans.

Of the children born to this honored couple five died in infancy and early youth. There are three living. All were born at Chino. Jacob, Jr., born in 1893, was educated in the Chino schools and is now a prosperous cement worker at Los Angeles. In 1913 he married Freda Weber, a native of Switzerland, who came to America alone in 1911. They have two children, Walter and Emma.

The second child, Rosina, born in 1895, was educated in the Chino High School, and is the wife of John G. Smith, a native of Wuertemberg, Germany. They live at Chino and have three children, Olga, Evelyn and Mildred.

Otto William Bertschinger, the youngest of the family, was born August 24, 1897, attended grammar school at Chino and a business college at Riverside, and during the World war was inducted into the infantry and was ordered to report at Kelly Field, Texas, about the time the armistice was signed. In July, 1919, the firm of J. Bertschinger & Sons, composed of Jacob Bertschinger and his two boys, engaged in the cement business at Chino, manufacturing cement pipe and doing general contract work. In July, 1920, Otto W. Bertschinger bought out his partners, and has since, through his personal efforts, brought the business to a high state of prosperity. He has over \$4,000.00 invested in machinery and equipment, including all the latest mechanical devices for mixing and handling concrete. This invested capital has been earned by the business. He began making cement pipe by hand. He now manufactures piping, curbing, sidewalks and does all classes of concrete foundation work.

**FREDERICK A. CHARLES DREW**—The lapse of several years since his death has not obscured the brilliant and successful career of the late Mr. Drew as a Southern California business man and as a citizen of Ontario who was loved and admired by a host of friends.

He was born at Exeter, Canada, October 28, 1878, son of Edred and Lydia (Johns) Drew. His father was brought from England when a child, and lived several years at Exeter, Canada. The widowed mother, though enjoying rugged health, has had a long life and is still living at Ontario. Edred Drew died during the Spanish-American war, in Santa Barbara, California.

The late Frederick Drew was six years of age when his parents moved to Ontario, California, in 1884. He acquired his early education there and in Los Angeles, attending the old adobe school and later the Chaffey Agricultural College. His father was in the undertaking business at Ontario, and after his death in 1898 the son Frederick took charge and continued its management until 1905.

In that year he established the Drew Carriage Company, and under his management this became one of the largest firms dealing in farm



*John A. ...*



implements and machinery in Southern California. He was regarded as the keenest and most able salesman in this line on the Pacific Coast, and his success with his business caused him to be chosen as Pacific Coast representative of the International Harvester Company. This relationship brought him in touch with all the implement houses on the Coast. In 1918 and 1919 he held the record for retail tractor sales in the United States. In the spring of 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Drew went to Chicago, partly on a business trip to the home offices of the International Harvester Company, and while en route he was stricken with the influenza and while in St. Luke's Hospital at Chicago during delirium he leaped from a first story window, causing his death. He died April 21.

After his death Mrs. Drew was offered two hundred thousand dollars for the business, but she chose to retain it, and has exemplified remarkable business qualifications in carrying it on successfully, her intention being to turn it over eventually to her sons when they reach the proper age.

Mr. Drew married Miss Florence Higgins at Santa Barbara in June, 1898. She is a daughter of W. W. Higgins. Mrs. Drew has three children, Dorothea, born in 1899; Edred, born in 1902; and Charles, born in 1904. The late Mr. Drew's many friends were derived from his extensive business and social relationships. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a member of the Episcopal Church and voted as an independent republican. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, was president of the Business Men's Club for one year, and was a member of the Pomona Gun Club. Mr. Drew was very fond of horses and a good judge of them. Mrs. Drew was born in Picton, Canada, Province of Ontario, November 1, 1878, was educated there and came to California in 1895 with her family.

CHARLES MILAN CRAW is one of the oldest living natives sons of San Bernardino. He has been active in the affairs of the county over forty years, chiefly as a farmer and rancher.

Mr. Craw was born March 28, 1860, in an adobe house on Fourth Street in San Bernardino, son of Charles Jesse and Olive (Packard) Craw. His father was a native of St. Joseph County, Michigan, and the grandfather was Orin Craw, who brought his family across the plains when Charles J. was a small boy. The Craws first located at Salt Lake, though they were not of the Mormon faith, and in 1852, by ox train, they continued their journey westward to San Bernardino. Orin Craw was one of the earliest traders in Southern California and Arizona, and continued that work until his death. He was on the road with a freight team between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, and was found dead in camp by the trail. He was therefore faithful to his duty to the end, and had lived a sturdy, healthy and happy life, and many of the traits of this hardy old ancestor descended to his sons and grandchildren. Charles Jesse Craw also worked as a general freighter, and for many years hauled goods by team from San Pedro and Los Angeles to Arizona and other points in the desert. He died in 1900. His first wife, Olive Packard, was a native of Ohio and died in 1867. The second wife of Charles J. Craw was Mary Ellen Packard, who is living at Los Angeles. Charles Milan Craw is the second of four children. The oldest was Amelia Craw. The other two are Louella and Orin Ransom Craw.

Charles Milan Craw was seven years of age when his mother died, and he came to manhood with a limited common school education. He worked with and for his father driving freight teams, and when the building of railroads destroyed that business he devoted his attention to farming.

In 1888 he married Miss Catherine A. Cavanaugh, who was born in Utah Territory November 2, 1867, and came with her parents to California in 1883. The family settled in Santa Ana in Los Angeles County. Mr. and Mrs. Craw had four children: The oldest died in infancy; Angie H., born at Chino July 2, 1892, is a graduate of the Chino High School and State Normal at Los Angeles, and was a teacher until her marriage in 1917 to A. T. Ezell, a native of Tennessee, now a prosperous druggist at Seeley in Imperial County. They have a son, Robert Ezell, born April 1, 1920, in the Imperial Valley. The third child, Helen A., born at Chino January 2, 1894, is a graduate of the Chino High School and the Los Angeles Normal and is a teacher in the schools of Colton. The fourth of the family, Ethel Craw, born at Chino June 11, 1895, graduated from high school and the Los Angeles Normal, spent one year at Chino, and in 1916 became the wife of Thomas B. Seitel, of Chino. Mr. Seitel is in the United States mail service at Chino. They have a son Willard Stanley Seitel, born May 2, 1918.

After his marriage Mr. Craw engaged in business for himself, and in 1890 removed to Chino, where he leased a large acreage of land from Richard Gird. It was virgin soil, never having been plowed, and he did his farming among the vast herds of cattle and other stock owned by the Gird interests. He continued farming here until 1901, his chief crop being sugar beets. In 1901 he moved to Los Angeles County and raised beets for the Los Alimitos Sugar Refinery, and that experience of five years proved profitable, though his first venture in raising beets at Chino had been prosecuted at a loss. In 1907 he returned to Chino and bought his present home, located at 169 Seventh Street. Mr. Craw had previously purchased ten acres, one of the first small tracts sold by Gird in the subdivision of his famous ranch. To this he later added ten other acres, and he holds it today and has developed it into a fine alfalfa and English walnut ranch. Mr. Craw continued farming on a large scale in this district, leasing large tracts of land.

He has been a public spirited worker in the development of the community and since 1915 has been county road commissioner for the Chino Road District. He has served his third term as a trustee of Chino City. Mr. Craw is a republican, comes of a Baptist family, and is affiliated with Chino Lodge No. 177, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Craw as a youth was a pupil of John Brown, and he pays a distinct tribute to Mr. Brown as a real school master and one who inspired his pupils to develop both their minds and their character.

ROBERT W. ENGLISH, a retired resident of San Bernardino County living three miles south of Ontario, at the corner of Euclid and Eucalyptus avenues, his post office being Chino, has had a richly varied experience in the far West, since for many years he was a railroad man, also participated in mining and merchandising, and has been a resident of the Chino Valley for a quarter of a century.

Mr. English was born in Platte City, Missouri, August 16, 1857, son of William K. and Elizabeth (Fox) English, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. He was second in a family of four sons. From Missouri the family moved to Arizona in pioneer times, and William K. English was for fifteen years president and general manager of the Great Horn Silver Mining Company, the largest silver mine in the world at the time. William K. English died at Frisco, Utah, in 1894, while his widow died and was buried at Corona, California, in 1906.

Robert W. English acquired a good education and in 1874 graduated from the State Normal School at Lawrence, Kansas. Almost immediately

he was attracted into the operating side of railroad work, and became a locomotive engineer, driving an engine over many western divisions. He was in the service of the Santa Fe Company fifteen years, having a run between Trinidad and Santa Fe, New Mexico, over the Ratoon Mountains, which at one time was the steepest climb of any steam railroad in America. As a result of his long experience pulling trains over these snow covered mountains he became stricken with snow blindness, and for three months was totally blind, and though he eventually recovered his vision he was left color blind, and thus incapacitated for his former duties as an engineer. For two years he was yard master at Blake City, Utah, a Denver and Rio Grand Railroad. Mr. English in early days was locomotive engineer during the construction of some important western lines. He ran a locomotive on construction trains when soldiers rode guard on these work trains to protect the property and the workers against Indian attack.

After leaving the railroad service Mr. English became identified with mining, and for four years had some successful experiences in the gold mines of Southern Utah. He became interested with Godby & Hampton, and this firm sold their interests to Mr. Bigelow, New York's largest shoe manufacturer. Mr. English took stock in a new company and was superintendent of the mining properties for three years. At that time the concern became involved in litigation, and the business was suspended. Mr. English possessed 30,000 shares of stock, which had paid liberal dividends, but after dissolution of the company his stock became a total loss. He then went to Tombstone, Arizona, and while there became acquainted with Richard Gurd, who formerly owned many hundreds of acres in the Chino Valley. From Tombstone he went to Lincoln County, Nevada, and was in the range stock business for five years. He was obliged to leave that altitude on account of heart trouble. In 1896 he came to this valley, bringing sixteen horses with him, and leased land from Mr. Gurd, farming it four years. About that time he bought fifty acres from Mr. Gurd, but subsequently sold it. Mr. English in 1900 moved to Corona, California, and enjoyed a prosperous career in the implement business until he closed out in October, 1920, and is now living quietly retired.

In 1878 Mr. English married Miss Millie Carter, who was born in Beaver City, Utah, and was educated in the public schools of that state. She is a descendant of early Utah pioneers. Her grandfather, Amascy Liman, was a soldier in the Mexican war, a member of the famous Mormon Brigade, and first became acquainted with California as a soldier during this war. He then returned to Salt Lake, and subsequently was with the early Mormon organization at old San Bernardino. He was president of a branch of the Mormon Church in Southern California, being recalled to Utah by Brigham Young. He was one of the twelve apostles in the church until his death in 1904. Mrs. English's father was Philo Carter, another noted California pioneer of San Bernardino County. It was Philo Carter who discovered the first gold on Lytle Creek. Mr. and Mrs. English became the parents of eight children. The oldest, Lulu, born in Utah in 1880, is the wife of W. L. Berry, an old and prominent resident of the Chino Valley, where he is a dairyman and rancher. Mary, who was born in Utah in 1882, died at the age of nine months at Beaver City. Luell, born in 1886, in Utah, is Mrs. Arthur Brown, of Riverside. Edward, born in 1888, is a blacksmith at Riverside. William K., Jr., born in Utah in 1892, is a blacksmith at Zelzah, California; Walter, born in Nevada in 1898, is in business with his brother at Zelzah; Philo, who was born at Corona, California, in 1900, is an accountant and clerk with the Santa Fe Railroad Company; May, the youngest of the family, was born at Corona in 1902, and is now chief bookkeeper at Corona for the Southern California

By-Products Company. The four sons all learned the trade of blacksmith and except one are still identified with that work.

DUDLEY PINE was the youngest son of the late Samuel C. Pine, Sr., whose noble career as a pioneer of the San Bernardino Valley has been described on other pages.

Dudley Pine was born at his father's Rincon homestead ranch June 2, 1872. He has never married, and he grew up and received his education in this locality and since early manhood has been fully occupied with his ranching and farming. He has done much to develop lands in this section.

His brother Myron, who was born at San Bernardino May 22, 1868, married in 1891 Miss Agnes Lester, daughter of the venerable pioneer of the Rincon Grant, Edward Lester. Myron Pine and wife had five children, Hazel G., Myrtle G., Ivy G., Mary and Myra Agnes. Myron Pine now lives in Imperial.

Another brother of Dudley Pine was Edwin Pine, who was born July 28, 1860. He married Miss Annie Bell Gilbert, daughter of J. D. Gilbert, another early settler of San Bernardino. They have three children, Gilbert Edwin, Miss Beryl and Madelen. Edwin Pine was a prosperous rancher in the Chino Valley and died April 16, 1920, at his ranch.

The Pine family have been large factors in both the early settlement and later development of San Bernardino County, and individually and collectively have stood for the very best in citizenship. They have helped develop the lands of the Rincon Grant from virgin and desert soil, and all of them share in the credit for the improvement noted in this section of San Bernardino County.

BYRON WATERS—One of the specific and important functions of this publication is to enter enduring record concerning those whose stand is essentially representative in the various professional circles in California, and there is no profession that touches so closely the manifold interests of society in general as does the legal.

In both the paternal and maternal line he traces his genealogy back to families who founded America. Mr. Waters claims the Empire State of the South for his nativity as he was born at Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia, on the 19th day of June, 1849, the youngest son of the three children of Henry H. and Frances (Brewster) Waters.

Henry Hawley Waters was born in Rensselaer County, New York, near the City of Albany, in the year 1819, his parents having been numbered among the pioneers of that section, whither they removed from Massachusetts, where the respective families were found in the Colonial days. Henry H. Waters was the youngest in a family of five children, and owing to the conditions and exigencies of life in a pioneer community, his early educational advantages were limited—a handicap which he effectively overcame through self-discipline and through definite advancement by personal effort. He served an apprenticeship as a mechanic and assisted in the construction of one of the first steam road locomotives ever operated in the State of New York. He had no little inventive ability, but there could be no reason to doubt that he did well to turn his attention to other lines. When about twenty years of age he went to Georgia, where he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors and was successfully engaged in teaching for a period of about two years. In the meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and by close application he gained an excellent knowledge of law, so that he gained admission to the bar of Georgia. For several



Byron Watson



years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Canton, that state, and in 1849, at the time of the ever memorable gold excitement in California, he became one of the intrepid argonauts who made their way by various routes to the new Eldorado. He was one of the first in Georgia to set out for California. The company of which he was a member made the voyage to Havana, Cuba, crossed the Tehauntepec Isthmus in Mexico by means of a pack train, and made the remainder of the journey on a sailing vessel. In later years Mr. Henry H. Waters frequently referred to the fact that all the men of his party who drank whisky while on the trip across the Isthmus were attacked by disease that soon terminated their lives. He finally disembarked in the port of San Francisco and thence made his way to the original placer mines in Tuolumne County. The mining camp was then known as "Jim Town," and the little city at that point, at the present time, bears the more dignified appellation of Jamestown. Mr. Walters passed about two years in this state and then returned to Georgia, having made the return journey across the plains. He resumed the practice of his profession, but a few years later he again made the trip across the plains for the purpose of visiting his brother, James W. Waters, of San Bernardino County. He remained a limited time on this occasion and then made his third trip overland by returning to his home in Georgia. In 1858 he was appointed executive secretary to Governor Joseph E. Brown of that state, whose son, Joseph M. Brown, afterward became governor. He retained this office until 1865 when Governor Brown was deposed from office by the Federal authorities after the close of the Civil war. During the progress of that war, as executive secretary to the Governor, Mr. Henry Waters had much to do with the direction of military affairs in the state. He held the rank of colonel on the staff of the Governor and was instrumental in mustering in thirty regiments for the Confederate service. He thus lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the North and the South, during which his loyalty to the Confederate cause was of the most insistent order. In the meantime H. Waters had purchased a plantation in Coweta County, Georgia, and after the disorganization of the state government and the installation of the carpet bag machine at the close of the war, he retired to his plantation. Two years later he sold the property and located in Harris County, Georgia, where he engaged in the manufacturing of lumber. Later he established his home at Geneva, Talbot County, Georgia, where he gave his attention principally to the management of his large cotton plantation in that county. He died in the City of Macon, that state, in 1869, as the result of a stroke of paralysis, and his name is on record as that of one of the progressive and honored citizens of Georgia. His devoted wife died in 1860 at Milledgeville, Georgia, in which state her entire life was passed. She was born in Gainesville, Georgia, and was the daughter of Dr. John Brewster, a native of South Carolina and a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of that commonwealth. Dr. Brewster was one of the able representatives of his profession in Georgia where he was engaged in active practice for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters became the parents of three children, Emmett, the eldest of the three was accidentally killed at Paris, Kentucky, on the day following his graduation from Millersburg College. Prior to this, when but eighteen years of age, he tendered his services in defense of the Confederate cause by enlisting in the First Georgia Regulars at the inception of the Civil war. He gained promotion through the various grades until he was made adjutant in his command, and he participated in many engagements. On July 26, 1864, in the battle of

Peach Tree Creek, in the front of Atlanta, he was shot through the right leg, and the injury was so severe as to necessitate the amputation of the member.

Henrietta, the second child, became the wife of Edwin A. Nesbit, and they came to California in 1867 and resided for many years in San Bernardino, where both died. They reared eleven children to maturity. Mrs. Nesbit was long numbered among the successful and popular teachers in the schools of California. She followed this profession for over twenty years in San Bernardino, and for a decade was one of the most loved and valued teachers in the schools of Los Angeles.

The third and youngest of the children is he to whom this sketch is dedicated—Byron Waters, who was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native state and was afforded the advantages of its best private schools, in which he continued his attendance until the close of the war between the states. The family experienced serious financial reverses, as did nearly all other in the South at this time, and after leaving school he worked for nearly three years in the cotton field on his father's plantation. He became associated as a boy with those who afterwards formed the Ku Klux Klan, and under these conditions his father suggested that he take some cotton to market and utilize the proceeds in going to California. The devoted father, bereft of wife and elder son, realized that by this procedure the younger son would escape the difficulties and troublous experiences incidental to the so-called reconstruction period in the South, for it was but natural that intense sectional prejudice had been aroused among the youth of the South, owing to contemplation of the frightful ravages worked by the war just ended, especially the devastating effect of Sherman's victorious march through Georgia from Atlanta to the sea. Accordingly, Mr. Byron Waters came to California in 1867, at the age of eighteen years, and here began work as a cow-boy on his uncle's ranch at Yucaipa in San Bernardino County, said uncle having been James W. Waters, previously mentioned as one of the sterling pioneers of this section of the state.

The ambition of young Waters was not to be thus satisfied, however, and in April, 1869, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Horace C. Rolfe of San Bernardino. Later he continued his technical reading under the direction of Judge Henry M. Willis of the same city. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1871, and during the many intervening years that he has been in active practice in the various courts of the state it has been his to gain and retain high prestige and distinction as one of the ablest members of the California bar as well as one of the most successful. His list of cases presented before the Supreme Court of the state is one of the largest that can be claimed by any member of the bar of this favored commonwealth, and in this and other tribunals there stands to his lasting honor many noteworthy victories as an advocate of great strength and versatility. More than fifty-one years of consecutive devotion to the work of his profession have made Byron Waters one of its peers in the state and the bar has been honored and dignified alike by his character and his services.

He has made his home and professional headquarters in San Bernardino during most of these years; has stood as an exponent of the most loyal and public spirited citizenship, and none has a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

In 1881 Mr. Byron Waters effected the organization of the Farmers Exchange Bank of San Bernardino, one of the solid and leading

financial institutions in the state. He was its first president, and held that office for several years. During the formative period of the bank he guided its affairs with a firm hand and with the utmost discrimination and progressiveness—showing the same characteristic energy and integrity that have marked his career in all its relations.

Always unwavering in his allegiance to the democratic party, Byron Waters has done much to promote its cause in California while he has resided in a county and state that show large republican majority under normal conditions. In his home county there early came recognition of his ability and sterling character, as is shown by the fact that in 1877 he was elected to represent the same in the State Legislature. At the ensuing session he became a recognized leader of his party in the House, and before the close of the session he stood at the head as a member of that body. His reputation for talent and personal and official integrity brought about the following year, 1878, his election as a delegate at large to the State Constitutional Convention, and he had the distinction in this connection of receiving a larger majority than any other candidate for such representation in the state. Though he was one of the youngest members of that convention Mr. Waters' thorough knowledge of constitutional law, his exceptional power in debate, and his prescience as to future growth and demands won for him a commanding influence in the deliberations of that convention.

His adherence to and earnest advocacy of certain opinions while in the convention temporarily cost him somewhat of his popularity, but the time and the subsequent working of constitutional provisions which he opposed have demonstrated that he was right in the course he pursued at the time.

In 1886 Mr. Waters was made democratic candidate for the office of justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, but while he was eminently qualified for the position and was defeated by a small majority he was unable to overcome the far greater strength of the republican party and thus ordinary political exigencies compassed his defeat.

Mr. Waters has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1873. He is liberal in his religious views.

On the 31st day of December, 1872, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Louisa Brown, a native daughter of San Bernardino, who was born July 23, 1852, she being one of the daughters of John Brown, Sr., the noted hunter and trapper of the Rocky Mountains and Louisa Sandoval Brown, his wife, who was a member of one of the distinguished families of Taos, New Mexico. Of this union there has been issue as follows, all of whom are surviving except their daughters Florence and Clara and son Brewster, those living now, (1922) being Sylvia, Frances, Helen, Emmett, Byron, Jr., and Elizabeth.

A characteristic of the Waters family is that they have been builders of homes and business structures as exemplified by them in San Bernardino. J. W. Waters, as is shown by reference to him in this work, caused to be built in San Bernardino notable buildings and Byron Waters has built therein two structures for his law offices and also from time to time three residences, first a cottage on West Fifth Street early in life, later the large brick residence on Fourth Street opposite the Elks Club, and later built the Bunker Hill residence, where with his family he now resides, the place being situated on an eminence at the westerly side of the San Bernardino Valley, presenting a view of the fertile valley of that name, overlooking the cities

of Colton, Rialto, San Bernardino, Redlands and Highland, situated therein, with the enclosing mountains surrounding the valley.

For many years Mr. Waters and his family have spent the summers at their picturesque mountain home embracing the valley known as Seelye Flat, having an elevation of one mile above sea level, twelve miles north of San Bernardino, consisting of 160 acres of land, nestled among the surrounding pine-clad hills sloping to the enclosed meadow, in the center of which is a knoll elevated above the meadow and on top of which is situated the cabin home of the place at which they have enjoyed the summer months, always extending entertainment to relatives and friends in full measure of old fashioned Southern and California hospitality.

DAVID GLEN HENDERSON.—To such men as David Glen Henderson, an octogenarian now living at Etiwanda, life is a continuous adventure and enterprise, and every new day brings opportunities for work and accomplishment. Mr. Henderson is one of the few survivors of that now distant past when the establishment of homes in Southern California meant a persistent struggle with the adverse forces of nature.

He was born in Calder, Scotland, March 28, 1842, son of David and Margaret (Adams) Henderson, and was one of their six children. David Henderson was a coal miner. Born in Scotland, he was seriously injured by a fall of slate and never entirely recovered. In 1848 he came to America, and in 1849 brought his family to this country. He first located at Dry Hill, now within the city limits of St. Louis, Missouri, and he died there in 1850. His widow soon afterward was married to James Easton, a member of the Mormon Church. Early in the spring of 1851 James Easton, his wife and the Henderson children went from St. Louis to a point near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they joined a train made up of fifty ox teams and embarked for Salt Lake City. The captain of the train forbade the killing of buffalo, and they had no serious trouble with Indians, reaching the Salt Lake country in the fall of 1851. Here James Easton took up farming. In 1853 the second stage of the journey was begun, again by ox teams. On both of these stages of the transcontinental trip David Glen Henderson drove a three yoke ox team, though on the trip from the Missouri River he was only a youth of eight or nine years old. The second stage of the journey had San Bernardino as its destination. The route was through the desert, and Mr. Henderson has a vivid recollection of some of the hardships encountered. While passing through a canyon in the mountains a party of Indians met them and demanded food and whiskey. Halt was made in an open spot and a parley ensued. The travelers offered the Indians potatoes and turnips, but this did not please the red men, and from the way they handled their bows and arrows, their only weapons, the party feared an attack. An older brother of David G. Henderson acted as interpreter, and while talking with the savages displayed an old pepper box revolver, showing how rapidly it could be fired. It was a piece of strategy that served to discourage the Indians from any further hostile act, and they withdrew, sullen but peaceful. In crossing the desert from one water hole to another the party filled all the churns, pails and everything that would hold water, and they traveled chiefly at night, resting the oxen through the heat of the day. Of these early voyagers of the desert few now remain. The journey itself, as well as the work necessary to be done after reaching the destination, was evidence of the great courage and determination

that entitle these pioneers to lasting admiration. The Easton and Henderson families settled about a mile east of the old Fort at San Bernardino. Here David G. Henderson came to manhood. Practically the only school advantages he had were in the years from five to seven before he left the Middle West. In Utah and California his program was one of work, but he also studied privately and is today an exceptional penman. He became versed in all phases of woodcraft and hunting, and hunting has always been a favorite sport. Even in 1921 he went into the Sierra Mountains and shot his deer. Perhaps the steadiest employment he had as a youth was driving ox teams in hauling food and provisions.

In 1862 Mr. Henderson married Miss Matilda Hawker, who was born July 27, 1845, at Melbourne, Australia. Directly after his marriage he bought five acres, but soon sold that and purchased twenty acres, both tracts being near San Bernardino. During 1864-65 he was engaged in placer mining on Lytle Creek, then a boom district, though his own luck as a miner failed him. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Henderson went to the coal mines at Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County, and remained there two years, getting good wages and returning with some capital. He then farmed and did teaming. In February, 1884, Mr. Henderson took up eighty acres of state land, proved it up and secured the title and planted part of it. After keeping this ranch for twenty years he sold out in 1904. Then, leaving his family in San Bernardino County, he again went to the frontier, filing on eighty acres of desert land seven miles southwest of the Imperial townsite. This he improved and two years later sold. On returning to San Bernardino County he filed on a 160 acre tract, the northeast quarter of Section 29, North of Etiwanda. Later he discovered that this was not Government land but was owned by the railroad, and he made arrangements to purchase forty acres from the railroad company. This land lies at the corner of Summit and Etiwanda avenues, and he has set it to fruit, built a home and otherwise instituted improvements that mark his secure material prosperity.

For nearly fifty years Mr. Henderson had the companionship of his good wife, who was taken from him by death on January 10, 1921. Eleven children were born to their marriage, and all are living but one. The oldest, David Henderson, is a farmer at Bishop in Inyo County; Alexander also lives at Bishop; William is in business at Rialto; Walter Scott is a resident of Etiwanda; Nettie is the wife of Edward Purdue, living on a place adjoining the Henderson ranch; Robert R. is a rancher at Etiwanda; Maggie is Mrs. James Anderson, of San Bernardino; Belle is the wife of William St. Claire, of Little Rock, Los Angeles County; Grover C. is a citrus grower at Etiwanda; Earle E. lives at Etiwanda; and Glen is the deceased child.

FENTON M. SLAUGHTER, late of Rincon, was one of the finest types of the fearless pioneer who brought the really constructive civilization into the valleys of Southern California. He was identified with the first tide of gold seekers on the Pacific Coast, a few years later came into Southern California, and for many years his industry and rare business judgment made him one of the powerful men in the ranching affairs of the Rincon Valley, where his family still reside and are properly accounted among the most substantial people in this vicinity.

Fenton M. Slaughter was born January 10, 1826. The English family of Slaughter was established in Colonial Virginia as early as

1616. His grandparents were Robin and Ann Slaughter. His father, Louis Slaughter, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, April 25, 1779, and married Elizabeth Gillem, of Rockbridge County, Virginia. Louis Slaughter died in 1834, leaving his widow with the care of eleven children.

Fenton M. Slaughter under such circumstances had to become independent as soon as possible, and in 1835, when he was nine years of age, his mother moved to Callaway County, Missouri, and in 1842 to St. Louis. Fenton M. Slaughter had a common school education, and at St. Louis entered the shops of McMurray & Dorman to learn the trade of mechanical engineer. After his apprenticeship he was an engineer on river steamboats from St. Louis to New Orleans. He answered the first call for volunteers at the beginning of the War with Mexico, and he served in Company B of the Second Regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, under Capt. John C. Dent and Col. Stirling Price. His service was in the Santa Fe country, keeping down the Indians, and he participated in the battles of Taos and Canadian Fork with the Navajo, and in the latter engagement was taken prisoner. After twenty-three days he succeeded in eluding his captors, escaped on a mule, and after a ride of 125 miles reached Albuquerque. A short time before his discharge, in 1847, he was in a skirmish with the Indians at Sevedas ranch in the Valley of the Rio Grande.

The war over, he returned to St. Louis and resumed his calling, and in 1849 joined an overland party bound for California. He spent some time mining in Eldorado County, and returned East by way of Panama and New Orleans to St. Louis. In the spring of 1851 he again set out for California, overland, and in Eldorado County did some mining and also was engineer of the first steam sawmill erected in the Sierra Nevadas. In March, 1853, he moved to Mariposa County, and in the fall of the same year entered the service of General Beal, superintendent of Indian affairs in California. His duties took him to the San Joaquin River Reservation and the Tejon Reservation in Los Angeles County.

Leaving this work, which was uncongenial, Mr. Slaughter in 1854 began working at his trade in Los Angeles, but soon became interested in wool growing on the Puente Ranch in the San Gabriel Valley with Rowland, one of the pioneer owners of that great tract. The chief business of Mr. Slaughter for many years was sheep ranching and wool growing. His interests gradually extended to San Bernardino County, and he was one of the first to introduce French and Spanish Merino sheep to this region. He opened a blacksmith shop at San Gabriel in 1854, the first institution of its kind there, and operated it for many years. In all his enterprises he was remarkably successful. In 1868 Mr. Slaughter bought the Buena Vista tract of the Raymondo Yorba ranch at Rincon in San Bernardino County, and soon afterward transferred his herds to this locality. He continued sheep growing until selling out his stock in 1882, and about three years later sold most of his ranch lands, still retaining his homestead and 1,000 acres four miles south of Chino, which he developed as one of the best farms and ranches in the county. He was very thorough in his methods of agriculture and horticulture, and he kept some very fine blooded horses, some of them being noted for their performance on the track, including Joe Hamilton, Exile, Bob Mason, Peri, Pinole and others. He also had a forty acre vineyard and in

1887 built a winery with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, his wines commanding a high premium in the market.

Through these enterprises he did his part in developing the substantial prosperity of his section. He was always generous, public spirited and progressive. He was of Southern birth and ancestry but was a staunch Union man, and though always living in a normally republican district he had frequent political honors. He was a delegate to county and state conventions of the democratic party, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Assembly from San Bernardino County, serving during the session of 1871-72. Governor Stoneman in 1885 appointed him supervisor of District No. 2 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. H. Gates, and in 1886 he was elected on his party ticket as his successor. He was appointed postmaster of Rincon in 1873 but refused the office. He was a school trustee, worked for the establishment of good schools, was a member of the Masonic fraternity at San Bernardino, of the California Pioneer Society and of the Mexican War Veterans.

This distinguished and useful pioneer of San Bernardino County passed away May 29, 1897, at his ranch home, when seventy-one years of age. His first wife was Catherine Thomas, who lived but a short time, and was the mother of a son, Edward McGuire Slaughter, who was born at Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, May 12, 1850. In December, 1860, Fenton M. Slaughter married Miss Dolores Alvarado, daughter of Francisco and Juan Maria (Abila) de Alvarado, of San Gabriel. She was of pure Castilian ancestry, representing two of the oldest Spanish families in that section of Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter became the parents of ten children. The oldest, Senovia, born September 27, 1862, is the wife of Louis Meredith, and she lives on a portion of the old estate. Florisa, born on the Palo Alto ranch May 21, 1863, owns a share of the old ranch and was married to Edgar Meredith in 1904. Their home is six miles south of Chino, near the Pioneer Schoolhouse. The third child, Julia, born August 10, 1866, lives at the old homestead and is the widow of Benjamin Fuqua. Robert F., born in 1868, married Louise Saunders, and their son, Robert Slaughter, volunteered at the age of nineteen and served through the war, was at Chateau-Thierry, went over the top twice and was severely gassed and is now partly recovered but still attending a soldiers' training school at Los Angeles. Joseph J., born February 14, 1871, married Lela Gass and has a family of four daughters and one son. Dolores B., born April 19, 1873, married John Strong and is the mother of a son and daughter. Fenton L., born July 1, 1875, married Beatrice Henry and has two daughters. Lorinda, born in 1877, is the wife of Louis Wells and the mother of one son. Ethel Eunice, born in 1879, died at the age of eighteen months. Floren P., born May 29, 1883, married Lydia Ashcroft and has a daughter.

The mother of these children died June 30, 1916. Florisa Slaughter, now Mrs. Edgar Meredith, was a pupil in the old Pioneer Schoolhouse standing near her residence. There were 100 scholars and only one teacher. She has many memories of this crude schoolhouse and the educational system there is vogue. Many of the children played cards under the desks, and it was there that she learned the game of casino. The teacher was a man, kept his large ink bottle filled with whiskey, and had some older scholars teach while he lay down on a bench and slept. All the pupils drank from one bucket of water, using a

single tin cup and there was no case that Mrs. Meredith recalls of an infection due to the use of the common drinking cup.

Edgar De Witt Meredith was born in Geneseo County, New York, July 9, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of Chino Valley. He came to San Bernardino County at the age of sixteen years. He has followed mining, also the carpenter's trade, and is now retired and living in the old Slaughter homestead.

JESSE F. MAYHEW, who is now enjoying an honorable retirement in a comfortable home at 354 Central Avenue, Chino, is one of the few survivors whose intimate recollections of San Bernardino runs back fifty years. He has lived a life of intense activity, and almost altogether out in the open, enduring the discomforts and dangers of the desert and the range.

He was born January 1, 1848, at White Sulphur Springs, Mississippi, son of Jesse and Eunice (Clay) Mayhew, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Mississippi. They had a family of five sons and two daughters. Jesse Mayhew, Sr., was a California forty-niner, crossing the plains by way of the Santa Fe route and driving a Government team through to Yuba, California. He followed mining with varied success for several years. In 1853 his wife, his son Jesse F. and one of the daughters set out to join him, coming by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama, Jesse F. Mayhew being packed across the Isthmus on the back of a native. From there a steamer took them north, and at Yuba City they joined Jesse Mayhew, Sr. On the arrival of his family the father turned to ranching and teaming, and in 1860 came south to Los Angeles and in 1861 moved to San Bernardino. He mined one season in the Holcomb Valley, and then went to El Monte and did farming in that locality and also operated a freighting team until 1865. He was one of the freighters between Los Angeles and Prescott, Arizona. It was about that time that Jesse F. Mayhew began participating in the active life of the frontier. Though a boy, he drove a team of six or eight mules for his father, passing over the old toll road through Cajon Pass, a road then owned by John Brown, Sr. It was customary to combine eight or ten such teams in a single party, since only in numbers were they safe from Indian attack. The teams would be on the trail all day and at night guards were slung out to protect the camp. The freighters had to haul hay enough to feed the stock as far east as Soda Lake, thence depending on the natural grass, and grain was also part of the equipment for feed. Freight rates were twenty-five cents per pound from Los Angeles to Prescott, and the trip usually consumed sixty days. When the Indians became especially hostile United States soldiers were appointed to escort such trains. One detachment of soldier guards was stationed at Rock Springs, and Mr. Mayhew recalls the fact that all the privates deserted, leaving only the lieutenant, who quit in disgust and resigned his commission.

In 1866 Jesse Mayhew, Sr., bought a half league of ground for fifteen hundred dollars from the Chino heirs. This land was near the present town of Chino and in the old Rincon section. Jesse Mayhew built a grist mill, the first one in this entire valley. It was a water power mill and was constructed in 1875. He also did stock raising and dealt in horses and mules, driving them to market in Idaho and Utah. The first drive consisted of 500 head. Jesse Mayhew, Sr., died at Downey, California, and his wife died at Oceanside but was buried at Downey.

Jesse F. Mayhew in such pioneer circumstances had no opportunity for school. He began doing some of the very hardest and most arduous work when only a youth. In 1868 he married Emily Hickey, who was born

September 12, 1848, in Texas, daughter of Isaac Hickey, a Baptist minister. She was a small child when her parents crossed the plains by ox team to California. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew had seven children: Felix, who was born on the Rincon ranch, is in the mining business at Yuma, Arizona, and is married. Mrs. Eva McDonald, the second child, was born at Santa Ana and died in Arizona. Elmer, born at Rincon, is a teamster at Tucson, Arizona, and is married and has four children. Clay, born in Pinal County, Arizona, now lives in Safford County, that state, and is married. Goldie, born in Pinal County, is the wife of Arrow Smith, of Garden Grove, California. Gracie, born on Rincon ranch, died at the age of seven. Dixie is the wife of William E. Phillips, of Rincon ranch.

After his marriage Mr. Mayhew leased and farmed a tract near Santa Ana, but in 1877 removed to Pinal County, Arizona, where for thirty-five years he engaged in the cattle business and teaming. While there he was elected and served twelve years on the Board of County Supervisors. He has always been a staunch democrat in politics. While in Arizona he twice lost all his accumulated property, but in time he learned his lesson and more than recouped his losses. In 1913, on returning to California, he bought property in Garden Row, but sold that and in 1920 located at his present home in Chino. His life throughout has been among the new settlements and his experiences are all of the frontier. He knows San Bernardino County from the days of early Mormon settlement and from the horse drawn stage to the auto stage and railway. His experience preceded the building and operation of telegraph and telephone lines, railways and improved highways. At an age when most modern boys are thinking of entering high school he was driving an eight horse mule team far into the desert and frequently among hostile Indians. He has the sturdy honesty and self reliance of the old time frontiersman.

JOHN BROWN, SR., was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 22, 1817, and when a boy started west to realize the dreams and fancies of youth. He stayed awhile in St. Louis, Missouri, then began rafting on the Mississippi River, and went to New Orleans. While on a voyage to Galveston he was shipwrecked and returned to Fort Leavenworth by the Red River route. He was at the battle of San Jacinto, and saw General Santa Ana when first taken prisoner. He remained two years at Fort Leavenworth, then went to the Rocky Mountains and for fourteen years hunted and trapped from the head waters of the Columbia and Yellowstone rivers, along the mountain streams south as far as the Comanche country in northern Texas, with such mountaineers and trappers as James W. Waters, V. J. Herring, Kit Carson, Alexander Godey, Joseph Bridger, Bill Williams, the Bents, the Subletts and others of equal fame. He engaged sometimes as a free trapper, and at other times with the Hudson Bay and other fur companies, hunting the grizzly bear, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and trapping the cunning beaver, among the Arapahoese, Cheyennes, Sioux, Cherokees, Apaches, Navajos, Utes, Comanches, and other Indian tribes.

He helped to build Fort Laramie, Fort Bent, Fort Bridger and several others to protect themselves from hostile Indians. This period is hastened over, for the Bear and Indian encounters and hair-breadth escapes with the above named hunters, would fill a volume fully as interesting and thrilling as Washington Irving's "Captain Bonneville" or "Kit Carson's Travels." Suffice it say that such brave and intrepid hunters and adventurers as Mr. Brown and his companions served as guides for General John C. Fremont across the Rocky

mountains, and had he adhered more closely to their advice he would not have ventured in dead of winter to cross this precipitous range when he lost so many of his men and animals in the deep snow, those surviving suffering untold agonies. Still General Fremont has gone down in history as the great Pathfinder with but very little said of those intrepid mountaineers who preceded him and who showed him the paths to take, and which to avoid.

The gold fever reached the mountaineers in 1849. Messrs. Brown, Waters, Lupton, and White "fitted out" their prairie schooners and joined one of the immigrant trains bound for the land of gold. They spent the 4th of July, 1849, in Salt Lake City, and arrived at Suttan's Fort September 15, 1849, and began mining on the Calaveras River. In November, Mr. Brown moved to Monterey, and with Waters and Godey opened the St. John's Hotel and livery stable at San Juan Mission. Here he was elected Justice of the Peace. His health failing him, he was advised by his family physician, Dr. Ord, to seek



JOHN BROWN, SR.

a milder climate in Southern California. In April, 1852, he went with his family to San Francisco, and boarded the schooner "Lydia," Captain Haley, commander, and after a week's voyage down the coast, landed at San Pedro, where he engaged Sheldon Stoddard to move him to San Bernardino, where he arrived and settled in the "Old Fort" May 1, 1852, purchasing from Marshall Hunt his log cabin for \$50.00, located on the west side of the fort, next door neighbor to Sheldon Stoddard, Captain Jefferson Hunt and Edward Daley.

On April 26, 1853, the Legislature of California passed the Act creating the county of San Bernardino. By Section 5 of said Act, Mr. Brown was appointed with Col. Isaac Williams, David Seeley, and H. G. Sherwood, a Board of Commissioners to designate the election precincts in the county of San Bernardino for the election of officers at the first election and to appoint the inspectors of election at the several precincts designated, to receive the returns of election, and to issue certificates of election to the first officers.

In 1854, Mr. Brown moved with his family to Yucipa, where he went into the stock business and farming, returning to San Bernardino

in 1857, where he lived, taking an active interest in all public affairs for the welfare and progress of his home.

In 1861, seeing the necessity for an outlet to Southern Utah and Arizona for the productions of San Bernardino County, he, with Judge Henry M. Willis and George L. Tucker procured a charter from the Legislature for a toll road through the Cajon Pass, which he built and kept open for eighteen years, thus contributing materially to the business and growth of San Bernardino.

In 1862 he went to Fort Moharie, near where Needles is now located, and established a ferry across the Colorado River, still further enhancing the business of the city and county. He was a liberal contributor to the telegraph fund when assistance was required to connect the city with the outside world, and favored reasonable encouragement to the railroad so to place San Bernardino on the trans-continental line. At his own expense he enclosed the public square, (now Pioneer Park) with a good stout fence.

In 1873-4 he delivered the United States mail to the miners in Bear and Holcomb valleys, when the snow was three and four feet deep in places, thus showing that he still retained that daring and intrepid disposition he acquired in the Rocky Mountains.

In his later years he devoted much of his time to writing a book entitled, "Medium of the Rockies," in which he narrates many thrilling incidents of his adventurous life, and some chapters on spiritual and advanced thought. Born near Plymouth Rock, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, he seems to have partaken of their religious freedom and liberality of thought, and his years among the grandeur and sublimity of the Rocky mountains aided in developing an intense love of nature, the handiwork of the great Creator. Here, as a child of nature, among the fastnesses of the mountain forests, or among the crags and peaks he saw the Great Ruler in the clouds and heard him in the winds. Without any education except that derived from the broad and liberal books of nature, he was able to read in the faces of his fellowmen those ennobling sentiments of love, truth, justice, loyalty and humanity. His spirit seemed to be dedicated "to the cause that lacks assistance, the wrongs that need resistance, the future in the distance, and the good that he could do."

As old age began creeping on and many of his old friends were passing away, and the activities of life had to be transferred to others, Mr. Brown joined George Lord, William Heap, R. T. Roberts, W. F. Holcomb, George Miller, Taney Woodward, Mayor B. B. Harris, David Seeley, Sydney P. Waite, Marcus Katz, Lucas Hoagland, Henry M. Willis, his old Rocky mountain companion, James W. Waters, his son, John Brown, Jr., and others and organized the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers, believing that many hours could still be pleasantly passed by those whose friendship had grown stronger and stronger as the years rolled by, and thus live the sentiment of the poet:—

"When but few years of life remain,  
'Tis life renewed to talk, to laugh them o'er again."

Mr. Brown raised a large family, six daughters: Mrs. Matilda Waite, Mrs. Laura Wogencraft Thomas, Mrs. Louisa Waters, Mrs. Sylvia Davenport, Mrs. Mary Dueber, and Mrs. Emma Rouse Royalty, and four sons: John, Joseph, James, and Newton Brown.

He outlived all of his Rocky Mountain companions, all of the commissioners appointed to organize San Bernardino County and all

of the first officers of the county. He remained alone to receive the tender greetings of his many friends who held him not only with high esteem and respect but with veneration and love. He was greatly devoted to the Pioneer Society; its pleasant associations were near and dear to his heart. Although feeble with declining years, he appeared at the meeting of the Society on Saturday, April 15, 1899, and discharged his duties as President, and on the following Thursday, April 20, 1899, at seven o'clock P. M. at the home of his daughter Laura, his spirit departed to that new and higher sphere of existence he so fondly looked to while in earth life. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral of their old friend from the Brown homestead, corner of D and Sixth streets, the present residence of his son John. The funeral services were conducted by Mrs. J. A. Marchant, Superintendent of the First Spiritual Society of San Bernardino, and also by Rev. A. J. White, of the Presbyterian Church of Colton. The choir was under the direction of Mrs. H. M. Barton and Mrs. Lizzie Heap Keller. The floral offerings were profuse; one emblematic of the Pioneers, a tribute from the Pioneer Society.

According to direction from the deceased frequently given by him to his children, the casket and everything else necessary for interment, was like his character, white as the mountain snow. The honorary pall bearers were among his oldest friends then living—Sheldon Stoddard, W. F. Holcomb, R. T. Roberts, Lucas Hoagland, J. A. Kelting, and Lewis Jacobs, and the active pall bearers were J. W. Waters, Jr., George Miller, Randolph Seeley, De La M. Woodward, H. M. Barton and Edward Dailey, Jr.

JOHN BROWN, JR., eldest son of John Brown, Sr., the famous Rocky Mountain explorer, hunter, and trapper, was born in a log cabin situated on the bank of Greenhorn Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River in Huerfano County, territory of New Mexico, now Colorado, on October 3, 1847.

When about a year old he experienced an almost miraculous escape from the Apache Indians, and owes his life to the sublime courage of his devoted mother. This section of the centennial state was at that time a vast wilderness inhabited mainly by various savage tribes. His father and fellow mountaineers, having accumulated a large quantity of buffalo robes and beaver pelts, conceded to send a pack train to Taós, New Mexico, their trading post at that time, from whence, after selling their peltries, they would return with provisions. Mrs. Brown, with her baby boy, accompanied this expedition, and on the way through the mountains they were attacked by a band of Apache Indians, who captured the whole pack train and killed some of the hunters. While fleeing on horseback from these pursuing and desperate warriors, some of the men shouted to Mrs. Brown, "Throw that child away or the Indians will get you," but the faithful mother indignantly exclaimed while endeavoring to escape as fast as the fleet horse could run with her, "Never; when that baby boy is thrown away, I will go with him." Fortunately, the pursued cavalcade soon reached a deep ravine, where the hunters were safe from the arrows and bullets of the Indians, who feared to approach further, and withdrew, having captured the pack train with the buffalo robes and beaver pelts, one of the principal objects they were after. These hunters, with Mrs. Brown and her baby, were glad to reach Taós, the trading post, alive.

To show the dangers the frontiersman underwent in this wild and unexplored region, Mr. Brown, when endeavoring to farm on

the banks of the stream, often dug a rifle pit in the middle of his corn or wheat field in which he could jump to defend himself with his trusty Kentucky rifle, which he always carried with him, ready for an attack at any time.

Early in 1849 the news of the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill reached the mountaineers, so Mr. Brown, James W. Waters, V. J. Herring, Alexander Godey and others formed a traveling party, for protection on the way, and soon were crossing the plains, reaching Salt Lake City July 4, 1849, and Sutter's Fort, California, September 15, 1849, Mr. Brown bringing his family with him, among them his son John, who was then going on two years of age. In 1852, Mr. Brown moved south to San Bernardino, and became a resident of Fort San Bernardino, next door neighbor to Uncle Sheldon Stoddard, Captain Jefferson Hunt, and Edward Daley. Although John was but five years of age, he remembers the first teachers, Ellen Pratt and William Stout, who taught before the two old adobe school rooms were built on Fourth Street, and among the incidents he remembers the balloon ascension in the Fort.

In 1854, the family removed to the Yucipa valley, about twelve miles southeast from San Bernardino, where John's father farmed and raised stock for three years. Returning to San Bernardino in 1857, they moved into the home on the corner of D and Sixth streets, which has been the Brown Homestead since that time, a period of sixty-five years, and where our subject grew to vigorous manhood. Attended the public and private schools in San Bernardino and finally graduating from St. Vincents College, Los Angeles; and Santa Clara College, Santa Clara County.

He followed the vocation of teaching for a number of years, served one term as county school superintendent, and presided over the Board of Education, was city attorney one term, in all of which honorable positions he acquitted himself to the general satisfaction. He studied law under Judge Horace C. Rolfe, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State and Federal Courts. It can be truly said of him that he espoused the cause of the poor and oppressed, and advised settlement of all cases before going to law, if possible. He is pre-eminently the friend of the aged, and is beloved by the children, who regard him as a true Santa Claus. Even the poor Indian finds in him a faithful champion of their rights. Not only the local Coahuilla and Serrani Indian tribes, but those at Warren's Ranch, in May, 1903, sent for him to come to their rescue when they were deprived of their old home where they and their ancestors had lived for centuries, and removed to the Pala reservation.

On July 4, 1876, he married, in San Bernardino, Miss Mattie Ellen Hinman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Nellie Hinman Brown, their only child, was born in San Bernardino, June 1, 1877, and on March 2, 1904, was married to Charles H. Wiggett. They have two children, Martha Eliza Wiggett, born in San Bernardino, July 13, 1905; and Charles Brown Wiggett born in Bellemont, Arizona, September 23, 1906.

The friends of John Brown, Jr., have always known him as an ardent patriot; the American Flag floats over his home on all national, state or municipal holidays, and waves from pine to pine at all his mountain camps. With that veteran school teacher of precious memory, Henry C. Brooke, he raised the Star Spangled Banner over many of the school houses in the county, in the early '70s, thus beginning a custom that was afterwards adopted by the state, and calculated to inspire patriotism in the hearts of the rising generation.

He is indebted to his father for starting him in his patriotic career. It was his father who rode on horseback to Fort Tejon and obtained a flag from his old friend, S. A. Bishop, and brought it to display at the first celebration of the 4th of July, in San Bernardino, in 1853. He was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1860, and with his boys, John, Joseph and James, hauled wood to kindle fires to arouse the Americans to support Abraham Lincoln for President and to support the Union, and in 1864 displayed the same activity in supporting President Lincoln for the second term. In 1868 John cast his maiden vote for the candidate of the republican party, General U. S. Grant, and has remained loyal to that party believing that by so doing he was contributing to the highest welfare of the American people under one Flag, one constitution, with liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

He inherited from his father, the lure of the wild, the out of door, close contact with nature. The hunting and fishing grounds of the San Bernardino Range of Mountains are familiar to him. Eastward from Old Baldy, Job's Peak, Saw Pit Canyon, Strawberry Peak, Little Bear Valley, Little Green Valley, Big Bear Valley, Sugar Loaf Mountain, San Bernardino and towering Grayback, 11,600 feet into the sky, was the enchanted and inspiring region of many a joyful hour with his genial companions, Bill Holcomb, George Miller, Syd. Waite, Taney Woodward, Major Harris, E. A. Nisbet, Joe Brown, Richard Weir, William Stephen, Jap Corbett and Dave Wixom.

In the summer of 1882, he visited the Atlantic and Middle States with his wife and their little daughter Nellie—Bunker Hill, where his father's grandfather fell in the War of the Revolution, Plymouth Rock, Mt. Vernon and Washington Tomb, Independence Hall, Niagara Falls, Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was assassinated, and Fanueil Hall, the cradle of American Liberty.

On January 21, 1888, he was present at the old court house on Court Street, San Bernardino, with his father, and those veteran pioneers, James W. Waters, George Lord, Sydney P. Waite, William F. Holcomb, G. W. Suttentfield, Henry M. Willis, N. G. Gill, Tom Roberts, and De La M. Woodward, and aided in the organization of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers, which venerable body elected him as secretary, which responsible position he has filled to the present time (1922), a period of thirty-four years, with but one exception, when the members elected him as president, W. F. Holcomb acting as secretary that year.

Solicitous of the comfort and entertainment of the children who attend the meetings with childish interest and curiosity, he does not forget greetings to the great-grandmothers and great-grandfathers who dignify the weekly assemblages of the Argonaut, where the declining years are made happier.

WILLIAM HARTLEY is the efficient and popular general manager of the West Ontario Citrus Association. The well equipped packing house is situated two and one-half miles west of the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County.

Mr. Hartley was born in the fair old City of Detroit, Michigan, on the 13th of February, 1886, and after his graduation from the high school he continued his studies in the Detroit Normal School. In 1907 he came to Southern California, and after having here been connected with the fruit industry a short time he went to the northern part of the state and became identified with mercantile enterprise. His preference for the southern

part of the state and for outdoor occupation led him to return and to take the position of foreman of a fruit-packing house at Charter Oak, Los Angeles County, in the employ of the Du Quesne Fruit Company of that place. Upon coming to Narod, San Bernardino County, he became foreman in the packing house of the West Ontario Citrus Association, of which J. K. Adams was then manager. After the death of Mr. Adams he was advanced to his present office, that of general manager of this important association, which was organized August 24, 1893, as a co-operative association made up of the leading citrus-fruit growers of this district. The progressive men who promoted the organization were Morris L. S. Dyar, W. E. Collins, Granger Hyer, C. E. Harwood and others. The original title of the organization was the Ontario Fruit Exchange and the first corps of officers were as here noted: President, W. E. Collins; vice president, L. S. Dyar; secretary, Granger Hyer; treasurer, Ontario State Bank. On September 19, 1901, a reorganization was effected and the title changed to the West Ontario Citrus Association. This is one of the earliest of the mutual or co-operative fruit associations organized in the state, and its history has been one of consecutive progress and increasing efficiency of service. From the packing and shipping of a few carloads annually the business has expanded until the shipments for the season of 1920 aggregated 415 carloads of oranges. In that year the association doubled the capacity of its packing house and general equipment, and in 1921 additional storage capacity was provided by the erection of new buildings. The season of 1921-22 recorded the estimated shipment of 550 carloads, the output being sold through the medium of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange at Pomona. Mr. Hartley has gained high reputation as an efficient and enterprising executive in this connection, and has done much to further the success of the association and its constituent members.

In 1917 Mr. Hartley married Miss Ruby Ogilvie, who was born in Idaho, but was at the time of her marriage a resident of Ontario, California. She was reared and educated in the State of Washington, and as a talented pianist was a successful teacher of music prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have one son, William, Jr., who was born August 1, 1918.

Mr. Hartley is a son of Philip Henry and Janet (Lynch) Hartley, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Scotland. The parents were young folk when they came to the United States and settled at Port Huron, Michigan, in which state they still maintain their home, the father being a painter and decorator by vocation. William Hartley of this review is the eldest in a family of four sons and two daughters, and through his own ability and efforts he has achieved success and prestige in the state of his adoption.

NELS J. SHOLANDER became one of the pioneers in the development of the new opulent Chino district of San Bernardino County and was an earnest, upright and loyal citizen who commanded high place in popular esteem. He was born and reared in Sweden, where he received good educational advantages and where he gained his early experience in connection with the practical affairs of life. He was born May 16, 1836, and he died at his home in Chino, California, in May, 1893. In 1861 he married Miss Carrie Svedling, who was born April 4, 1842, and they continued their residence in their native land until 1881, when, accompanied by their three children, they immigrated to the United States and established their home on a farm in Boone County, Iowa, where they remained seven years, successive periods of drouth having entailed no little hardship and having

made the farm enterprise unsuccessful as a whole. Upon leaving Iowa the family came to San Bernardino County, California, and Mr. Sholander here purchased thirty-two acres of wild land on what is now South Euclid Avenue, in the Village of Chino. When he settled here the entire valley was a cattle range, and in improving his own property he did well his part in furthering the general development of the district. He made his original tract of land a valuable property, as is evident when it is stated that in 1921 his widow sold the same for \$300 an acre. He acquired real estate also in the more central part of Chino, including the attractive residence property which now represents the home of his widow, at the corner of Seventh Street and Chino Avenue. Mr. Sholander gave every possible aid in the furtherance of the civic and material development and advancement of the community, and through his well ordered efforts he gained independence and definite prosperity. When they came to this country he and his wife had no knowledge of the English language, and Mrs. Sholander was somewhat more than fifty years of age before she acquired ready use of the language. She is now one of the venerable pioneer women of Chino, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. Mrs. Sholander is an earnest member of the Baptist Church, as was also her husband, and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. Of the three children the first is Peter, who was born May 16, 1862, and who gained his early education in the schools of Sweden. After coming to the United States with his parents he continued to be associated with his father in farm enterprise in Iowa until he was twenty-five years old. In 1887 he located in the City of Des Moines, that state, where he was variously employed for the ensuing four years. In 1889 he married Jennie Anderson, who was born in Sweden on the 5th of November, 1867, and who came to America with her parents in 1881. In 1891 Peter Sholander established his home at Chino, California, where for twenty years he was in the employ of the American Beet Sugar Company. In the meanwhile he bought twenty acres of land within the city limits of Chino, and this property, which he has effectively improved, is his present place of residence. His only child, Jesner, was born at Des Moines, Iowa, May 16, 1890, was educated in the public schools of Chino and early manifested special mechanical ability. Jesner Sholander has been employed as a mechanic in various beet-sugar factories and is now mechanical superintendent of the motor department of the Chino High School. On account of a defective ear he was denied service as a soldier when the nation became involved in the World war. In 1912 he married Mabel Caldwell, and their one child, Josephine, was born November 19, 1914. Anna Martha, second child of the honored subject of this memoir, was born June 20, 1867, and was seventeen years of age at the time of her death. Charles John was born May 6, 1875, and was about six years old when the family came to the United States. He attended Chaffey College, the Southern California University and Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and he became a successful teacher of biology in the University of Southern California. This talented young man died in September, 1901.

CHARLES RUEDY.—The thriving little City of Upland in San Bernardino County was formerly known as North Ontario. The first development and settlement were made there a little more than thirty years ago, and one of the first arrivals to identify himself permanently was Charles Ruedy. Mr. Ruedy came to California for the benefit of his wife's health, had been a successful business man in Southern Illinois for a number of years, invested some of his means in citrus groves at Upland, but for the most part has been a promoter, stockholder, investor and officially identified

with some of the larger business organizations that represent the industrial activity of the community. Mr. Ruedy has been a real town builder, and has probably been responsible for as much constructive work in Upland as any other citizen.

He was born at Highland, Illinois, February 25, 1852. Highland is one of the interesting old communities of Southern Illinois, settled almost exclusively by people who came from Switzerland, and the population today is largely of Swiss descendants. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Marguth) Ruedy, were natives of Canton Graubuenden, Switzerland and settled in Illinois in the early forties. Daniel Ruedy was a farmer. Of his sixteen children three died in infancy and thirteen lived to maturity and were married.

Charles Ruedy had only a common school education, and his life to the age of twenty-one was devoted largely to assisting on the home farm. When he left home he clerked in a store a year and a half and soon afterward married Miss Julia M. Landolt, also of Highland, where her parents were farmers. In 1874 Mr. Ruedy engaged in the mercantile business for himself, and for seventeen years conducted a general store.

About that time physicians advised that his wife must seek a drier climate, and for six months they traveled over the West and Southwest, visiting Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. They went back to Highland, and Mr. Ruedy wound up his affairs there, and about six months later returned to California.

It was in 1891 that he joined the little colony at Upland and at once began taking an active part in its affairs. He bought two orange groves of ten acres each, one in Ontario and the other north of Upland on Fourteenth Street, West, including what was known as Chaffee's boarding house, one of the first houses built in Upland. At this time Upland had no business houses, and most of the magnificent orange groves in that section were then waste land. Mr. Ruedy soon sold his groves, and in 1894 engaged in the feed and fuel business. He conducted this for seven years, and then sold out to a stock company, of which J. M. Hartley was manager. Mr. Ruedy early became interested in the dried fruit business, being one of the organizers of the North Ontario Packing Company, in which he became a director. This concern handles dried fruits and is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Ruedy is one of the larger stockholders. He is president of the Citizens Land & Water Company, was one of the incorporators and for several years a director of the Citizens National Bank of Upland, is president of the Magnolia Mutual Building and Loan Association of Upland, and owns some of the principal business blocks of the city. He owns the entire northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninth Street, where most of the business structures stand. He owns the packing house occupied by the G. A. Hanson Fruit Company. The old packing house was burned in 1915, entailing a heavy loss to Mr. Ruedy, but he rebuilt it with a fireproof plant. With a view to stimulating the commercial development of the town and affording additional employment to its citizens he was one of the liberal investors in the shoe factory and foundry, both of which concerns were operated at a loss.

Mr. Ruedy is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church and has been a life-long republican. Mrs. Ruedy found health and strength under California skies and enjoyed life here until her death in November 17, 1917. For his second wife Mr. Ruedy married Maude A. Thomas. She was born in Princeton, Illinois, July 6, 1872, and she and a sister were left orphans at the age of six and seven years. They then came to

California to live with an aunt and uncle near Sacramento, subsequently lived for a number of years near Marysville, and later at Livermore, where their aunt and uncle died.

Mr. Ruedy started life when he left the farm with practically no capital and with limited business experience. His industry, his care and skill in making investments have brought him financial independence and at the same time he has been one of the most substantial factors in the growth and upbuilding of Upland.

WALTER TAYLOR GARNER—The Garner family has been in San Bernardino County for thirty-five years. The homestead which represents the accumulated development and enterprise of the family throughout this period is located a mile and a half west of Wineville, on the Wineville-Ontario road. This is the property of Walter Taylor Garner, whose father originally acquired it and began the development which has contributed some of the most constructive factors in the prosperity of this section.

The late Richard Taylor Garner was born in England where he married Mary Ann Holmes. In 1876 they came to America and established their home at Hutchinson, Minnesota, where Richard T. Garner became a merchant. He lived there nine years, and while he was prospered the rigorous winters compelled him to leave and seek a more congenial climate in California. The family arrived in this state February 15, 1885. Besides the parents there were two children, Marion, who was born in England in 1871, and Walter Taylor Garner, who was born at Hutchinson, Minnesota, May 9, 1877.

When the family came to California they took a preemption of forty acres of Government land, then a sandy desert, and this forty acres is the nucleus of the present much larger holdings of Walter T. Garner. For several months the family had to haul water four miles for domestic use. A house was constructed and a well put down. Richard Taylor Garner had a full share of the English characteristic of bull-dog tenacity, and never knew defeat. The county was new, there were no capable advisers, but he went ahead, clearing off the brush and setting out his land to vineyard and fruit trees, only to see his efforts nullified by hordes of rabbits and other pests. The first method of defense against the rabbits was constructing a fence of laths driven into the ground closely, but the jack rabbits would crowd between the sticks, and in the absence of baling wire or rope they resorted to the use of squaw vine, a long native vine, which when woven around the lath proved effective. Not long afterward chicken wire or woven fence became available. Posts were set at intervals, but the north winds blew weeds against the wire. This soon proved an obstacle to the drifting sand, so that in a single season the fence would be drifted under, and the protection against the invading pests had to be procured by hanging wire on top of the posts each fall. The rabbits would not destroy the grape vines in winter, but would eat the tender fruit and leaves in the spring and thus stop the vitality. All fruit trees had to be wrapped in burlap the entire year. Rabbits and range sheep would eat Indian corn as fast as planted, but Egyptian corn was immune from these pests. There was no market when the grapes came into bearing. Drying did not prove successful. Later Guasti & Stearns established their wineries and began contracting to pay for the grapes and while the sum was small it made available a real market and proved an important financial resource.



*B. T. Garner.*



All these developments had been carried well along during the life time of the parents. The mother died in 1908 and the father in 1915. The daughter, Marion, was married in 1891 to John Bright of Los Angeles, and she is the mother of a daughter, Bernice, born in 1894.

Walter T. Garner, who has never married, has always lived on the homestead and has done much to improve it and add to the acreage. He now has a hundred acres in fruit and vineyard. The first savings he acquired of four hundred dollars he invested in desert land, contracting for forty acres at twelve dollars an acre. He later bought more, and did the planting as he could finance it. Mr. Garner completed his education in a shack schoolhouse that was a long distance from the Garner home. The nearest post office when the family came here was Cucamonga. The mail was brought to the old section house and the neighbors would take turns in calling for it at the railroad shanty. Mr. Garner himself was old enough to appreciate the labors and adversities of the early years, and he did his share in battling the animal pests and in stopping the avalanche of sand and in securing water for irrigation purposes. He is one of the men who deserve lasting credit from all subsequent generations for what he has accomplished through hard experience in learning the ways of the country and in proving the best methods of redeeming the land and securing therefrom the greatest volume of production. He is a member of the democratic party.

THOMAS E. KETCHESON has not been a passive witness of the march of events since he came to San Bernardino County and located in the Upland Colony. He has participated in the strenuous work, the long toil necessary to get the land into condition for planting, the care and cultivation of the orchards, and it was out of the proceeds of labor that he bought and paid for this first land. Since then he has developed several valuable holdings, has achieved a competence, and at the same time has furnished his family a delightful home and supplied liberal educational opportunities for his children.

Mr. Ketcheson was born in Ontario, Canada, March 31, 1872, son of Samuel and Phoebe (McTaggart) Ketcheson, also natives and farmers of that province. Thomas was the third in a family of eight children.

As a youth in Canada he completed a public school course and also attended the Ontario Business College at Belleville, Canada. After leaving college he went back to the farm, and soon afterward went out to British Columbia and joined an uncle at Vancouver, with whom he farmed for five years. In 1893 Mr. Ketcheson came to California and joined his uncle, John Vermillion, who then owned a forty acre tract in North Ontario, now Upland, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, east of Euclid Avenue. Part of this was set out to oranges and a portion was in vineyard, and at that time there were only a few scattering groves of orange trees in this entire district. Mr. Ketcheson worked for his uncle in looking after the grove until it was sold. The first purchase he made on his own account was two lots bought from the Harwood brothers. Still later he bought ten acres of wild land at the corner of Eleventh and San Antonio Avenue. Largely through his own labors he cleared and leveled this property, and in 1905 set it to Washington Navel oranges. Several years later, when the grove was fully developed, he sold the property for \$22,000 dollars. His next investment was ten acres on Thirteenth, between Mountain and San Antonio avenues, and he also sold this at an advance. Mr. Ketcheson still owns an eight acre grove of nine year old lemon trees on Mountain Avenue. His residence, which he bought in 1912, had just been completed by P. E. Walline and stands at the south-

east corner of Palm and West Tenth Street in Upland. This is a picturesque and valuable home and Mr. Ketcheson and family have thoroughly enjoyed its delightful comforts.

Mr. Ketcheson married on June 9, 1896, Miss Ella Washburn, a native of Indiana. Her parents moved when she was a child to Kansas, and in 1887 she came to California with an uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcheson have three children. The oldest, Pauline, born at Upland June 20, 1899, graduated from the Chaffey Union High School, attended the University of Southern California at Los Angeles and is a graduate of the State Normal College at Santa Barbara, and has the character and intellectual gifts that make her an accomplished as well as a well educated woman. She is now the wife of Richard E. Elliott, and they have a son Richard, Jr., born August 1, 1921. Mr. Elliott was born at McAlester, Oklahoma, February 10, 1897, and had an unusual record of service in the World war. He enlisted at Hot Springs, Arkansas, January 31, 1918, joining the 533rd Engineers with the Fifth Army Corps. After a brief training at Washington, D. C., he embarked for overseas March 30th, landing in France the 6th of April, and was with the Engineers in some of the difficult and hazardous service that marked the advance of the American Forces in several battles and campaigns, including Belleau Wood, Soissons and in one of the campaigns on the Marne. He remained overseas seventeen months, but was never wounded or otherwise injured. He was mustered out January 7, 1920, at Fort Scott in San Francisco, and is now engaged in ranching at Upland.

The two younger children of Mr. Ketcheson are Howard, born at Upland November 4, 1903, and Edna, born September 1, 1909. The son was educated in the grammar school and the Chaffey Union High School.

Mr. Ketcheson came to Bernardino County when land was wild and cheap and wages for labor were low, with long hours, and under such conditions he bought and paid for his first land and eventually made himself secure in property interests and the good citizenship of the locality.

JOHN H. KLUSMAN has been and is one of the men of power and influence in the shaping of the characteristic destinies of that great fruit growing community of Southern California, Cucamonga.

Mr. Klusman was born in Germany November 9, 1872, was reared there and received his early education, and had some training that fitted him for the position of a skilled worker when he came to America in 1894 and located at Cucamonga. His first employment was in the Haven vineyard. While working in the vineyard he estimated with shrewd foresight the remarkable promise of future prosperity that would come to the vineyardist and wine manufacturers of this region. Somewhat later, in association with M. E. Post, he bought 1,000 acres of wild land. This land was cleared and prepared under his supervision, the labor being performed by Chinese and Japanese. This was the foundation and nucleus of the famous Mission Vineyard Company's properties. Mr. Klusman and Mr. Post set the entire tract of 1,000 acres to wine grapes, and also erected the noted Mission Winery, one of the finest and most modern plants of its kind on the Pacific Coast. This winery has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, some of the individual tanks holding 55,000 gallons. It is the last word in modern construction. The plant while in active operation consumed not only the products of the Mission Vineyards but great quantities raised by other growers, and paid from \$11.00 to \$12.00 a ton for these wine grapes.

In advance of the prohibition wave Mr. Klusman and his associates sold out in 1918 to Garrett & Company, who have converted the property into a plant for the manufacture of unfermented grape juice.

Mr. Klusman, after selling his interest in this business, turned to other lines and now owns fifty acres of citrus orchard and is president of the Cucamonga Building & Loan Company, is a director of the Cucamonga Water Company, and is one of the owners of the new Sycamore Hotel. He takes an active part in social and civic affairs, is a director of the Country Club, and a member of Pomona Lodge No. 789 of the Elks. Mr. Klusman came to Cucamonga a stranger in the country, and he worked for small wages as a farm hand until he could make use of the small capital representing his savings to get into an industry whose possibilities he could realize. His great energy enabled him to overcome many difficulties in the path of the success of the Mission Vineyard Company.

On July 25, 1911, Mr. Klusman married Miss Elizabeth Craig, of a prominent Los Angeles family. She was born in Freedom, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1884, and was educated in the public schools and a girls' school in Los Angeles, California. Her father was Stephen Craig, and her mother Fredericka Miller. The father is deceased, but the mother lives in Los Angeles. Mrs. Gertrude Wellman, a sister of Mrs. Klusman, also lives in Los Angeles. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Klusman made an extensive tour of Europe, in the course of which Mr. Klusman visited his old home, and also traveled through England, France, Belgium and Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Klusman have two children, both natives of Cucamonga, John, Jr., born December 27, 1912, and Margaret, born March 22, 1916.

THOMAS KIRK VERNON, a resident of Upland over thirty years, coming to manhood here, Thomas Kirk Vernon is an orange grower of practical experience and of more than usual success, is a citizen who takes a practical view and yet has fine ideals about community affairs, and he not only enjoys that esteem paid to a prosperous business man but also exercises his wholesome influence in behalf of better schools and better conditions generally in his community.

Mr. Vernon was born at Wellington, Ohio, November 28, 1874, son of James and Ida (Kirk) Vernon. His father was a minister of the Christian Church. Thomas Kirk Vernon when one year of age went to live with his grandfather, Thomas Kirk. His grandparents came to California in 1889, when Thomas was fifteen years of age. They settled at North Ontario, now Upland, where Thomas Kirk bought twenty acres of land on Fifteenth Street and Euclid Avenue. Thomas Kirk died here in 1892, but his widow is still living with her grandson and in her vigor belies her age. She was born in Wellington, Ohio, ninety-five years ago.

Thomas Kirk Vernon finished his education in the Eighteenth Street School at Upland. He had only the advantages of the common schools, but reading and practical experience fitted him well for the duties and responsibilities of life. Almost ever since coming to California he had been identified with orange growing, and he knows that business from the standpoint of one who has worked in every department and has developed groves from wild land to prosperous production.

Mr. Vernon married at the age of twenty-one and then bought ten acres on San Antonio Avenue and Sixteenth Street. This was wild land and very stony, and he did all the work of clearing and

removing the rock and then prepared it for setting out to citrus orchard. This was the beginning of his career as an orange grower, and since then he has cleared a large amount of other land. He personally supervised and performed much of the labor of developing his home place of ten acres on Sixteenth Street between San Antonio and Euclid avenues. He now has thirty acres of orange groves. His maximum production for one season from this thirty acres was nineteen thousand boxes.

Mr. Vernon married Miss Emma Palis, of Henderson, Kentucky, and member of an old Kentucky family. She was born in Henderson, Kentucky, October 8, 1874, and was educated in the public schools and is a high school graduate. To their marriage were born two children: William Vernon, born December 1, 1900, at Upland, graduated from the Chaffey Union High School, spent one year in Pomona College, and is now in his third year in the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, preparing for a professional career as a mineralogist. During the World War he was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. The second child, Ida Vernon, was born May 7, 1910, and is in the seventh grade of the grammar school at Upland.

Aside from his business Mr. Vernon has had an active part in the civic affairs of Upland since the town was incorporated. He was made first secretary of the townsite, a member of the first City Council, serving six years, and was mayor and chairman of the board three terms. He is now a member of the grammar school board and for eight years was a road overseer in San Bernardino County, and was superintendent of the construction of the Mountain Avenue Road. He is a stockholder and treasurer of the Camp Baldy Company, a popular mountain resort in San Antonio Canon. Mr. Vernon and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a stockholder in both of Upland's banks.

DR. E. W. REID was a well qualified and successful practitioner of medicine, but after coming to California did little or no professional work, and the achievements that give him a high place in San Bernardino County were in the fundamental development work in one of the county's prominent horticultural districts, Alta Loma.

Mr. Reid was born in Madison County, Illinois, December 16, 1852, son of William and Maria (Cox) Reid, also natives of Illinois, where his father was a farmer. Dr. Reid acquired a good education, graduating A. B. and A. M. from Shurtleff College in Southern Illinois in 1875. In 1878 he received his M. D. degree from St. Louis Medical College, and then for several years enjoyed a growing practice in his chosen vocation.

It was to seek relief from a chronic affliction of asthma that he came out to California in 1882. After investigating a number of districts he bought twenty acres on Hellman Avenue in the Alta Loma district. No development work had been done in this section, all the land lying in a wilderness state. Dr. Reid had the enterprise and the courage to go ahead with development for which there were few precedents. He cleared and planted his land to citrus fruits, and subsequently bought and planted another twenty acres. When he located here the Southern Pacific Railroad was the only transportation line available, and the nearest station was at Ontario. The story of development along Hellman Avenue begins with his settlement there. Dr. Reid in 1883 built a small home on his property, and he and his family lived in this for



*E. H. Reid*



eleven years. Then, in 1894, he erected the more commodious and attractive residence where Mrs. Reid and her daughter reside.

Dr. Reid was not only a worker on his own property, but was indefatigable in his efforts in behalf of the general and prosperous development of the entire colony. The community owes him much for his successful efforts in securing and insuring reliable water rights for the colony. In politics he voted as a democrat for a number of years, but was a sound money man and after 1896 joined the republican ranks. On that ticket he was elected county supervisor in 1902, and he filled that office capably and faithfully until his death ten years later. He was not only one of the early growers of citrus fruits, but was extremely interested in the handling and marketing of the crop, and succeeded in organizing the first local packing house in his district. While Dr. Reid came to California primarily for his health, he was practically free from his affliction thereafter, and lived usefully and in the enjoyment of his work and his home here for nearly thirty years. He died September 2, 1912, and because of his attainments and the wisdom and good judgment he had shown in his relations with the community his death was a distinct loss.

November 18, 1876, Mr. Reid married Miss Mary Jane Rennick. Mrs. Reid was born March 1, 1851, in St. Francis County, Missouri, daughter of George W. and Priscilla (Barry) Rennick. She is also a graduate of Shurtleff College of Illinois, receiving her A. B. degree in 1876. Mrs. Reid has two daughters, Gertrude, born at St. Louis, Missouri, January 13, 1878, was educated in several public and private schools, graduated A. B. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1902, and for a time taught in the high schools of Whittier and Ontario. On her father's death she returned home to assume the responsibilities of looking after the property, and she has demonstrated unusual business ability and efficiency in handling the forty-acre orchard, which is in a model and profitable condition.

The second daughter, Eunice Reid, was born in Illinois, October 29, 1880, was educated in the same schools with her sister, spent two years in Pomona College and graduated from the University of California. She taught for two years in Santa Monica. June 19, 1906, she was married to R. C. Owens. Mr. Owens is a native of New York State, graduated from Pomona College in 1900 and from the Hastings Law School in San Francisco in 1902, and is now a prominent member of the San Francisco bar.

Mrs. Reid and family are active members of the Baptist Church, and for many years she was associated with Dr. Reid in civic and philanthropic undertakings, and is still prominent in church, club and civic matters.

HENRY G. KLUSMAN.—Cucamonga is a word that suggests orange groves and vineyards, and perhaps one of the most highly developed horticultural sections of the world. This development is the result of years of patient labor and the expenditure of much capital, and in that development the character of men has been tested. Among those who stood the test in the days of toil and hardship one is Henry G. Klusman, a strong, able and respected man in the community today.

Henry G. Klusman is one of four brothers who came out of Germany, and all achieved more than an ordinary degree of success. He was born January 31, 1875, son of William and Johanna Klusman, who spent their lives as farmers in Germany. Henry G. Klusman

acquired a common school education and early determined that his lot should be cast in free America without the necessity of enforced military service. At the age of sixteen he came to America, and there were no stops on the way for any length of time until he had reached Cucamonga. Here he went to work in the old Havens vineyards at \$15.00 a month and board. He had no knowledge of English, but he exercised the skill and strength of his hands to toil through the daylight hours in the vineyards, and frequently worked into the night and on Sundays in the winery. About two years later he secured employment on an adjoining ranch at \$25.00 a month and board. Out of his savings he made his first purchase in 1896 of forty acres of wild land, at \$12.50 an acre. He set this to vines, and his first crop of grapes he delivered to the Guasti Winery, hauling them through the deep sand and getting \$6.00 a ton, \$2.00 in cash and \$1.00 a month until paid. Mr. Klusman kept this vineyard until 1915, when he sold it for \$125.00 an acre.

In 1900 he bought the four acre tract on Turner Street in Cucamonga, where he has his home today. He set this to oranges and has built a modern home. About fifteen years ago he established a plant for the manufacture of concrete irrigation pipe, and he has developed this into a flourishing and important industry, the capacity now being 2,000 feet daily. Employment is given to twenty people in the concrete pipe yards.

In San Francisco January 1, 1902, he married Miss Olga Forester, who was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, July 8, 1883. They have four children: Emma, born November 25, 1902, now grown to a most engaging young lady, a graduate of the Chaffey Union High School; Henry W., born January 15, 1905, already an active aid in his father's business; Catherine, born January 10, 1907, a student in the Chaffey Union High School; and Vivian, born May 25, 1909, who has about completed her grammar school work.

Mr. Klusman is a member of Upland Lodge No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a democrat. When he came to America on borrowed money, \$360.00, which it cost him to reach Cucamonga, the work of his early years was to repay this fund. Persistent application has brought him its due rewards, and in character and citizenship he stands one of the leading men of Cucamonga and one who deserves a great deal of the credit for redeeming this desert to unexampled productiveness.

EDWARD H. PINE.—On other pages are recounted the experiences of that energetic and stalwart pioneer Samuel C. Pine, Sr., in the San Bernardino Valley. One of his sons, Edward H. Pine, is one of the oldest surviving native sons of this region, and his life has been on a par with his father's in point of substantial worth and influence.

He and his brother Edwin are twins and were born July 28, 1860, in old San Bernardino, on the noted Cottonwood Row. Edward H. Pine had his first conscious recollections of frontier times when the first settlers had located in this vicinity. He recalls when there were no stores between Los Angeles and San Bernardino and no roads, only sand blown trails. He recalls the incidents, recounted elsewhere, where his father made a hurried exit with his family from the mill in the San Bernardino Mountains on account of Indian depredations. Mr. Pine had limited school advantages, but has always kept in touch with the life of his vicinity and the world around him. His career has been that of a rancher, and he now owns and occupies a portion

of his father's original claim at Rincon. This has been greatly improved, and his business is farming on an extensive scale.

On September 5, 1883, Mr. Pine married Miss Ella C. Walkinshaw, who was born in San Bernardino June 24, 1863, daughter of Thomas B. and Jeanette (Henderson) Walkinshaw, also numbered among the early settlers of this vicinity. Her parents were born in Scotland and came to America in early youth. The Henderson and Walkinshaw families crossed the plains with ox teams and settled in San Bernardino during the early Mormon occupation of the early '50s. Edward H. Pine and wife had six children: Mamie, born August 10, 1884, is the wife of Frank Wall and has a family of six children; Roy Edward Pine, born February 18, 1889, married Ruth McGuire, and is the father of three children; Jennie, born October 17, 1892, is the wife of John Ramey and the mother of three children; Willie Samuel, born October 11, 1895, married Blethen Reynolds and has three children; Margaret, born June 25, 1898, died November 24, 1898; Lillian W., born December 14, 1899, is the wife of William D. Johnson and has a daughter, Geraldine, born November 6, 1921. All the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pine were born on the Rincon ranch in the Chino Valley.

The title to their home has never passed out of the family name since his father acquired it as a pre-emption. Mr. Pine is a member of Corona Lodge No. 291, Knights of Pythias, he and his family are members of the Christian Church, and he takes pride in the fact that he has always voted the republican ticket in national elections and is a stanch upholder of that political faith. During his early youth he and his older brother and father would sometimes take a team and go across the desert to the foothills for wood, carrying a rifle for every axe in the equipment to protect themselves against Indians and outlaw Mexicans. It was a three days' journey to purchase and bring home supplies from the nearest store at San Bernardino, and there was not a house between Rincon and that town. There were no railroads, goods being hauled in wagons drawn by mule teams. Mr. Pine is hospitable, generous and honest, absolutely fearless, and a fine type of pioneer character, and is everywhere known for his integrity and personal worth. He was among the first to develop a supply of artesian water in his district.

WALTER SHEARING knew the country around Redlands before there was a Redlands townsite, and in his long experiences here he has met and overcome many obstacles to success and has prospered apace with the country and has helped in the developments that constitute the real history of this county.

Mr. Shearing is a native of England, and was three years of age when his parents moved to Canada. He grew up in Canada, being one of a family of four sons and three daughters, and is the only one in California. In 1887 he came West, and for the first six years was ranch foreman for Doctor Craig at Crofton.

In 1892 Mr. Shearing married Miss Louise Durston. She was born in England June 25, 1861, daughter of Giles and Martha Durston. Her father was a miner in England. Mrs. Shearing was the third in a family of four sons and two daughters. The family came to the United States and located at Boston in 1881, and in 1888 came to California and to San Bernardino. Her father was employed as a landscape gardener until his death in July, 1892. Mrs. Durston

lived with her daughter, Mrs. Shearing, at Redlands, until her death in 1921, at the age of eighty-seven years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shearing, leaving Crofton, went to Moreno and acquired ten acres of land, which they set out to fruit. They remained there eight years, at the end of which time frost, drought and grasshoppers had devastated their orchard. Coming to Redlands and subsequently selling their Moreno property, Mr. Shearing engaged in ranching, and fourteen years ago bought a ten acre grove of Washington navel oranges on West Colton Avenue. He still owns this, and it is a splendidly productive property. In May, 1919, he bought his modern home at the corner of East Colton Avenue and Sixth Street.

Mr. Shearing knew this country when the nearest railway was at Colton and the only irrigation system was the old Zanja, built in Indian times. There were no oil roads, and the highways were dust and dirt thoroughfares filled with chuck holes and bumps. Mr. and Mrs. Shearing accepted their lot in that period with contentment, and enjoy their present prosperity all the more for the hardships they passed through. Mr. Shearing secured his naturalization papers as soon as possible, and has always acted and worked as an American citizen. He is a stalwart republican, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Redlands and attends the Christian Science Church, while Mrs. Shearing is a Baptist. Mr. Shearing left Canada and came to California to benefit his health, and for many years has enjoyed robust, good health. Mr. and Mrs. Shearing have two children: Milton L., born March 15, 1898, was educated at Redlands and is in the employ of the Pacific Electric Company. He married Miss Inez Ramsey, of Colton. The daughter, Martha A. Shearing, born November 9, 1896, attended the Redlands High School and in June, 1919, was married to Lawrence E. Williams, an orange grower in the Redlands district.

ERNEST OMERIA AMES.—There are very few persons who are not interested in the public schools, for the majority of them have acquired a part if not all of their educational training from them; many have children who are pupils, or prospective ones, and those who have no direct connection with the system are beneficiaries from these schools because in them are, and have been, educated the people with whom they are associated. Without the training of the public schools present-day civilization would not be possible. It was not until the public school system was properly inaugurated that the people began to emerge from the dusk of ignorance into the bright light of knowledge. There are many ramifications and details with reference to the conduct of a number of schools in any of the cities of the country. Not only is it necessary to provide excellent instructors and courses of study, but even more important than these are the buildings in which the children are housed for so many hours. If they are not kept in the best of repair and provided with adequate equipment the health, and many times the lives, of the children suffer, and, therefore, those in authority are exceedingly careful with reference to the kind of man they place in a position of importance to see that the proper means are taken to insure the welfare of the pupils. Since 1903 this very responsible position with reference to the public schools of San Bernardino has been filled by Ernest Omeria Ames, the efficient and experienced city supervisor of public school buildings.





*H. W. Gardner*

Ernest Omeria Ames was born in San Bernardino, February 2, 1860, and there he acquired his education as a pupil in the public schools of his native city. Going into the contracting business, he carried it on very successfully until 1903, when he was induced to assume the responsibilities of his present position, and he now has the following schools under supervision: The four buildings, attended by from 700 to 800 pupils, comprising the San Bernardino High School, the F Street Grammar and Technical, the Base Line Grammar, the Fourth Street Grammar, the Highland Avenue, the I Street, the Meadowbrook, the Metcalf, the Mount Vernon, the Ramona, the Terrace and the Urbita. Mr. Ames has grown up with his work, and it would not be easy to replace him. He has the responsibility of seeing that all of the city school buildings are kept in proper repair, necessitating a regular inspection of all of the buildings so as to insure a proper and prompt attention to all details.

DR. FRANK M. GARDNER, health officer of the City of San Bernardino, is one of its native sons who had devoted himself entirely to the practice of medicine since his graduation until accepting his present position, and now has a good and growing practice in addition to his official duties.

While he is a loyal native son of California in all that the name usually implies, he had the misfortune of having to pass a number of years in the frozen East. He could not successfully object to this, as he was only one year old when taken back there, was educated there and afterward formed attachments and business association which held him there for some time. But he returned just as soon as he could, and he is one of San Bernardino's most ardent boosters, ready and eager at all times to do all he can for the advancement of the city of his birth.

Dr. Gardner was born in San Bernardino May 29, 1878, and his parents removed with their family to New York in the following year. In 1886 he returned to San Bernardino, where he attended grammar school until 1887, and then returned to New York. In that city Dr. Gardner attended school, and after graduating from high school at once entered the New York Homeopathic Hospital as a student. He was graduated with the class of 1904, and then spent two years in the famous Hahnemann Hospital, after which he branched out into a practice of his own. He located in Bay Shore, Long Island, and while he remained there enjoyed a rapidly growing practice, but soon decided to return to his real home, which he did.

In 1915 Dr. Gardner was appointed health officer, which position he is now ably filling. He is also building up a lucrative and growing practice and is well known as a most competent physician.

He is the son of George J. and Anna (Yount) Gardner. George J. Gardner who was a nephew of Jonas Osborn, was a native of New York and came out to San Bernardino in 1870, lured hither by the golden stories of the great successes in the mining fields. He located in the Tecopa mining district, where he made quite a success in mining and in addition conducted a general merchandise store in Tecopa, the mining ventures being backed by the large capital of Jonas Osborn. He remained in that place for nine years, at the end of that time returning to New York. In that state he was a farmer, and he followed that occupation until his death in 1885. Dr. Gardner's mother, a native of Nebraska, was a daughter of Joseph Yount, one of the early pioneers of California, who came to the state in 1876.

Joseph Yount served as a soldier in the Mexican war and made the trip to San Francisco before the gold discoveries, returning home via

Cape Horn. He joined the rush during the gold excitement of 1849 and again came to California, where he remained two years, being fortunate in his gold mining and acquiring a respectable stake. During his first visit to San Francisco after the Mexican war he suffered many privations, even wrapping his bare feet with gunny sacks to protect them from the cobble stones with which the streets were paved.

In 1862 he brought his family across the plains, being a unit of a thirty wagon train of which he was elected captain. He went to Eastern Oregon, near LeGrande, and was among the first settlers of the Grande Ronde Valley. They remained there for thirteen years and in 1876 started a drove of cattle to Arizona, Miss Yount driving a team all the way. As they learned that it was a year of drought in Arizona, Mr. Yount bought a five thousand acre ranch in the Pahrump Valley in Lincoln County, Nevada, which was given the name of the Manse and became a famous freighting station between California and Nevada. He put the five thousand acres all under cultivation. The land is now owned by the Mormon Church.

Miss Yount married George J. Gardner August 27, 1877, and pioneered once again in the Tecopa Mining District. Mrs. Gardner is still living and is in San Bernardino with her son. She is the third of ten children, in their order being: Laura, Maud, Joanna, William, Thomas, Samuel, LeRoy, Fannie, John and Nellie.

Dr. Gardner has one brother living, Carl Leroy Gardner, a farmer in the State of New York, and one brother deceased, Joseph Adolphus Gardner.

On August 12, 1915, Dr. Gardner was united in marriage with Miss Ernestine Herbert, a daughter of Dr. G. H. Herbert, of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Gardner comes from pioneer Utah stock, her people crossing the plains to the Mormon stronghold in 1857. Her grandfather was Joseph Prothers, a civil engineer of distinction who was chief engineer for the Union Pacific during its construction across the country. He was the engineer who built the road from Omaha to Salt Lake, including the famous Echo Canyon Grade. Dr. and Mrs. Gardner have three children: Mary Anna and Nellie Barbara, students, and Frank Herbert. Mrs. Herbert spends the winters in San Bernardino with her daughter.

Dr. Gardner is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Society. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of San Bernardino Parlor 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the San Bernardino Castle No. 27, Knights of Pythias. He is a republican in politics.

NORMAN DOUGLAS ALLEN came to San Bernardino County thirty-four years ago. He was then a young man of twenty-six, was married, and brought his wife and several children to the West. Mr. Allen as a youth had learned to cope with circumstances that combined poverty and privation. He has always been a worker, dependent upon his industry and self reliance, and that industry he has effectively used in some of the real substantial development of the country around Ontario and Upland.

Mr. Allen was born in Parma, Jackson County, Michigan, August 4, 1861, son of Norman and Ellen (Thompson) Allen. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Michigan. When he was six years old his mother died, and six years later he was left an orphan by the death of his father. His father had been married three times, and Norman was one of the three sons of the last marriage. When Norman Allen was a small child his father moved out

to Kansas and homesteaded. He was an educated man, taught school on the prairies of Kansas, and had studied law, though he never practiced that profession. For two years he was justice of the peace and supervisor. He died in Kansas.

Norman Douglas Allen after the death of his father lived with his uncle, Almon Allen, and had limited educational advantages, and when he married, at the age of twenty-two, provided for his family and home by farming and farm work. After he had been married some four years he came to California, reaching Ontario the last day of December, 1887. This country had made little progress in development up to that time. Mr. Allen engaged in such work as a new country provides, and he leveled and planted many acres of orchard, cared for orchards for other owners, and also helped construct some of the country's highways. For a time he had charge of the city's rock crusher. Twenty-four years ago he bought the land where he now lives, and on which he erected a cheap house. This was replaced eleven years ago with a modern and artistic home. Mr. Allen in his career has been energetic, honest and a thoroughly reliable type of the pioneer. He has reared a family of children that is a credit to him and the community. He has never aspired to public office, and his greatest enthusiasm is for the wild life of the mountains. When duties permit he has sought sport and recreation in the hunting of deer, and is familiar with all their haunts.

On August 4, 1883, Mr. Allen married Lena Scheurer, a native of Illinois. Ten children have been born to their union: Walter C., born in Kansas September 4, 1884, is a successful business man at Upland, owning a transfer and trading outfit. He is married and has four living children. George L., born September 11, 1885, also in Kansas, is manager of the Los Angeles Linen Supply Company. He is married and has four sons and one daughter. Herman, born in Kansas November 8, 1887, died at Upland July 28, 1908. Ella, born November 15, 1889, in California, is the wife of Hugh McLean, a prosperous show merchant at Upland, and they have three children. Fred M., born June 25, 1891, is a box maker at Ontario. He is married and has two children. Mrs. Eva M. Sachs, born October 8, 1895, is the wife of a carpenter and contractor, and they have one son. Norman M., born May 15, 1897, was trained at Camp Kearney, San Diego, with Company A of the 16th Ammunition Train, but did not get overseas. He is married and has a daughter and lives at Ontario. Howard C., born August 12, 1899, was in the selective service and had orders to proceed to Texas the day the armistice was signed. He is married. The two younger children are Christina, born April 23, 1902, now attending the Chaffey High School, and Edna May, born August 20, 1904, also in high school.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CROMER has been one of the real builders in San Bernardino County. His home has been in the Upland district for about thirty years. His work at the beginning was for others, since he lost his first investment, and he planted, tended and capably managed what for many years has been recognized as one of the very fine groves and orchards around Upland. This was his material contribution to the developing community, and at the same time he has been progressive and public spirited wherever the larger needs of the community enlisted his support.

Mr. Cromer was born in Madison County, Indiana, April 29, 1853, son of Frederick and Martha (Noggle) Cromer. His father was a carpenter by trade, but the greater part of his active life was devoted to

farming. In the fall of 1856 the family migrated to Iowa, then a new state. They made this move in a prairie schooner drawn by a four horse team, crossing the Mississippi River on a ferry boat. They moved into a frontier and sparsely settled district, having a small house for the shelter of the family, while the horses had to remain outdoors the first winter. Frederick Cromer secured 500 acres of the new land in that section, and in subsequent years his earnest labors brought him a competence. He was both a farmer and stock raiser. In 1874, after the death of his wife, he returned with his family to Indiana, but in 1879 came back to Iowa and settled at Colfax, six miles from his old home. In 1883 Frederick Cromer left his Iowa home and came to Pomona, California, where he purchased land and became a horticulturist. He continued to live at Pomona, a highly respected citizen, until his death. He was buried on his eighty-ninth birthday. The mother of Thomas Jefferson Cromer died at the age of thirty-eight in Iowa, leaving a family of ten children, Thomas J. being next to the oldest.

Mr. Cromer has his first recollections of the frontier conditions of the old homestead in Iowa. He appreciated the difficult task his father and mother had set themselves in building a home there. One of his early memory pictures is of a lighted candle in the window of the rude Iowa home, his mother mending clothes by the light inside, while the projecting rays through the window enabled his father to chop wood for fuel. It was his father's habit to utilize all the daylight and part of the night hours in winter to get out wood and do other work that would permit him to work full time during the busy summer seasons. Thomas Jefferson Cromer took a share in these activities as soon as his strength permitted, and he was plowing in the fields or working in the harvest all the summer seasons and in the timber during the winters. He had little opportunity for schooling, though private study and reading have given him a fair equipment. As a youth in the winter he would get into his frozen boots, wearing no socks, and go into the timber, work all day, frequently when the thermometer stood 30° below zero, and, as he recalls that strenuous life, he feels that it had its pleasant side, since he had the constitution to adapt himself to the environment and enjoyed the vigor and stimulus of sustained labor. From the time Mr. Cromer was eighteen years of age he spent one year in Maryland, near Hagerstown, with his grandfather and grandmother Cromer. He then went to Delaware County, Indiana, with an uncle, working on farms, spent one year in Marion County, Indiana, near Indianapolis, on a farm, in the spring of 1874 returned to the old home in Iowa, but went back to Indiana with his father and worked the farm for several years. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Colfax, Iowa.

On March 30, 1882, Mr. Cromer married Miss Jennie Kelsey, daughter of William Kelsey, a native of Indiana, whose parents were born in Belfast, Ireland. Her mother, Jane (Thompson) Kelsey, was born in Illinois. Jennie Kelsey was born in Lisbon, Iowa, August 18, 1863.

After his marriage Mr. Cromer bought 160 acre farm ten miles from Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, and developed and operated that Iowa farm five years. He then sold out and in December, 1887, arrived in California, spending the first seven years at Pomona. He invested the proceeds of his Iowa property, but when the boom of the eighties collapsed he lost his invested funds completely and then did ranch work as a means of support. In May, 1894, Mr. Cromer moved to North Ontario, now Upland, and contracted to buy ten acres on Eleventh Street in the Mountain View tract. He had no money to pay down, but had the energy

and courage that supplied part of the indispensable capital. The land had been leveled, and he at once dug the holes and set out the orange trees. While tending and watching his grove develop he worked for others, doing orchard work, and finally he was able to build a home on his tract. Then, in 1919, after having taken approximately as much money from the successive sales of fruit, he sold his ten acre orchard and home for \$30,000. After this sale he bought his present home, a modern and attractive residence at the corner of Laurel and Tenth streets in Upland, commanding a beautiful view of the mountains. About the same time he bought twenty acres on Sixteenth Street, just west of Mountain Avenue. This tract contained seven and a half acres of Washington navel oranges and the remainder in lemon trees eight years old. This is a handsome grove and he still owns it. Mr. Cromer is one of the popular old timers of Upland, and his honesty, industry, and friendliness have earned him the esteem he enjoys.

Mr. Cromer is justly proud of the attainments and character of his only son, Ray Frederick Cromer, who was born at Pomona December 29, 1891. He showed studious inclinations during his youth and made good use of the opportunities his father could give him. He went through the grammar school, graduated from the Chaffey Union High School, received his B. A. degree at Pomona Collge in 1917, and during the following year remained out of school trying and hoping to get into the active army service. He was twice rejected, being greatly under weight, When the draft came he passed the inspection and was put on the reserve list in the chemical warfare division, but was never called out, to his lasting disappointment. After the war he resumed his studies in the University of California at Berkeley, where he majored in chemistry. For two years he was head of the Science Department and teacher of chemistry at Brawley in the Imperial Valley, and then became instructor in chemistry and physics in the Fremont High School of Oakland. While there he was selected as head of the Radio Club, an organization doing work after school hours for advancement and study of the radio. He began these duties August 21, 1921. At Upland Ray F. Cromer married, on June 16, 1918, Miss Marie Cooley, a native of South Dakota, but reared in Upland, and is a graduate of the Chaffey Union High School. She was employed as stenographer and teller in the First National Bank of Upland prior to her marriage. They now reside at Oakland.

A. J. WILLIAMS has been one of the most industrious citizens of the Ontario community for over twenty years. His industry has brought him the comfort and prosperity which he and his family now enjoy on their little ranch home at 517 Vesta Street.

Mr. Williams was born in Nemaha County, Kansas, December 17, 1880, a son of James Ezra and Marietta (Shiffer) Williams. His parents were both born in Pennsylvania and in the same year, 1845. His father was born the 10th of May, and died at Ontario, California, September 28, 1914. They were married in 1868. James Ezra Williams at the age of fifteen became a locomotive fireman, and was soon promoted to engineer, and had a run on the Lehigh Valley Railroad until he entered the Union Army during the Civil war. He enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but when it was discovered that he was a locomotive engineer he was assigned special duty with the military railroad service and continued until the end of the war. In March, 1868, soon after his marriage, he removed to Missouri, where he farmed three years, and then went to Northeastern Kansas and bought a large farm in Nemaha County, where for thirty-five years he remained actively engaged in farming and as a

dealer and shipper of livestock. He was a man of great energy, reliable, an expert judge of values, and for many years was one of the leading shippers out of that section to eastern markets. In 1905 he left Kansas and came to Ontario, California, where he bought an orange grove and was also a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Ontario. He was the father of five children: Harry; Mrs. Gertrude E. S. Randel; Kate, Mrs. J. H. Mills; A. J. Williams, and Miss Lida Williams.

A. J. Williams was reared and educated in Nemaha County, Kansas, attended public schools there, and finished in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He then returned to his father's stock farm, and did all the work of general farming and stock raising.

November 21, 1900, he married Miss Kittie Mabel de Jeaan, who was born in Iowa April 20, 1884, daughter of Bird and Addie (Hotchkiss) de Jeaan, the former a native of Madison, Wisconsin, and the latter of Fayette County, Iowa. Bird de Jeaan was a Baptist minister. Mrs. Williams' grandfather, Martin T. de Jeaan, was an early settler of Ontario, coming here in 1892, when the district was practically undeveloped, and bought land and set out a deciduous orchard. Later he removed some of the early plantings and set to oranges. This orange grove is now the home of A. J. Williams. Martin de Jeaan is still living, but his wife died in Ontario in 1905. Martin de Jeaan was carrier for the first United States mail from Ontario to North Ontario, and continued in that service for a number of years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Williams removed to Ontario and, being without capital, he sought employment at any honorable occupation that would furnish his family with a living. He picked and did other work in the fruit orchards, worked at dry ranching, with fumigating crews, was employed in the Chino sugar refinery, but eventually engaged in the retail meat business and has been in the service of several firms at Ontario, being now connected with the San Antonio Meat Company. He is also a director in the Security State Bank of Ontario. He owns his modern home and the orange grove which he bought from his wife's grandfather. He and his family are members of the Nazarene Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have six children: Grace, born April 10, 1902, now a senior in the Chaffey Junior College; Maye, born October 27, 1905, also in high school; Hazel, born October 31, 1907, a high school girl; James A., born October 13, 1912; Jean, born April 7, 1915, and Lawrence Andrew, born January 14, 1918, known in the family circle as Bobby Williams. These children were all born at Ontario.

**GUS KNIGHT**—The career of Gus Knight, one of the best-known men of San Bernardino County, reads like a romance, and yet in this case, as in so many others, "truth is stranger than fiction." Coming into this region when it was a desert wilderness, Mr. Knight not only has passed through all of the stages of its development, but has brought about many of them, and to his courage, energy, foresight and splendid business management is directly due the establishment and expansion of Knight's Camp in Bear Valley, one of the best and most renowned American mountain resorts, to which people come from all over the civilized world.

Mr. Knight is a native son of the county, having been born at San Bernardino May 4, 1861, the family home being on the present site of the Santa Fe depot. He is a son of Augustus (known as Gus) Knight, who was born in Maine, in 1831, and Elizabeth Knight, who was born in England in 1835, and when she was fourteen years old her parents brought her to the United States. In 1860 Augustus



Gust Wright



Knight and his wife were married at San Bernardino, to which place he had journeyed from Maine in an ox cart, encountering Indians by the way and passed through a number of exciting incidents. He stopped for a time in Humboldt County, California, and was there engaged in prospecting, for this was in 1852, when the gold excitement was at its height and men came West in search of the precious metal, not then realizing that the great state held many other riches aside from that lure which was to give it its name of "Golden." From Humboldt County he traveled down the coast to the San Bernardino Valley. His wife crossed the plains by way of Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1852, her parents with their ox team forming part of an immigrant train. While he was prospecting he discovered the Temescal tin mine in Temescal Canyon, and this has been operated off and on ever since. He was also interested in timbering, and conducted this line of business for several years in the Mill Seeley Flats, and built the first saw-mill to manufacture shingles at B and Fourth streets, San Bernardino, operating it in partnership with Doctor Dickey, and they floated the shingle logs down to the mill. Another venture of his from 1862 to 1864 was the operating of a stage line to Arizona, but he then abandoned it, as there was not sufficient patronage to justify the expense and risk of attack from the numerous hostile Indians. In 1874 he built a hotel at Gold Mountain, and conducted it for two years, and was also engaged in the stock business and desert freighting, continuing the last two occupations until his death. He and his wife had two children, his namesake son and a daughter, Belle, who was the younger of the two. She was born July 26, 1863, and is now the wife of J. R. Metcalf, an orange grower and business man of San Bernardino.

Educated in the public and private schools of San Bernardino, Gus Knight rapidly acquired a working knowledge of the fundamentals, and when only thirteen years old began to be self-supporting as an associate with his father in the cattle business in Bear Valley, and from that early age has been identified with the development of this region. In 1888 he and John Metcalf built the first hotel, which became the widely-famed Pine Knot Hotel, and he soon brought out his partner and conducted it alone until 1910, when he sold it to Charles Henry. In the meanwhile, through his enterprise and foresight, he built a splendid and enduring monument to himself and his times, a mountain resort of world-renown. In 1902 he started what he named Knight's Camp in Bear Valley, erecting cabins, and improving the buildings later on, developing the various features, until it attained to remarkable proportions and fame, and this, too, he sold, in 1919, retaining only some selected lots and his mountain home. Mr. Knight made other investments, in 1897 purchasing fifteen acres on Base Line, and this he set to orange trees, and in 1920 he built his beautiful modern home overlooking the Line Valley, with the San Bernardino Mountains at his very door. This is one of the most beautiful spots in the entire country, and Mr. Knight takes great pleasure in the wonderful landscape spread out before him.

Mr. Knight has been married twice, his first wife having been Miss Nancy C. Henry. By this marriage he has two children, namely: James H. Knight, who is a resident of Los Angeles, California, is married and has one son, Freemont; and Charles H., who is a resident of Big Bear, where he owns and operates a garage and automobile business. He also is married, and has two children, Thomas and Charlotte. In 1913 Mr. Knight married Mary C. Workman, a

daughter of Joseph Workman, a pioneer of Los Angeles. Mrs. Knight's grandfather, William Workman, founded the first bank of Los Angeles, known as the Workman & Temple Bank. It was located in the Temple Block, Los Angeles.

Out of Mr. Knight's development of his hotel and camp grew another industry that he carried on for years, and that was road building, and his efforts in this line have made it possible for thousands of people to view in comfort the grandeurs of this wonderful mountain country, and brought to it many of tourists who otherwise would have been deterred on account of the hardships. While he has reaped a fortune from his various projects, he has earned all he has and deserves more than most men his prosperity and the plaudits of his fellow citizens, for he has bestowed upon others through his developments and through his public spirit much more than he has secured for himself.

DR. HOLLIS J. FOSTER was one of the brilliant, interesting and vigorous personalities in the early history of the Cucamonga community of San Bernardino County. On account of his health he practiced medicine very little after coming to California, but he used his capital and business judgment in a way to advance the best interests of this section, and developed some of the land that is now contained in one of the greatest fruit growing districts in Southern California.

He was born at Norwich, Vermont, July 3, 1843, and had many of the fine characteristics of the old New England stock. He acquired his early education in Vermont and later graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. For several years he enjoyed an extensive professional practice in several Middle West communities, but when his health failed he came to California and first settled on a ranch near Santa Ana, but six years later sold that and moved to Cucamonga. Here he bought forty acres on the old San Bernardino Road, including a portion of the old Orchard ranch. While developing this property he also owned and operated a drug store in Cucamonga, and was owner of that business when he died March 23, 1906.

On November 12, 1872, in Iowa, Doctor Foster married Miss Isabel Lanning, who was born in Clinton, Iowa, April 30, 1852, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Welch) Lanning, the former a native of Newark, New Jersey, and the latter of West Virginia. Mrs. Foster was educated in the public schools of Clinton, Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Foster had three children. The oldest, M. H. Foster, who was born at Plano, Illinois, October 10, 1874, acquired his education in the Chaffey College, Ontario, California, and now has active charge of the home ranch of forty acres. He is a young business man noted for thoroughness in everything he undertakes, and has made the home ranch one of the notable properties in this vicinity. On May 8, 1901, he married Miss Susie Austin, a native of Kansas, and they are the proud parents of a son, Burton Foster, who was born at Cucamonga February 2, 1921. This heir of the Foster family is a particular idol of his grandmother, Mrs. Foster.

The second of the children is Nell Foster, who was born in Near Clinton, Iowa, March 17, 1878, also finished her education in the old Chaffey College at Ontario, and on February 21, 1905, at Los Angeles, was married to Stanley M. Frew, an accountant who now lives in Los Angeles. The third child, Ethel, born in Melbourne, Iowa, March 29, 1885, was educated at Chaffey College, and on April 7, 1906, was married to F. C. Hillyard, who is in the Government service at San Francisco. They have one daughter, Beth Loraine, born April 12, 1918.

About six years after Doctor Foster's death, Mrs. Foster bought her present home on West Ninth Street in Upland, where she is living retired, her son operating the home ranch. Doctor Foster was a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

M. H. BORDWELL has had an interested and helpful part in practically the entire history of the thriving little City of Upland, going there when the scattered settlements were still known as North Ontario. Throughout this period he has been identified with the commercial side of the fruit industry.

Mr. Bordwell was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, October 6, 1849, son of David B. and Martha B. Bordwell, who were natives of New York State. Of their three sons H. W. and L. C. are now deceased. M. H. Bordwell grew up on his father's farm, and secured a common school education. In the intervals of his schooling he worked in the fields and about the home, and that made up the routine of his life until he was twenty-one. After about a year he was employed in an agricultural implement business at Marshall, Michigan. In 1880 he moved west to Madison County, Nebraska. In Nebraska Mr. Bordwell had some more extensive relations with business affairs, buying and shipping livestock and at times was a participant in several mercantile ventures. He lived in that state ten years, and early in 1890 came to California. For a time he and his family resided at Riverside, but soon joined the colony at Upland.

Mr. Bordwell and Mr. Fawsett formed a partnership to buy and dry green fruit, and developed an extensive business as dealers and shippers of dried fruit out of this district. Eventually their business was sold to a newly organized corporation, the Ontario Packing Company, of which Mr. Bordwell was one of the founders and in which he has been a director from the beginning. He is still buyer for his district. This company has branches throughout Southern California, with main offices in Los Angeles. Mr. Bordwell was also one of the early members of the Magnolia Mutual Building & Loan Association at Upland, was a director, and the nineteenth annual report names him as secretary and treasurer, the position he has filled for a number of years. He is a director in the Citizens Savings Bank, a life-long republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bordwell is a plain, unpretentious business man, and yet his associates recognize him as one of the colony's steadily helpful and loyal members, always ready to do his part in advancing the best interests of the community.

On November 29, 1876, he married Miss Judith J. Aldrich, also a native of Calhoun County, Michigan. Their only son is Reid B. Bordwell, who was born June 29, 1882, at Madison, Nebraska. He received most of his education in Upland, where he attended the high school, also took a business course in the Chaffey College at Ontario, and is an accountant by profession. Though not subject to the draft at the time and with a wife and child he volunteered July 1, 1918, at Los Angeles, and was assigned to Battery A, Fourth Regiment, Field Artillery. He received his honorable discharge December 20, 1918. In 1907 he married Beatrice Cerry, a native of London, Canada. They have one daughter Judith Louise Bordwell born June 11, 1908.

MINNIE DENISON GOODRICH.—The family names of Denison and Goodrich have been identified with development work and the good citizenship of the Upland section of San Bernardino County for thirty-five years. Lands have been leveled, cleared and planted, orange groves developed, homes established through the instru-

mentality of these families. Mrs. Minnie Goodrich is the widow of the late John B. Goodrich, a hard working and thrifty citizen whose name is held in the highest respect in this community.

Mrs. Goodrich was born near Oil City, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1873, daughter of B. S. and Florence Denison. In 1874, the year following her birth, her parents moved to Newport, Kentucky, where her father was a merchant until 1886. For some time he had suffered ill health, and his physicians advised him that the only possible means of restoring his strength was to seek the milder climate of Southern California. Accordingly in 1886 he traded his Newport property for a tract of ten acres in what was then known as North Ontario, now Upland. This land was on Twenty-first Street, near Euclid Avenue. The Santa Fe Railroad had not yet built to Upland, and the nearest railroad station was at Ontario. The Denisons were pioneers in fact, since most of the land was wild, covered with sage brush, and the plantings had been chiefly in deciduous fruit and grapes. The land acquired by Mr. Denison had been set to deciduous fruits, but he later developed it as an orange grove. Some years later he and his three older children left California and went to Honolulu. Mr. Denison is now eighty-three years of age and is still active, with his two sons, in the railroad and transportation business in the Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Minnie Denison was thirteen years of age when she came to California, and she finished her education in a one room school building on Eighteenth Street, being one of the three girls and seven boys who made up the scholarship enrollment of the colony at that time. Later she attended the Normal School at Los Angeles.

On September 28, 1889, Miss Denison was married to John B. Goodrich. The late Mr. Goodrich was a native of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. His father was a hard working farmer in that state, and, needing the assistance of his children, he took his son out of school at the age of thirteen and put him to work on the farm. John B. Goodrich after leaving home managed to get an academic education and also studied privately, and in that way procured a substantial equipment for life's work. On coming to California he bought ten acres on West Sixteenth Street at Upland, and cleared, leveled and set this to citrus fruits. He also erected a substantial home, in which he and Mrs. Goodrich lived until it was destroyed by fire September 15, 1917. He then replaced it with the modern home where Mrs. Goodrich resides. From this house is obtained an unrivalled view of the valley below. Mr. Goodrich, who died October 15, 1920, had the quality of industry, was a good manager, and thoroughly interested in the welfare of others outside his immediate family. While improving his own holdings he acted as caretaker for the groves of other owners, and for seven years served as horticultural inspector for the district. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Since his death Mrs. Goodrich has taken over the business management of the property and has kept her younger children in school. Mrs. Goodrich was the fourth in a family of seven children, named George, Bertha, Harry, Minnie, Julia, Lee and Mary. The four oldest children are still living. Mrs. Goodrich has four children: Helen, born January 1, 1904, now in the senior year in the Chaffey High School at Ontario; Bertha, born at Upland April 8, 1906, in the sophomore year of high school; Harland, born September 3, 1908; and

Landon, born September 13, 1911. Mrs. Goodrich is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DATUS E. MYERS was born at Harrison, Ohio, March 15, 1842, and died in Riverside, California, May 30, 1919. He was the son of Henry and Martha Myers, who were both natives of Pennsylvania.

Those were pioneer days in Ohio, when the waterways were the only highroads and most of the early settlers came to this rich and virgin wilderness by way of the Ohio River, with their few worldly goods on a raft. In such manner the parents of Mr. Myers arrived and cast in their lot with the early settlers of Cincinnati, where in a nearby village Mr. Myers was born. He was the youngest of twelve children, and his early life was full of the constructive influences of those pioneer days. No person can successfully form a character without overcoming obstacles, especially one of Mr. Myers' virile and keen mind. Through the loss of inherited property this large family of children were forced to face the world and battle with it. Datus Myers, being the youngest and last at home, had to not only carve his own way but help to take care of his old parents. Boy that he was, he assumed the task with a dauntless courage, and although he had to give up hope of further schooling, yet he never for one moment permitted that to interfere with his education. An omniverous reader and with a perfect memory, he proceeded to use every spare moment in the company of the best and most profound books, to such good purpose that in the evening of his life, after he had retired from business, he spent his time in study and writing—his mind growing more wonderful and brilliant with each succeeding year.

He made a very exhaustive study of the history of the North American Indian and the book which he wrote on the subject was accepted by one of the leading publishing houses, but on account of war conditions it was not published. His last book was a discussion of practical civics, but the same conditions obtained and the book was never printed.

As a young man and growing with his years the quality of patriotism was developed to its highest point. At the outbreak of the Civil war he promptly enlisted on the side of the Union and fought with the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years. During one of the hardest engagements he carried not only his own colors but those of the Twenty-third Wisconsin, whose color bearers had been shot down again and again. Catching up the flag as it was going down, he rallied the men of the Wisconsin Regiment to a final charge. For this act of bravery he was given a furlough to carry the Wisconsin colors back to the organization that presented them, and they are now at the State House in Madison.

After his return from the war he went up the Mississippi River by steamboat to claim his bride, Ida Louise Watkins. They were married on September 6, 1865. Four daughters were born to them, two of whom, Mrs. H. A. Atwood and Miss Julia Myers, together with Mrs. Myers, survive him.

Mr. Myers was a man who thought big thoughts and engaged in big things. His career in the real estate business was marked by big ventures, which finally won him a competence. As superintendent of a men's reformatory in St. Cloud, Minnesota, he worked out policies that put him in the first rank with penologists; as a politician he cared nothing for place but loved to play the game; as a citizen he

stood for the highest and best. He loved California and Riverside, and many years ago made the decision that this was to be the home in his declining years and his final resting place.

The most striking characteristic of Mr. Myers was his dauntless courage—the courage of the losing fight, and to the end he faced life and all its exigencies with an unconquered spirit.

REV. T. J. FITZGERALD—One of the best loved men in Redlands is Father Fitzgerald, who for nearly thirty years has been the spiritual head of the Catholic parish here, and is esteemed almost equally by Protestants as well as among his own church people. It is permitted to set down some of his impressions gained from his long experience here.

“San Bernardino County pioneers compare favorably with up-builders in any part of the state. It has been the good fortune of some of us to hear from their own lips the accounts of hardships endured and dangers encountered that success might come to their labors. The hardy pioneers were brave workers. They had a purpose in life, and they put all their energies, mental and physical, to the attainment of that purpose.

“Redlands is, I am sure, the pride of San Bernardino County. Few places in the whole world have such natural attractions as Redlands. A friend of mine once met a world renowned traveler on the top of Mount Riga. This friend questioned the traveler as to the most beautiful place he had seen. After thinking a little while he said ‘the most beautiful spot I have ever seen is a little place called Redlands in San Bernardino County, California, America.’ This friend communicated this information to me, and my response was ‘I have always thought so.’

“I came to Redlands twenty-seven years ago last June, and from that day to this it has always been ‘young and fair to me.’ In a humble, small, obscure way nothing has been left undone by me, on my part, to aid in upbuilding the town. In that time our lot and labors have been cast chiefly among the poorer element of the town. The Catholic priest, like the church to which he belongs, takes an interest in everything that tends to the upbuilding of mankind, he excludes no one from his ministrations. His own, of course, are his direct and immediate care; and in caring for his own his attention is constantly and chiefly directed to things moral and things associated with morality. The Trinity of the world’s progress is the home, the school and the church. These are placed in the order of their importance, though they affect each other as part of one great whole, and they act and reach out one to the other. The Catholic Church believes in the absolute necessity of religious training for children, so side by side with the church goes the school. The school is set up to add religion to the daily training of the child. Redlands has many fine schools, and very efficient teachers, and the schools have grown in every way in the past twenty years. Catholics are proud to take their place as educators.

“Beginning with a mere handful—exactly one dozen—our school kept growing, so that today we have two schools, with an attendance of two hundred and fifty children. The Catholic Church in Redlands has been enlarged three times since it was first built. It has a membership of twelve hundred.”

The pastor may be set down as one of the pioneers of the county. He was born in Kerry, Ireland, October 25, 1857. He received his





primary education in the local schools and a private school conducted by the Fathers of St. Dominic. At St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney, he received his preparatory training for four years, and from there entered the great university of Maynooth. After seven years he completed a post-graduate course and was ordained to the priesthood in 1883. His first missionary labors were in Scotland.

In 1887 he was called home to his native parish, but after a year of labor his health failed and he set out for Colorado. The climate was very beneficial for his lung trouble, but the altitude soon produced hemorrhages, and in 1893 he left Colorado and came to California, settling first at Beaumont and then in San Bernardino County. The following year, at the request of Father Stockman, a venerable pioneer, he took charge at Redlands. This was then a small place, and there were few Catholics. However, Father Fitzgerald accepted it and has stayed with it since then. Considerable success has attended his work, and it has attracted the appreciation of his ecclesiastical superiors. Other and larger charges were offered, but he refused them, determined to keep the little place where he began.

In 1920 Pope Benedict raised him to the dignity of a Domestic Prelate and this was followed by making him a Prothonotary Apostolic, the highest dignity in the power of the Pontiff to bestow. All the same, the old Father remains unchanged. He is still preaching, teaching, and waiting cheerfully on the sick and suffering.

REV. JOHN B. TOOMAY, pastor of Bethel Congregational Church at Ontario, has rounded out a career of a quarter of a century of faithful work in the ministry, and is known as one of the able thinkers and public leaders of San Bernardino County.

Rev. Mr. Toomay was born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1868, son of Edward and Martha Toomay. His father was a native of Cork, Ireland, came to America in early life and served as a soldier in the Civil war. The mother belonged to a family of Missouri pioneers who went to that state from Tennessee.

Rev. John B. Toomay was an A. B. graduate from Otterbein University in Ohio, and subsequently received his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Yale College. Of the twenty-five years he has spent in the ministry fifteen were years of labor in church building and preaching in Missouri, while for ten years his duties have lain in California. He has been pastor of the Congregational Church at Ontario for the past four years. Two years ago he built an attractive home in Ontario, and his parents, now over eighty years of age, live with him.

Mr. Toomay was camp pastor at Camp Kearney for a short time during the late war, and was prominent in all war activities during the term of the war. Among other duties he is probation officer for the west end of San Bernardino County. He is a member of the El Camino Real Club, made up of local educators and thinkers. He is a Mason and a member of the progressive wing of the republican party. Rev. Mr. Toomay is widely traveled, and a number of years ago he went abroad for an extensive tour of the Mediterranean countries, in the course of which he visited the cities of Rome and Athens and also Constantinople, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

At Westerville, Ohio, in 1891, he married Miss Minnie O. Bender, daughter of Daniel Bender, of Ohio. Mrs. Toomay died at Ontario in 1919. She is survived by a daughter, Helen Toomay, now a student in Pomona College. Recently Rev. Mr. Toomay married Inez Craw-

ford, a returned missionary from Japan. She is a daughter of John Crawford, a well known pioneer of Southern California. Mrs. Toomay has lived at Ontario since she was two years of age except for the two years she spent in her missionary labors in Japan.

**WILLIAM B. CULROSS.**—While almost every branch of industrial and commercial activity is well represented in San Bernardino County, it must be admitted that those connected with the production and marketing of fruits are of paramount importance, as this is especially a fruit-growing section of the country. Much stress has been laid upon the energy, foresight and aggressiveness of the men who are devoting themselves to the deciduous industry, and the half has not been told, but the same is equally true of those who afford a market for the products of the orchards and bring the producer into contact with the marts of trade. One of the men whose entire life has been spent in this line of work is William B. Culross, of Colton, who is now manager of the Colton plant of the Golden State Canneries, a man known all over this part of the state as an exponent of effectiveness and sound business methods.

William B. Culross was born at Rochester, New York, August 27, 1882, and comes of Colonial stock on his mother's side, and of Scotch descent on his father's side. He is a son of careful parents who sent him to school at Rochester for a couple of years, but in 1890 the family came to California and settled at San Bernardino, where they spent a year, the lad attending the San Bernardino schools. In 1893 a return was made to Rochester, but in 1894 the family once more came to California, and took up permanent residence at Rialto. William B. Culross had two more years in the San Bernardino schools and a year in the Riverside Business College, and then was ready for his contact with the actualities of life. He became associated with A. Gregory, an orange grower and shipper at Redlands, as stenographer, and in this connection learned one end of the business, so that when he came to Colton it was as secretary of the Gregory Fruit Company, and he held that position until the concern was absorbed by the Golden State Canneries, at which time he was made manager of the Colton plant, and still holds this responsible position. While he votes the republican ticket, he has never concerned himself greatly about politics, but when elected to the Colton City Council rendered such efficient service to his ward and city that he has been re-elected several times and is now serving his ninth consecutive year in that body, the last seven years being the presiding officer. He is a Mason.

In 1906 Mr. Culross married at Colton Miss Effie Gilbert, the ceremony being celebrated on the day of the San Francisco earthquake. Mrs. Culross is a native of Iowa and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gilbert, of Colton. Mr. and Mrs. Culross have two daughters, Ada and Bertha. The leading characteristic displayed by Mr. Culross is dependability. With it he possesses ability, persistency and sincerity, and never goes into anything unless he heartily believes in it and is certain that its successful termination will be of lasting good to the majority. He is deservedly popular, and stands very high in public confidence.

**FRED W. FRENCH.**—After a broad and general successful business experience in the East Fred W. French came to California with his family in 1911, and after a few years entered the real estate business.

He is now senior member of French-Spangler Realty Company at San Bernardino.

Mr. French was born at Paulding, Ohio, November 20, 1867, son of Andrew Y. and Lottie B. French. His father had to his credit a record of four and a half years' service as a Union soldier in the Civil war. He first enlisted when about fifteen years of age. Fred W. French grew up at Paulding, graduated from high school there in 1882, and took a commercial course in the Valparaiso Normal School of Indiana. For ten years he had the experience of a bookkeeper and stenographer in Chicago. Returning to Paulding in 1893, he was in the newspaper business there three years, and for seven years conducted a mercantile establishment. In 1904 Mr. French removed to Defiance, Ohio, where he was again in the general merchandise business.

When he came to California in 1911 he located on an orange grove at Rialto, but in 1914 moved to San Bernardino and became associated with C. M. Dalldorf in the real estate business. Their partnership was dissolved in June, 1916, and since then Mr. French has been associated with Preston A. Spangler in the firm of French-Spangler Realty Company, real estate, loans and insurance. It is one of the leading firms of the kind in San Bernardino County.

Mr. French for many years has been a Knight Templar Mason and Elk and is a past exalted ruler of the Elks. He became affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in Ohio, but after coming to California transferred his membership to the Congregational Church at Rialto and later to the Congregational Church at San Bernardino. Mr. French resides at 332 Magnolia Street, with his two children, Cecil S. and Kathleen French Chapin, both of whom are employed in the business life of San Bernardino.

Cecil S. French, born in 1890, at Paulding, Ohio, has lived in California since 1911, and for the last four years has been in the employ of the Santa Fe Railway Company. Kathleen French Chapin was born in 1895 at Paulding, graduated from the Defiance, Ohio, High School in 1911, and in the same year came to California. She completed a commercial course in a business college in 1915, and has since been connected with the Farmers Exchange National Bank of San Bernardino.

PRESTON A. SPANGLER was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 17, 1865, a son of John L. and Mary L. Spangler. He received only a district school education, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods business at the age of fifteen. He followed the same occupation until failure of health, and came to California with his widowed mother and wife in October, 1901. Engaging at that time in the life insurance business in Los Angeles, he followed the same line until May, 1916, when he became associated with F. W. French in the real estate business in San Bernardino, California.

CHARLES H. DUNHAM was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 30, 1883, a son of Frank W. and Jennie M. Dunham. He moved to Paulding County, Ohio, with parents in 1891, and attended public school and the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. Mr. Dunham was deputy treasurer of Paulding County, Ohio, from 1901 to 1905, and was then engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco business until July, 1919. He moved to San Bernardino, California, in October

1919, and became associated in business with the French Spangler Realty Company.

**ABRAM STONER FOX**—The pioneer orange shipper of Colton, sending out the first car of the golden fruit from that city, and also the packer of the first car of oranges ever shipped from Rialto and Bloomington, Abram Stoner Fox is well known to every citrus grower, packer and shipper as an authority on citrus fruits and horticulture generally.

He did not have an easy time of it, for he had to see the Southern Pacific have first choice of the precious water he needed for his groves, and only too often not a drop flowed down to his ranch in the hot weather. He and his wife packed his first shipment in 1881, and the work was done in their kitchen and they were very proud of their infant industry. In after years, when he was a grower and shipper of prominence and success, it must have been a rare pleasure to recall those early days.

Mr. Fox can be placed in the ranks of the pioneers, for he came to California in 1876 and located in Colton when there were only three houses in the place. He is prominently identified with that district, not only in his horticultural work but in the civic life of Colton, which city he served faithfully and most successfully, and much of the important improvement and advancement of Colton was accomplished while he was in office there. In fraternal and social circles he was an important factor, and when he removed to Redlands some ten years ago he left a void in the life of Colton which it has been impossible to fill. In Redlands he has become just as prominent as in Colton, and is growing oranges in the same successful manner he did in his first California home.

Mr. Fox was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on July 4, 1855, of Scotch and Irish descent. He is the son of Andrew and Catherine (Pence) Fox, both of whom were natives of the same state as the son. The elder Fox was a miller by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were the parents of eleven children, five boys and six girls, of whom Abram Stoner Fox was the tenth child.

He was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, and as he had a brother in Colton, California, he decided to come out to the coast. He arrived in Colton September 26, 1876, at the time the Trans-Continental Railroad was being completed. There were three houses in Colton at that time, but the depot was being constructed.

Mr. Fox was about twenty years old when he arrived in Colton, with no thought of becoming one of the foremost citrus growers, packers and shippers. Instead he intended to study medicine under the brother resident in Colton, Dr. William Fox, who came to California in 1874, one of the first physicians in Colton. Dr. Fox was the first settler on Colton Terrace Tract, and he set out an orange grove of seedlings and also a grove of limes in 1875, so he also was a pioneer grower.

Instead of commencing the study of medicine Mr. Fox commenced the study of horticulture by undertaking the care of his brother's grove. In this manner he was employed for eighteen years. In the meantime he had been accumulating land and had twenty-eight acres set out in oranges, which made it necessary at that time to sever connections with his brother and commence looking after his own interests, which were becoming important. Later on he added to his holdings, so that on leaving Colton he had fifty acres in oranges. It was in 1881 that he shipped and he and Mrs. Fox packed his first shipment in the kitchen of their home.

As noted above, he had to obtain water under difficulties, for it came from Raner Ranch (originally Merks Ranch) and the Southern Pacific



A S Fox



having call on the first ten inches of water, which was brought down in an open ditch. Very often in warm weather it dwindled away, although there might be one hundred inches at the head, and Mr. Fox would not get a drop of it.

When Mr. Fox shipped the first carload of oranges from Colton the packing was done in a shed on Dr. Fox's ranch and it was shipped in an ordinary box car, refrigerated cars being unknown then. Later the depot was used for this purpose. Mr. Fox, having shipped the first car of fruit out of Colton, did the same thing at Rialto and Bloomington, and then formed an Exchange, including Colton, Redlands Junction, Bloomington and Rialto. The Pavilion, which was a part of the Fair grounds was purchased and converted into a packing house—the first in San Bernardino County.

Mr. Fox continued packing, and followed that industry in addition to growing until 1910, when he decided to give up that branch of the citrus industry. He moved over to Redlands and henceforward gave his time and attention to the growing of oranges. As one of the earliest orange growers of the county he is always interested in its growth and development.

When Mr. Fox was twenty-one he joined San Bernardino Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the first lodge in the county. He is a past grand of the Colton lodge and is today the only living charter member. Its most influential members were Hebrews, and in Mr. Fox's opinion they were among his best advisers on matters of both morals and citizenship. He also joined the Masonic Order and at the present time is a member of Redlands Lodge No. 300, F. and A. M. He is also a member of the Foresters, Woodmen and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He was a charter member of the Colton Band, organized in 1880. Of the band Scipio Craig was leader, and this was San Bernardino County's first brass band. He was city trustee of Colton when the Municipal Water Company was organized and the plant was installed, and he was active in the organization and installation, as in all other enterprises which would advance the interests of Colton.

On October 26, 1877, Mr. Fox wedded Miss Anna Amanda Hager, who was born at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1857. They are the parents of seven children: Lettie Charlotte, born in August, 1880, is married to Ralph Sweney. She lives in Arizona and has two children, Ralph, Jr., and Charlotte Kitty, born in 1881, is now Mrs. Arthur Cortner, whose husband is an undertaker in Redlands. Stella, born in 1884, was married to Mont P. Chubb, a prosperous druggist of Redlands. Ella, born in 1888, is now the wife of W. T. S. Munhall, an orange grower of Redlands. Florence, born in 1894, is now Mrs. George Simon, of Pasadena, California. She has one child, George Stoner Fox. Lydia, born in 1898, is an accomplished musician, employed as an accountant at Leipsic's store and residing with her parents. Lucille, born in 1905, is attending high school and lives with her parents. All the children are high school graduates.

HIRAM C. MATTESON.—It is not so difficult a matter for a man to achieve success when he does not meet with obstacles, but it is to his credit when, in spite of adverse circumstances, hampered by the ill health of dependents, he manages to build up a large and prosperous business, and this is just what Hiram C. Matteson has done, so that his dairy business is one of the largest in San Bernardino, and he is accounted as one of the reliable and honorable men of this region.

Hiram C. Matteson was born near Lake Winnebago in the northern part of Wisconsin, January 1, 1863, a son of Dr. Cyrene K. Matteson, a veteran of the war between the states. While the several wounds he received during his period of service did not result seriously, his health was greatly impaired because of an attack of smallpox and black erysipelas from which he suffered. On account of this ill health he moved to Northwestern Iowa when his son was a lad, and there the latter attended the public schools from 1869 to 1875. Still seeking a more congenial climate, Doctor Matteson came to San Bernardino, the date of his arrival being March 30, 1884. He had studied medicine in the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he oftentimes stated that Doctor Colliver and Mrs. Dohrman of San Bernardino were also graduated from the same college. He was engaged in an active practice, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Tennessee, but not in California. Mr. Colliver's professional act was to vaccinate one of Doctor Matteson's grandchildren shortly before his death. Doctor Matteson was a man of high standing, both socially and in his profession, and in his death San Bernardino lost one of its most representative citizens.

Hiram Calvin Matteson was engaged in farm work in and about San Bernardino for the first few years after his arrival in this section of the country. In 1903 he established himself in a dairy business, but met with reverses owing to the inability to collect his accounts and the expense and anxiety attendant upon the sickness of his wife, but he is a man who does not know there is such a word as "quit," and, therefore, with characteristic energy he began again, although with only \$75.00 as his capital. His new business dates back only to 1919, but he has now made such progress that he has his retailing department well located in commodious quarters at 412 H Street, and is handling a trade that averages \$3,000 a month. He has accomplished what is a modern miracle, by working practically day and night, for his hours run from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mr. Matteson married Miss Elizabeth Walton, who was born in Northern California, and they have four children, namely: Caroline, Francis, Charles Kenneth and John. Caroline was married to E. E. Perry, a veteran of the World war. Mr. Perry was wounded in the back by a piece of shell while serving in the trenches in France. As a result of this injury he is unable to do anything but light work. Owing to his absorption in his business Mr. Matteson has not been able to take much part in outside matters, but is interested in the progress of the city and is willing to do what lies in his power to secure the welfare of his home community.

HARRY C. HORNBECK.—One of the first evidences given by a community of its prosperity is the erection of handsome, modern buildings for business and residential purposes. As long as the people are satisfied with old, unimproved and decaying properties, they cannot be said to take much interest in their surroundings, nor are they regarded as very progressive by outsiders. When, however, old buildings begin to fall, and new ones go up in their place, the proof is positive that a new element has been injected, that a fresh start has been made, and it is remarkable what a change comes about not only in the appearance of the place, but the people themselves. Local pride is stimulated, competition is awakened, and outside capital

is attracted. Newcomers passing through are impressed with the advantages of the region, and even if they do not become permanent residents, they carry forth the information regarding the locality, which is of so favorable a nature that others do come in resolved to remain. Connected with such improvements in a close degree, and oftentimes bringing them about, are the contractors and builders, without whom no real improvements of a lasting nature can be affected. One of these representative men of San Bernardino who has more than done his part in the improvement of this city is Harry C. Hornbeck, one of the most capable and experienced men in his line in Southern California.

Harry C. Hornbeck was born in Hoopeston, near Danville, Illinois, July 1, 1881, a son of Newton and Sarah G. (Smith) Hornbeck. Newton Hornbeck was born in New York State, and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. He is a veteran of the Union Army, having served in Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Although only sixteen years old at the time of his enlistment, he finally was accepted, although it was his third time of trying. Like so many lads of that period, he was intensely patriotic and determined to be a soldier. His parents regarded him as too youthful for such service, so he ran away, and when sent back by army officials, again ran away, and repeated the action when he was again returned to his parents. In spite of his youth he proved a good soldier and participated in many important engagements, including those of Peach Tree Creek, Lookout Mountain, and those of General Sherman's campaign from Atlanta to the sea. He was wounded in the leg by a spent ball, but was otherwise uninjured. Becoming a contractor and builder, he followed that line of business for many years, and for years was a prominent figure in Livingston County, Illinois, where he served as sheriff and as a justice of the peace. For more than twenty years he served as commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Streator, Illinois. His father, Henry Hornbeck, established the family at Streator, coming to Illinois from New York State in 1855. The Hornbeck family is an old American one of Revolutionary stock.

Mrs. Sarah G. (Smith) Hornbeck, mother of Harry C. Hornbeck, was born in Connecticut, and died in 1919. She, too, came of Revolutionary stock, and her family is of English descent, her great uncle being General Warren of the Colonial Army, and she was also related to the same family as General Wooster of Revolutionary fame. In addition to Harry C. Hornbeck there are three children of the family of Newton Hornbeck and his wife still living, namely: William E., who is a contractor of Los Angeles, California, is married and has three living children, one of his sons, Earl Hornbeck, having been killed in action in the Argonne sector in France September 28, 1917, by the side of his lieutenant; Claude C., who is a motorman of Los Angeles, is married and has six children; and Ida, who is the wife of Albert Plummer, an electrician of Los Angeles, and they have two children.

It is interesting to note in connection with the Hornbeck family that during the historical debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at Ottawa, Illinois, there were thirty-six states represented by as many young ladies of the city, and nine of them were sisters of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Hornbeck.

Harry C. Hornbeck attended the public schools of Streator, Illinois, and then went into the building and contracting business with his father at Streator, where he continued to reside for about six years. For the following three years he worked in different Illinois cities, and then located at Springfield, Illinois, and continued a resident of that city for ten years. While there he was engaged for a time in repair work on the old Lincoln home, and for seven years did cabinet and case work for the Powers planing mill. Leaving Springfield, he came to California and, settling at Long Beach, established himself in business as a manufacturer of furniture, conducting his factory for about eighteen months and then selling and locating permanently at San Bernardino, where for three years he was in the employ of Contractor Myzelle. Mr. Hornbeck then went into the contracting and building business for himself, and since then the greater part of his work has been in the erecting of dwellings and store fronts, and he has proven in it that he thoroughly understands every detail of his calling. He has established a reputation for being strictly honorable and for living up to the spirit as well as the letter of his contracts.

Mr. Hornbeck has had a full and active life, and while acquiring a material prosperity has not neglected what is still more important than the amassing of money, the winning and holding of public confidence, and his standing is of the highest commercially as well as personally. In the course of his work he has met with twenty accidents, has had twenty-five bones in his body broken, but in spite of the serious nature of many of his injuries, has emerged with a cheerful spirit and so little evidence of any disastrous results that it is difficult to believe he ever met with misfortune of any kind. Formerly Mr. Hornbeck belonged to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, but no longer maintains his membership in these orders.

On July 2, 1905, Mr. Hornbeck married at Springfield, Illinois, Miss Melissa J. Shutt, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Jacob Shutt. Mrs. Hornbeck belongs to one of the most prominent families of Macoupin County, Illinois, her people having been among the pioneers of Central Illinois. The Shutt family is one of the old and honorable ones of America, having been founded here long prior to the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Hornbeck have three children, namely: Luella May, who is a student of the San Bernardino High School, class of 1925; Lois E., who is a student of the San Bernardino High School, class of 1926; and Marian J., who is attending school.

**Cecil N. Funk.**—The interests and activities of Cecil N. Funk as an orange grower have been a factor in the development of the Riverside section of the state for upwards of twenty years. The name Funk is one of deserved prominence in this county, due both to the work of Cecil Funk and also that of his father.

Cecil N. Funk was born at Chesterhill, Ohio, August 13, 1879, son of Joseph J. and Ruth Ann (Nichols) Funk, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. A more complete review of J. J. Funk appears elsewhere in this publication.

Cecil Funk had a grammar and high school education, and spent most of his youth as well as his mature manhood in Riverside. He was a member of the Riverside High School class of 1899. The United States entered the War with Spain while he was in high school, and he left his studies to enlist in Company M of the Seventh Regi-

ment, California Volunteers. During the period of the war he was stationed at The Presidio in San Francisco. Following his discharge he engaged in the orange business, and that has been his chief interest ever since. He bought five acres on Sedgwick Street from C. F. Marcy, later selling it to D. C. Corlett. He bought two other orange properties of ten acres each, one on Center Street at Highgrove and the other near Colton Avenue on the Merrifield tract. The latter he retains and now has about twenty-five acres in oranges besides other property interests in and about Riverside.

In 1915 Mr. Funk removed to Idaho, and for four years was in the wholesale fruit and produce business at Idaho Falls. Once a resident of Riverside no one is completely satisfied with any other place of residence, and Mr. Funk was only too glad to arrange his affairs so that he could return in 1919. Since that year in addition to his private interests he has been manager of the Riverside Heights Orange Growers Association and is one of the directors of the association.

Mr. Funk is a citizen who keeps in touch with everything affecting the welfare of Riverside, is willing to work for its improvements and progress, though in formal politics he has had no part beyond voting the republican ticket. He is a member of the Kiwanis and Present Day Clubs, has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty-one years and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

He married Harriet Jean Wolf September 9, 1908. Mrs. Funk came from Johnstown, Ohio, being a daughter of J. W. Wolf. They have two daughters, students in the Riverside schools, Louise Josephine and Esther Ruth.

JOHN MARSHALL PHY was a pioneer of the Pacific Coast, and after nearly half a century of residence in Oregon as a stock rancher found a delightful home at Highland, California, where he lived several busy and contented years, developing his home and orange groves, until called by death in 1914.

At that time he had reached the age of nearly three quarters of a century. He was born in 1840, and at the age of eighteen left Missouri, going by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama to Portland, Oregon. He reached Portland with fifty cents in money. After writing four letters back home he was penniless. Before coming West he had borrowed from a maiden lady eighty-five dollars, and thus his introduction to the coast country was as a stranger in a strange land and eighty-five dollars in debt. For a time he worked for board and clothes, also attended school, and for three months labored in a saw mill, doing extra time so that he was paid for four months. One summer he raised a crop of corn. There was no market for the grain, so he fed it to hogs and sold them at a profit. For several years his routine was working in stores during the winter months and farming in summer. Gradually he laid by some money and then opened a stock of goods to supply miners. There was no currency, and he paid the accepted rates by weight with gold dust. Still later he bought a stock ranch at The Dalles, Oregon, and there he laid a still firmer foundation for his material prosperity. After selling out he returned to Union County, Oregon. There he continued ranching and looking after his family. After his second marriage, in 1896, he homesteaded land in Catherine Creek Meadows. It was a rich summer pasture, but in winter heavy snows fell and all stock had to be

removed by November, and there was no open range until the following April. Mr. Phy was eminently successful as a stockman. In 1905 he paid a visit to Southern California, and was so delighted with the country that within three weeks he had bought a place at Highland and soon afterward left the environment of half a century and moved permanently to San Bernardino County. His first purchase was six acres and later he added four acres more on Boulder Avenue. Mr. Phy lived here nearly ten years. He came to enjoy the utmost respect of the community, and took part in social and civic affairs. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Congregational Church, and always a staunch democrat in politics. During the early frontier days he served as a deputy sheriff, and showed himself absolutely unafraid in the performance of his official duties.

In 1866 Mr. Phy married Miss Margaret Ann Shoemaker. She died in 1891, the mother of seven children. The oldest, J. F. Phy, is a successful business man in Union County, Oregon, being the controlling factor in the Land and Security Company of that county. He served two terms each as deputy sheriff and sheriff and later was county judge. The second child, M. H. Phy, is now deceased. The third, Dr. W. T. Phy, is reputed to be one of the most eminent and skillful surgeons in the West, and lives at Hot Lake, Oregon. During the World war he was on duty at Letterman's Hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco. The fourth of the family was J. A. Phy, now deceased. Mary Margaret is the wife of P. J. Shropshire, a prominent lumber dealer and one of the principal owners of the San Bernardino Lumber & Box Company. Mr. Shropshire is now deceased and his widow is active manager of his former interests. Mrs. Shropshire has three children: Edna Phy, Hester D. and P. J. Shropshire, Jr. The sixth of the family, Margaret Louisa, is a graduate nurse and is the wife of Dr. Sanders of San Jose, California, and has one son, C. E. Sanders, Jr. The seventh and youngest is Hester Caroline, wife of O. M. Green, a prominent banker of Spokane, Washington. They have a son, John Thomas Green.

In 1896 the late Mr. Phy married Miss Lydia Jackson. Mrs. Phy has had a wide range of experience in the far West. She was born at Leadhill, Boone County, Arkansas, daughter of J. D. and Louisa (McNabb) Jackson, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of Tennessee. When she was seven years of age her parents moved over into Indian Territory, where her father located in the Cherokee Strip. He soon afterward died, and when Mrs. Phy was nine years of age her mother, then an invalid, returned with her four children to Harrison, Arkansas. During this journey Mrs. Phy had her first ride on a railroad train. She remained at Harrison until she was fifteen, when her mother married and the family then came out to Oregon. There she remained until her marriage to Mr. Phy in 1896. Mrs. Phy has one son, Conrad Vernon Phy, born January 25, 1898. He was reared and educated in California, attending school at Highland, the Harvard Military Academy at Los Angeles, and in 1915 enlisted in the navy and served out his term of enlistment. When America entered the war with Germany, being still under draft age, he volunteered in the army in the Motor Transport Division, and served until the signing of the armistice. In November, 1920, this son married Miss Christine Bacus, of San Bernardino. He is now enlisted as a navy marine engineer, was stationed at San Pedro and later transferred to Honolulu, where he and his wife reside.

Mrs. Phy since the death of her husband has shown a great business ability in operating and maintaining the ranch and orange grove at

Highland, and is one of that community's most respected citizens. She is a member of San Bernardino Chapter of the Eastern Star and was a member of the Rebekahs in Oregon. She takes an active interest in betterment work of all kinds and is chairman of the Home Department of the Farm Bureau of Highland Center, and a member of the Woman's Club of Highland.

ALLEN CORNELIUS first knew California in the role of a miner in the golden days of the early fifties. Some thirty years later he returned to the state, settling in the southern part, and from thereafter until his death was one of the useful and honored pioneers and business men of Ontario, where Mrs. Cornelius still resides.

Allen Cornelius was born at Williamsburg, Indiana, September 8, 1830, son of Allen and Maria (Platt) Cornelius. His father, a ship builder by trade, went to Indiana and took up a homestead. He had no knowledge of farming, little inclination for agricultural pursuits, and he continued to do mechanical work and turned over the management of the farm to his wife, who was very efficient.

Allen Cornelius as a youth had limited opportunities to attend school. He worked on the home farm until 1850, when he and another boy of the same age joined a party of ten with a wagon and three horses and started overland for California. They took turns driving, one of them always walking to save the team. It was a six months trip to California. At Salt Lake they stopped and worked through the harvest to get supplies and necessary food. This made them late and storms had closed the trail, compelling them to abandon the team and, packing all they could carry, they struggled on afoot and were almost famished when they arrived on Feather River. At a place now known as Feather River Inn, Allen Cornelius rested a couple of days and then went to work in the mines, and remained here three years. When he returned East it was by the Isthmus of Panama. At that time it was customary for the natives to carry passengers over the mountain pass, but Mr. Cornelius disgusted the carriers and did his own walking. After his return to Indiana the Civil war broke out, and he early enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and served all through.

In 1866 Mr. Cornelius married Miss Sarah M. Bates, who was born near Kokomo, Indiana, June 10, 1846, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Noble) Bates. Mrs. Cornelius received a very good education for the time and had taught school before her marriage. She was about twenty when she married. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius went to Northwestern Illinois and lived on a farm in Jo Daviess County, where all their children were born. In 1880 his health failed and he went to Kansas, but without relief, and then started for California, reaching this state in the spring of 1886. After several months of search for a location he settled in Ontario in August of that year and soon opened a hardware and plumbing establishment. Ontario was then a new community, with little business, and he had something of a struggle to maintain his place. Besides selling goods he did much contracting in plumbing and tinsmith work, made the plans and later installed the city water mains at Upland and was also contractor for the laying of the mains of the Ontario water system. His energy and thrift brought him a successful position in business affairs, and he enjoyed the activities of business as long as his health was restored. Mr. Cornelius died at Ontario July 26, 1913. He was a member of the Grand Army Post and a Methodist.

The oldest of the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius is Arthur Cornelius, who was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, October 21, 1867, and is now postmaster of a sub-station at San Francisco. He married Sarah Esdale, and they have a son, Arthur Allen, born October 17, 1906.

Louis Noble Cornelius, born July 30, 1869, died at Ontario April 17, 1892.

Charles S. Cornelius, born March 6, 1872, is in the plumbing business at Ontario. He and his brother Arthur enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, going with a California regiment. Charles Cornelius married Miss Lena Akey, of Minnesota. They have five children: Charles Hazen, born at Los Angeles November 25, 1902, is a graduate of the Chaffee Union High School; Lawrence, born at Los Angeles April 17, 1905, attending the Chaffee High School; Lewellyn, twin brother of Lawrence, who before he was sixteen years of age enlisted as an ordinary seaman in the navy on January 1, 1921, was for three years abroad the California and is a student of radio; Oma Marie, born March 26, 1909, in Los Angeles, and died February 8, 1917; and Ralph Chadley, born at Ontario July 11, 1910.

Ralph J. Cornelius, fourth and youngest son of the late Allen Cornelius, was born December 4, 1876, and is associated with his brother in the plumbing business at Ontario. In 1901 he married Miss Annie Wier, a native of Canada, and they have three children: Marion, born April 27, 1902, a student in Pomona College; Paul, born April 22, 1906, attending the Chaffee Union High School; and Jean Cornelius, born October 12, 1910.

Mrs. Allen Cornelius occupies one of the comfortable homes of Ontario. She is a very active member of the Ontario Pioneer Society, a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and is also active in church. From her own experience she has been a witness of all the developments in this section of the county for thirty-five years.

WILLIAM PLASMAN has been a resident of Ontario ten years, and in that time has gained a secure and enviable place in the business interests of the city as a real estate and insurance man, with offices at 204 South Vine Avenue.

Mr. Plasman was born at Holland, Michigan, April 14, 1879, son of Frederick and Henrietta (Brinkman) Plasman, farming people. William was one of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. He grew up on his father's farm in Western Michigan, graduated from the Holland High School at the age of fourteen, and from that time he was diligently working to aid his parents in maintaining their large family. For several seasons he did work caring for the grounds of summer homes of Chicago people living around Holland. Even after reaching the age of twenty-one Mr. Plasman continued to give his parents some of his earnings, and he did this until he married and had a family of his own.

In 1902 he married Miss Margaret Slenk, also a native of Holland, Michigan, where her parents were farmers. She was one of a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Plasman have five sons and daughters, the first three born in Michigan and two in California. The oldest, Miss Hazel, who was born on Halloween in 1903, is a student in the Chaffee Union High School; John W., born July 4, 1907, is in the first year of the Chaffee High School, is a real boy and a live member of the Boy Scouts; Floyd Leslie, born January 2, 1909, is

also a member of the Boy Scouts and a grammar school student; Gertrude Dorothy, born December 23, 1914, and William, Jr., born January 27, 1918.

It was due to failing health that Mr. Plasman first came to California, spending some time in San Francisco, and San Diego, and then going to Pasadena, where he remained six months. Being much improved physically, he returned to Michigan, but on October 12, 1911, he and his family left that state and after a month at Pasadena established their home in Ontario. Mr. Plasman secured temporary employment with the Hot Point Electric Company, until he could embrace an opportunity to get into business for himself. While in Michigan he had subdivided a 30-acre tract, which was a part of his father's farm, and sold several of the lots, and he therefore had something more than a general knowledge of the real estate business when he came to California. On August 1, 1912, he began doing business as a real estate broker in Ontario and also as a representative of some standard fire insurance companies. He handles city and close in properties, conducts a rental agency, and successive years have brought him a very substantial patronage. Mr. Plasman since casting his first vote has been a prohibitionist, and has courageously fought liquor and its interests. He was registered under the draft during the war, but was not called to the colors. Mr. Plasman has made his own way in the world. When he left for California he had only three hundred dollars, but he has contrived to better himself and at the same time has worked steadily for the advancement of the community.

JOHN G. GAYLORD came to Ontario a quarter of a century ago, and has since acquired and developed some of the most valuable orange groves in this section. He is one of the very substantial citizens of San Bernardino County. His Americanism is one of practical patriotic achievements and of an ancestry that runs back to the early Colonial period. Mr. Gaylord is a veteran of the Civil war, and two of his sons were in the World war, while one was in the Spanish-American conflict.

John G. Gaylord was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 28, 1843, son of Lyman and Chloe (Chamberlain) Gaylord, also natives of Connecticut and of old New England ancestry. The Chamberlains were of English stock. The Gaylord lineage has been traced back into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when they were residents of Normandy, France. They were a family of wealth and noble prestige at that time. About 1550 some of the Gaylords left Normandy with other refugees and went to England, settling chiefly about Exeter and Tiverton. For a number of generations the chief occupation of the family was weavers of worsted goods and makers of Kersey cloth. One of the Gaylords sought freedom from the political and religious restrictions of the England of the early seventeenth century and brought his family to America on the ship *Mary and John*, arriving at Nantucket May 30, 1630. The American generations of the name have been identified largely with agriculture and horticulture.

Lyman Gaylord, father of John G., was a blacksmith by trade. He and his wife, Chloe, had four daughters and two sons, one of the former dying in childhood. In 1855 the family left Connecticut, bound for Iowa. They went around the Great Lakes to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where the party of colonists to the number of sixteen secured three heavy ox teams and slowly and with great difficulty

made their way through the woods, reaching in December of that year their chosen location at Nora Springs, Floyd County, Iowa, where Edson Gaylord, a brother of Lyman, had preceded them and had constructed a log cabin. In this rough shelter the entire party were housed during the winter. While the congestion was great, doubtless, like other pioneers of the time, they always made room for strangers and guests. It was a severe winter, with deep snow and very cold, and the deer would break through the crust and could easily be killed, thus affording an abundant supply of venison, while there was also prairie chicken to vary the diet. Lyman Gaylord pre-empted land at Nora Springs and lived there, a substantial farmer, increasing his holdings to a large farm. He was born November 12, 1815, and died at Nora Springs November 26, 1892. His wife, Chloe, was born February 14, 1816, and died at the old homestead in Iowa March 12, 1902.

John G. Gaylord was twelve years of age when the family made its migration from New England to Iowa. Practically all his educational advantages came to him in Connecticut. He shared in the vicissitudes of pioneer existence in Iowa, and became fully disciplined in the hard toil required of farmers who were breaking up the virgin soil and clearing away the wilderness. When the Civil war came on he enlisted on April 12, 1862, in Company A, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry. His regiment was in the Western Army, campaigning through Missouri and down the Mississippi, was at Pittsburg, at Mobile, and in other campaigns in Gulf states. Mr. Gaylord did his full duty as a soldier, but escaped wounds, and after being discharged he returned home to Nora Springs on July 4, 1865. After the war he farmed with his father until he married and bought land of his own.

On May 21, 1872, Mr. Gaylord married Miss Alice Jane LaDue, who was born December 26, 1845, and died in the same year as her marriage. On September 16, 1873, Mr. Gaylord married Miss Sarah Ankeney, who was born at Ankeneytown, Knox County, Ohio, March 3, 1848, and died at Ontario, California, February 5, 1918, nearly forty-five years after her marriage.

Mr. Gaylord was a prosperous Iowa farmer for thirty years before coming to California in 1896. He bought ten acres of oranges at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and San Antonio Avenue in Ontario, and undertook a business entirely new to him, but he made a thorough study of orange culture and by experience and practice has become an authority in the citrus industry. When he located at Ontario much of the surrounding land was wild and unproductive, and his individual success has contributed to the general prosperity of the community. Mr. Gaylord now owns 32½ acres of highly productive orchards and has other investments. He has bought and sold and still owns considerable real estate in Los Angeles, and has some profitable oil properties in Southern California. As this record reveals, Mr. Gaylord has been a man of action and industry, and his prosperity is the result of his individual accumulations. He is a member of Ontario Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a prohibitionist and has been a life-long member of the Christian Church. He has done his duty as a citizen and has reared and educated a family of sturdy sons and daughters.

All his seven children were born at Nora Springs, Iowa. Arthur, the oldest, born June 18, 1874, died in infancy. Alice, born January 7, 1875, is Mrs. H. E. Blazer, of Ontario. Miss Flora was born Septem-





J. T. Emsley

ber 16, 1878. George, born February 2, 1881, a veteran of two wars, has a more complete record in the following paragraphs. Sarah, born December 9, 1882, is the wife of G. A. Holbrook, of Ontario, and the ten children born to their union were Marion, Arthur, Guy (died in infancy), Aldura, Horace, Emma, John G., Eleanor, Mona and Guy Paul. The sixth child, Chloe, born August 16, 1885, was first married to Percy Dewar, who left one son, William Ernest, and she is now the wife of Ray R. Delhauer and has a daughter, Mary Alice. The seventh and youngest of the family is John G. Gaylord, Jr.

George Gaylord was only seventeen years of age when the Spanish-American war broke out, but he enlisted at the first call, in Company D of the Seventh California Volunteers, and was in service until the close of the war. Later he removed to the Imperial Valley, and he gave up a profitable position there to offer his services to the Government in the World war. He enlisted as a private in June, 1917, in Company D of the One Hundred and Forty-Third Field Artillery, was in training at Camp Kearney, where he was made a corporal, and in July, 1918, left Hoboken for France, landing at Liverpool. Four days later he embarked at Southampton and crossed the channel to Le Havre, thus going to Southern France, to Camp De Souge, near Bordeaux, not far from the ancestral lands of the original Gaylords. While in training camp there he was advanced to sergeant. After the signing of the armistice he was put in the military police service, a duty that gave him opportunities to visit many interesting points, including St. Sulpice, where he guarded a prison camp, also did guard duty in the Pyrenees Mountains and passes and was at Chateau-Thierry and other points of the battle front. On returning to the United States he received honorable discharge at San Francisco July 1, 1919, and since resuming civilian life has become an orange grower at Ontario and is one of the prominent and influential business men of that city.

George A. Gaylord married Miss Beatrice Hardey Barham on October 30, 1921. She was born in Akron, Iowa, February 14, 1882, daughter of Charles Hardy and Susan (Ross) Hardy. Mrs. Gaylord came to Ontario, California, at age of five years with parents and was educated in the public and high schools of Ontario. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Gaylord she was the widow of Charles Barham, and has one son, John, by the former marriage.

The younger son, John G. Gaylord, Jr., who was born July 21, 1892, was educated in the Chaffee Union High School and early took up the citrus fruit industry. On April 16, 1918, he married Miss Lottie Doner, a popular and well educated Ontario girl. They have a daughter, Mary Louise, born August 25, 1920. Though married, John G. Gaylord, Jr., put in no claims for exemption in the draft, and in August, 1918, joined the colors in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Lewis, where he was put in a replacement division. He received his honorable discharge January 6, 1919, and at once returned to Ontario and resumed his business connections.

JOHN PERRY ENSLEY has done the work of a pioneer in the development of Ontario's horticulture, and first and last has performed a great deal of conscientious, hard working service for the community from a civic standpoint.

Mr. Ensley, whose home is at 126 West D Street, has been a resident of Ontario for thirty-five years. He was born near Auburn, Indiana, October 9, 1853, son of George and Lydia (Noel) Ensley. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, and the Ensleys are of

original German stock, though the family has been in America for a number of generations. George Ensley was born in 1815 and died in California in 1888. The mother died in Indiana in 1884. They were the parents of nine children, John Perry being the seventh in age. George Ensley moved out to California in the fall of 1886, acquiring property in Ontario, where he spent the rest of his life. He had been in earlier years a farmer, but had the all around mechanical genius that enabled him to succeed in almost every occupation. At one time he operated a saw mill of his own construction, and after coming to California he was an orange grower.

John Perry Ensley is a thoroughly well educated gentleman. He graduated from the Auburn High School in Indiana and attended the Indiana State University. He taught eight winter terms of school, and refused the office of principal of the Auburn schools. While he did well as a teacher, it was not an occupation altogether to his liking, and his preference was for the practical side of farming.

In 1884 he married Miss Clara B. Clark, a native of Indiana, and in 1886, for the benefit of her health he came to Ontario and bought twenty acres of wild land at the northeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Euclid Avenue. This he cleared and planted to citrus fruits during 1887. His father in the meantime had purchased five acres of oranges on West Fourth Street and also ten acres of unimproved land on West G Street. After his father's death Mr. Ensley bought out the interests of the heirs and developed the unimproved tract to citrus fruits. All of this land he actually improved by his own labors and efforts, and he now has thirty-five acres of producing groves, besides other valuable investments, including his modern residence, which was constructed some years ago. His prosperity is the direct result of his earnest efforts and hard labors since coming to California.

By his first marriage Mr. Ensley had two children, one dying in infancy. His son, Oliver P. Ensley, born in Indiana May 6, 1886, graduated from the Chaffey High School at Ontario, from the University of Southern California, where he pursued both classical and law courses, was admitted to the bar in 1912, and during that year pursued a commercial course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He is now successfully established as an attorney at Hemet, California. He is prominent in the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Oliver Ensley married Miss Catherine Todd, of Indiana, in June, 1919, and they have one son, Edward Clark Ensley, born March 23, 1921.

John P. Ensley lost his first wife at Ontario August 1, 1888, and his father died on the 26th of the same month. July 25, 1894, John Perry Ensley married Elizabeth Borthwick, a native of Liverpool, England. Her father was a native of Scotland and her mother of Ireland. Her father was a jeweler, coming to America and being an early settler in Ontario, where he was one of the pioneer men of his trade. By his second marriage Mr. Ensley had five children, three still living; Isabel, born April 2, 1899, is a graduate of the Chaffey Union High School and the University of Southern California. Gladys Theresa, born December 24, 1901, is a graduate of the Chaffey Union High School and the Chaffey, Jr., College. Elizabeth Borthwick, born August 7, 1906, is in her second year at the Chaffey High School. These children are all natives of Ontario.

John P. Ensley is a prominent democrat, and for a number of years was a member of the Democratic Central Committee. He is a stickler for good, clean government and decent citizenship. He served





*Mrs. J. B. Emsley*

as trustee of Ontario fifteen years, having been elected a member of the first board at the incorporation of Ontario and serving nine years. Later he acceded to the insistent demand of his fellow citizens and became a candidate for trustee, serving this second time a total of six years and was very progressive in building good roads. For three years he was a director of the San Antonio Water Company, and has always been active in movements to benefit citrus growers as well as the general welfare of the community. At present he is director of the A Street Citrus Association.

Mrs. Ensley, born October 23, 1865, came to the United States with her parents, John P. and Margaret (Dunn) Borthwick, in 1869, locating in Scranton, Pennsylvania. They came to Ontario, California, in April, 1884. The father died April 9, 1908, and the mother died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ensley was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. She was the first young lady to live in Ontario.

JOHN M. HORTON is one of the substantial citizens of Ontario, one of the old timers there, and has contributed to the development of the community largely through his individual energies and labors. He has assured himself of a competence and is now enjoying a comfortable retirement.

Mr. Horton was born in Bedford, Indiana, February 10, 1846, son of John and Almyra (Finley) Horton. His mother was a native of Tennessee, and died when her son John was two years of age, leaving three children, George Finley Horton, William Hampton, who died at the age of four, and John M.

George Finley Horton volunteered in the Union Army at the time of the Civil war, and was killed in the battle of Corinth October 6, 1862. John Horton, who was born in Indiana November 6, 1817, died in March, 1885. He was four times married. Of his children only two are now living, Joseph Oscar and John M. The former is a resident of Salem, Nebraska. John Horton was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1857 moved with his third wife and family to Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa, where he bought land and spent sixteen years, and then moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he died in 1885.

John M. Horton was eleven years old when taken to Iowa, and he finished his education in a district school in that state. During his earlier years he farmed and was in the grocery business one year. At Marengo, Iowa, February 4, 1875, he married Miss Kate Morse, who was born at Brownhelm, Loraine County, Ohio, daughter of C. R. and Harriet A. (Bradford) Morse. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and moved to Iowa in 1855, purchasing land and being a farmer in that state. There were four children in the Morse family, Sarah, Kate, Ella J. and James E. Kate Horton was well educated and taught nine terms of school in Iowa.

On April 7, 1885, Mr. Horton arrived with his family at Ontario, California, and bought Lot 5 in Block 43, putting up a small house at 223 West B Street. This pioneer home he replaced twelve years ago with a modern residence, in which he and his family now live. Mr. Horton came here without much surplus cash, and had to contrive means of making a living from the first. He engaged in teaming, caring for orchards and vineyards, hauled brick from Pomona for the old Stamm Block, in which was housed Ontario's first bank, hauled material for sidewalks, and for fourteen years his work was largely in the care and supervision of vineyards and groves for other owners.

About twenty years ago he found his own orange grove demanding most of his time. This program, briefly outlined, indicates that Mr. Horton has applied himself to the practical side of the life of this community, and has done a great deal of hard physical work as well as employed the best resources of his mind. Through such program he has been able to accumulate his personal means and educate his children.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton had four children. The oldest, G. Ray Horton, who was born at Marengo, Iowa, December 14, 1875, graduated A. B. from Pomona College in 1898, and for seven or eight years was one of the brilliant young newspaper men of Los Angeles. He was reporter and member of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Times and the Examiner, and while doing court reporting he became interested in the law, and studied in Senator Flint's offices and attended law school at night. Senator Flint gave him the management of Bradstreet and Dun's collection department. Thus he paid his way until his admission to the bar, and was at once made assistant district attorney under Captain John D. Fredericks, of Los Angeles County. Later he was assistant prosecutor in Federal Courts, and finally became assistant district attorney in the last term of Mr. Fredericks as county prosecutor. He was one of the staff of attorneys actively engaged in the effort to select a jury in the famous trial of McNamara brothers. He early entered a partnership with Robert P. Jennings, and the law firm of Jennings & Horton took the highest rank in the Los Angeles bar. Ray Horton was noted for his ability in criminal practice. He was attaining rapidly some of the highest honors and emoluments of the legal profession when he was called by death January 4, 1915. In June, 1902, he married Miss Jessie Balch, a native of Indiana, and is survived by two children, Helen Balch Horton, born January 11, 1904, and Georgie Ray Horton, born March 4, 1914.

The second child of Mr. Horton is Minnie May Horton, who was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, March 18, 1877, was educated in Pomona College and the State Normal School at Los Angeles, and for seven years she and her mother were successfully engaged in the millinery business at Ontario. On December 20, 1904, at Ontario, California, she was married to Robert G. Shoenberger, and they have one daughter, Theresa, born September 10, 1911. The third child, Hattie Elmyra Horton, was born June 2, 1879, in Guthrie County, Iowa, and died February 18, 1880. The youngest of the family, Lena Jane Horton, born in Guthrie County, Iowa, April 12, 1882, was educated in California and on October 14, 1903, was married to Albert W. Butterfield, who died October 31, 1921. Mrs. Butterfield has one child, John W., born at the home of his grandparents in Ontario in 1904. A. W. Butterfield was an electrician and had charge of the entire electrical system for the Southwest Cotton Company, a corporation owning the Goodyear Rubber Company's holdings in Arizona.

John M. Horton has been a life-long republican. From his experience he can give a consecutive account of the development of Ontario for over thirty-five years. When he first came here there was only one ten acre tract solidly set to oranges in the entire colony. He has never been a speculator, and economy and industry have enabled him to gather together sufficient of this world's goods to insure his comfort. He has recently disposed of one of his orange groves. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He is

a member of the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife are members of The Women of Woodcraft.

THOMAS MONKS is an old time resident of the Ontario community, and his highly improved home and estate is located on Turner Avenue, half a mile south of Salt Lake Railway. Perhaps no other resident of this section has had a richer or more varied experienced of real pioneer times than Mr. Monks. He knew this country more than fifty years ago, and his personal industry has been a factor in redeeming the desert and the wilderness.

He was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1851, son of Thomas and Mary (Fritz) Monks. When he was four years of age his mother died, leaving four children, John, George, Thomas and Annie. Thomas Monks, Sr., then married a widow with four children, and to the second union were born three other children, two sons, now deceased, and one daughter, still living. Thomas Monks, Sr., in 1861, when his son Thomas was ten years of age, moved out to Iowa. He lived there as a farmer three years, and in the spring of 1864 left for California in a wagon train, his part of the equipment being two two-horse teams and wagons. When the family came into California four horses were drawing one wagon. They came through Austin, Nevada, where three of the children, John, George and Annie, remained, and the others came on to Sacramento and a year later moved to Sonoma County. In Sonoma County Thomas Monks went to work on the dairy ranch of G. A. Collins. He accompanied his father's family to Southern California in the fall of 1867, to San Bernardino, and Mr. Monks for four or five years was a hand on the dairy and stock ranch of Mr. Collins in the neighborhood of San Jacinto. From here he went to Ventura, and from his work in that section made a good stake. Following that he was at Riverside two years, at San Bernardino eight or ten years, and he rented a ranch and also worked on the ranch of Dick Stuart.

On New Year's Day 1885 Mr. Monks married Miss Jessie White, a native of Ohio. After his marriage he took charge of Dick Stuart's ranch until it was sold, and he then removed to Stuart's ranch at Rincon. In 1889 Mr. Monks bought twenty acres of desert land on what is now Turner Avenue, and here he erected as his first home a little house 16x16 feet. This house occupied about the site on which his now modern and complete home stands. The spring after purchasing Mr. Monks set this to Muscat grapes, and he tried drying the grapes for raisins, but was inexpert in that business and subsequently he sold them green to the Guasti winery, getting six dollars a ton one year and later fifteen dollars a ton. This price was paid half on delivery and half six months later. In subsequent years Mr. Monks made a good compensation out of his wine grapes. To the original twenty acres he added until he now has sixty acres highly developed to vineyard and deciduous fruits. He bought this as part of the Cucamonga desert land. There was no water even for domestic purposes, and for several years he hauled drinking water. He was impelled to make the purchase of this desert land because it was cheap, about twenty-five dollars an acre, and he was not well enough off to purchase any of the high priced irrigated lands. He would now refuse five hundred dollars an acre for his tract. It was a difficult problem to pay even for his desert land, and the payments he met by doing hard work for others, frequently receiving wages of only a dollar and a half a day and boarding himself. Through this strenuous

period he met his payments, and also reared and educated his family. His has been a life full of work, long hours, privations, and, until comparatively recent years, luxuries were few. Now well along on the easy street of life, there are none who could begrudge his well earned prosperity.

Mrs. Monks was born July 1, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of West Riverside, California, she having come to Riverside at age of ten years with her mother. They have previously lived in Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota. Her mother died when Mrs. Monks was fifteen years old, and she then made her home with Mr. Ben Ables, of Riverside, and later with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stewart of San Bernardino.

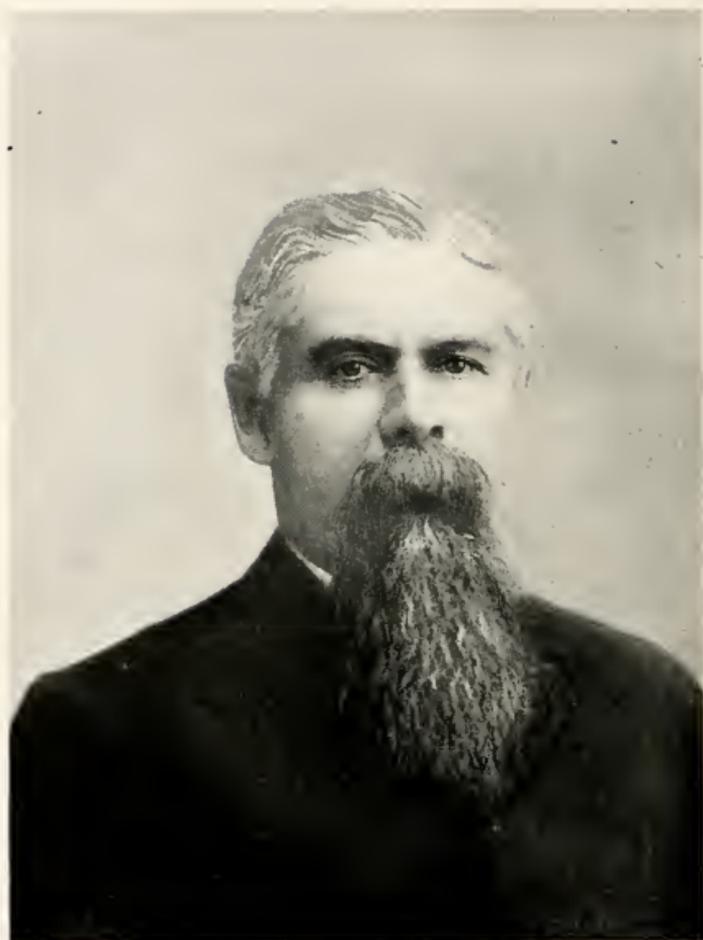
Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Monks. The oldest, Annie, born November 9, 1886, in San Bernardino, was educated in the common schools and the Riverside High School and is the wife of Walter Joy, a native of Illinois and living at Collins, California. The second child, Henry, born July 27, 1889, at Rincon, was educated in the public schools, is a graduate of the Pomona Business College and for ten years was head bookkeeper for the O K orange fruit exchange of Upland and now has charge of his father's ranch. He also has forty acres of his own. He is unmarried. Mary Monks, born on the homestead December 4, 1891, was educated in Ontario, is a graduate of the Pomona Business College, and for two years was employed by the Hot Point Electric Plant at Ontario as a stenographer and typist. In 1912 she was married to Mr. Logan Nettle, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Maxine Nettle, born October 8, 1913.

JAMES R. POLLOCK has in a characteristically unassuming way wielded large and benignant influence in connection with the social and material progress of Ontario, one of the attractive little cities of San Bernardino County, is a lawyer by profession, has served in various offices of public trust in this community, and has been identified with the upbuilding of a number of institutions of important order in a financial way.

James Rogers Pollock was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1865, and is a son of Alexander W. and Mary J. (Moore) Pollock, both of remote Scotch ancestry. The public schools of the old Keystone State afforded Mr. Pollock his early education, which was supplemented by his attending the Pennsylvania State Normal School and later the historic old Washington and Jefferson College, in which excellent Pennsylvania institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His course in preparation for the legal profession was taken in the law department of Buffalo University in the City of Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Pollock has been a resident of San Bernardino County since 1896, has given more or less of his time and attention to the practice of law, served as justice of the peace at Ontario from 1904 to 1919, and in the meanwhile served also, from 1904 to 1914, as city recorder. For ten years he was president of the San Antonio Hospital Association, at Ontario, this county; he was for eight years president of the Ontario National Bank, of which he is still a stockholder and chairman of the board; and he is at the present time a director of the Pioneer Title Insurance Company and also of the Ontario Bond & Mortgage Company, to which two important and prosperous institutions he gives much of his time and energy. Mr. Pollock has taken deep and





*Cris Porter*

loyal interest in everything touching the welfare of his home city of Ontario and of San Bernardino County, and his influence and effective co-operation have been given in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community. He has had no ambition for political activity but is a staunch and well fortified advocate of the principles of the republican party. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his first wife.

At Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pollock and Miss Kate L. McCormick, and his bride accompanied him on his return to the United States. She passed to the life eternal in the year 1905, and left one son, Thomas A. Pollock. In 1908 Mr. Pollock wedded Miss Annie D. Walls in the City of Los Angeles, and she is the popular chatelaine of their attractive home at Ontario, besides being prominent in the representative social life of the community.

ORIN PORTER was a resident of Redlands more than twenty years. While here he showed his substantial faith in the community by investing liberally of his means in orchard property, and was deeply interested as well in the full rounded development of the community. Mr. Porter spent his life largely in the great West, and for years was a noted authority on mining operations.

He was a New Englander by birth and ancestry, born at Troy in Orleans County, Vermont, in 1838. He grew up in the rugged district of New England, and at the age of seventeen went out to the new state of Iowa. He lived there four years and then returned East, and again spent six years in Vermont. When he finally left the East his journey ended in Nevada, and he participated in the great mining excitement at White Pine during 1868. There he served his apprenticeship as a practical miner and prospector, and his next scene of operations was in Idaho. He was interested in both gold and silver mines, and long experience made him an expert in every phase of prospecting, developing and the production of precious metals. For twenty-five years he gave his personal time and supervision to his mining interests, and when he retired he located at Redlands and bought two ten-acre orange groves. Eventually he became owner of forty acres, and took a very enthusiastic interest in every department of the citrus fruit growing and made the business a profitable one.

The death of this honored citizen of Redlands occurred April 19, 1914. He was a member of the Masonic Order, attended the Congregational Church and was very active in all lines of betterment work around the colony and had the greatest of faith in the future of the entire Redlands district.

In 1891 he married Sarah M. G. Rogers, also a native of Vermont. She attended public school at Fairfax and was also a student of New Hampton Institute, at Fairfax, a Baptist college, which has since been renamed and endowed as the Bellows Seminary. Mr. Porter is survived by Mrs. Porter and one daughter, Ora, who was born at Redlands February 5, 1893. Miss Ora Porter attended Mrs. Winston's private school and at the time of her father's death was a student in the University of Redlands, taking a musical course. Later she finished her vocal education as a private pupil in Los Angeles under the teacher and singer Estelle Hartt Dreyfus. Miss Ora Porter was married March 25, 1918, to Ira Leroy Thomason. Mr. Thomason was born in Nebraska May 23, 1895, and graduated A. B. from Stanford University in California and

was in the university taking his law course when he entered the army, joining the Ordnance Department at Palo Alto, May 10, 1918. He was at Camp Hancock, Georgia, later transferred to the infantry and sent to the Officers Training Camp at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and after the signing of the armistice received his discharge December 20, 1918. He and his family now live at Hollywood, California, where he is head of the publicity department of the Hollywood branch of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Thomason have one daughter, Dorothy Jean, born January 31, 1919, at Redlands.

Mrs. Porter continues to make her home at Redlands, on Wabash Street, and is the efficient manager of the original twenty-acre home-  
stead acquired by Mr. Porter some thirty years ago.

JOSEPH D. MERIWETHER has for a number of years been a successful nurseryman in Ontario, and acquired his early training in the world's greatest nursery, at Louisiana, Missouri, where he was born August 30, 1873.

Mr. Meriwether is a son of Joseph and Laura M. (Turner) Meriwether. The Meriwether family is of noted Virginia ancestry, one branch of the family being represented by the Meriwether Lewis, who was one of the famous Lewis & Clark expedition to the Northwest.

Joseph D. Meriwether received a public school education in Louisiana, attended McCune College there, and immediately after leaving school he entered the service of Stark Brothers at Louisiana, said to be the largest nursery in the world. He was with Stark Brothers for eighteen years, and then removed to California, and is now with the Armstrong Nurseries. He owns and occupies a handsome bungalow at 215 East G Street.

Mr. Meriwether is strictly a business man, and outside of his business he finds his enjoyment in home, much of his leisure being taken up with reading, particularly history. He has never aspired to hold any public office of any kind, votes as an independent, and has held several chairs in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At St. Louis, Missouri, March 14, 1894, he married Miss Laura Seamens, daughter of Albert Seamens. They have three sons, Albert J., Edward W. and Leslie S.

JOHN G. BEESLEY, an honored resident of Ontario, California, is retired from business, and is diverting the ample means acquired during his active career to the enjoyment of the many comforts presented by residence in this favorite section of Southern California.

Mr. Beesley was born at Bury, St. Edmonds, England, January 6, 1851, son of Richard and Mary Beesley. His early childhood and most of his mature career were spent in Ontario, Canada, where he completed his education, and where for several years he was engaged in building and contracting. Later he became postmaster of Marlborough, Saskatchewan, Canada, and he had been engaged in farming there previously.

Mr. Beesley as an American citizen has affiliated with the republican party. He has held various chairs in the lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows and is a Shriner and in church relationship is a Methodist.

At Clinton, Ontario, Canada, he married Elizabeth Crosier, daughter of William Crosier. At Riverside, California, June 10, 1921,



*Sarah M. Porter*



he married Aida Bell, daughter of William and Sarah Bell, her father an electrician and automobile mechanic. Mr. Beesley's children are: Arthur, of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada; William R., also of Moosejaw, Canada; John Wesley, of Tueford, Saskatchewan, Canada; Annie Maude, deceased; Bertha, wife of J. R. Sparrow, of Moosejaw, Canada; Mabel, wife of Frank Miller, of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Beesley reside at 311 East C Street, in one of the many choice homes of the beautiful City of Ontario. Mr. Beesley has reached the age of seventy and, while retired from business, he has the spirit and vigor of a man many years his junior.

OTTO S. ROEN is one of the younger and progressive business element of Ontario. He had a technical education and for a number of years was connected with public utility management both in the East and after coming to Ontario, was then associated with a very prosperous wholesale grain and feed business at Ontario, and since January 1, 1922, has been city service manager of Ontario.

Mr. Roen was born at Columbus, Nebraska, February 28, 1884, son of Ole T. and Marion H. Roen, the former a native of Norway and the latter of Massachusetts. Ole S. Roen was the oldest of a family of two sons and three daughters. He graduated from the Columbus High School and for three years was a student in the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago.

He left that school in 1903 and in 1907 became manager of the Columbus Gas Company in his home town. This position he resigned in 1910 and, locating at Ontario, California, became associated with the Ontario-Upland Gas Company as secretary and treasurer. In April, 1918, this public utility was sold to the Southern Counties Gas Company. Mr. Roen then joined forces with W. T. Ross, and they bought the Ontario feed and fuel business which had been established thirty years ago by Lee and McCarthy. From the restrictions imposed by the war period this business leaped forward during the past three years, each year representing a big increase over the preceding. In 1920 the firm did more than \$200,000 worth of business. They handled both wholesale and retail grain, feed and fuel.

In 1918 Mr. Roen married Miss Dorothy J. Harper, of a well known Ontario family. She was born in that town and is a graduate of the Chaffee Union High School and the State Normal, and for four years was a teacher in the grammar school before her marriage. They have one son, Charles Roen, born in Ontario in October, 1919.

Mr. Roen at the time of the World war applied for duty in the gas and flame service, was drafted and ordered to the colors in the aviation department. He was under orders to entrain for Kelly Field, Texas, but the train was late and while waiting he was notified of the signing of the armistice.

EMMETT A. BOYLAN spent his early life in Kansas, chiefly as a teacher, but for a number of years has enjoyed some important responsibilities at Corona as manager of the Sparr Fruit Company.

He was born at White Rock, Kansas, January 26, 1884, son of John E. and Mary E. (Lock) Boylan. His parents are now living in Oregon, his father being a retired farmer. Mr. Boylan is a direct descendant of Edward Lock and Stonewall Jackson, and therefore of prominent Virginia ancestry.

Emmett A. Boylan acquired a public school education in Republic City and Belleville, Kansas, and was a member of the class of 1902

in the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. The vocation and duties of teaching engaged him for six years.

Mr. Boylan came to Corona, California, in 1907, and since that time has been the managing official of the Sparr Fruit Company. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and the Security Benefit Association.

On October 22, 1907, Mr. Boylan married Miss Virginia Roe, a daughter of Jasper Newton and Margaret (Shultz) Roe, of Clyde, Kansas, where Mrs. Boylan was born November 13, 1879. She was educated in the public schools of her native town. Mr. and Mrs. Boylan have a daughter, Vera Leona.

WILLIAM REECE—On the history of constructive development in the Redlands district one of the best authorities from personal observation and experience is Mr. William Reece of Crafton.

Mr. Reece was born in England, March 10, 1861. Two years later his parents, Ralph and Mary Reece, came to America and settled in Connecticut, where he grew up as a boy and acquired his schooling. His first regular employment was in a brick yard. The duties of an old time brick yard involved perhaps as strenuous labor as any occupation known to man. Mr. Reece had his full share of this kind of labor, and in that and other mechanical trades and industry he put in his years until he was about twenty-seven, when he started for California. In 1888 he left the train at San Bernardino and took the stage to Redlands. He camped near the Redlands Reservoir, and at once secured a pick and shovel job with the firm of Butler & Brown, then building the reservoir. At the end of one week he left the job, and on Sunday walked to East Highland, where he began a long period of service with W. H. Glass, who was then superintending the construction of North Fork ditch. Mr. Reece did the paving work on the bottom of this ditch for one week, and then laid up the sides, and continued as a mason workman for a year. He was then made foreman by Mr. Glass, who for years was one of the leading contractors in ditch construction in the valley. Either as a contractor or as superintendent Mr. Glass constructed the Redlands Reservoir and all the main foothill ditches and waterways. Mr. Reece was employed as a foreman on construction in much of this work.

In July, 1893, the Bear Valley Company went into bankruptcy, with T. P. Morrison as the first receiver, who was succeeded in a short time by Grimes & Graves, who succeeded in disposing of enough of the property and the company supplies to meet the large arrearages in debt to the laborers. At this time Mr. Glass was superintendent for the Bear Valley Company. He gave Mr. Reece instructions to clean up everything, take down derricks in the valley, and secure all the powder and caps and return them to storage in Redlands, since it was feared that some of these explosives would be used to blow up the dam by some laborer who had not been paid. Mr. Reece was acquainted with Ames and Johnson, respectively paymaster and bookkeeper of the concern, whose offices were in the Hubbard Block. Mr. Johnson apprised Mr. Reece as to the expected arrival of a consignment of money to pay off some of the laborers, and on going down to the office he found a long line waiting, and going into the office ahead of them, he was handed his own pay by Mr. Johnson. At that time there was not sufficient funds to meet all the labor obligations.

Prior to this experience Mr. Reece did work for Mr. Glass at Moreno. The contract called for the construction of all the pipes and flumes on



*William Reece*



the seven hundred acres then being developed by Redlands' people. Following this he was connected with the Lake View project, which also went into bankruptcy, though again he was fortunate in securing his own wages. Mr. Reece was then employed in building storm drainage ditches for the City of Redlands, following which he worked for J. S. Edwards on Plunge Creek in the project for bringing water to the high land owned by Mr. Edwards in East Highland.

During 1893 Mr. Reece spent three months in helping construct the water ditch for the Crafton Water Company from Mill Creek Zanja to Crafton Reservoir. He built the Redlands Reservoir and the Crafton ditch from Santa Ana River to the reservoir, rocking it up both bottom and sides.

Mr. Reece in the spring of 1895 was appointed and began his service at Zanjero for the Crafton Water Company. He has been in that position continuously for twenty-seven years without missing a single day on account of illness or any cause, and it is a record of service of which he may be justly proud.

Mr. Reece enlisted during the Spanish-American war in Company G of the Seventh California Volunteers, and after four months in training was discharged at the Presidio at San Francisco.

He married Miss Sophia Casteel, a native daughter of California, who was born in San Bernardino County in 1874. Her mother came to California with an ox train at the time the Van Leuven families moved from Salt Lake to old San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Reece are the parents of four children. Ethel, born in 1892, is the wife of Chauncey McKee and the mother of two children. May, born in 1893, was married to Winfield Richter and has one child. The two youngest children are John, born in 1906, and Helen, born in 1908. In 1911 Mr. Reece bought ten acres on Crafton Avenue, where he has his present home. This is adjoining Redlands at Mentone. Seven acres of the tract had been set to Navel oranges. Three acres were still covered with rocks, which he had removed and the land improved, and it is now a grove of Valencias. Here Mr. Reece built his new and modern home. His first place of residence was in Redlands. At that time his duties frequently called him to the mountains, and on one occasion he took his family with him. As a precaution against fire he removed two five gallon cans, one of kerosene and one of gasoline, to a shed in the rear of his home. Redlands City had recently installed a fire alarm system, and there was a standing reward of five dollars offered to the first person who should turn in an alarm for a real fire. Some boys coveting this reward made a real fire by securing the cans from the shed and pouring the contents about the house of Mr. Reece and then setting fire to the premises. The house was a total loss. The boys were convicted and sentenced to the Whittier Reform School.

SAMUEL B. HAMPTON became a prominent and influential figure in connection with the citrus fruit industry in Southern California, and the splendid achievement that most significantly indicated his initiative and executive ability was the organizing of the Corona Foothill Lemon Company, which has added materially to the industrial prestige and advancement of Riverside County. Of this company Mr. Hampton was president from the time of its incorporation until his death, and his splendid energies were enlisted also in the developing of other important business enterprises.

Samuel B. Hampton was born in Linn County, Iowa, on February 26, 1870, a son of Isaac S. and Helen (Hazelrigg) Hampton, natives

respectively of Ohio and Iowa. Mr. Hampton was four years of age at the time of the family removal to Osage County, Kansas, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then, in 1886, accompanied his parents to California, and the family home was established at Elsinore, Riverside County, where for a year he was variously employed. He then became a packer in the fruit packing establishment of Griffin & Skelly at Riverside, three years later became foreman for the Riverside Fruit Company, and later he held a similar position with F. B. Devine & Company, fruit packers. In 1900 he removed to Hollywood and became house manager of the Cahuenga Valley Lemon Exchange. In 1901 he removed to Whittier and organized the Whittier Citrus Association, of which he served as manager until October, 1904. He then became manager of the Corona Lemon Company at Corona, Riverside County, which position he held until his death.

The foresight and business acumen of Mr. Hampton were specially effective when he brought about the organization of the Corona Foothill Lemon Company, which acquired 900 acres of land on the mesa south of Corona—a tract specially adapted to lemon culture by reason of its being far above the frost line. Under the vigorous management of Mr. Hampton 600 acres were planted to lemons and 100 acres to oranges. An abundant supply of water has been developed from wells, and in commission is a pumping plant of 600 horsepower, in connection with which has been installed three miles of pipe line, with a capacity of 250 miners' inches. The Corona Foothill Lemon Company was incorporated in 1911, with a capital stock of \$300,000, which was later increased to \$500,000, and with official corps as follows: Samuel B. Hampton, president; W. A. McIntosh, vice president; S. R. Case, secretary; and the First National Bank of Corona, treasurer. After the death of Mr. Hampton in 1918 W. A. McIntosh became president of the company, and in the position of vice president was succeeded by David Blanckenhorn. The officers remain as above noted, Robert L. Hampton having become general manager in 1918, shortly after the death of his father, which occurred on October 16th of that year.

Aside from his connection with the Corona Foothill Lemon Company Mr. Hampton was president of the Temescal Water Company, president of the Exchange By-Products Company, manager of the Corona Lemon Company and a member of the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, besides being the Corona representative at the California Fruit Growers' Exchange at Los Angeles. It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Hampton that the Exchange By-Products Company was established at Corona, he having been president of this company from the time of its organization until his death.

Mr. Hampton was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party, was a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and as a man he commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and held this religious faith most earnestly and consistently. Mr. Hampton married Miss Nora Willits, daughter of Gabriel B. Willits, of Riverside, and since his death she has continued to maintain her home at Corona. Of the three children Robert L. is the eldest; Ethlyn remains with her widowed mother; and Doris is the wife of A. E. Daniels, of Corona.

Robert Lester Hampton, only son of the subject of this memoir, gained his early education in the public schools of Corona and thereafter continued his studies in the University of California as a member

of the class of 1916. After leaving the university he became ranch foreman for the Corona Foothill Lemon Company, and since 1918 he has been its manager. He is a republican in political allegiance, and is affiliated with the Del Rey Club. September 17, 1920, recorded his marriage with Miss Jessamine Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Alice Hunt, of Corona, and the one child of this union is a son, Robert Lester, Jr. Mrs. Hampton was born in Corona and attended the public and high schools. She was afforded the advantages of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and is a popular figure in the representative social activities of her home community.

MARK D. ANDERSON is prominently identified with the fruit packing industry in Riverside County, where he is secretary and manager of the Orange Heights Fruit Association, the modern packing house of which is established at the intersection of Main Street and the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Corona.

The Orange Heights Fruit Association was organized in 1905, on October 7th of which year it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 and with the following named officers: F. F. Thompson, president; L. A. Fink, secretary; and the First National Bank of Corona as treasurer. The new corporation purchased the packing house of the Faye Fruit Company, and promptly proceeded with the rebuilding and remodeling of the plant. On the 31st of August, 1914, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000, and the following officers were elected: W. C. Barth, president; J. C. Read, secretary; Corona National Bank, treasurer. The officers of the association at the opening of the year 1922 are as here noted: J. B. Cook, president; L. A. Fink, vice president; Mark D. Anderson, secretary and manager; Corona National Bank, treasurer. The packing house gives an aggregate floor space of 193,500 square feet, the facilities are of the most approved type, and at the plant employment is given to seventy-five persons, while in the fields during the fruit-packing season the association has an average of 150 employes. The association handles fruit from 1,100 acres, its property investment represents fully \$150,000 and its indebtedness is only \$8,000, so that its affairs are in a most prosperous condition and its influence large in connection with the fruit industry in this section of the state.

Mark D. Anderson was born in Morgan County, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1880, and is a son of Adelbert A. and Mary Catherine (DeVolve) Anderson. Mr. Anderson was a child at the time of the family removal to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he attended the public schools. Later he attended the McConnellsville Normal School at McConnellsville, Ohio, after which he read law in the office of Kinzies Porter of Zanesville, that state. At Zanesville he finally became manager of the business of the F. E. Hemmer Company, manufacturing confectioners and wholesale dealers in fruit and produce. Prior to taking up the study of law he had given three years of successful service as a teacher in the public schools in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and at Zanesville, Ohio. He continued his connection with F. E. Hemmer Company three years, and thereafter was associated with the wholesale commission business in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In this connection he came to California in the capacity of purchasing agent. In 1904 he here became associated with Arthur Gregory, who was then general manager of the Mutual Orange Distributors at Redlands. Within a short time thereafter Mr. Anderson became manager of the Carlsbad Guano & Fertilizer Company, in which connection he was in active service two years at Carlsbad, New

Mexico, his executive duties involving considerable travel in Mexico. Upon his return to California he assumed the position of district manager of the Mutual Orange Distributors, and with this corporation he continued his alliance, in various capacities, until 1919, when he became the incumbent of his present dual office of secretary and manager of the Orange Heights Fruit Association.

Mr. Anderson is a valued member of the Corona Chamber of Commerce, is a director of the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, and the Exchange Orange Producers Company, is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Corona Country Club.

In 1900 Mr. Anderson wedded Miss Myrtle O'Brannon, of McConnelville, Ohio, and the two children of this union, I. M. and Madeline, reside at Zanesville, Ohio. The present marriage of Mr. Anderson was solemnized in January, 1917, when Miss Daisy Helen Moberly, of Wichita, Kansas, became his wife. They have no children.

SILAS A. DUDLEY may well be considered one of the pioneers and representative citizens of Corona, Riverside County, where he has a well improved orange and lemon grove and an attractive home which has been his place of abode since 1895, when he purchased the property, at 3010 Main Street. That he has full claim for pioneer distinction is evident when it is stated that he hauled the lumber for the construction of the first house at Corona, which was originally known as South Riverside. Mr. Dudley came to Riverside County in 1885, and in his independent activities in the growing of citrus fruit he has met with well merited success, his present fruit grove comprising twelve acres and the property being exceptionally well improved.

Mr. Dudley was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, July 5, 1857, and is a scion of a family early established in New England, that gracious cradle of much of our national history. He is a descendant of Governor Dudley of the Massachusetts Colony, and of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Company. His parents, Edward and Mary (Ellis) Dudley, passed their entire lives in Massachusetts, and the father devoted his active career to farm enterprise.

Silas A. Dudley gained his youthful education in the public schools of his native place and thereafter was associated with the work and management of the old home farm until 1885, when he came to Riverside County, California, where he has been associated with the splendid development and progress that have marked the intervening years. He has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics but is loyally aligned in the ranks of the republican party, and as a citizen has ever shown deep interest in community affairs of public order.

On August 28, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dudley and Miss Carrie V. C. Jordan, daughter of Simeon L. and Emma E. (Sparks) Jordan, at that time residents of Milford, Massachusetts, Mrs. Dudley having, however, been reared and educated in the State of New York. She was born in Newburg, New York, November 5, 1874. Of their three children it may be recorded that Miss Ruth, a teacher in the Lincoln School of Corona, remains at the parental home; Edward A. is, in 1921-2, a student in the University of California; and Charlotte, a Junior in High School, is the youngest member of the parental home circle.

EZRA J. POST, a resident of Mentone, at the green and vigorous old age of ninety, is one of the few survivors of that intrepid band of pioneers who poured over the plains and across the mountains to the Pacific Coast in the years immediately following the first dis-

coveries of precious metal in California. His life for a number of years was given to the diversified activities of ranching, mechanical labor and mining in the northwestern states, following which he did a successful business on the eastern slope of the Rockies, and finally resorted to Southern California as a means of restoring health and has continued here a role of business activity that would shame many a younger man.

Mr. Post was born in Madison County in Southern Illinois in 1831, and grew up and acquired his education in Illinois. He was born on a farm and learned the blacksmith's trade. It was in May, 1851, when he was about twenty years of age, that he left St. Joseph, Missouri, then one of the chief outfitting points on the Missouri River for California and western immigrants. He drove one of the twenty-one ox teams in a party made up of about a hundred people who went over the old Lewis and Clark trail, and after about five months arrived at Oregon City, Oregon, on September 10, 1851. It was a journey fraught with many hardships and dangers. The party was attacked by Snake Indians on Snake River and two of the members killed. They drove over the Cascade Mountains through a foot of snow and in bitter cold. They had to cut alder for cattle forage and many of their oxen died. Reaching the Chutes River they found it swollen to a depth of fifteen feet, and for two or three days had to remain on one side with only crackers and sugar for their food until the flood subsided and they could cross to obtain supplies of meat and other provisions. In Oregon Mr. Post found it warm and comfortable, and at once resumed his trade as a blacksmith. As a plow maker he was called upon to make those implements of agriculture for farmers living from one end to the other of the Willamette Valley. For four years he continued making plows and doing mechanical repair work for steamboats. He then started a ranch, setting out an orchard and growing grain. When he planted his apple trees that fruit was selling at six dollars a box, but by the time the trees came into bearing there was no market and he fed the fruit to his stock. Mr. Post was a pioneer horticulturist in the Northwest, when fruit trees were not burdened with pests and there was no occasion to spray and the fruit itself was perfect. He and his brother, John, during one season equipped an ox train and did the first freighting of goods into Orofino, Idaho. From there he went over into the Salmon River basin of Idaho and did some mining and prospecting. He remained in the valley during the winter, when snow covered the ground to a depth of nine feet, and while there he suffered an illness that almost took him away. Two of his friends decided to get out of the valley, one of them, a Portland merchant worth thirty thousand dollars and another, Mr. Mulkey, worth about ten thousand dollars, and froze to death in the attempt.

In the meantime Mr. Post had retained his Oregon ranch. During that winter of unprecedented severity he lost forty out of forty-two head of livestock, and stock of all descriptions perished all the way from Idaho down to The Dalles in Oregon. On giving up his Oregon ranch Mr. Post returned to the Salmon River Valley and engaged in mining, packing, trading and blacksmithing. It was an unprofitable venture, largely through the dishonesty of his partners, one of whom subsequently committed suicide at Boise.

Leaving that country altogether, Mr. Post in 1870 went to Denver, reaching that city penniless, and for two years made a living as a journeyman blacksmith. He saved and made money, and this time never experimented with partners. From Denver he removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he engaged in the hardware business. As a prospering business man he was liberal of his means in promoting railroad enter-

prises, and gave five hundred dollars toward the fund to secure the right of way for the Santa Fe Railroad, three hundred dollars for the Denver and Rio Grande, a sum subsequently refunded, and contributed two thousand dollars to the proposed Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway. He was made treasurer of the company that raised a hundred and eight thousand dollars to purchase the right of way for this last named road. It turned out to be a very profitable business for him, since the road turned many accounts toward him and he sold goods over a three hundred mile stretch up and down the line and frequently got out of bed in the middle of the night to supply an order for goods. He also started a branch store at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and this, too, was profitable, since he had friendly connections with the Santa Fe people. Mr. Post continued merchandising at Trinidad for sixteen years, though for the last six years of that time he spent his winters in Southern California.

Gradually, suffering from impaired health, he sold out and in 1887, moved to Los Angeles, determined to rebuild his constitution. That he has done so his subsequent active life of over thirty years abundantly proves. On going to Los Angeles he bought ten acres in the city, and sold one lot for enough to pay for the entire purchase price. For a number of years he was one of the very successful real estate dealers in Los Angeles.

In 1890 Mr. Post bought twenty-two acres on the bench land known as Green Spot, near Mentone. He acquired this tract from W. P. McIntosh and Marlett. The purchase was made entirely against the advice of his friends, who thought the land lay too high in the valley. However, he planted it to Navel oranges, and it is now one of the show places of California horticulture. Later he added another ten acres, and this tract has been developed to the Valencia oranges. Thirty years ago it was totally wild land, and his capital and efforts have set the pace for much development all over that region. Mr. Post has lived at Mentone with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, since June 23, 1920.

In 1873 he married Miss Anna A. Barraclough, a native of New York City. She died February 9, 1920, after they had traveled life's highway and shared life's fortunes and reverses for forty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Post had two daughters. Mrs. Ada E. Easley, now a widow, lives at Glendale, California, and has three children. Frederick, Leland and Bernice Easley. The second daughter, Mabel Josephine, is the wife of Sherman E. Hart, and they have three children, Gaylord, born May 31, 1913; Donald Post, born in 1915, and Sherman Lee Hart, born in 1921.

Mr. Sherman Hart is a native of Illinois and is one of the men of distinctive enterprise in the citizenship of Mentone. He has had a diversified business experience and career, has lost at times but has begun over again and has made himself financially one of the strong men of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Hart recently erected a beautiful modern home against the background of mountain scenery and with a beautiful view of the valley below.

FRED J. MUELLER is secretary and general manager of the Corona Citrus Association, the oldest and most important fruit-packing concern in the Corona district of Riverside County, the enterprise dating its inception back to the year 1893, when the Queen Colony Fruit Association was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 and with the following named citizens as incorporators and directors: E. B. Alderman, George L. Joy, David Lord, Ambrose Compton, R. B. Taylor, J. S. Jewell and T. P.

Drinkwater. The packing house of this original association was erected by Frank Scoville and T. P. Drinkwater at the intersection of Sheridan Street and the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad at Corona. In 1896 the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange was established, with the same corps of officers and directors, and under this title the business was continued until 1905, when a reorganization was effected and the title of the Corona Citrus Association was adopted. Of the corporation the present officers are as here noted: F. M. Bender, president; S. A. Dudley, vice president; Fred J. Mueller, secretary and general manager; and the First National Bank of Corona, treasurer. The association gives employment to 100 persons, its packing house affords 43,000 square feet of floor space, and the capacity of the same is for the output of 250 carloads of fruit a year, both oranges and lemons being shipped through this effective medium. The association is a co-operative organization made up of representative fruit-growers of this district, and there is made no attempt to gain direct profit from its operations.

Fred J. Mueller was born at Ney Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota, on the 28th of December, 1882, and is a son of Jacob and Frances (Schultz) Mueller. He received his youthful education in the public schools of his native city and those of Indianapolis, Indiana, and thereafter attended the celebrated Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota. In 1906 he graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from which institution he received the degree of civil engineer. For the ensuing two years he was employed as a civil engineer in connection with the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Big Four) Railroad, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and then, in 1908, came to California. In August of that year he purchased stock in the First National Bank of Corona, and of this institution he continued the efficient and popular cashier for three years. He then sold his stock in the bank and became actively identified with the citrus fruit industry in this district as the owner of a producing orange and lemon grove. In 1917 he became manager of the Corona Citrus Association, and as its secretary and general manager he has done much to make its service effective in promoting the best interests of the fruit growers interested in the co-operative organization.

Mr. Mueller is influential in the local councils and campaign activities of the republican party and is, in 1921-2, a member of the Republican Central Committee of Riverside County. He has served one term as a member of the City Council of Corona, is a loyal member and a director of the Corona Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, is a member of the Corona Country Club, is affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and in the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is affiliated also with the Mystic Shrine.

December 9, 1908, recorded the marriage of Mr. Mueller and Miss Flora Keely, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, Indiana, where her early educational advantages included those of the State Normal School. She is a daughter of J. H. and Harriet Keely. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller have one daughter, Marjorie.

LEO KROONEN. A master of his profession as an architect, a thoroughly capable business executive, Leo Kroonen during his long residence at Corona has put his faculties and influence behind every notable project for the general welfare, and the community owes him a great debt for the thoroughly constructive work he has done here and in the vicinity.

Mr. Kroonen was born at Uithoorn, eighteen miles from Amsterdam, Holland, March 31, 1857, son of Peter and Cornelia (Koiman) Kroonen. He was reared and educated in his native city, served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, also studied architecture, and had earned a high place in that profession in Holland before he left there at the age of twenty-eight and came to the United States. Before coming to California Mr. Kroonen had practiced as an architect at St. Louis, Missouri, at Galveston and Fort Worth, Texas, and on the Pacific Coast he was located six months at Los Angeles and then at Claremont, until he located at Corona.

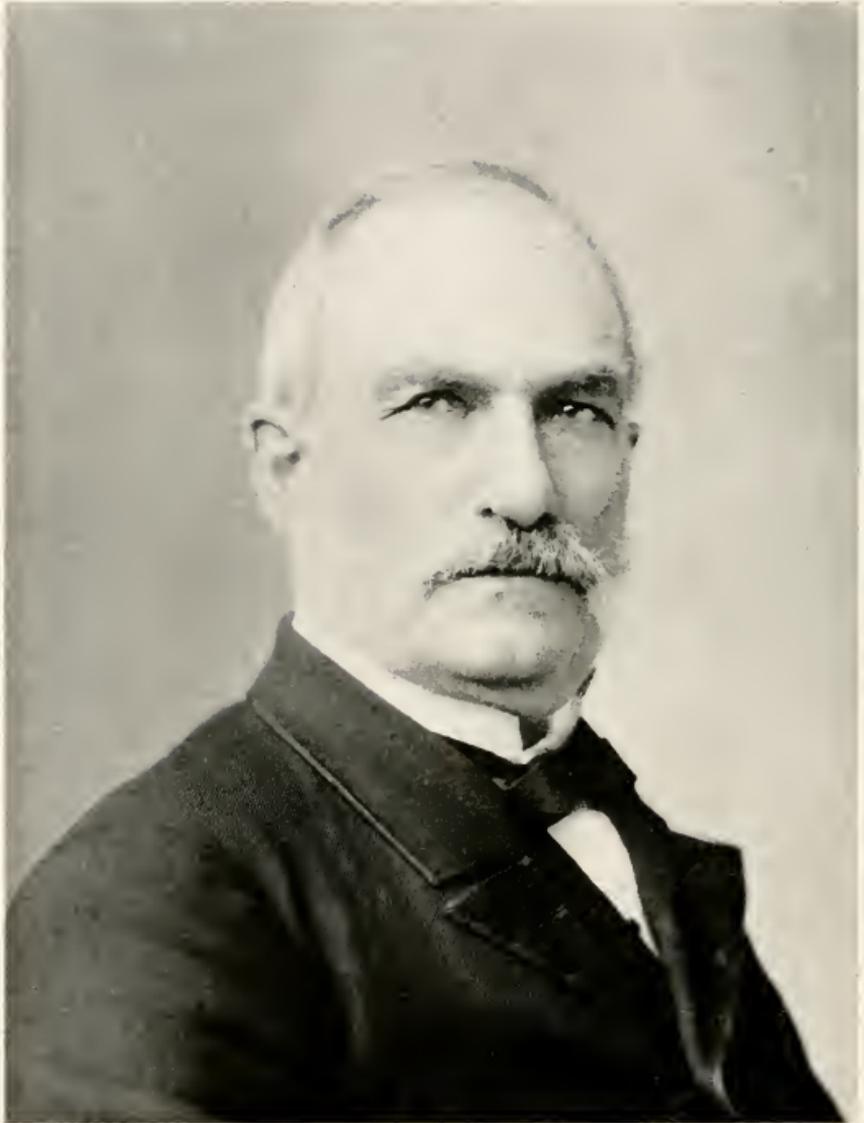
As an architect and contractor Mr. Kroonen has a long list of notable buildings to his credit. He put up the high school, city hall, grammar school, most of the fruit packing houses at Corona, the San Jacinto grammar school in Riverside County, the chemical plant and packing house at El Cerrito ranch, and a large number of the costly and tasteful residences. Mr. Kroonen has been an investor and developer in the Corona fruit section and owned the oldest grove and shipped the first oranges, also served as a director for two years of the Temescal Water Company, and for four years was a director of the First Exchange Association of Corona and helped organize it. However, his most important interests have been in the line of developing and exploiting some peculiarly rich and valuable natural resources of the vicinity of Corona. An article published several years ago gives a description of these properties which may be properly included here for historical purposes:

"His holdings cover an area of about 700 acres altogether, and he has already spent many thousands of dollars in preliminary development work in the twenty-four years that he has owned the properties. On 160 acres of the cement property alone an expert engineer has estimated that the outcroppings show sufficient, almost pure, cement rock to operate a cement plant of 2500 barrels daily capacity for over two hundred years, and analysis by the best cement experts in the country show that a perfect Portland cement can be made from the materials in the deposit, also that all transporting of rock from cement beds to plant can be done by gravity, and that under these conditions the highest grade of Portland cement can be manufactured for 56 1/6 cents per barrel, after due allowance for interest and depreciation on plant, according to report made February 11, 1906.

"Mr. Kroonen's clay properties are situated three miles west of Corona and the same distance from the Santa Fe Railroad, and contains 200 acres. The deposit is well developed, having 1900 feet of tunnel work to show the extent of the different kinds of materials, the whole mountain being a mass of clay, lying in strata from 50 to 500 feet in thickness and extending from 200 to 1000 feet above the road bed. The stratified deposit of rich, pure, blue vitrifying clay, flint clay, plastic clay and modeling clay, each perfect in texture and composition, is suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of vitrified ware, sewer pipe, electric conduit, street clinker, paving blocks, face brick glazed and unglazed, roofing tile, floor tile, terra cotta, drain tile, etc., as well as fire brick of all kinds. All the clays can be taken from deposits by open quarry in one canyon, where the canyon crosses the deposit and exposes the clay for hundreds of yards on either side, with a height above the road bed of from 200 to 800 feet, and as the deposit extends for three-fourths of a mile on each side of the canyon it will be readily seen that the materials are inexhaustible."

Mr. Kroonen is a republican in politics. On June 30, 1889, he married Miss Mary Walkenshaw, of Auburndale, California. She was born on the Jureupa Ranch in San Bernardino County on September 18, 1869, and





Saml Merrill

was educated in the public schools. They have three children: Leo Lorenzo, born July 3, 1899, at Ventura; Oscar William, born November 21, 1901, at home; and Mary Cornelia, born February 24, 1905.

STEPHEN D. HACKNEY was an Illinois farmer for about twenty years, and since transplanting himself to the beautiful environment of Riverside County he has continued an occupation close to the land, but in the form of orange culture, and is one of the prosperous ranchers in the Highgrove section.

Mr. Hackney was born at Bunker Hill, Illinois, December 14, 1861, son of James and Amelia (Britton) Hackney, now deceased. His father was born in New York City and his mother near Chicago. James Hackney went to Illinois when a youth, was a farmer there, fought as a soldier in the Mexican war, and joined the rush to California in 1849. After his return he lived on his Illinois farm until his death. He was the father of six children: William, of Litchfield, Illinois; John, of Bunker Hill; Joseph, of Long Beach, California; Edward, of Hutchinson, Kansas; Thomas, of Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Stephen D.

Stephen D. Hackney after completing his public school education at Bunker Hill turned his attention to farming and remained in Illinois until 1904. In that year he came to Riverside, and soon acquired and has developed a fine orange ranch in Highgrove, where he has ten acres. Mr. Hackney has served as a member of the Riverside City Council, and is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Modern Woodmen of America.

December 20, 1881, he married Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Hume, daughter of William James and Hannah (Snedeker) Hume, of Bunker Hill, in which Illinois town she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Hackney have had seven children: Millie, deceased; Paul; Esther, wife of Sidney Hilton, of Los Angeles; John, at home; Vivian, Hume and Carl, all deceased. Mr. Hackney has one grandchild, Betty Lou Hilton. His son Paul volunteered and served in the navy as a yeoman during the World war. For one year he was stationed at Plymouth, England, and for six months in New York City. He is now bookkeeper on a large sugar plantation at Honakaa, Hawaiian Islands.

HON. SAMUEL MERRILL—Though he reached the peak of his political fame in Iowa, where he served as governor four years, Samuel Merrill turned an enormous amount of capital and enterprise into Southern California, where he was associated with other prominent Iowa men in some of the projects of development that have brought San Bernardino County several of its most prosperous communities. Samuel Merrill spent his last years in Los Angeles, but his only son is a prominent citizen of the Rialto district of San Bernardino County.

Samuel Merrill was born at Turner, Maine, August 7, 1822, of old New England and English ancestry. He represented the eighth generation of this New England family. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England and settled at Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636. Governor Merrill's parents were Abel and Abigail (Hill) Merrill. Through his mother he was a descendant of Doctor Hill, who came from England to Saco, Maine, in 1653. Samuel Merrill was one of the youngest children of his parents, and at the age of sixteen he removed with them to Buxton, Maine, where he taught and attended school. His first choice of a profession was teaching. For a brief time he taught in the South, but being an abolitionist he did not prove congenial to the people of that section. In

1847, with a brother, he engaged in merchandising at Tamworth, New Hampshire, and he gained his first political honors in that state. He was elected on the abolitionist ticket in 1854 to the New Hampshire Legislature and was re-elected in 1855. In 1856 Samuel Merrill moved to Iowa, and for a number of years was the leading merchant of McGregor, that state. He was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature that met early in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Civil War. In the summer of 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and commanded a force that distinguished itself in an encounter with the Confederate troops in Southern Missouri during the early part of 1863. Subsequently with his regiment he took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and while leading an impetuous charge at Black River Bridge in Mississippi he was shot through both thighs, a wound that closed his military career. Resigning his commission, he resumed his place at McGregor. In 1867 he was elected governor of Iowa, and by re-election in 1869 he served from January, 1868, to January, 1872. Soon after leaving the governor's office he closed up his business interests at McGregor and removed to Des Moines, and for a number of years was one of Iowa's foremost bankers and business men. He was president of a number of railroad, banking and insurance companies, and was associated with Russell Sage and others in building the Ill Railroad, the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. He was founder and president of the Citizens National Bank of Des Moines, and continued as a director and the principal stockholder of that institution until his death.

Governor Merrill early became impressed with the great possibilities of Southern California, and he began acquiring interests in this section of the state about 1886. He invested heavily at the beginning of the great real estate boom, and realized handsomely on some of his investments, though on the whole his plans did not materialize. No less than three towns owe their inception to developments instituted by him and his associates. These towns are Riverside, South Riverside, now known as Corona, and Rialto. At East Riverside he and his associates paid in a lump sum \$75,000.00 to Matthew Gage for water rights, and this was the first real development in that section. The South Riverside purchase included 16,000 acres. The Rialto, or, as it was known, Semi Tropic tract, originally contained 29,000 acres. Before he left Rialto Governor Merrill and associates had invested fully \$670,000.00 in water development and other improvements. They paid Henry Pierce and other men of San Francisco \$470,000.00 for the lands in the Rialto tract. Governor Merrill was president of the California Loan & Trust Company until it went out of business in 1894. He organized and built the Southern California Motor Road, connecting San Bernardino with Riverside, but later his controlling interests were sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Following the death of his first wife Governor Merrill made his permanent home in Southern California, although still retaining business interests in Iowa. He closed out most of his interests in his various colonies in 1893, and spent the remaining years of his life in Los Angeles, where he died November 30, 1899, when in his seventy-eighth year.

In early manhood Governor Merrill married Miss Elizabeth D. Hill of Buxton, Maine. She died in March, 1888. In 1894 he married Mary S. Greenwood, of Massachusetts, who survives him.

In 1887 Governor Merrill was granted a pension of over eight hundred dollars a year on account of wounds received in the Civil war.



*J. H. Merrill*



Lena M. Merrill

This money he donated to support three beds for disabled soldiers in a hospital at Des Moines. He was always a liberal patron of religious, charitable and educational institutions. For many years prior to his death he was a trustee of Iowa College at Grinnell. While he was governor the cornerstone of the present capitol at Des Moines was laid. Almost the last act of his life, consistent with his liberal and public spirited record at all times, was to vote for water bonds at a special election in Los Angeles for the purpose of giving that city a perpetual water supply. Soon after voting he was stricken with paralysis and never recovered. His enfeebled condition was augmented by an accident that befell him on the Traction Street Railway a year or two previously. At the time of his second marriage Governor Merrill divided the bulk of his estate among his children, reserving enough to provide himself and wife for the rest of their days. At the time of his death it was estimated that his wealth approximated five hundred thousand dollars. He was a life-long member of the Congregational Church, and his remains were laid to rest in the old Iowa family vault in Des Moines. His surviving children are a daughter and son. The daughter, Hattie G., is a graduate of Wellesley College of Massachusetts, the wife of Dr. John W. Craig, of Los Angeles. Dr. and Mrs. Craig have three children, Charles, Allan and Elizabeth. Charles, while with the colors at Camp Kearney, died of pneumonia.

The surviving son, Jere Hill Merrill, was born at Des Moines November 25, 1873. For a number of years he was in the mercantile business at Los Angeles, and in 1906 he purchased a bare tract of land, comprising his present magnificent home property, located a half mile from Foothill Boulevard, near Rialto. This he has developed to citrus fruit, and by other improvements has added greatly to the beauties of the country along Riverside Avenue. Like his father, he is a staunch republican, and is a ready worker for public betterment of all kinds. He is a member of a number of fraternal societies, belongs to the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Merrill is a Methodist.

On October 14, 1897, he married Miss Sena Jones. She was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, December 4, 1878, daughter of W. H. H. and Harriet (Laybourn) Jones, the former a native of Grayson, Virginia. Her father was a contractor, and early in the Civil War enlisted in Company G of the 13th Illinois Infantry. He was first made a corporal and later, in recognition of his service and ability, was promoted to second lieutenant and then to first lieutenant. He received his honorable discharge February 18, 1865. For many years he was one of the leading contractors and builders of Pasadena, and died September 21, 1921, at the age of eighty-one. His wife, who was born in Manchester, Indiana, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Merrill, at Rialto. Mrs. Merrill finished her education at Pasadena, where her parents lived after moving from Marshalltown, Iowa.

ARCHIE D. MITCHELL is a native Ontario boy who has won numerous distinctions as a lawyer and in the civic affairs of that locality since he qualified for his profession.

He was born at Ontario January 18, 1891, son of John and Mary M. (Winn) Mitchell. His parents were among the Canadian settlers of Ontario, California. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English ancestry. Archie D. Mitchell was reared and educated at Ontario, graduated from the University of Southern California in 1912, and for ten years has enjoyed a successful practice. For four years he was city

attorney, and he practices in the District Court of Appeals. In a business way he is identified with the Security State Bank of Ontario, the Peerless Petroleum Company, and the Burton Fruit Products Company, and also with the Ontario Commercial Aviation Company. Mr. Mitchell during the war was in the naval aviation and was commissioned chief quartermaster.

He was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and a leader in local politics. He has filled various chairs in the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks fraternities, is a member of the El Camino Real Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Brentwood Country Club, and the Congregational Church. In 1920, at Riverside, Mr. Mitchell married Miss Frieda Graettinger, daughter of Alois and Mary E. Graettinger. Her father was one of the prominent physicians of Wisconsin until he retired some ten years before his death.

CHARLES E. MEAD. The attractive and splendidly equipped drug store of Mr. Mead at 121 Euclid Avenue in the progressive little City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, has become under his ownership and management the leading establishment of the kind in the city, with facilities and service of metropolitan order. In addition to having developed this substantial business enterprise Mr. Mead is also treasurer of the Peerless Petroleum Company, which is capitalized for \$240,000 and the offices of which are maintained at Ontario. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the Security State Bank of Ontario, which recently opened its doors at the corner of Euclid and B streets, Ontario.

Mr. Mead was born at Lexington, Missouri, on the 4th of January, 1876, and is a son of Charles V. and Anna (Limerick) Mead. Mr. Mead gained his preliminary education in the public schools, and thereafter continued his studies in the State Agricultural College of New Mexico, at Las Cruces, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After coming to California he was for several years owner of the retail drug business conducted at Colton, San Bernardino County, under the title of the Mission Drug Company. He then transferred his interests to Ontario, where his success as a reliable and progressive business man has been unequivocal and substantial, his initial enterprise at Colton having been based on very modest capital.

Mr. Mead served as first lieutenant in a New Mexico regiment of volunteer infantry during the period of the Spanish-American war, and he is thus eligible for and holds membership in the Spanish-American War Veterans Association. In the period of the World war Mr. Mead showed again his patriotism, as he aided in the various campaigns of local order in support of the Government war-bond issues, Savings Stamps, Red Cross service, etc., and made his individual subscriptions of liberal financial order. He is a staunch republican, he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in each of which he has passed various official chairs.

At El Dorado Springs, Missouri, on the 23d of September, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mead and Miss Rosa Schmidt, daughter of William F. Schmidt, she having come to California in the year 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have no children.

The Mead family was founded in America in the Colonial period of our national history, and the subject of this review can trace his lineage in a direct way back to Oliver Cromwell.





Isabelle Loubet

J. P. Loubet

THOMAS E. FENTRESS.—Riverside has many consistent and effective boosters, but no one is more enthusiastic about the city of his adoption than Thomas E. Fentress, one of the solid business men of the city, and a teaming contractor upon an extensive scale. He located here because he was convinced of the great possibilities of this region, and his convictions have become strengthened with his residence here, and to his efforts in its behalf Riverside owes a strong support to its most public-spirited movements. He was born near Decatur, Illinois, May 26, 1857, a son of Silas and Harriet (Gilmore) Fentress, both of whom are now deceased. Silas Fentress was born in Kentucky, but later moved to Illinois, where he continued his farming operations. The Fentress family is of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Fentress was born in Indiana, and her family is also of Revolutionary stock, but of Irish descent.

Growing up in Illinois, Thomas E. Fentress attended the public schools near Hillwood, that state, and then became a farmer, operating land in Illinois until 1877, when he went on a farm in Southeastern Kansas, near Oswego, and remained there until 1888. In February of that year he made a trip to Riverside in response to letters relatives of his wife had written giving such glowing accounts of the city and county that he felt inclined to investigate. Not only was he fully satisfied that these accounts were more than true, but he was imbued with the determination to participate in the enjoyment of these advantages, so, returning to Kansas, he disposed of his holdings there, returned to Riverside and has since made this city his home, although it was necessary for him to make several trips back to Kansas before he fully arranged his affairs. His first investment was in an orange ranch which he conducted for four years, and then traded it for town property, and embarked in his present business of general teaming, which he has since expanded to large proportions.

On December 31, 1882, Mr. Fentress married at Labette City, Kansas, Josephine A. Webb, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of William J. Webb, and a member of an old Delaware family of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Fentress have the following children: George E., who is associated with the General Petroleum Company near Placentia, California; Pearl, who is the wife of Charles Van Decker, of the Gudes Bootery of Los Angeles, California; Maude E., who is the wife of Russell Shedd, a realtor of Phoenix, Arizona; and Daisy May, who is the wife of Clifford Shigley, a civil engineer employed by the Sierra Power Company. Mr. Fentress is a republican, and while he has not taken a particularly active part in politics, has always done his duty as a good citizen by earnestly supporting those measures he felt would be beneficial to the majority. He finds his greatest pleasure in his home circle and has not cared to connect himself with any organizations outside of his membership with the Fraternal Aid Union. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and can be depended upon to do their part in all of the work of their congregation. Earnest, hard-working and thrifty, Mr. Fentress has forged forward, making a success of his various undertakings because of his good business sense and his sterling honesty. While he has achieved a material success, he was gained something of still greater value, the respect and good will of his fellow men.

JEAN PIERRE LOUBET was a young man when he came from his native France to the United States and established his residence in California, a stranger in a strange land and dependent entirely upon his own resources for the winning of success and independence. His ability and energy have enabled him to make the most of the advantages that have here been afforded him, and he is to-day one of the

substantial and honored citizens of San Bernardino County, where his fine farm home is situated two miles west of Chino, on Edison Avenue.

Mr. Loubet was born in Montregeau, Province of Haute Garrone, France, on the 7th of February, 1874, and is a son of Joseph and Antoinette (Perrez) Loubet. His father was lessee of a public abattoire, and in this connection the son learned the butchering and meat-cutting trade, his early education having been gained in the schools of his native province. In 1889 he came to the United States and made his way forthwith to Los Angeles, where he entered the employ of Sentous Brothers, wholesale meat dealers and operators of a large abattoire. In 1896 Mr. Loubet came to Chino and purchased the meat market of Richard Gird. This initial business venture on his part proved very successful, and in 1898 he expanded his business to include wholesale slaughtering and dealing. He developed a large and prosperous wholesale trade, and continued the enterprise until 1906, when he sold the plant and business to the firm of Steel & Dixon. He built the first ice plant at Chino, with a daily capacity for the production of five tons of ice. In 1905 Mr. Loubet made his first purchase of land, by acquiring forty acres of swamp land, which he reclaimed through effective tile drainage. With increasing success in his farming enterprise he added to his holdings, and he now owns ninety acres of choice and well improved land in this valley. In 1912 he drilled a well, and the same has since given adequate water supply for effective irrigation of his land. He is one of the successful and progressive representatives of agricultural and live-stock enterprise in this section, and since 1918 he has conducted a prosperous business also in the buying and selling of hay, grain and feed, which he sells in the cities and towns of Southern California. He has become also a successful contractor in the building of macadamized roads in San Bernardino County. Mr. Loubet has proved himself a man of action and has won success worthy of the name, the while he has secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is a loyal and liberal citizen and is one of the honored pioneers of the Chino district. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

February 11, 1904, recorded the marriage of Mr. Loubet and Miss Isabelle Arroues, who was born in the town of Eysus, Province of Basse Pyrennes, France, on the 7th of June, 1883, and who came in 1903 to the United States and joined her brothers at Los Angeles, where her marriage was later solemnized. Mr. and Mrs. Loubet have four children, whose names and dates of birth are here recorded: John Louis, November 13, 1904; Bernard, January 18, 1906; and Marie and Antoinette, twins, September 4, 1912.

OSCAR FORD is not only one of the representative contractors engaged in business in the City of Riverside, but has also been a progressive and influential figure in civic affairs in the city and county. He gave a long period of effective service as a member of the City Council, and his administration as mayor of Riverside was marked by results that have proved of permanent value.

Mr. Ford was born at Winterset, Iowa, on the 17th of September, 1856, a date that clearly indicates that his parents were pioneers of the Hawkeye State. His father, Jimmerson T. Ford, was born in Virginia, but was reared and educated at Warsaw, Indiana. He became one of the prosperous exponents of farm industry in Iowa, served as justice of the peace

and was a popular and influential citizen of his community. The lineage of the Ford family traces back to Welsh origin, and representatives of the name were patriot soldiers in the War of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lucretia (Calkins) Ford, mother of Oscar Ford, was born in the State of New York and was a child at the time of the family removal to Indiana, her father, Daniel Calkins, having there become a prosperous farmer. The Calkins family is of English stock, and members of the family came to America in the Colonial days, besides which it is a matter of record that representatives of this family likewise fought for national independence in the Revolutionary war.

Oscar Ford was reared on the home farm in Iowa, early gained practical experience in connection with its activities, and his youthful education was gained in the public schools of the locality, which he attended principally during the winter months. He left the parental home of the 6th of December, 1875, and until the following March was employed as a carpenter for the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Cabazon, Riverside County, California. He then found employment in the brick yard of the Sheldon Brick Company at Riverside during the summer, and in 1877 he was employed by P. S. Russell, the pioneer nurseryman, with whom he remained three years. While thus engaged he purchased ten acres of land north of Riverside and planted a citrus orchard on the tract. After leaving the employ of Mr. Russell he not only gave attention to his own orchard, but also to those of other residents of this locality, and after retaining his original orchard about three years he sold the same and purchased twenty acres on Central Avenue. This he planted to raisen grapes. Later he bought ten acres on Monroe Street and planted the same to orange and apricots. He became the owner also of ten acres on Center and Sedgwick streets, this tract being developed with an orange grove. He bought and sold much land in and about Riverside, and at all times had in his charge from 10 to 150 acres for Eastern owners. He has developed many acres of orchard and vineyard, has shipped large quantities of fruit to Eastern markets and has made valuable contribution to the industrial development of this favored section of California. Mr. Ford had a large amount of nursery stock at the time of the historic freeze of 1890, in which he met with heavy losses. His technical and executive powers came into effective play in the management of the properties of the Worthley & Strong Fruit Company and the Spurance Fruit Company, as well as during his service as local manager for the Producers Fruit Company.

About the year 1904 Mr. Ford turned his attention to the water-development enterprise in the district beyond Wineville, where he secured 770 acres of land, 300 acres of which he planted to alfalfa. Later he disposed of this entire property, upon which he had made excellent improvements, including the development of an effective system of irrigation.

A stalwart in the camp of the republican party, Mr. Ford has been active and influential in political affairs in the City and County of Riverside. He served on both the city committee and the county committee of his party, has attended many party conventions and has been prominent in the councils and campaign activities of his party in this section of the state. About the year 1900 Mr. Ford was elected a member of the board of trustees of Riverside, before the present city charter was adopted. He was a member of the council at the time the present charter was obtained, and his entire service in connection with nunicipal office in Riverside covered a period of fully fourteen years, his continuous re-elections signaling his secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In November,

1913, he was elected mayor of Riverside, his assumption of office having occurred on the 5th of the following January and his four years' administration having been marked by progressive and constructive policies that worked greatly to the advantage of the city and its people.

Mr. Ford was a member of the City Council at the time when the local electric-light department was in its infancy and under the direct control of the council. The original bond issue of \$40,000 was wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended, and thus it was utilized in the construction of a pole electric line to Santa Ana Canyon, where H. H. Sinclair was installing a power plant. A contract was made with Sinclair to provide Riverside with power for twenty-five years, at the rate of three dollars per horse power a month. This arrangement was thought to be favorable for the city until it was discovered to provide for measurement of power on the peak of the load, even if only for a few moments, meant the carrying the heaviest load on the basis of measurement for the entire twenty-four hours. Under these conditions was carried through another \$40,000 bond issue, by which a steam power plant was provided and the city enabled to keep the peak-load rate down. The light department of the city was in debt to the general fund in the amount of \$32,000, but soon after the installation of the steam plant the department began to show profits in operation, with the result that it was enabled to pay its debt to the general fund, which amount was utilized in road building. The revenue from the electric-light department is now about \$350,000 annually.

Mr. Ford has been since 1907 engaged in road building, and is one of the leading contractors in this line in this section of the state. He has constructed many of the important paved highways of this part of California, including the Box Springs Road from Riverside to Perris; 5 miles of road from Corona to the San Bernardino County line; 8½ miles of road leading from Santa Ana toward Newport Beach; 5 miles of road from Garden Grove to Westminster; 5 miles from Olive, in Orange County, leading to the Riverside County line, up the Santa Ana Canyon; 8½ miles in Mint Canyon, Los Angeles County.

Mr. Ford was one of the organizers of La Mesa Orange Packing Association, and in a reminiscent way it may be stated that in 1880 he was a member of the vigilant committee which took matters in hand when horse stealing became all too prevalent in Riverside County, Dr. John Hall having been president of the organization.

Mr. Ford is a member of the Riverside Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are active members of the First Christian Church in their home city.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 6th of June, 1889, Mr. Ford wedded Miss Jennie Hunt, who was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, a daughter of Henry Hunt, who served as postmaster and city clerk of that place, the Hunt family being of Revolutionary American stock and of English origin. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Woman's Club of Riverside and is a popular figure in the representative social activities of the city. In the concluding paragraph of this review is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

Albert Hunt Ford, a graduate of the University of Southern California, is engaged in the practice of law at Riverside and is serving as deputy district attorney. Robert O. Ford, who is, in 1921, taking a course in electrical engineering in the University of California, enlisted in Company M of the California National Guard at Riverside, two weeks before the United States became involved in the World war, he having been at the time a student in Junior College. He was later sent with his command to

France, where he served with the Fifth Division of the American Expeditionary Forces until the close of hostilities. He was connected with the telephone detachment of the headquarters company and was in active service in this capacity both in the Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors, besides having been with the boys when they made the splendid crossing of the Meuse River. Genevieve, the only daughter, is the wife of Malcolm C. Ross, a florist in the City of Los Angeles, and they have one daughter, Warren H. Ford, the youngest of the children, is a graduate of the Riverside High School and remains at the parental home.

J. WESLEY SHRIMP is one of the fortunate young business men of California whose destiny it has been to grow up and find his interests and activities in the fair City of Riverside. He is one of the officials of Riverside's great industry, the Cresmer Manufacturing Company, and has been liberal with his time and helpful co-operation in several phases of the city's advancement and welfare.

He was born at Elsinore, California, July 12, 1890, and the following year his parents moved to Riverside, where his widowed mother is still living. His father, Lawrence C. Shrimp, who was of an old English American family of Revolutionary stock, was born in Kentucky and was a carpenter by trade, moving to California in 1885 and living at Elsinore for the first six years.

J. Wesley Shrimp had his first conscious recollections of the City of Riverside when it was comparatively new and in the earlier period of its development. The first home in which he lived was a little house whose site is now occupied by the Riverside Milling & Fuel Company. He attended the grammar and high schools, spent one year in Zinn's Business College and on leaving school his first regular employment was with the firm of Godfrey & Stewart and later with the Miller Planing Mill. In 1908 he entered the service of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company and since January, 1917, has been secretary and treasurer of that industry, which is described in more detail on other pages.

Mr. Shrimp is also manager of the Riverside Military Band, a notable organization in the life of the city, also taken up in an appropriate place elsewhere. He has been manager of the band for seventeen years, and is drummer and trap man in the organization.

Mr. Shrimp has copper mining interests in Riverside County, near Blythe, and is secretary and treasurer of a company that has been organized to develop this property. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World and in politics is a republican. He and his family attend the First Christian Church.

July 15, 1912, Mr. Shrimp married Miss Grace Carr, who was born at Grand Terrace, California, daughter of E. G. Carr, the first *zonjero* of the old canal. Mr. and Mrs. Shrimp have one daughter, Dorothy Louise.

A. G. ARMSTRONG, superintendent of the Santa Fe shops at San Bernardino, is a veteran in the mechanical service of the Santa Fe Company, with which he has spent nearly twenty years. His home for the greater part of the time since 1906 has been at San Bernardino, where he enjoys high standing in business and social circles alike. He made the choice of railroading as a career when a boy, beginning as an apprentice machinist, and his personal energy, fidelity and experience have taken him up the scale of promotion to that of superintendent.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Negaunee, Michigan, November 4, 1872, son of John N. and Susan (Eckels) Armstrong, now deceased, his father

of Scotch ancestry and a native of Canada, while his mother was of an English family and born in Wisconsin. John N. Armstrong was an experienced mining man and conducted many explorations in the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He opened up one of the iron mines on the famous Vermilion Range above Duluth, Minnesota.

A. G. Armstrong attended grammar and high schools in Wisconsin, was a student in the University of Wisconsin, and began his railroad work as a machinist apprentice to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Brainerd, Minnesota. He was in their service for eleven years as an apprentice machinist and material inspector, and he represented the Northern Pacific as inspector of the new power building of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia.

Leaving Brainerd and the service of the Northern Pacific in January, 1903, Mr. Armstrong removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he was in the shops of the Santa Fe as a machinist until the following July, when he was selected and sent to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, representing the Santa Fe Company during the construction of between 300 and 400 locomotives.

When Mr. Armstrong first came to San Bernardino in 1906 it was in the capacity of erecting foreman. In March of the following year he was made general foreman. In December, 1911, he was promoted to division foreman, with headquarters at Los Angeles, where he remained until July, 1913, when he was promoted to master mechanic of the Arizona Division, with headquarters at Needles, California. In March, 1917, he returned to San Bernardino as master mechanic of the Los Angeles Division and on April 1, 1918, was made shop superintendent at San Bernardino. He has general supervision of a large force, there having been 1900 car and locomotive employes under his jurisdiction in October, 1920.

Mr. Armstrong is a director of the San Bernardino Valley Bank. He is a republican and is affiliated with the Elks Lodge. At Brainerd, Minnesota, July 26, 1898, he married Miss Mary Ellen Howe. She was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of the late J. J. Howe, and is of English-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have two sons, John, a member of the class of 1923, and Jerome, of the class of 1924, in the San Bernardino High School.

CHARLES PRICE HUMPHRIES—One of the best known citizens of the Ontario community is Charles Price Humphries. His friends know him as a man of ample prosperity, with a long record of success as a fruit raucher. A few know that when he came to California many years ago he possessed practically no capital beyond his individual enterprise and energy.

He was born February 12, 1865, at Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, son of Samuel and Caroline (Bowen) Humphries. His maternal grandfather, Arthur William Bowen, was a major in the English Army, and for his services the English Government gave him extended concessions in and near Hamilton, Ontario. Charles Price Humphries was reared and educated in Strathroy, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in a mercantile store at Wyoming, Ontario. A few years later he came to California and at San Jose during 1884-85 worked on a ranch to learn the fruit growing business. Subsequently he was at San Mateo and for two years had charge of the famous trotting stallion, Guy Wilkes, which held the Pacific Coast trotting record for a number of years, until it was taken away by another celebrated horse, Stamboul. Mr. Humphries was not inclined to follow racing as a permanent business, and finally, with perhaps a hundred dollars in



*Mrs C. P. Humphries*

*C. P. Humphries*



capital, he started in a small way the growing of deciduous fruit, going to Cucamonga in January, 1887, and purchasing five acres of land at two hundred dollars an acre. In March, 1894, he moved to Ontario, where he has had his home for over a quarter of a century and where from the first he engaged in the deciduous fruit business on an extensive scale. Mr. Humphries now has thirty-seven acres planted to peaches and apricots. He was among the first to make a commercial success of deciduous fruits in the Ontario district, and he was the very first man of that section to market direct the product of his orchard. For his first peaches he received six dollars a ton and eight dollars a ton for his apricots. The crop of 1920 he sold at a hundred dollars a ton for the peaches and ninety dollars for the apricots.

Through many years of determined work and accumulating interests Mr. Humphries is now comfortably prosperous, and has an income sufficient for his needs from his bonds of the Edison Electric Company and other companies and the rental of property he owns in Los Angeles and Glendale. While his extensive fruit orchards are a business that he could play with provided his inclinations ran to radical experiments. For several years he was a director in the Cucamonga Water Company. Mr. Humphries is a republican, is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and past chief patriarch of the Encampment, and was secretary and in 1919 was president of the Pioneer Society of Ontario. He is a member of the Methodist Church. His fruit ranch is a mile east of Ontario.

At San Bernardino November 23, 1887, Mr. Humphries married Mary Richards, daughter of George and Lydia (Powell) Richards. Mr. and Mrs. Humphries have three children: Leland Richard married Olive M. Wilcox, and they have two children, Billie and Donald Wilbur; Arthur Emerson married Helen Whitcher, and their two children are Arthur Wilbur and Ruth. The only daughter, Grace Winifred, is a teacher in the schools of Honolulu. Mrs. Humphries' father, a native of England, came to Canada at the age of four years with his parents, and was educated in Canada. Later he was interested in the oil business at Petrolia, Ontario, Canada. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Humphries visited their daughter in the Hawaiian Islands in the winter of 1920 and 1921, and while there he took an active interest in the working of the oldest Lodge of Odd Fellows west of the Rocky Mountains. An American ship captain established this lodge in 1847. Its charter called for the establishment of a lodge in Oregon. The captain of the vessel sailed out of his course, and while in the Hawaiian Islands gathered enough members from his crew to establish a lodge under the charter.

**JOSHUA CLINTON DRAPER.**—In the passing of Joshua Clinton Draper, November 6, 1918, San Bernardino lost a citizen who was a valuable factor in both the business and social life of the city. He will be long remembered not alone by his friends, but by his business associates, for he was one of the few men who seem to radiate good will and kindness, and he made life brighter and happier for all with whom he came in contact. To know him was to be his friend, and his friendships he kept inviolate. No one, either in the professional or business circles, had more real, sincere friends than Mr. Draper.

In business he stood very high and his reputation for uprightness and integrity was second to none. The traveling men were all his friends also, for he had a keen sense of humor and the rare gift of being able to appreciate a joke when it was on himself. They also knew that he lived

up to his high ideal of honor, and also that he was always willing to lend a helping hand to any one who needed it.

Mr. Draper was born in Middletown, New York, September 6, 1880, the son of Edward Holt Draper, of New York, and May (Taylor) Draper, also a native of New York. His father was a stock dealer who came to San Bernardino and entered into the garage business with his son, Joshua Clinton Draper. He died in San Bernardino in 1916, his wife having passed on in Arizona in 1907.

Joshua Clinton Draper was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino, graduating from its high school in 1899. He at once started to learn the machinist trade in the Santa Fe Shops, and in the fall of 1906, in October, he started the garage business, which he conducted until his death in November, 1918. He had the Ford agency also for the city, being the first agent here for the Ford car.

Since his death Mrs. Draper has carried on the garage business and has given it her personal supervision. She certainly has qualified as a business woman, as is shown by the success that has attended her management.

Mr. Draper married in 1906 Miss Mabel Murray, a daughter of F. A. Murray, of Reno, Nevada, and Delia (Dolan) Murray. They became the parents of one child, Murray Draper, born in 1907, a student in the San Bernardino High School, class of 1924.

Mr. Draper was a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 178, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of San Bernardino Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he was a republican, and he was affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

J. F. MONTGOMERY, who was born September 6, 1843, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, and died at his home in Redlands June 5, 1918, was a successful New England business man and manufacturer, and one of many of the conservative and substantial element of the Eastern monied men who early realized the possibilities of the magnificent development that has taken place in Southern California and did not hesitate to put their means and personal energy into the development work. Mr. Montgomery was a careful and shrewd investor in Redlands property, and his activities and influence serve to make his name well remembered on the list of pioneers.

He was liberally educated, took a civil engineering course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an engineer in early life and later was a stove and range manufacturer at Taunton, Massachusetts. This business gave him a secure financial position in the East.

He paid his first visit to Redlands with a party of Eastern people about 1890. The women members of the party remained in Redlands, while the men traveled by burros to Bear Valley to inspect the site of the dam. Mr. Montgomery was one of the early investors in the original Bear Valley project, which, while not a financial success, opened the way for the much greater work that has since taken place in the way of irrigation and power development. Mr. Montgomery again came to California in 1899 as a tourist, and then purchased his first orange grove, consisting of five acres, bounded by Pacific, Cedar, Monterey and Crescent streets in Redlands. The property is still owned by his children. Subsequently his son came out and selected a property in Redlands, and Mr. Montgomery during the winter of 1902-03 bought and occupied his home on West Highland Avenue and later erected the splendid residence now occupied by his

daughter, Mrs. Folkins and family. These were only a few of the fortunate investments Mr. Montgomery made in California. He eventually disposed of his manufacturing interests in the East and concentrated all his holdings in California. He was an enthusiastic worker for a greater Redlands of the future, and his faith in the country, and his intimate and not exaggerated descriptions were the means of influencing many of his old time neighbors in the East to follow him. January 27, 1875, at Taunton, Massachusetts, Mr. Montgomery married Miss Isadore L. Phillips, and they remained residents of that city for a quarter of a century. Mrs. Montgomery was born August 20, 1852, at Taunton, and died at Redlands April 29, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery had three children, two of whom survive.

The son, Hugh Montgomery, who was born January 4, 1879, at Taunton, Massachusetts, was educated in the Chauncey Hall School for Boys at Boston, and came to California in 1901, selecting the site of the beautiful Montgomery homestead, and after informing his father the latter wired him to purchase the property. Hugh Montgomery married Miss Pearl Washburn May 6, 1908. She is a member of a prominent Redlands family. They have two children: John Francis, born April 23, 1915, and Barbara, born June 20, 1917. Mr. Hugh Montgomery lives on Palm Avenue and owns individually some splendid citrus groves in this district and is also active manager for the joint holdings of himself and sister, comprising thirty-five acres of orange groves and a 400-acre fruit and grain ranch at Banning.

The second child, Mary P. Montgomery, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, October 10, 1880, was educated in the public schools and graduated A. B. in 1902 from Wellesley College in Massachusetts. During 1912 she attended Redlands University and received the Bachelor of Music degree and was a teacher in the music department of the local university from 1912 until February, 1915. April 8, 1915, she became the wife of Dr. Frank H. Folkins, of Redlands. Doctor Folkins was born at Center Point, Iowa, May 8, 1884, and studied medicine in the Iowa State University, receiving his degree in 1910. On account of a breakdown in health he came to California and located at Redlands in the spring of 1911, and in November of that year resumed active practice. In the fall of 1914 he was appointed city physician of Redlands, and gave most of his time to the duties of that office for four years. In the spring of 1920, after a special course in San Francisco, he began confining his work to X-Ray diagnosis and examination. Doctor and Mrs. Folkins have two children: Richard Wilson, born March 12, 1917, and Hugh Montgomery, born August 20, 1920.

FRIEND IVES LOMBRA, chief of the fire department of Colton and head of the flourishing transfer business he established at Colton, is one of the best examples of the self-made man San Bernardino furnishes. During the years he has lived at Colton he has not only acquired large means, but has also won and retained the full confidence of his fellow citizens, who recognize his many excellent characteristics and are proud of the record he has made both in office and as a business man.

The birth of Mr. Lombra occurred at Wallingford, Connecticut, October 23, 1881. He is a son of George W. and Ella E. Lombra. George W. Lombra was one of the original workers in the famous old box factory owned by Charles Parker, where the sanding of coffee mills and similar products was first done by machinery. In those early times the workers were afforded no protection from the injurious effects of their trade, and George W. Lombra died at the age of forty-four years from the effects

of constant breathing of this fine sand dust. The grandfather of George W. Lombra was the original owner by a grant from the French Government of the land on which the City of Montreal, Canada, now stands. On his maternal side Chief Lombra, is descended from a passenger of the historic Mayflower. His grandmother's brother, Ben Robinson, was a flag-bearer in the Union Army during the war between the states, and his brother, Charles Robinson, was captured and for three years confined in Andersonville Prison.

Mr. Lombra's educational training was received in his native town of Wallingford, and was completed with a business course in the same place. Deciding then to branch out for himself, he left home and started out on what was then the long trip to California, arriving at Colton September 12, 1909, practically without funds, but possessed of ambition and the determination to conquer circumstances. Immediately securing employment, he went to work and did so well and was so economical that within a year he was able to establish himself in business as a teamster. From time to time he has expanded his business and developed it into one of the leading transfer companies in this part of the county. While he has not striven for political honors he is a zealous republican. He is now serving his second term as chief of the fire department of Colton, and is one of the best men to hold this office. For a number of years he has been a prominent Odd Fellow, inheriting his interest in that order, as his grandfather was a charter member of Meridian Lodge No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one of the earliest lodges of Connecticut.

After coming to Colton Mr. Lombra married Miss Carrie E. Tillen, a member of one of the old families of the North and one prominent in the Union cause during the war between the North and the South. Mr. and Mrs. Lombra are very fine people, popular with a wide circle, and he is recognized as worthy the full confidence of his fellow townsmen.

JOHN BATISTE LAFOURCADE OWNS and conducts one of the largest vineyards in Southern California controlled by an individual. The Lafourcade Packing House is three miles east of Cucamonga, on Foothill Boulevard, and his extensive vineyards are in the Etiwanda district. This brief article can barely suggest the superhuman energy, patience, courage and resourcefulness that enabled Mr. Lafourcade to achieve his place of preeminence among Southern California vineyardists.

He was born April 26, 1871, at Lahontan in Southern France, son of John and Jeanne (Minville) Lafourcade. His parents were natives of Southern France, his father born in 1840 and his mother in 1843, and his father was a grape grower and wine maker. John Batiste Lafourcade had the advantage of school only one year between the ages of nine and ten. He grew up in a vineyard, learned its work as rapidly as his strength developed, and he became well qualified in every branch of viticulture when a boy. When he left France to come to America he carried with him the highest credentials as to character and industry. He sailed from Bordeaux August 26, 1888, and after a tedious voyage landed at New Orleans and thence came direct to Pomona, California. For five years Mr. Lafourcade was at Puente as a vaquero, teamster and in other forms of hard labor. This was followed by a year of employment in the Brookside winery near Redlands.

Out of this season of hard labor his thrift had enabled him to save about twelve hundred dollars, which he deposited in the American National Bank of Pomona. In the meantime the Nesbit Brothers had



*F. B. Lafourcade*



cleared land and planted a large acreage at Etiwanda to prunes, peaches and apricots. It was an enterprise that came to disaster and the firm failed, owing the bank at Pomona about twelve thousand dollars. The bank held the land as security, though this security was regarded as practically worthless.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Lafourcade investigated the proposition, and succeeded in making arrangements with the bank to attempt to restore the property to usefulness. The contract was that he was to receive no salary, and depend on results for his compensation. He moved into an old house, living among the Chinamen who were working on the land, and he himself worked like a slave for a year. In this time he had spent all his accumulated twelve hundred dollars of savings, and had to acknowledge that the orchard was hopeless. The only encouraging result of his year's labor was his discovery that the soil was much like that of his native Southern France, well adapted for vines. With this knowledge he went to the bank and after explaining how he had spent the savings of his years and could promise no results along the lines of the original proposition, he said if he could be given a contract of sale with the privilege of destroying the deciduous trees and planting grapes in their stead he could promise a thriving industry and one that would show profit in time. The president of the American National Bank of Pomona accepted the proposition. Mr. Lafourcade assumed the heavy obligation, used the old trees for fence posts, to wire the rabbits out of his vineyards, and he was also accorded the privilege of a checking account for bare expenses. This credit was granted wholly on his good name and the confidence inspired by him in the banking officials. Having this contract Mr. Lafourcade toiled long hours, fought the north winds and drifting sand, and for the first two years there was an unprecedented rainfall. There was no irrigation, and he even hauled domestic water the first two years. People thought him insane and ignorant when he planted grape cuttings in the bare desert sand without water. His first purchase contract covered a hundred and fifty acres, and for this he went in debt thirteen thousand dollars at five per cent, the understanding being that he was to be allowed to draw checks if he was able to show satisfactory results. For sixteen years Mr. Lafourcade carried on the struggle involved in improving the land and getting his vineyard into bearing. On December 23, 1891, his loan was called. At that time the debt stood at twenty-one thousand dollars. In the meantime he had increased his holdings to three hundred acres. He insured his life for fifteen thousand dollars, and with this and his real estate was able to effect a loan of twenty-one thousand dollars to pay off the bank in full. He thus saved the institution a heavy loss and at last was on his feet financially. Since then prosperity has come with undiminished regularity and mounting in volume until he is one of the foremost individual grape growers in California, having 780 acres, with 110 acres in wine grapes and the rest in raisin and table grapes. In 1918 he constructed a modern dehydrating plant with modern raisin storage and packing house, and also has a complete winery with a capacity of forty-five thousand gallons annually. Mr. Lafourcade was the first in this district to sink a deep water well. This well is 630 feet deep and the water list is 360 feet. It has an ample flow to provide sufficient irrigation for his entire acreage, from 80 to 100 inches out of the well.

On June 2, 1902, Mr. Lafourcade married Miss Josephine Lastiry, who was born in Southern Spain, of pure Castilian stock, in June 24, 1881. She came to America a short time before her marriage and lived at West Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Lafourcade have a fine family of seven children: Emma, born August 24, 1905; Francisco and John Batiste, twins, born August 8, 1908; Marie Louise, born November 6, 1909; Josephine, born December 16, 1910; Pierre, born September 4, 1914; and Marguerite, born May 18, 1919. The family are devout Catholics and Mr. Lafourcade is a republican voter.

The vineyards and manufacturing plant owned by Mr. Lafourcade speaks for themselves as one of California's prominent industries. But the chief factors in making these possible were the strenuous energy, the absolute honesty and integrity of Mr. Lafourcade himself.

**NORMAN S. HAWES.**—This veteran soldier of the Union has been identified with the citizenship of Riverside more than thirty years, and the business which he founded here is still continued by one of his sons.

Mr. Hawes was born at Reading, Hillsdale County, Michigan, October 28, 1842. His family name was written in the record of births as Hause, and it is said that when he was a boy of about fifteen he proposed to his father that they change the spelling to Hawes, which was done, though his uncles and other members of the family still continue the old spelling.

The record of the Hause family runs back to William Hause, who was born February 24, 1750. He married Martha Wood, who was born May 4, 1753, and died September 8, 1818. Of their fourteen children William Hause, Jr., was born November 22, 1781, and died January 2, 1825. April 7, 1804, he married Esther Sanford, who was born September 22, 1785. They were the parents of ten children. Of these Jesse J. Hause was born June 23, 1808, and married Sally Swarouth, who was born September 2, 1807. Heman C. Hause, a brother of Jesse J. Hause, was the father of the old soldier and Riverside resident. Heman C. Hause was born May 13, 1813, and died August 11, 1872. On November 26, 1832, he married Maria Elvira Bacon, who died May 20, 1852. The second wife of Heman Hause was Adaline L. Holt.

Norman S. Hawes was the fifth in a family of seven children. His brother Edward R. was a Union soldier and died in the service. Another brother, Andrew J., enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan, but was rejected on account of age, and subsequently enlisted in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry and served until discharged on account of disability. He finally joined Battery D of the First Michigan Light Artillery, and was in service until the close of the war.

Norman S. Hawes received his education in the schools of Litchfield, Michigan, and the country schools of Branch County, and was identified with the work of his father's farm until he joined the army in September, 1861. His military service is compiled from the official account drawn up by the Soldiers and Sailors Historical and Benevolent Society. He was a member of the famous First Regiment, Michigan Light Artillery Battery D, under command of Capt. Josiah W. Church and known as Church's Battery. Norman Hawes enlisted September 17, 1861, from Branch County to serve three years. He was mustered in at White Pigeon, Michigan, September 17th as a private in Battery D, commanded successively by Capt. William W. Andrews, Capt. Alonza F. Bidwell and Capt. Josiah W. Church. This battery was organized in White Pigeon and mustered in September 17th and attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps. It was on duty at Camp Robinson and Louisville, Kentucky, until January, 1862, and then went by boat down the Ohio and up

the Cumberland to Spring Hill, south of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Hawes was taken ill and sent home on a discharged furlough, but rejoined his battery after the battle of Stone River in the concluding days of the year 1862. The battery was then ordered to Triune, where it remained several months, until the advance of Rosecrans on Chattanooga. The first engagement on his return was at Hoover's Gap and then at Winchester, Tennessee, where the regiment remained a few weeks. Then crossing the Tennessee River at Stevenson, Alabama, it advanced over Lookout Mountain down into the Chickamauga Valley. In September, 1863, the battery was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division. It reached Growers Ford on the Chickamauga September 18th and participated in the great battle of that name on the following day, rendering conspicuous service, no battery in that memorable battle being handled more skillfully or doing greater execution. The battery occupied Fort Negley at Chattanooga. In November following the battery assisted in shelling the enemy on Lookout Mountain when General Hooker was advancing across the face of the mountain, and also participated in the assault on Missionary Ridge November 25th. From March until December, following the battery was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and then was sent back to Nashville, Tennessee, where they remained in camp during the winter. The following spring they marched to Murfreesboro and occupied Fort Rosecrans during the remainder of the war.

Norman S. Hawes was in all the engagements of his battery excepting the time he was in the hospital and at home and was always at his post of duty and achieved a gallant record for meritorious service and soldierly conduct. He left the battery at Columbia, Tennessee, and was in the hospital, later at Nashville, and was furloughed home and after recovering reported at Detroit and rejoined the battery at Murfreesboro. At Louisville, while in drill, he was injured when a team fell on him, causing injury to neck and spine which has ever since affected him. For a time he was a nurse in the smallpox hospital at Louisville. His certificate of honorable discharge was dated at Nashville, September 17, 1864.

After leaving the army Mr. Hawes returned to Butler, Michigan, and helped his uncle complete a school building. A teacher being needed for the school, he took the examination and, passing the highest marks of all the applicants, was given the school and at the end of the year was complimented by the board for having the most orderly and best attended school in the district. Following that he took a high school teacher's course at Coldwater, and following that was given a school in Quincy Township of Branch County. His pupils stood high in the usual branches and he was especially commended for his classes in singing and debating. He taught another term at Butler and then went on the road as a salesman selling sewing machines, and had a store at Hillsdale, Michigan. Later he went on the road for the firm of Whitney & Currier of Toledo, Ohio, selling organs and pianos. That was his business for fifteen years, and in 1888 Mr. Hawes came to Riverside and opened an establishment of his own in the Tetley Hotel Block, selling pianos and other musical instruments, sewing machines and bicycles. He prospered, and with increasing business moved his quarters to the Frederick Block, and continued there until he retired, since which time the business has been conducted by his son, H. W. Hawes.

Mr. Hawes is an honored member of Riverside Post No. 118, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected senior vice commander of his post for 1915 and commander in 1916. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Fraternal Aid Association.

In Branch County, Michigan, April 2, 1866, Mr. Hawes married Miss Sarah A. Dickerson. Her father, Alonzo Dickerson, and her brothers, Joseph and Melvin M. Dickerson, were also Union soldiers in Michigan regiments. Mrs. Hawes was an invalid for many years of her life, passing away December 19, 1920. She was born May 31, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Hawes had four children. The oldest, Flora Winifred, was born March 6, 1867, and died November 5, 1888. Harry Wilford Hawes, successor to his father's business, was born December 20, 1868, and on November 1, 1900, married Minnie L. Stratton, born September 28, 1872. Their three children are named Ethel Winifred, born February 5, 1902; Lillian Josephine, born March 6, 1905, and Harold Wilford, born January 13, 1910.

The second son of Mr. Hawes is Frederick Norman, who was born April 17, 1872. February 1, 1898, he married Alice Belle Hersey, who was born July 27, 1875. They are the parents of a son, James Hersey Hawes, born October 24, 1908.

The youngest son, Roy Currier Hawes, was born January 8, 1877, and on May 19, 1900, married Annabel Allen, who was born January 28, 1877. Their four children were: Wilford Allen, born March 31, 1901, and died August 25th of the same year; Roland Cyril, born October 4, 1908; Sarah Elizabeth, born December 4, 1911, and Norman Worth Hawes, born November 1, 1914.

PRESSBURY W. LORD has been a Californian for nearly forty years. He was born at Quebec, Canada, May 23, 1863, being a son of Henry Lewis Lord and Mary Jane (Cross) Lord. His parents were also natives of Canada, his father being of English ancestry and his mother's people from the North of Ireland.

His early years were spent on his father's farm. He enjoyed the benefit of the good schools of the country, the latter two years being spent at Inverness Academy. At the age of twenty he and his brother, the late Loren C. Lord, came West to British Columbia, then to California, and for ten years they engaged in mining operations in Sierra County, California. Mr. Lord still has mining interests there. From Sierra County he moved to Los Angeles and then to Pasadena, where he was engaged in business for ten years. In 1902 he came to Riverside, where he was associated with William Elliott in the business of promoting the "Elliott Springs Mineral Water." The success of this enterprise led naturally to the establishment of the Riverside Soda Works, which he and his brother developed and operated, their products being distributed over all Southern California. The most famous of these beverages is the Rubidoux brand of Ginger Ale. He is now retired from active business, but still retains an interest in the business at Riverside. Mr. Lord is a republican. He has worked conscientiously and whole-heartedly in the interests of his party and good government. In November, 1918, he was elected to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council, which office he filled satisfactorily and he has been re-elected for another term.

On May 28, 1902, Mr. Lord was united in marriage with Rebecca M. Muir, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Capt. John and Mary Muir. The older daughter, Phyllis Arline, is a graduate of Pomona College at Claremont, and is teaching art in Pasadena. Miss Lilla Dale, the younger daughter, is at home with her parents. She is engaged in secretarial work with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.

On July 6, 1921, Phyllis Lord married Kenneth Morgan, engaged in electrical engineering with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company of Los Angeles. He is a graduate of Pomona College, and his technical knowledge was acquired at the Massachusetts School of Technology.





*W. M. Kuske*

SAN BERNARDINO AERIE NO. 506, FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES has been an institution of growing power and influence in the city for eighteen years. It was instituted October 16, 1903, with a charter membership of 131. The first meeting was held in Damron Hall at 541 Third Street, and of the officers chosen who are still members mention is made of Joseph Ingersoll, past worthy president, Harry Groves, worthy president, and R. B. Goodcell, trustee. The second meeting was held in Native Sons Hall, now occupied by Chocolate Palace. The Aerie prospered both financially and numerically, and toward the end of 1908 they purchased the lease and furniture of the Elks Club, and on January 1, 1909, held their first meeting in the new Eagles Hall in the Home Telephone Building. The six years they occupied this home was a period of steady growth and prosperity, and in November, 1917, the Brunn property, ground and building, was bought and on a portion of the ground the new building erected. It has the distinction of being the only fraternal building in the city financed without the sale of stock or shares to members. This building has the finest auditorium in the city. To satisfy the requirements of the immediate future plans have been made, with the clearing away of the indebtedness of the Aerie, to remove the old portion of the building and cover the entire site, 75 x 120 feet, with a two-story structure to be utilized altogether for fraternal purposes.

This Aerie has performed its functions as a fraternal institution, and through the privileges and advantages conferred its membership has had a steady increase. Of the charter list of 131, only 33 are now on the rolls, the greater part of the remainder having been called by death. The present membership is 685. During the World war forty-nine from this Aerie answered the call to the colors, though fortunately none made the supreme sacrifice. During the war the auditorium was always ready and free for patriotic movements. A familiar expression was "If you want any help, a place to meet, the use of dishes or tables, go to the Eagles." This Aerie bought \$3,000 in Liberty Bonds, and at all times encouraged the members to do their best. During the influenza epidemic the Aerie lost twelve of its members, with nearly a hundred ill with that disease, but every dollar of sick and death benefit was promptly paid. The records show that since the Aerie was instituted over \$20,000 have been expended in sick and funeral benefits. The Aerie motto is: "If I can't speak well of a man I won't speak ill of him." The aim is: "To make the world a better place for men and women to live in."

The present list of officers are: Junior past worthy president, Frank T. Bates; worthy president, Charles E. Showalter; worthy vice president, Douglas Shaw; worthy chaplain, M. Firebaugh; treasurer, A. Mespelt since 1907; secretary, James Cunnison since 1912; inside guard, C. H. Cosner; outside guard, John Molnar; conductor, Lloyd E. Collins; trustees, Harry A. Snyder, W. J. Hanford, James C. Amos; physician, Steele Forsythe. Our colors—Red-White-Blue.

CLIFFORD M. HUSTON is showing in a significant way his desire to make the bank of which he is the cashier a medium of effective service in the community, and under his careful and progressive administration the Citizens National Bank of Rialto, San Bernardino County, has had much to gain and nothing to lose.

Mr. Huston was born at Salem, Indiana, August 11, 1884, gained his early education in the public schools of the old Hoosier State and thereafter continued his studies in the Indiana State Normal School at Marion, he having depended on his own resources in meeting the expenses of his higher education. He continued his association with

farm enterprise in Indiana until he decided to come to California. Upon arriving in the City of Chicago he found that the railroad fare to California was much in excess of his available funds, and under these conditions he invested in a scalper's ticket to Denver, Colorado. His depleted finances made it essential for him to replenish the same without delay, and he found employment in a Denver hotel, where he received one dollar a day and his board. In this way he finally saved enough money to pay his railway fare to California, and in 1904 he arrived at Rialto, San Bernardino County, with a full supply of ambition and determination but with his cash capital reduced to twenty-six cents, besides which he owed \$200, which sum he had borrowed to enable him to complete his educational course in the normal school. At Rialto he first found employment in a fruit-packing house, and he soon won advancement to the position of foreman in this establishment, that of the California Citrus Union. After saving a sufficient sum to justify such action Mr. Huston purchased ten acres of unimproved land at Rialto, together with water right, this property being situated on South Riverside Avenue. In 1913-14 he planted this tract to oranges, and, notwithstanding that he was in debt and that freezing weather killed many of his trees the first winter, he characteristically refused to be discouraged or to be deflected from the course to which he had set himself. He has shown in every stage of his progressive career that he has none of the attributes of a "quitter," and self-reliance, circumspection and determination have enabled him to win out. In the early days of his independent enterprise here he frequently drove a mule team by day and irrigated his orange grove at night, and to-day he is the owner of one of the finely improved citrus fruit groves of this section of the state. Mr. Huston was here prior to the opening of any bank, and he readily discerned the community need for such an institution. Though he was offered the position of manager of a packing house, he refused this proffer and upon the organization of the First National Bank of Rialto he was early selected as one of its office executives. He won promotion to the position of assistant cashier, and continued his efficient service with this institution for a period of twelve years. Thus fortified with thorough knowledge of the details of the banking business and from early experience realizing the large part a properly regulated bank could play in connection with industrial advancement and stability, through his familiarity with farm life in his youth and his active identification with fruit culture in California he began to consult ways and means for establishing a bank that should be equipped to aid those who needed financial support, whether rich or poor and without reference to social caste. After a thorough survey of the situation he gained the co-operation of men whose standing was such as to justify their selection, and in November, 1920, the Citizens National Bank of Rialto opened its doors for business. He effected the organization and incorporation of this institution, and has been its cashier from the beginning, while he is making its politics conform to his ideas as to the proper functions which it should exercise in the community. The other executive officers of the bank are as here noted: Wilmot T. Smith, president; H. A. Brimmer, vice president; John Cox, vice president; and Lloyd A. Mills, assistant cashier. In addition to the president and vice presidents the directorate of the institution includes also J. T. Canaday, C. E. McLaughlin, W. McKinley and W. A. Needham. The stockholders are seventy-five in number, and most of them are residents of the community in which

the bank is established, its operations being based on a paid-up capital stock of \$25,000. The total resources of the bank on the day of its opening were \$45,000, and at the end of the fiscal year these had been increased to \$142,000. The bank is admirably serving its patrons, especially in connection with the handling and marketing of orchard products and helping onward to independence many whose financial circumstances make such interposition temporarily imperative. Founded and conducted on such a basis of practical service, the Citizens National Bank is destined to continue a power for good in the community in which it is established. Mr. Huston has made his own way toward the goal of worthy success, has a fine sense of personal stewardship and has found many ways in which to exert helpful influence in connection with civic and business affairs in the county and state of his adoption. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Foulke, was born in Kansas, August 29, 1885, and is a daughter of the late Morris E. Foulke, to whom a memoir is dedicated in the following sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Huston have one child, Lucille, who was born January 22, 1917.

MORRIS E. FOULKE, whose death occurred July 1, 1917, was one of the honored pioneer exponents of civic and material development and progress in the Rialto district of San Bernardino County, and was a citizen whose sterling character and worthy achievement entitle him to special tribute in this history.

Mr. Foulke was born at Chesterfield, Ohio, February 27, 1850, and was reared to manhood in the old Buckeye State, where he received good educational advantages, as is indicated by the fact that he became when a young man a successful teacher in the schools of Ohio. He finally migrated to Iowa and taught school, and later he removed to Kansas, where he continued his active alliance with agricultural industry. At Garnette, that state, in 1877, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Anzanetta Miles, who was born at West Branch, Ohio, November 23, 1851, and who survived him by about four years, she having met a tragic death on the 13th of November, 1921, when, in crossing the highway near her home at Rialto, she was struck by an automobile and received injuries that resulted in her death shortly afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Foulke were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and exemplified their gentle and noble Christian faith in their every-day lives. They became the parents of five children: William was born in December, 1881, and died eight months later. Lambert J. was born December 8, 1883, and died in December, 1904. Mary E., who was born at the old home in Kansas, August 29, 1885, was about two years old at the time of the family removal to California and was reared in San Bernardino County, where she was graduated from the high school in the City of San Bernardino, after which she was graduated from the State Normal School at San Diego. She taught three years in the public schools at Fontana and one year at Upland, and she is now the wife of C. M. Huston, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Rialto and the subject of the personal sketch preceding this. Frances, the next younger of the children, was born at Rialto, in 1888, and died at the age of eight months. Charles, who was born at West Rialto, in 1890, was graduated from the San Bernardino High School and later from Leland Stanford, Jr., University, from which he received the degree of Civil Engineer. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession, with residence at San

Bernardino. He married Miss Olive Hill, of Highland, this state, and they have one child, Eleanor, born November 24, 1917.

Mr. Foulke continued his residence in Kansas until 1887, in which year he came with his family to California. In 1890 he purchased twenty acres of barren desert land, now at the corner of Maple Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, at Rialto, instituted the reclamation and improvement of the tract and after erecting a house on the place he and his wife there established their home. He was one of the first to institute the development of the wild and forbidding land of this now opulent and beautiful district of San Bernardino County, and he made his land into one of the valuable orange groves of the county. He there maintained his home until his death. In driving from Rialto to his land in the early days he told his companions that it was advisable to drive in a straight line, as some day the course would become a part of a main highway to Los Angeles. He lived to see the improvement of this now important boulevard, and it was while attempting to cross the same that his widow met her death, as noted in a preceding paragraph. Mr. Foulke was an uncompromising opponent of the liquor traffic, worked earnestly in behalf of temperance and was a staunch supporter of the principles and cause of the prohibition party. His memory and that of his gentle and noble wife are held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of their benign influence.

**RALPH DAVID BAILEY.**—One of the best known men engaged in the insurance and brokerage business in San Bernardino and Riverside counties is Ralph David Bailey, whose headquarters are located at Colton. His connection with his present business has gained him a wide acquaintance, among whom his genial disposition, his loyalty and his constant inclination to be helpful to his fellows have made him a general favorite. A peculiar and particular genius is necessary to the man who would be successful in selling insurance and in acting as a general broker. Many men who have risen to prominence in other lines have scored naught but failures when they have entered the insurance and brokerage field. Mr. Bailey, however, possesses the essential qualities of acumen, a pleasing personality and a thorough knowledge of human nature, and with these as his stock in trade has achieved an enviable success.

Mr. Bailey comes of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, November 12, 1877, a son of Richard H. and Matilda Bailey. His father, born in Illinois, was a merchant at Atlantic, Iowa, for thirty-five years, but in 1917 retired from business and moved to Los Angeles, California, where he now makes his home, as does also Mrs. Bailey, who is a native of Ohio. Ralph D. Bailey attended the public schools of Atlantic, Iowa, where he was graduated from the high school in June, 1898, and in June of the following year completed a commercial course in a business college in that city. When he left school he joined his father in the mercantile business at Atlantic, and continued to be engaged therein from 1899 to 1901, in the latter year becoming bookkeeper in the Atlantic National Bank. In 1899 he had come to California to spend the winter, and at that time became so favorably impressed with the state that he resolved to return at a future date. This he did in 1902, when he resigned as bookkeeper of the Atlantic National Bank and came to Colton, where he was variously employed until 1905. In that year he was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Colton, and continued in that capacity for seven years. He entered the general insurance and brokerage business in 1912, and has remained therein to the

present time, his operations covering San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Mr. Bailey's success has been self-gained, as his reputation has been self-built, and both are on a substantial basis. He occupies a well-established place in the confidence of those with whom he has had business transactions, and is a director in the First National Bank of Colton, having held a position on that directorate since 1917. Politically he is a republican, but his connection with politics is only that of a public-spirited citizen interested in the welfare of his community. Since he reached his majority he has been a member of the Masons and the Order of the Eastern Star, and likewise holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family he belongs to the Congregational Church.

On September 14, 1909, at Redlands, California, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Miss Ethel M. Webb, a daughter of Gilbert and Kate Webb, of Los Angeles, California, where Gilbert Webb, one of the early settlers of the city, was engaged in the contracting business and built the first street railways. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey there have come two children: David Webb, born in 1912, and Richard Gilbert, born in 1916.

FREDERICK THOMAS PERRIS.—As a builder and developer of town and country it is but exact justice that the name of Frederick Thomas Perris be honored for all time in San Bernardino. He was an engineer by profession, accustomed to handling large constructive projects, and his broad vision and exalted purpose enabled him to estimate the possibilities of the future and identify himself most unselfishly with those causes and undertakings that are regarded as the source of the wonderful present prosperity for this valley.

While for so many years his interests were identified with San Bernardino and vicinity, Frederick Thomas Perris was in another sense a man of the world. He was born at Gloucester, England, January 21, 1837, son of Thomas and Hannah Rebecca (Spiller) Perris. When he was about twelve years of age he and his mother went to Melbourne, Australia, and he completed his education there, receiving his training as a civil engineer at Melbourne. On his way to Australia he stopped at San Francisco, seeing America for the first time in 1849. In 1853 the family returned to America, and Mr. Perris was employed in doing a large amount of professional work on the Pacific Coast for the United States Government and the State of California in the capacity of deputy United States mineral surveyor and surveyor. He was naturalized at Salt Lake, Utah, August 30, 1858, by W. J. Appleby, clerk, and Curtis E. Bolton, deputy. November 29, 1858, he departed from New York for Liverpool on the steamship Thornton, Captain Collins, going abroad for the purpose of marriage. He was married at Cheltenham, England, May 5, 1859.

After his return to America with his wife he did his first railroad work in the early '60s on the Union Pacific during its construction, under Samuel B. Reed. October 12, 1863, he was appointed territorial surveyor for the northeastern portions of Utah Territory by Jesse W. Fox, territorial surveyor general.

Later he returned to England to settle his father's estate, and while there he was for a time a photographer. Leaving his native country, he returned to Salt Lake, where he was in business for a number of years, chiefly as a dry goods merchant and as a printer.

From Salt Lake he journeyed by ox teams to San Bernardino in 1874, and from that time remained a resident of the city until his death on May 12, 1916. For many years he was identified with this

section of California both in a professional and official capacity. He served as county surveyor and deputy United States mineral surveyor from 1874 to 1879. He was editor of the first newspaper published in San Bernardino. He helped survey the Rancho San Bernardino and its subdivisions, and acted as assistant engineer for James D. Schuyler of the State Engineering Department in measuring water in the valley of San Bernardino and locating the reservoir sites of both Big and Little Bear Valley. He also laid out the City of San Bernardino.

December 1, 1880, Mr. Perris entered the service of the California Southern Railway, now the Santa Fe, at San Diego, as assistant engineer to Joseph O. Osgood. The previous year, in 1879, when it became known that G. B. Wilber and L. G. Pratt of Boston were to visit Southern California as representatives of eastern capitalists in railroad matters, San Bernardino citizens called a mass meeting and appointed Mr. Perris and John Isaacs for the purpose of visiting San Diego and interesting visitors in the advantages afforded by the San Bernardino Valley. As a result of this conference, Wilber and Pratt visited San Bernardino, carefully inspected the country, and decided on the Cajon route from San Diego to San Bernardino. Then, as noted, Mr. Perris was engaged as assistant engineer and supervised the construction of the Southern California road to San Bernardino and also from San Bernardino to Barstow, and as a result of this early effort on his part and local citizens San Bernardino has for many years had the asset of the railroad shops and extensive railroad facilities. While in the employ of the railroad company he built practically all the lines comprising the Los Angeles Division. During the latter part of 1882 he was appointed chief engineer of the California Southern, now the Los Angeles Division. September 13, 1883, he drove the first passenger train into San Bernardino from Los Angeles and sounded the first locomotive whistle to be heard in San Bernardino. In 1900 he was made manager of the Santa Fe's oil properties, and during his work as chief engineer the change in fuel for locomotives was made, the working plans and designs necessary to accomplish this almost revolutionary method of fueling locomotives being prepared in his office about 1894. Mr. Perris was retired from the active service of the Santa Fe on a pension October 1, 1914, less than two years before his death.

In the forty years he lived here his public spirit was a constant source of good to the community, which he loved and which he was ready to serve to the utmost. In 1889 he was a member of the Board of Trustees and in the early '90s was connected with the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company as consulting engineer. He was a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners, and all his earnings in that capacity were donated to the various churches of the city in an absolutely non-sectarian manner, not a dollar being used for personal use. Through his efforts the city is largely indebted for the present Carnegie Library. He took up the matter with Mr. Carnegie through prominent Santa Fe officials in the East and succeeded in securing a larger appropriation than was originally intended.

Mr. Perris was a director and stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of San Bernardino and a stockholder and director in the San Bernardino Valley Bank. Considering all his activities and the influences that emanated from him no individual name could be more justly chosen for designation of local geography. He is honored by the Town of Perris, Perris Hill and Perris Avenue.

May 5, 1859, at Cheltenham, England, he married Mary Annette Edwards, daughter of George and Anne Vizer (Millwater) Edwards. The children of this marriage were: Oscar W., who married Gertrude Heap; Walter F., unmarried; Arthur E., who married Maude Tinklepaugh; Cora A., who became the wife of Samuel Leffen; Florence M., wife of B. F. Levet; and Maude I., who was married to Harvey Carpenter.

**HENRY C. McALLISTER.**—There is no doubt but that unusual opportunities for advancement are offered in the West, but it is equally true that only exceptional men are able to take advantage of them and through them reach positions of weight in their communities. The fact that they do see and embrace these openings proves that they have abilities above the ordinary, or they, like their associates, would not recognize that the chance was at hand for their taking. There is no such thing as blind luck. Every promotion, each advance, is the natural result of carefully directed effort, conscientious work and intelligent forethought. Especially is this true with reference to the positions connected with the great corporations of any city. Merit alone wins; there are no favorites. The stockholders have to be shown a certain amount of profit as a just return on their investment, and the directors place in charge of the affairs of the company men of proved ability. When the directors of the Southern California Gas Company selected Henry C. McAllister for the position of division manager they chose the very best man for it, and one who had been connected with this concern, through its various changes, for over twelve years, and steadily risen through successive promotions until he was the logical candidate and one who had the entire details at his disposal.

Henry C. McAllister was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, February 18, 1873, and comes of Scotch ancestry. He is a son of C. W. and Adalaide (Kendrick) McAllister, who was born at Toronto, Canada, on February 22, 1876. After he had completed the grammar and high school courses of Warner, New Hampshire, the Henry C. McAllister entered the employ of the Northern Railroad Company at Concord, New Hampshire, and remained in railroad work until 1909, when he came West, locating at San Bernardino, which has since continued to be his place of residence. For a short time after his arrival in this city he was a clerk for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and then entered the old San Bernardino Gas and Electric Company, remaining with it when it was sold to the Pacific Light & Power Company, and with the present corporation, the Southern California Gas Company, when it purchased the gas interests.

Mr. McAllister married Beatrice Winstanley Bell, September 27, 1898. Mr. McAllister and his wife have a daughter, Mildred, who was born September 11, 1899, at Worcester, Massachusetts. She was married to Virgil S. Rucker June 20, 1921, at San Bernardino.

Naturally a public spirited man, Mr. McAllister has long been a member of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, and is now a member of its Board of Directors. For several years he has served as a member of the National Orange Show Association, and is a director of the San Bernardino Valley Bank. Fraternally he has long maintained membership with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks, and is very popular in these orders. Mr. McAllister is proud of his record as a republican, for ever since he cast his first vote he has given his support to the candidates of his party, and is in thorough accord

with its principles. While not a member of any religious organization, he attends the services of the Congregational Church. A level headed man of affairs, Mr. McAllister deserves the position he occupies with his company and in his community, and is one of the best examples of the substantial business man San Bernardino County affords.

WILLIAM BABEL—There was a time, and not so far in the past, when none but the foreign health resorts were recognized as being of great value in the treatment of certain diseases. One of the results of the great war has been the recognition by the American people of the natural resources of their own country and the appreciation of the real virtue of the waters of some of the springs, especially those in the West. Within recent years Harlem Springs has come into its own, and is now conceded to be a strong factor, among the many others, in bringing San Bernardino before the favorable notice of the country, if not of the world. These springs are now operated by a corporation known as the Harlem Resort Company, but the medicinal properties of the water and mud and the air and healthful surroundings were recognized by William Babel, the efficient and capable president of the company.

William Babel was born near Buffalo, New York, May 9, 1875, a son of Philip and Christiana Babel, natives of New York State, and farming people. They had three children, namely: Lydia, who is now deceased; Albert, who is a prosperous fruit grower of Fresno, California; and William, who is the youngest.

In 1883 William Babel was brought to California by his parents, who then migrated from New York to Contra Costa County, and it was in that region that the lad was reared and attended its schools through the grammar grades, then becoming a student of the San Francisco High Schools, from which he was graduated. He was a chemist and assayer, and was employed with his father for a time in agricultural work, but in 1897 went to Alaska, during the early gold rush to that territory. Reaching Alaska, he followed the Yukon River from its headwaters to the sea, packing on his back all of his supplies over mountain ranges. For the subsequent three years he was engaged in prospecting and mining, and met with the usual miner's luck, making and losing, coming out about even. However, he did gain one thing, an experience he will never forget, and which could hardly have been acquired in any other way, and he does not regard that time as lost. He also learned the value of determination and diligence, and the willingness to work and endure hardships has not left him, nor is it likely to do so during the rest of his life, and this accounts for much of his subsequent success. When he decided to return to his old home, he made his own boat and came down the Yukon River, a dangerous trip which resulted in shipwreck near the ford of the Yukon. In spite of all his hardships and constant exposure he returned in rugged health, and after a short period spent at home went to Nevada as an expert and assayer for the mother lode and in the Gaudaloupe quicksilver mines. Later he was with the mines in Humboldt County, California, and there it was that he began to make mining a business and not a venture, and in this way acquired a comfortable sum of money. For fifteen years thereafter he was engaged in mining, and was a man of large means when, in 1908, he went to Los Angeles, and for five years was engaged in concrete construction work. Leaving Los Angeles, he came South to



Wm. Babel



Riverside and purchased orange and lemon groves and also superintended over 100 acres of outside orchards. In this connection he developed into an authority on citrus culture, and added to his wealth. However, Mr. Babel is a man who loves the excitement of new enterprises, and although he could scarcely have been more successful in the citrus industry than he was, he disposed of his interests and secured an option on Harlem Springs, organized a corporation January 21, 1921, and now has an undertaking worthy of his enterprise, efficiency and experience. The Harlem Resort Company is capitalized at \$240,000, and Mr. Babel is president and general manager of it. This remarkable natural phenomena was first known to the Indians, who long made pilgrimages to these hot springs and sought relief from their ailments in mud baths. The white man has followed the Indian, but he has erected a bath house and plunge, and provided every facility for furnishing the guests with comforts and luxuries. Geologists assert that this water is the same strata as the famous Arrowhead Hot Springs. The water of the Harlem Springs, covering seventeen acres, ranges from cold to eighty and 118 degrees hot. It is the purpose of the present corporation to erect a modern hotel and bungalow combined, with outside plunge, private baths of both hot water and mud, and mineral baths. This is a wonderful resort, easy of access to the people from all over the world, and here may be combined pleasure with the restoration of health.

Mr. Babel married June 17, 1912, Miss Margaret Spinks, a daughter of English-born parents, who came to California when she was a child. She was educated in the schools of Humboldt County, and was a popular teacher in the public schools of California prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Babel have had three children, namely Byron, who was born in Los Angeles January 13, 1915; Kenneth who was born at Riverside, January 16, 1919, and died October 12, 1919; and Owen, who was born September 24, 1920, at Riverside.

Personally Mr. Babel is a delightful person, well educated, thoroughly informed on many subjects, and one who has learned much in his various travels. He is an ideal host, as well as fine business man, and under his energetic and capable management his resort is becoming the wonder of this region. He has seen nature under many aspects, but in all of them found them engaging, and it is when dealing direct with the natural resources that he is at his best. Possessing as he does the utmost faith in the properties of the water and mud of his springs, he is anxious to attract to them those who need the help their medicinal properties are certain to render, and will leave nothing undone to make this one of the most famous health resorts in the world. In this commendable work he has the support of some of the leading men of San Bernardino County, for he has already won from the people of this locality an unquestioning confidence in his sincerity and ability, and ample means of his own, as well as additional capital, are at his command for making all the improvements he deems necessary. With conditions as they are, it is not difficult to appreciate what a dominating force this enterprise is and will be, nor to understand the pride the people of this region in Harlem Springs and its efficient promoter, William Babel.

WILLIAM C. SECCOMBE.—While San Bernardino is indissolubly connected with the growth and development of the citrus industry, this city is remarkable in other ways, for its varied population and many interests have afforded unexcelled opportunities for the establish-

ment and maintenance of sound business concerns, many of which are still in existence although founded a long while ago. These opportunities have developed an alert class of men, who, while acquiring a fortune, have not lost their strong sense of civic duty nor neglected the claims upon them of the unfortunate, but have grown in constructive citizenship and humanitarianism as they have in commercial importance. One of these representative citizens is William C. Seccombe, who for many years was connected with the retail drug trade of San Bernardino, and is still one of the honored residents of the city.

William C. Seccombe was born at Waverly, Nova Scotia, Canada, May 21, 1873, a son of Canadian parents who came to San Bernardino in 1883, and here he was reared. After completing his studies in the public schools of San Bernardino he became a student of the old Sturgess Academy, which until the establishment of the high schools gave the youth of this community the equivalent of a high school training. After these schools were opened, however, the academy died a natural death, although it is still remembered by those of Mr. Seccombe's generation with kindly affection.

With the completion of his educational training Mr. Seccombe sought an opportunity to acquire one of a still more practical nature, and found it in the drug store of Ernest E. McGibbon and later that of John A. Lamb, remaining with these two concerns the decade between 1885 and 1895. By this time he had acquired a working knowledge of the business, and decided to acquire a store of his own. With F. N. Towne and M. D. Allison he founded the firm of Towne, Seccombe & Allison, their first location being the old store of Frank M. Towne, remodeled, at 406 Second Street. Under the new management the business grew so rapidly that expansion became necessary, and the partners then established their second store, at 576 Third Street, in 1909. In 1912 the Dragon Pharmacy was acquired and added to the business of the other two flourishing stores. For twelve years Mr. Seccombe was secretary, treasurer and active manager, but retired from the concern in March, 1919. That the company had been properly and successfully managed is evidenced by the fact that at the time Mr. Seccombe retired the company was operating three stores and doing a business many times greater than when it was established.

Mr. Seccombe has been active in many directions, for from 1907 to 1919 he was one of the energetic members of the Board of Education, and during the last six years was president of the board. During that six years the beautiful Polytechnic High School group was built, and when it was dedicated he delivered the address. From 1891 to 1904 he served as a member of the California National Guard, and from April 9 to December 2, 1898, was in the service during the Spanish-American war, holding the rank of first lieutenant of Company K, Seventh Infantry. In 1900 he received commission as major of the Seventh Regiment, California National Guard, and continued to serve as such for four years. The National Guard was re-organized after the return of its members, who had volunteered for service during the Spanish-American war.

For many years he has been prominent in Masonry, and he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he holds a life membership, and he is a charter member of the Rotary Club. His family attend the Congregational Church, in which Mrs. Seccombe is an active worker.

On December 25, 1897, Mr. Seccombe married Miss Margaret Lee Perdew, a daughter of G. F. R. B. and Jeanette (Woodworth) Perdew. Mr. Perdew was a pioneer of California, coming here from Texas in 1862 by ox team and settling at San Bernardino. His death occurred in this city in November, 1900. Mrs. Seccombe was born at San Bernardino, February 20, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Seccombe have two sons, namely William Lyle, who was born May 21, 1902, was graduated from the San Bernardino High School, and is now attending the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon, and taking the civil and structural engineering course; and Gordon Herbert, who was born June 20, 1911, is attending the public schools of San Bernardino. Having released himself from the confining responsibilities of an engrossing business, Mr. Seccombe is now free to give expression to some of his ideas relative to outside matters, and is studying some of the problems of the day. Always a friend of the public schools he, while no longer officially connected with their management, is looked upon as an authority emeritus, and his advice is oftentimes sought by members of the board of educators. His benevolences, which are many and varied, are seldom made public, but are distributed as he feels they are needed. Having spent all but ten years of his life at San Bernardino, it is but natural that his interests should center here, and that he should do everything within his power to aid in the further development of his adopted city.

ALVA B. COWGILL.—While not one of the pioneers of the Redlands colony, Alva B. Cowgill has done pioneer work in the past twenty years, particularly in the development of the citrus growing interests and, more important still, in the marketing problems affecting himself and associated growers in this vicinity.

Mr. Cowgill was born at Spencer's Station in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 9, 1856, and his parents, P. C. and Ellen (Spencer) Cowgill, were also natives of the same state. His father was a merchant. Their four children were Alva, Charles, Ella and Grant, all living but Grant, who died at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Alva B. Cowgill has lived a busy life practically from the time that he can recollect his environment. When he went to school he attended to the opening of his father's store in the morning, then put in the regular hours at his studies, and afterward clerked until closing time. Later for three years he was clerk and assistant in his father's business, and then for five years was ticket and freight agent with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. In 1879 Mr. Cowgill, after finishing a course in a business college, entered the old firm of Graham, Bailey & Company, wholesale and retail druggists at Zanesville, Ohio. He became an accountant at \$40.00 a month. He learned the business as well as the routine of its accounting system, and at the end of three years had become a part owner. About that time the business was incorporated as the Bailey Drug Company. Mr. Cowgill for eight years was the head traveling representative, and was then called back to the general offices and made manager and treasurer. Mr. Bailey in the meantime had accumulated extensive banking interests and turned over practically the entire executive management of the business to Mr. Cowgill. His judgment was well placed, since the house expanded and increased in prosperity under this management. Mr. Cowgill for eleven years devoted himself wholly to the interests and welfare of the business, and at the end of that time found his health so impaired that it was imperative he seek outdoor

employment. In the meantime he had achieved a financial competence, represented in his holdings of stock in this prosperous drug house.

Selling out his business at Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Cowgill came to Los Angeles in 1901 and spent some time in investigating the various districts of Southern California. His first purchase was a 20-acre orange grove in the Redlands district, and later he bought 16 acres of unimproved land, 10 acres of which he set to Washington Navels and 6 acres to grape fruit. For five years he lived on this land and worked outside in cultivating, planting, pruning and caring for his trees. He had his groves in a most satisfactory condition and, even better, his health and strength were completely restored. He then sought an opportunity again to connect himself with some of the broader commercial work for which his previous training had so well qualified him. He therefore became one of the organizers of the Redlands Mutual Orange Company in 1906, and since its organization he has been secretary and general manager. This is one of the leading growers' marketing organization in the Redlands district. In 1906 was also organized the Mutual Orange Distributors, a co-operative selling organization, and Mr. Cowgill has since served as its secretary and director. In no small degree the strength and efficiency of these organizations has depended upon Mr. Cowgill, who has recognized here an important opportunity for a public spirited service to his associated growers, and he has done much to improve the marketing and distributing facilities now available to the producers in the Redlands section. At the same time he has acquired interests in several irrigation companies that bring water to an increased area of citrus land, and in twenty years he has had impressed on his memory a vivid picture of the splendid development of this section of Southern California.

In 1880 Mr. Cowgill married Miss Nellie Broomhall. She was born in Quaker City, Ohio, August 12, 1858, daughter of W. P. and Rachel (Redd) Broomhall, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cowgill's four children were all born at Zanesville, Ohio. Ethel M., born June 23, 1882, was married May 24, 1911, to Fred C. Knapp, a contractor and builder of Los Angeles. They have a daughter, Kathryn Claire Knapp, born in Los Angeles July 11, 1912.

The second child, Claire Cowgill, was born June 25, 1886, and graduated from the Redlands High School and from Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, with the degree A. B.

Chester B. Cowgill, born April 14, 1890, was educated in the Redlands High School, spent four years in the University of California at Berkeley, and is now in business in Los Angeles. March 19, 1918, he enlisted from Redlands, and was sworn into military service at Rockwell Aviation Field at San Diego March 23d, being assigned to Squadron C. He was transferred to March Aviation Field at Riverside in August, 1918, was promoted to private first class and acted as sergeant in charge of power plants, and November 13, 1918, was transferred to the Field Artillery Officers Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, being assigned to the Seventeenth Observational Battery. He received his honorable discharge December 7, 1918.

August 27, 1917, C. B. Cowgill married Gladys Ingersoll, of Los Angeles, who is also a graduate of the Redlands High School, the California State Normal School, is a very talented musician, both

vocal and instrumental, and before her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of Los Angeles.

The fourth child, Ralph Cowgill, was born February 6, 1894, graduated from the Redlands High School, attended the State University and a business college, and is now connected with the refinery of the Standard Oil Company at Bakersfield. He married Miss Ruth E. Swan at Redlands December 23, 1916. She is a graduate of the Redlands High School. He joined the Naval Reserves for a period of four years, and was on active duty until released after the signing of the armistice. Both these brothers were married and held good positions, yet they waived all claims for exemption when they were called to the colors.

This sketch tells in brief the story of a busy life and is a record of usefulness and honor. Mr. Cowgill is truly one of the men who have been instrumental in making the country around Redlands bloom and blossom as the rose.

ARTHUR T. GAGE, M. D.—A specialist of the eye, ear and throat, to which his practice is limited, Doctor Gage has brought special resources and facilities to the medical profession at Redlands, where he began his work several years ago. Doctor Gage represents solid old New England stock, and was a successful physician and surgeon in Massachusetts before coming to California.

He was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, November 25, 1883. His father, Charles F. Gage, has given fifty-four years of his business life to the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, most of the time as general claim agent. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Charles F. Gage, who lives at Winchester, Massachusetts, married Martha A. Adams, of the historic Adams family of New England, and a direct descendant of Priscilla Alden. Charles F. Gage and wife had four sons: Frederick A., John H., Edward C. and Arthur T.

Arthur T. Gage graduated from the high school at Winchester, Massachusetts, in 1902. For four years, 1902-06, he attended Tufts Medical College, and by reason of his high qualifications when he entered and by the hard work he devoted to his studies he graduated with the M. D. degree. He is a member of the Phi Chi fraternity. His college course was followed by an experience presenting some of the finest opportunities to a young medical graduate. From June, 1906, to October, 1907, he was an interne in the Boston City Hospital, a great institution with 1,200 beds and 48 house officers. From 1908 to 1918 Dr. Gage practiced at Melrose, Massachusetts, and in the latter year moved to Redlands, succeeding Dr. B. F. Church in practice.

At Melrose, Massachusetts, September 4, 1916, Doctor Gage married Miss Ruth Greenleaf, of a prominent family of Melrose. She is a graduate of the Melrose High School. Her parents were born in Massachusetts and she was a child when her father died. For years he has conducted an old established book store in Massachusetts. Her mother is still living in Melrose. Dr. and Mrs. Gage have two children: Howard Alden Gage, born January 7, 1918; and Priscilla Gage, born June 13, 1920. Dr. and Mrs. Gage attend the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce of Redlands and is affiliated with the Elks

RAYMOND CLYDE GERBER is all but a native Californian, a chemist by profession, was in the chemical warfare division during the World war, came out of hospital practically an invalid, and in two years has perfected and carried out the careful plans laid during his convalescence and now has one of the thoroughly organized and systematic dairy establishments in Southern California, supplying a high-grade of milk to several of the cities of San Bernardino County.

Mr. Gerber, whose home is at East Highlands, was born at Worthing, South Dakota, July 6, 1889, and a few months later his parents came to California. He is a son of Gotlieb and Mary A. Gerber, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Wisconsin. His father was a merchant. Both parents are now deceased. There were seven children: Henry G., who married Grace Jones and whose children are Neal, Loris and Lorna; Mrs. Louisa A. Leavitt, whose three children are Rossiter J., Donald and Mary Louise; Mrs. May Moore, who died leaving a son, Dalton Moore; Mrs. Ida B. Spradling, who has one child, Frankie; Herbert J.; Mrs. Alyda R. Pollard, whose two sons are Robert G. and Raymond C.; and Raymond Clyde Gerber, the seventh and youngest of the family.

Mr. Gerber was educated in the Redlands public schools, graduated from the University of Redlands in 1913, and after obtaining a high school teacher's certificate at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles went to the Philippine Islands and taught high school there during the years 1914-15-16. On returning to the United States he reentered the University of California, working toward the Master's degree and specializing in chemistry. In 1917 he became principal of the high school at Nogales, Arizona, and while there on December 14, 1917, volunteered in the Hospital Corps, was transferred as a chemist to the Sanitary Corps, and later entered the same branch as chemist with the Engineers Corps. Later he was made a chemist in the Chemical Warfare Service, Gas Division. After a period at Nogales Mr. Gerber was on duty for nine months at Washington, D. C., then was sent to the army gas school at Camp Humphrey and was engaged in training gas officers. While in the line of duty a gas bomb exploded and being seriously injured, was sent to the hospital at Camp Humphrey, and later to the Walter Reid at Washington, where he remained from September 13, 1918, until discharged from hospital and resumed civilian life April 26, 1919.

Mr. Gerber had steadily cherished a purpose even before going into the army and had drawn up plans for a model dairy. Almost immediately on his return from the army he set about to erect and equip such a dairy and ranch. His business is known as the Gerber Certified Dairy. This establishment, at the end of Orange Street, has thirty acres of land, planted to alfalfa and oranges, but the most interesting feature is the equipment and planning of the dairy itself. Mr. Gerber as a chemist has worked out to the utmost detail every feature that would insure the sanitary production and handling of milk. His certified milk department is the last word in that new and modern art of food production. In 1921 his plant stood second in raw milk production in average per cow and also in average per herd. In two years his business has increased six-fold over the original volume. He now furnishes Grade A raw milk to Redlands, San Bernardino, Highland and East Highland, and certified milk to Redlands, Colton, San Bernardino, Highland and the dining service of the Salt Lake Railway. Mr. Gerber is practical manager of the entire business, the ownership of which is vested in the Gerber estate.



*A. C. Serber*



FRANK H. BENEDICT.—In considering the great interests involved in the building industry, which concerns the health and comfort of a community as well as business expansion and commercial progress, the building contractor occupies a place of great public responsibility. In lesser rank, the workman follows instructions, but it is the contractor who must bear the responsibility of success or failure, who must provide for every possible contingency. It is but a small part of his work to watch supplies, men, material, transportation and expense, and not every well trained and naturally skilled artisan can do all this. It needs much more than mechanical ability, including as it does, personal qualities of a high order, this explaining, perhaps, why this vocation is not an unduly crowded one. A building contractor who, at the present time, can successfully meet the demands of a modern city like Riverside in the way of beautiful and dignified structures must be accounted very competent, and one whose satisfactory work is seen in different parts of the city is Frank H. Benedict, who has been a resident of California since 1908.

Frank H. Benedict was born June 26, 1858, in Lenawee County, Michigan. His parents were John W. and Laurinda (Wolcott) Benedict, both of whom were born in the State of New York, and both families were of English descent and of Revolutionary stock. In earlier days the Benedicts were farming people, but in John W. Benedict the mechanical impulse became the stronger and he became a carpenter and later a contractor. He was a man of peace, but when the Civil war came on was anxious to do his part and show his devotion to the Union. Prevented from entering the army because he was the sole support of his aged parents, he paid three substitutes to serve in his place. He married Laurinda Wolcott, who survived him, passing the declining years of her life at Riverside, where she passed away in her eighty-seventh year.

Frank H. Benedict had educational privileges in the public schools and then learned the carpenter trade under his father. He was twenty-one years old when he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a contracting carpenter and remained until 1908, in which year, attracted by building activity at Los Angeles, California, he removed to that city. He continued in business there until 1913, and then came to Riverside, which place proved so attractive that he soon determined to make it his permanent home. Soon after his arrival he built a striking and beautiful Swiss chalet type of residence at 170 Fairfax Avenue, which he afterward sold. Subsequently Mr. Benedict purchased his present handsome residence at 230 Terracino Drive, the D. D. Gage home, which had been built by Judge Richard North.

Mr. Benedict married at Weston, Michigan, Miss Sarah H. Withington, a native of Michigan and a daughter of D. E. Withington, a lumber man and sawmill owner in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have one daughter, Holly, the wife of O. C. Cofer, who is in the insurance business at Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Cofer have two children: Marcia and Janet. Mr. Benedict and his family belong to Calvary Presbyterian Church. In his political attitude he is somewhat independent, never having formed unbreakable party ties and never feeling desirous of holding a political office. His own affairs have demanded close attention and he has never felt justified in accepting a public responsibility to which he would have to give a divided mind. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Benedict

has a wide acquaintance in business circles, and in every way stands deservedly high as a citizen and social factor.

JUDGE E. BARRY lived a life which was in many respects as fascinating as a romance, for he left his home and family in the "Sunny South" to join the picturesque "Klondike rush," and he accomplished more than any other gold seeker, not financially but in the things worth while, the spiritual. Many men are living today good lives because Judge Barry made that journey. A descendant of old southern families on both sides of the family, he upheld the best traditions of his ancestry, he had all the courtesy of their school, kinder than the kindest, with always time for the considerate word, he yet was always fighting for the imperishable moral treasures more than for material gain. His rare personal qualities attracted friends, whom he held always, for with Judge Barry once a friend, always a friend. His unusual intellectual gifts and high character would have given him place and power, but he never sought these things and honors had to be forced upon him.

His life record is the more remarkable when it is remembered that that he was, owing to unexpected and untoward circumstances, deprived of an education until he had nearly reached his majority. In a short space of time he secured the best of educations, and to this he added an unlimited fund of knowledge gathered from wide experience. Always he kept a steady equipoise of soul and the determination to make the world the better for his having lived in it. This he did, and when his passing was made known no word could voice the grief of his legion of friends throughout the United States. Although he had been in Redlands a brief period of time he had made many warm friends and he went into eternity loved and loving as few men are. A kind and loving father and devoted husband, a loyal friend, a worth while neighbor, Judge Barry will long be remembered. There was, there is, no kinder, manlier man.

Judge E. Barry was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, November 15, 1849, the son of Jackson Barry and Sina (Minter) Barry, his father a native of Rockingham, North Carolina, and his mother of Sumner County, Tennessee. Jackson Barry was a noted civil engineer, following that occupation all his life.

When Judge Barry was six years old his parents moved to Marshall County, Kentucky, and he received the meager education obtainable in those days in that locality, but he attended the little country schools when in session and his opportunity for study came when he was nineteen years of age, and he studied so assiduously that he made up lost time and graduated from the best county high school and was, moreover, the valedictorian of his class. He soon obtained a diploma and commenced teaching, occupying himself in that line of work, scholastic work, for two years. Then for eight years he was county school commissioner, a position filled with responsibility, for upon him devolved the engaging of all teachers. Judge Barry was always an earnest and ardent advocate of temperance, and he would never employ a teacher who drank.

Later Judge Barry was elected county judge, and served faithfully and well, his record sending him to the Kentucky Legislature, where he made a success of everything he undertook, serving his constituency brilliantly.

Then the great Klondike excitement came on and everyone wanted to join the rush of gold seekers, and every man who could did. Judge

Barry went and passed through all the trials and perils incident to such an expedition. He passed in over the Chilkoot Pass through the most dangerous rapids, prospecting on Nisutlin River. He made practically nothing as far as the securing of gold went, but he gained an infinitude of experience and a knowledge of men in the rough, and learned how quickly men revert back to almost primitiveness. He remained there twenty months in all.

All through the long cold winter Judge Barry was in camp with the world's most venturesome men, and he took advantage of the opportunity given him and organized a Sunday school, a fact that has since been used in both songs and stories of that most strenuous life. One can imagine against what odds he fought, and yet before the winter was over he had the entire camp enrolled and deeply interested. For years afterward he would meet men who been in that class of his in the far North, and men who still clung to his teachings. For forty years Judge Barry was a member of the Christian Church. When he was twenty-one Judge Barry became a member of the Masonic Order, and was a member for nearly fifty years.

After returning from Alaska Judge Barry entered the journalistic field by the purchase of the Tribune and the Democrat of Benton, Kentucky, which he at once consolidated, naming his paper "The Tribune-Democrat." It was, of course, democratic in principles. While he made it an unqualified success he decided to sell it in 1910 and did so, moving out west to Texas. There he purchased the Colorado Citizen, a democratic paper. He scored another success, but owing to the ill health of his daughter he was forced to sell out again, and he did so, moving this time to Fort Stockton, Texas. Here he purchased another paper, the Fort Stockton Pioneer. He put this paper in a flourishing condition.

He was appointed postmaster of the city in 1912, and he held the position until forced to resign, owing to ill health. He had other interests, among them a large acreage of alfalfa, which he had to dispose of in order to come out to California and not be bothered with business cares. He came to the Golden State in 1919, locating in Redlands in August of that year. He invested in an orange grove and practically retired to enjoy the beautiful Southland. But he was not to enjoy it for long, for on October 23, 1920, he entered into life eternal.

Judge Barry was united in marriage on August 22, 1877, with Laura Paine, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Cassidy) Paine, of Paducah, Kentucky. She was born on the Cumberland River at Eddyville. Her parents were prominent Methodists. Her father was a well known tobacco dealer. Judge and Mrs. Barry were the parents of three children: Blanche is now Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, of Fort Stockton, Texas. The second child died in infancy, and the third child died at the age of six, when the father was in far off Alaska.

The wife of Judge Barry is living now in Redlands.

ALFRED L. WOODILL was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was brought to California when three years of age, received his education in Riverside, and in after years has been prominently identified with the great local industry of growing and packing oranges. He is now owner of the California Mutual Packing Company of Riverside.

Local history will always give credit for many distinctions to the life and character of his father, Dr. Alfred H. Woodill, who during his residence here was an inspiration to the Riverside community, a

capable and kindly physician, a loved citizen, and possessed a sturdy practical idealism whose benefits can hardly be measured.

Doctor Woodill was a native of Nova Scotia, practiced medicine there until 1879, when he came to Riverside, and here resumed his professional work. His death on March 30, 1888, was acknowledged as a great public loss, every bank and business house in the city closing its doors as an expression of sorrow on the day of his funeral. It was the first time in the history of Riverside that such a general tribute was paid to the memory of any resident. Doctor Woodill was claimed as a friend by all prominent pioneers of Riverside. His charities were many, and owing to his scholarly attainments and wide general knowledge his advice was in constant demand. He enjoyed generous means earned by his long devotion to his profession, and had the invaluable characteristic of constructive imagination which always dominated his public spirited efforts. When Matthew Gage outlined to Doctor Woodill the project of putting thousands of acres of land under irrigation, the Doctor understood the implications and vast possibilities of the project fully as well as its originator. He supplied Mr. Gage with the money necessary for the preliminary survey. Thus was instituted what later developed into the Gage Canal, the first definite act towards the realization of a constructive undertaking whose subsequent benefit to the people of Riverside is beyond all calculation. While Doctor Woodill died more than thirty years ago, he was in his life time able to visualize a picture of the Riverside of the future, a great landscape of beautiful and productive orange groves, with a contented people living in the fairest and most favored spot on earth. That the vision materialized in all its essential details is a story that can never be told without some reference to the part played by Doctor Woodill. Doctor Woodill and Mr. Gage were close friends, the latter depending upon and following the former's suggestions until the last.

Doctor Woodill married Sarah Elizabeth Blanchard, a native of Prince Edward Island and of English descent. She died at Los Angeles in 1917, but was laid to rest beside her husband at Riverside. Her father, Judge Hiram Blanchard, was a member of the High Court of Canada and was the first member from Nova Scotia in the Dominion Parliament.

Alfred L. Woodill attended the grammar and high schools of Riverside. He was still a boy when his father died, and after that he spent two years in Halifax. Since his return to Riverside his work has largely been in orange packing, and he has been one of the prominent growers as well, at one time owning 150 acres distributed in several groves. For two years he was employed by the firm of Boyd & Devine, and was with the California Fruit Growers Exchange the first two years of its organization.

In 1910 Mr. Woodill started in the packing house business for himself, owning the Penn Fruit Company. Finding this unprofitable, he disposed of the business and for several years following represented various Eastern packing houses. In 1916 he took over the California Mutual Packing Company, an incorporated company, and has since been its sole owner. Through this company he packs from 250 to 300 cars annually. The plant of the California Mutual Packing Company is regarded as the most modern and best equipped in the district.

Mr. Woodill is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Farm Bureau, the Pioneer Society, and is a past exalted ruler of Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is





*E. L. Williamson*

an independent republican and has served as a member of the County Central Committee.

At Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Woodill married Miss Florence May Brown, a native of that state. A sketch of her father, James E. Brown, of Riverside, appears in the following sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Woodill have one son, Chesney E. Woodill, now in the class of 1924 at the University of California. He served a season at Camp Kearney as a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, which work he is now following at Berkeley, in addition to his other studies.

JAMES E. BROWN lived for sixty years in Illinois, where he was a farmer and manufacturer, and for the past quarter of a century has effectively employed his capital and enterprise in the productive end of the citrus fruit industry in Riverside County, where he is one of the old and honored residents.

Mr. Brown was born in Illinois, April 2, 1837. His grandfather, who died about 1817, participated in the War of the Revolution and also in the second war with Great Britain. George W. Brown, father of James E., was a native of New York state. He was an early settler in Northern Illinois, and was the patentee of the first corn planter, which was known as the Brown corn planter. He served at one time as mayor of Galesburg, and being too old for active duty he nevertheless contributed most liberally of money and influence for the Union cause during the Civil war. George W. Brown married Maria T. Terpenning, also a native of New York state, and of Dutch and English parentage.

James E. Brown acquired a district school education in Illinois. He worked on his father's farm until the latter engaged in manufacturing, and from 1862 until 1874 he farmed on his own account near Galesburg. In 1874 he joined the manufacturing business of his father, and when the company was incorporated in 1880 he became treasurer, an office he continued to hold and the duties of which he performed until the death of his father in 1895.

It was in January, 1896, that Mr. Brown came to California, and he has since acquired many active interests in the business of growing and handling fruit. He owns six 10 acre groves, three on East Eighth Street and three on Linden Street. He is a director in the East Riverside Water Company and has been a director of the Monte Vista Fruit Association since it was formed and was one of the original members of the La Mesa Fruit Company. He was formerly a stockholder and also a director in the Orange Growers Bank, the Citizens Bank and the Riverside National Bank. Mr. Brown votes as an independent republican. His home at 590 Fourteenth Street was built of cement blocks in 1906, and is one of the substantial and attractive residences of the city.

May 2, 1859, Mr. Brown married Miss Mary Eleanor Musser, a native of Ohio. She died at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1910. Of their three children only one survives. Jennie Elizabeth was the wife of M. J. Daugherty, and is survived by a son, Edwin M. Daugherty. The son, George Edwin Brown, died in 1892. Florence May, the surviving daughter, is the wife of A. L. Woodill.

EDWARD L. WILLIAMSON.—Eighteen years ago Mr. Williamson was assistant engineer for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. During a leave of absence he visited California. A few days at Riverside convinced him that no other locality could hence-

forth claim his complete allegiance as a home. In the years that have since elapsed his name has become an accepted synonym of the larger enterprise in the horticultural and agricultural development of this section, and in commercial and civic affairs as well.

Mr. Williamson was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, March 29, 1879, son of Lucius N. and Alice (Hawes) Williamson, both deceased and both of English ancestry. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in Canada. Lucius Williamson for a number of years was connected with the manufacturing interests of Janesville, Wisconsin, and subsequently for a long period represented the house of M. D. Wells of Chicago as a traveling salesman.

In the City of Janesville Edward L. Williamson spent his youth. He attended public school there, and in 1900 graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering. The first year after leaving university he was an inspector with the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. Then for three years he was an assistant engineer on the engineering staff of the Rock Island Railroad.

The leave of absence which he spent in California came in 1904. His first undertaking in Riverside was the establishment of a poultry plant on Bandini Avenue. Six months later his technical services as an engineer were engaged in the Gage Canal Company and the Riverside Trust Company, with which he remained until December, 1909.

At that date Mr. Williamson took charge as engineer and superintendent of the West Riverside holdings of the Ennis Brothers' property, consisting of a 1,000 acres of raw land. He still has charge of the Sunny Slope Rancho, as it is known, and has about 450 acres under cultivation, with 375 acres devoted to citrus fruits 80 acres in alfalfa. This alone constitutes one of the largest undertakings in horticultural development in this section of the state in recent years.

In 1916, when the flood waters wiped out the north end of the Jurupa Canal, which supplies water for all the West Riverside property, Mr. Williamson became chairman of the committee of reconstruction and reorganization of the affairs of the canal, and has since been president and manager of the West Riverside Canal Company. Since 1913 he has been a part owner and manager of the Ennis and Williamson Dairy Ranch of San Bernardino County. This ranch has a herd of 150 producing cows and 150 head of young stock. Mr. Williamson is manager and director of the Jurupa Water Company, and vice president and director of the La Sierra Water Company. Individually he owns a 12 acre orange grove at 388 Bandini Avenue, which is his home address. He is a member of the Riverside Heights Packing Association No. 10. He has recently extended his field of operations, and on May 1, 1921, bought an interest in the Riverside Implement Company, the name of which has since been changed to the Riverside Motor Sales Company, of which he is vice president and assistant manager, the president and manager being C. W. Cell.

Mr. Williamson is a member of the Tri-County Reforestation Committee, and until recently was a member of the Farm Bureau. He is a republican voter, had two years of military training while in the University of Wisconsin, was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity there and is a member of the Present Day Club and the Riverside Rotary Club.





*CW Cell.*

CHARLES W. CELL.—While a farmer and business man in Kansas Charles W. Cell made a visit to California, which turned all the destinies and enthusiasm of his life in this direction and for the past ten years he has been rapidly climbing to and achieving success in Riverside, where he is president and active head of the Riverside Motor Sales Company, an extensive business that grew out of a hardware and implement house.

Mr. Cell was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1878, but from early infancy was reared in Kansas. The Cell family is an old and historical one both in America and in Germany. There was a Matthew Cell named as a contemporary in the Reformation with Martin Luther. Members of the family came to the American Colonies in early days. The great-great-grandfather of Charles W. Cell was a soldier of the Revolution and was with Washington when the latter, at the head of his troops, crossed the Delaware. The late John F. Cell, father of Charles W., served three years as a Union soldier with a Pennsylvania Regiment, was with the Army of the Potomac and also with Sherman on the march from Atlanta to the sea. On leaving Pennsylvania he moved out to Kansas, first settled in Marion County, where his efforts were afflicted by the plague of grasshoppers and drought, and from there he removed to Osage County. His widow, Mary (Croft) Cell, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, of an old American family of German descent, and is now living at Topeka, Kansas. She had brothers who were Union soldiers. Her eight living children are: John F., a practicing lawyer in Kansas City, Missouri, who married Florence Musson and has five children; George Croft, who holds the chair of theology in Boston University, married Miss Ella Clark and has three children; Charles W. is the third in age; Miss Lottie is a high school teacher in Illinois; Martin Luther is a well known newspaper man at Redlands, California, and is married and has two children; Mary is the wife of Sherman Shoup, a musician in Chicago, and they have a family of five; Christian is an ex-service man who was in France; and Samuel is a clerk in the Chicago mail order house of Montgomery Ward & Co., and is married and has one child.

Charles W. Cell was reared in Osage County, Kansas, attending public schools there and working on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he bought land of his own, and his interests were those of a Kansas farmer until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then engaged in the grain and elevator business at Wakarusa in Shawnee County, Kansas, operating as a grain dealer there for three years. Just before he entered the grain business he made the trip to California that decided him in the choice of a permanent home environment. As soon as he disposed of his grain business he returned to California, becoming a resident of Riverside in 1911. Here with limited capital he acquired some stock in the firm of Davenport, Wheeler, Allen Company, successors to what was known as the old Stewart Implement and Hardware business at 446 West Eighth Street. Mr. Cell as a member of the company became active manager of the business, and as this enterprise prospered he eventually became sole owner. In the meantime he moved his location to 301 West Eighth Street, where the name was changed to the Riverside Implement Company. Recently change has been made to the Riverside Motor Sales Company, of which Mr. Cell is president and manager. The first change of name was due to the transfer of the stock to new ownership and the last change came when the company abandoned its implement

department and confined its attention entirely to auto vehicles. The company has the agencies of the Hudson and Essex motor cars and the Moreland trucks, Reo speed wagons and utility trailers, both of the latter being manufactured at Los Angeles and consequently a California product which Mr. Cell always favors in advance of others. Mr. Cell now has the largest motor sales agencies in Riverside County. A large block of the treasury stock has been purchased by E. L. Williamson, who is vice president and assistant manager of the company. Another stockholder is Miss Martha Simpson, who has kept the books of the firm for four years and is head bookkeeper and accountant. Mr. Cell and Mr. Williamson are interested financially in the Monte Belle and Richfield United Oil Wells, where some profitable properties have been developed.

So far as his business obligations permit Mr. Cell has taken a deep and active interest in the welfare of his home city. For the past five years he has been superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, giving much time to church work. He has been a director for ten years in the Riverside Young Men's Christian Association, and is especially interested in the athletic department of that organization. He is a Mason and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Kiwanis and Present Day clubs. March 1, 1899, he married Miss Ada Burk, a native of Kansas. Her father, Homer Burk, was a pioneer of that state and of an old American family of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Cell have a daughter, Mary Ellen, member of the class of 1922 in the Riverside High School.

JOHN H. URQUHART, president and manager of the Sierra Vista Packing Association, is known personally or by name in all the large citrus purchasing centers in the United States, and his name is accepted as a guarantee for all citrus products that pass through his packing house. A resident of Riverside for more than thirty years, Mr. Urquhart's experience has led him through every phase of citrus production, packing and marketing. In citizenship in the community his name stands equally high.

Mr. Urquhart was born in Nova Scotia, September 17, 1856, and on both sides represents sturdy Scotch ancestry. His parents were William and Barbara (MacKenzie) Urquhart. His mother was born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parentage. His father, a native of Scotland, went to Nova Scotia when twenty-one years of age, and the rest of his life was spent in mercantile business.

John H. Urquhart acquired a good education in public schools and an academy in Nova Scotia. At the age of fifteen he was working in his father's store. His father also operated a 400 acre ranch. At the age of seventeen John was given full charge of this property, owing to the death of his older brother. It was a big undertaking, but he handled it with a resourcefulness that seems fundamental in his character. He continued its management seven years, and later found time to take an extended trip through Canada and the Middle West of the United States. After returning home he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business for himself, and was active in that line for seven years.

The severe climate of Eastern Canada made Mr. Urquhart a sufferer from chronic asthma, and in searching for relief his mind was turned in the direction of California. A friend who had spent much time in Riverside furnished him his first direct knowledge of this perfect environment. The friend, returning to Nova Scotia to dispose

of his remaining interests in order to make California his permanent home, gave such an impetus to the growing desire of Mr. Urquhart that he, too, sold out and came to Riverside. He has never had occasion to regret that move, though he arrived here just after the boom, when ever business was at low ebb.

While possessing some means, it was not in accordance with his character to remain idle and enjoy it long. He was soon working in one of the packing houses, and through the actual contact of working experience gained his thorough knowledge and understanding of the great industry in which he is now one of the accepted leaders. For twelve years Mr. Urquhart was connected with the La Mesa Packing Company, much of the time as its floor superintendent. He was for two years with the Arlington Heights Fruit Company and a like period of time with the Alta Cresta Fruit Company. During 1909-10 he organized the Sierra Vista Packing Association, and has since been its president and manager. From the time of his arrival up to about 1912-13 Mr. Urquhart bought, sold and planted various orange groves in the Riverside district. He disposed of all these holdings in order to be free to devote his entire time to the interests of the Packing Association. He is also president and a director of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company, whose planing mills and industrial organizations comprise one of the biggest establishments of Riverside. Mr. Urquhart is a member of the Kiwanis and Present Day Clubs. While a resident of Canada he was a member of the local militia and quite active in local elections. Since coming to California he has been naturalized as an American citizen and is a republican voter. He and Mrs. Urquhart are members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and both are active in that church, for which for many years he served as an elder. Mrs. Urquhart is a member of the Red Cross and devoted much of her time and energies to the local chapter during the World war.

In Nova Scotia December 3, 1889, Mr. Urquhart married Miss Emma M. Cunningham, native of Nova Scotia, daughter of Francis S. Cunningham, a contractor and builder, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart's only son, William Francis Urquhart, died in infancy. Their one daughter is Miss Jean Graham Urquhart, at home.

**JOHN B. ODELL.**—The name of John B. Odell is closely associated with the development of the orange industry of Riverside, and also with the general business life of this region, for he is a man whose energies have led him to take a dominating part in the various legitimate enterprises of the city with which he cast his lot in 1913, and prior to that date was a well-known figure in several of the large centers of industry of the country.

John B. Odell was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 8, 1848, a son of John and Lydia (Cody) Odell, both of whom are now deceased. John Odell was born in Connecticut, and during his early life he was a teacher in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Later he was a general merchant of Twinsburg, Ohio, where he became a prominent man. The family is of Revolutionary stock and Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Odell was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and belonged to an old family of Scotch-Irish descent, the same one to which Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) belonged.

After attending the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, John B. Odell became a telegrapher, and worked as such and as a bookkeeper

at Cleveland, Ohio, and Galesburg, Illinois. Subsequently he became train dispatcher for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position he held for fourteen years, and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in the manufacture of electrical supplies, and was closely connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, supplying it with a number of manufactured articles. For fifty years he was connected with this company in different capacities. For a number of years he had charge of the telegraphic department at the republican national conventions, a position of great responsibility, and one which required a man with a thorough knowledge of the business. He was telegraph manager for the Associated Press at Chicago, and was the first operator for the Chicago American of that city, when that paper made its first appearance. While too young to serve during the war between the two sections of the country, Mr. Odell had three brothers in the service. Delos Odell, who is now deceased; Joseph Odell, who is trust officer of the Lincoln Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; and Theodore Odell, who is now a consulting railroad president of New York City, New York. He was general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad; general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; president of the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad; and president of the Orient lines from Kansas City, Missouri, and is recognized to be one of the most experienced railroad men in the country.

In 1913 John B. Odell came to Riverside and purchased the old Colson place of 15 acres at 429 Indiana Avenue, and has so improved it that it is now one of the show places of the city. The house originally was of the Scotch style of architecture, but he had added many improvements, including pergolas, and the whole is covered by a profusion of beautiful flowers and vines. He erected a large fountain and a sunken fountain for water lilies and gold fish in the grounds. The exquisite beds of flowers stretch away into groves of deciduous and citrus trees, which include walnuts, grape fruit and six or seven varieties of oranges. It is an ideal home, and here Mr. Odell now spends a great deal of his time, further beautifying his property. While he has passed the age of three score years and ten, he is as active as a young man, and finds pleasure in operating a tractor, or doing any of the other kinds of work inseparably connected with the culture of oranges.

Mr. Odell was a director of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, of which his son, John Clayton Odell, was president, and when that institution became insolvent Mr. Odell and other members of his family voluntarily crippled themselves financially by putting up large securities so as to safeguard the depositors from loss, which honorable conduct gained him the approval of his fellow citizens in no unmeasured degree. Mr. Odell is one of the directors and was president of the Loring Opera House Company, which owns the Loring Block at the corner of Main and Seventh streets. He is also the owner of a 10 acre grove at Corona, California. During his younger years he was a member of the Odd Fellows.

On October 25, 1871, Mr. Odell married at Galesburg, Illinois, Miss Flora Lee, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Joel Lee, who came of Revolutionary stock and English descent, and was born in New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Odell have three children, namely: John Clayton Odell, who married Deidre Flemming, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of John Flemming, a lumber dealer of McGregor, Iowa. They have two children, namely: Geoffrey, who is a business





*Stewart Burton*

man of Los Angeles; and Gertrude, who is a student of the Riverside public schools. Rosemary, the second child of John B. Odell and his wife, married Carl A. Ross, an attorney of South Bend, Indiana, and they have three children, namely: Jane, Helen and Betsy, all of whom are attending school at South Bend, Indiana. Florence, the youngest of the Odell family, is the widow of Gilbert Hamilton Hoxie, and is living at El Mirasol, Santa Barbara, California. She has one son, Hamilton Hoxie, who is attending Thacher's School in the Ojai Valley, class of 1921. Following the completion of his studies in that institution he will matriculate at Yale University.

Mrs. Odell was a member of the executive board of the war Council of Defense during the World war. She is much interested in current matters, and is a member of the Wednesday Club. Having joined the Presbyterian Church at Chicago, she still retains her membership with that congregation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Odell stand very high in social circles at Riverside. Their lavish hospitality at their beautiful home is proverbial. At the same time their charities are numerous, and their names are held in grateful remembrance by the many who have benefited by their generosity. In all matters of public moment Mr. Odell has always shown a commendable interest, and he takes a deep pride in the progress of the city, and has great faith in its continued and increased prosperity.

W. S. BUTTON—California seems to have a call for easterners and Riverside especially seems to draw its share of business men, not only men wishing to retire, but also young men with ability and activity to push ahead and build from the ground floor up, and connect themselves on a large scale with the industries and activities most adapted to this part of the country.

One who is noteworthy in this connection is W. Stewart Button, distributor for Chevrolet automobiles in Riverside County and also connected with the Riverside Sheet Metal Works, and other growing interests. He is also a public spirited man.

W. Stewart Button was born in Teeswater, Ontario, Canada, on January 11, 1884, son of William Button, native of Canada. A complete sketch of the "Button" family is given elsewhere in this book. Living for a number of years in his native province he received a public school and high school education, attending the Collegiate Institute at Clinton, Ontario, took a business course at Chatham, Ontario, and also attended college at Toronto. He also took an active part in sports and played on the different teams in his home town and at high school and college, helping to hold the "cup" for the full time while at high school. After completing his studies he engaged in the lumber business with his father for five years in Toronto, Canada, and New York and Pennsylvania States, manufacturing lumber and mangle rollers, which they exported to Europe. He was also engaged in the hardware business for a short time in Shelburne, Canada, but his activities were transferred to the Canadian West and great prairie provinces and for a time was in the real estate business at Edmonton, Alberta.

He spent one winter in California, and going back to the Canadian West again soon found that he could not forget the California climate and came back to stay after his marriage, bringing his wife with him.

On arriving at Riverside in December, 1912, Mr. Button became interested with his brother and father in the sheet metal business, their specialties being the manufacture of "orchard heaters" ovens and canteens. During eight months in 1914-15 this firm manufactured 155,000

orchard heaters, and W. Stewart Button having full management of the factory. He also possesses the inventive faculties, and his ingenuity has resulted in several profitable devices. A special mouthpiece on canteens was patented by him which is being put on the market today, also a patent on a "spring cushion skate." For nine months he was at Buffalo, New York, manufacturing this spring cushion skate, finally selling his patent rights.

In 1916 he returned to Riverside and he and his brother took the agency for the Chevrolet automobile in Riverside County, W. Stewart Button having managership of the business.

In 1919 the Scripps-Booth was added to the agency. They were the second firm to handle the Chevrolet car in Riverside County and have distributed nearly seven hundred cars here; for this business Mr. Button built a fine garage and show room at 1045 Main Street.

Mr. Button was one of the first in this section to become interested in the date growing industry and helped to organize, first, the Thermal Date Company and finally re-organized into the Arabia Date Company, Incorporated, and was secretary and treasurer of both companies. The company bought 110 acres in Coachella Valley and set out forty acres in dates and in time will have full acreage set out in dates. These dates started to bear lightly in 1921, in a couple of years will be bearing heavily.

Mr. Button is also interested in business property in the City of Edmonton, Canada. Mr. Button is a Mason and a member of the Riverside Chapter. He also served as a member of the Home Guard. He is also a member and an official of the board of the First Methodist Church.

December 4, 1912, Mr. Button married Miss Sadie Montgomery, a native of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and daughter of Alexander Montgomery. The Montgomery family was identified with the pioneer period in both eastern and western provinces of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Button have four children: William Bruce, Ruth Elizabeth, Phyllis Irene, and Stewart Dever Button.

JOHN HARVEY ELLIS.—It is not given to every man to succeed in handling real estate and insurance, for all do not possess those characteristics so essential to success. To begin with, the operator in these lines must be a real salesman, and be absolutely convinced of the desirability of the investments he presents to others. In other words, he must first "sell himself." To do this he must possess the essential qualities of honesty, singleness of purpose and sincerity, be clear and logical in his presentation of facts, and understand human nature to such an extent that he is able to recognize the right moment to make a sale. Such a man, naturally, would become prosperous in any line he cared to enter, for these qualities make for success anywhere, but when he does devote himself to developing property interests and safeguarding men and their holdings through legitimate insurance he is rendering a service not easily over-estimated, and proving his worth to his community as a good citizen. John Harvey Ellis is one of the best qualified men in the business to be found at Riverside or in this part of California. During his long career as a realtor he has demonstrated his peculiar fitness for his work, and has to his credit some of the most constructive developments of any man in his line.

John Harvey Ellis was born at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, October 13, 1862, a son of James William and Ann F. (Neer) Ellis, both of whom are now deceased. James William Ellis was born in Virginia, a son of Abraham Ellis, grandson of Jacob Ellis, and great-grandson of Johan Jacob Alles, as the name was then spelled, a native of Alsace-

Lorraine, France. Jacob Ellis, or Alles, was a fifer from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, during the American Revolution, and served in the Sixth Battalion. Later the family was established in Virginia. Although born in the Old Dominion, James William Ellis remained firm in his allegiance to the Union when war was declared between the North and the South, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer. He was with the Army of Virginia and participated in the engagement at Wilson Creek and others in Virginia, and was a brave soldier and efficient officer. Returning home, he resumed his peaceful occupation of farming. His wife was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and she belonged to an old American family established in this country prior to the American Revolution by ancestors from Holland.

Growing up on his father's farm, John Harvey Ellis acquired his educational training in the public schools of his locality, so firmly grounding himself in the fundamentals that he had no difficulty when he left the farm in securing the necessary certificate for teaching school in Allen and Harper counties of that state. Leaving the educational field, Mr. Ellis went to Attica, Kansas, where he pre-empted and proved up a quarter section of land, and then for two years was employed in a mercantile establishment. Following that experience he went to Stevens County, Kansas, where he took up a homestead, and opened a real estate office at Woodsdale, a town founded by Col. Sam Woods. During his residence at Woodsdale he passed through some very exciting times, for this was before the permanent establishment of law and order in Southwestern Kansas, and warring municipalities, as well as individuals, settled their disputes with firearms rather than through the slower processes of the courts.

Leaving Woodsdale, Mr. Ellis went to Pueblo, Colorado, and there continued his realty operations in conjunction with the firm of Hard & McClees, the junior member of which, N. C. McClees, later became secretary of state for Colorado. After about eighteen months Mr. Ellis was employed by the Henkel-Duke Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers, with which he remained for six years. He then went with the Iron City Manufacturing Company, machinery manufacturers of Pueblo, and his connection with it lasted for eighteen months. Resigning his position, Mr. Ellis then returned East to Toledo, Ohio, and for two years was with the Toledo Moulding Company, manufacturers of picture frames and jobbers in art goods.

California next attracted him, and on Christmas Day, 1899, he arrived at Corona, this state, and remained in that city for six months. In the meanwhile he bought a small ranch at Arlington, to which he moved in June, 1900. Arlington is within the city limits of Riverside, and from 1900 Mr. Ellis has been a resident of this municipality. For eleven and one-half years he was accountant for the Riverside Fruit Exchange, and then, in June, 1912, he went into the real-estate business for himself, first having Frank D. Troth as his partner. Two years later he bought out Mr. Troth and took his son, Ralph C. Ellis, into the business. Later, upon the retirement of the younger man, he continued alone until he sold his business to W. J. Russell, of Canadaigua, New York, in August, 1919. On March 1, 1920, he bought back the business, and took W. J. Battenfield as his partner. On December 1, 1920, Mr. Battenfield sold his interest to J. G. Smith, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, who on April 1, 1921, sold his interest to Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis has always been active as a republican, and for several years has been a member of the County Central Committee of his party, and has

several times served as a delegate to the county conventions. For some years he has been engaged in orange growing, and has a fine grove of them on his home place at 401 Grand Avenue. In addition to all of his other business interests he is a director of the Riverside Water Company.

On May 30, 1890, Mr. Ellis married in Southwestern Kansas Miss Mary S. Plantz, a native of Wood County, Ohio, and a daughter of the late Joseph Franklin Plantz, a native of Ohio who spent his declining years at Riverside. During the war between th states he served as a Union soldier. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Carmelia Smart. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis became the parents of two children, Ralph Clifford Ellis, born April 15, 1891, at Pueblo, Colorado, and Ruth Genevieve Ellis. The son is a statistician with the rating department of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in San Francisco, California. He married Miss Ada Cone, a native of California, and they have one son, Robert Clifford, who was born in August, 1918. The daughter was born on the ranch in Arlington, August 28, 1903, and is now a student of the Riverside High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the First Christian Church of Riverside, of which Mr. Ellis has been a deacon since 1900, and for ten or twelve years he served the church as treasurer. At present he is chairman of the Board of Trustees. A Mason, he is a past worshipful master of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of Riverside Chapter No. 67, Royal Arch Masons, and Riverside Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar, and also of the Southern California Past Masters' Association and of the Eastern Star. He belongs to Riverside Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Woodmen of the World; Sons of Veterans of the Civil war, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. In every relation of life Mr. Ellis has proven his capabilities, and made a success of his undertakings. His interest in Riverside is deep and lasting, and finds practical expression in an earnest and sincere devotion to the best movements for the advancement of the municipality. He is a great believer in constructive effort, and knows through experience in different sections of the country how much can be accomplished through concerted effort on the part of the most representative people. Through the medium of his business he has been able to stimulate interest on the part of outsiders, as well as of his fellow citizens, in different local projects, and has brought here a large amount of additional capital which has been profitably invested. Such men are necessary to the proper expansion of any locality, and much of the present prosperity of Riverside may be justly attributed to Mr. Ellis and his associates in their public-spirited attempts to make of it one of the most desirable and flourishing cities of the Golden State.

KATE MCINTYRE BOYD (Mrs. W. E. Beale).—According to ancient accounts the Boyd family has been one that was always doing things. When there was nothing doing in a public way they seem (as was the custom of the time) to have put the time in very diligently in private quarrels among neighboring factions. This by way of keeping their hands in. Fighting was in those times a gentlemanly occupation, and about the only one in which they could amuse and divert themselves. Kilmarnock, in other words the cell of St. Marnock, was the headquarters of the Boyd family. Like all others of their time they had to have their castle, named Dean Castle, to which they could retire as a protection from their enemies when besieged. Tradition does not say how those mighty lords were supported, but as feudalism was the existing condition the serf furnished the living while the lord exercised his lordly privilege of fighting

with his neighbors when he had nothing else to do and of leading the serf when danger threatened the nation.

The first authentic account of the Boyds dates back to 1205, in which Dominus Robertus de Boyd (in other words Lord Robert Boyd) appears as a witness to a contract between Bryce de Eglingstoun on the one part and the village of Irvine.

The name was said to have been given to the first Boyd because of his fair complexion, the word Boidh in the Celtic language signifying fair or yellow. Be that as it may, the Boyds have never been blonds, but have always been fair or yellow, and a black Boyd even to this day is as rare as a white blackbird.

The first authentic account of the Boyds as fighters is at the battle of Largs in Ayrshire in 1263, where Haco or Aco, King of Norway, with a numerous army, was put to flight. Sir Robert Boyd, as he is sometimes called, was a person of singular bravery and nobly distinguished himself and was rewarded by Alexander the Third with "grants of several lands in Cunningham" in Ayrshire. Tradition maintains that Sir Robert, with the aid of the party he commanded at that engagement, threw into confusion and finally defeated a strong detachment of Norwegians at a place called Goldberry Hill. The words Gold Berry, which sometimes appear on the lower scroll of the prints of the Kilmarnock coat of arms, were probably adopted in commemoration of this feat of Sir Robert. As a curiosity a few words descriptive of the battle of Largs may be inserted here in this year of Our Lord 1921.

"Acho King of Norroway landit at air (Ayr) wt 160 schipps and twentie thousand men of warre and ye caus of his cuning was because Machethe had promissit to his predessores some yles (isles) qlk ye had not gotten viz Boote, arrane wt ye tus cumbrais having tane arrane and Boote he come to the lairges in Cunynghame qr Alexr foirfather to the first Stewart yt was King, discomfeit ym and slue 16000 of his men. He Acho died throw sorrow yr war slain of ye Scots 5000."

Before the century was out the English had overrun Scotland and compelled the nobles to swear fealty to England. The Boyds again took a leading part under Wallace and Robert Bruce in driving the English out of Scotland. In Kilmarnock there is a monument in commemoration of the killing of a Lord Soulis, an Englishman, but whether it is in commemoration of Lord Soulis or of the Boyd who killed him tradition seems to be rather doubtful. Tradition has it, however, that the particular party this Lord Soulis commanded was discovered lurking in the vicinity of the Dean Castle.

This intelligence being communicated to the particular Lord Boyd in question, he immediately armed himself with his trusty cross bow and went in search of his quarry. On discovery "With deadly aim he drew his cross bow and its arrow instantly pierced the heart of the ill-fated Soulis." This was long before we ever heard of Paddy's gun that would shoot round corners or of the noted gun reported to have carried seventy-five miles to Paris doing destruction there, and before we heard of guns that would hit objects invisible to the naked eye, and prior to the time, somewhat, when at Gallipoli the British fleet fired over the hill causing a hasty change of anchorage of men of war to prevent destruction.

The Boyds were active all down through the history of Scotland, sometimes in near relation to Royalty, latterly as Earls of Kilmarnock and Earls of Arran. They overflowed to Ireland and made themselves so much at home there that some thought they had originated there.

But "Farewell! A long farewell to all my greatness" was pronounced by great men before now, and it too came to the noble (?) family of Boyd, for the last Earl got on the side of Prince Charles the "Pretender" to the English throne in his conflict with King George, got caught and was sentenced to be hung, drawn and quartered at the Tower of London in 1746, along with some others for high treason, the last executions at the Tower until in recent German war times.

It's a "far cry" from the twelfth century to Riverside and a great change, but it may partly answer the question that may be raised in modern parlance "Why is Boyd." It will at least show that the Boyds have been in the habit of doing things. The writer has no family tree tracing descent from any nobility, but wishes to say that all that he knows about his ancestors is that they were millers in Rowallan Mill for five generations and that he was born within three miles of Dean Castle and has been doing things himself ever since he was able, and this may be rather a long introduction to the history of a native daughter of Riverside, and that she came to her inheritance of hard labor legitimately. Hers is not an isolated case, but is introduced because it is more familiar than some others just as noteworthy. Miss Kate Boyd has united within her the two branches of the Scotch nationality. While her father was pure Lowland away back from time immemorial, her mother was just as much Highland from as far back and belonged with the "Clan Donnochie."

Modern methods of travel and intercommunication between various races has produced a strange intermixture of races until the native born American can hardly say to what race he belongs. About all he can say is "I am an American," which means that he belongs to the race that can take the best of every race with which he comes in contact without any risk of carrying over the evil. Thus the American of today, pronounced the greatest people and nation on the face of the earth. Already the writer's grandchildren have the blood of five races coursing through their veins.

And so Miss Kate Boyd came to Riverside with all that lineage behind her. Bareheaded and barefooted and almost naked in the summertime, she passed her childhood eating fruit and living simply and naturally until school age, when a walk of two miles to school gave her some physical exercise while training the mental. Nothing extraordinary occurred during school years. There was generally some outing during the summer vacation—to the mountains, the seashore or some distant part—all by wagon and team, for the auto was as yet a thing of the future. Health physically and mentally were thus maintained and no difficulty was encountered in passing through the various departments of school, finishing with the high school, with an after course in the State Normal, with a grammar grade certificate as a teacher. Teaching first at Palm Springs away out on the desert, with half her pupils pure Indian (who were so wild that they would run out of school and hide in the brush if a stranger came to visit the school), her success was assured from the start. Later on the schools of Riverside claimed her attention until marriage. Even after that she did not altogether retire from teaching, for the Grand Terrace School still retained her services. An orange grove on the terrace overlooking the Santa Ana River at a time when the marketing of oranges was far from being a settled problem showed her and her husband that the owner of an orange grove was not the millionaire he was reputed to be at that time in the development of the orange industry. A survey of the situation and the news from the new country in the basin of the Gulf of California below the sea level, the "terra caliente" of the Mexicans, the hot Colorado desert

away off one hundred and fifty miles, the most unforbidden looking place imaginable and in reality with as bad a reputation as could possibly be from former explorers, claimed their attention, and away they went to the promising land by team overland.

Eighty acres of a homestead was more than they could handle alone, and mother and sister (Mrs. Andrews) were called on to assist in founding and establishing the homestead. It cost money then, as now, to get established in the Imperial Valley. Imperial County and Valley were an afterthought, the "Colorado desert" was ample to describe it. There was first of all the little home to be established as a base of operations, and that could only be done in the cooler part of the year, as it was impossible to live there without shade or water with the temperature 130° or even 140° without any shade.

First of all came levelling, at times not a small job, with every small shrub and larger desert brush a base for a hillock of drifted sand, and some large ones where the mesquite had been a base for the accumulations of years, each of these the home of the rattlesnake or his brother, the little "side winder," just as deadly. The coyote was but a very casual visitor, for as yet the jack rabbit was not.

The levelling, bordering, ditch building, putting in of supply ditches, measuring gates and bridges, not to speak of bringing the water sometimes quite a long ways to get it to the place (for this was in the early days), all fell on the settler. More essential of all was the purchase of water stock, paying assessments for water, taxes, etc., and twenty-five dollars per acre was a moderate price before a homestead could be gotten and water put on every acre. While all this was going on by the husband, the wife was again teaching school for the two or three years required to put this work on the place, and a trip of twenty miles on horseback was necessary to get to school each week, week ends being spent on the new home.

When everything was ready for occupancy and the fenced alfalfa fields green and flourishing, a "string" of cows was the next thing, a carload of which the writer bought and took out to El Centro, arriving there with them on hand bright and early Monday morning, without the least idea as to where the new home was in the new and desert land. Fortune favored, for while making inquiries as to the location who should come along but Miss Kate herself on horseback on her way to commence her week's teaching, and all was well.

The "string" of cows was profitable, the cream checks large, and teaching was abandoned for the time being for milking cows and farm labor, and everything flourished for a few years, with an outing to the cooler coast regions in the hottest months. A brand new baby came to help make and gladden the home, but, alas, as has happened in some other cases, unfortunately on a visit to the cooler coast regions, when about two years old, the little toddler walked into the canal and it took toll of the life of the little one, although there were four watchers and a peremptory order never to let the little one out of sight. But she was a typical Californian and loved the sunshine and the fresh air. It seemed that the thing that was dreaded most (the water) was the final enemy and the fate could not be averted. Well, there is the one consolation left by the time we get ready to pass over we will have so many treasures over there that we will be anxious to go home and possess them, and nothing that is good is ever lost, only the evil finally disappears.

Time works wonders in a new country, and more land was accumulated, renting was resorted to, a city life was chosen, a new home was built in Holtville, and the daily grind of the cows, Sunday, holidays and all, aban-

done. Not a day's respite could be had, for cows have to be milked and the new occupation taken up by the husband, and again the school teacher goes forth to the daily "delightful task," and cotton was king for a year or two with the same disaster that overtook the cantaloupe grower years before, but you can't keep down a new country and a young and vigorous people in possibly the richest county in California in resources and so a typical native daughter is at home in that land that is warm enough to mature the date palm and is still doing something to make the world better and more beautiful while passing through it.

Katie Boyd is now Mrs. W. E. Beale of Holtville, Imperial County, that warm place below sea level. After pioneering there almost from the first, teaching school, helping on the farm, etc., they have brought under cultivation nearly 200 acres on that originally dreary desert, which is now rented. They have built a comfortable home in Holtville, and while Mr. Beale attends to business in town Mrs. Beale is, after an interval, again teaching school.

**JOHN RAYMOND GABBERT**—Like so many men of power and influence in Southern California, John Raymond Gabbert claims Iowa as his native state. Of that state he has no particular recollection, since he was brought to Southern California when a child of two years, and here he grew up and here he has played a useful part as a newspaper man. Many undertakings in Riverside and vicinity are credited to him because of his business as editor and publisher of the *Riverside Enterprise*.

John Raymond Gabbert was born in Iowa, June 5, 1881, and represents an old American family. His great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war and was at the surrender of Cornwallis. Mr. Gabbert's father is Thomas Gavin Gabbert, who has been a resident of Ventura County, California, for thirty-six years, and for the past twelve years has lived in Ventura City. His active career was spent largely as a farmer and for a number of years he was on the Limoneria Ranch. He now conducts a real estate business at Ventura and owns property in different parts of that county. He was elected and served as a member of the California Legislature in 1912-13, and has been on the Board of County Supervisors fourteen years, being chairman of the board five years, a position to which he was recently reelected. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce when it initiated and sponsored the good roads program in Ventura County. Among leading men of affairs in Ventura County none is better known than Thomas G. Gabbert. He married Ella Peters. Her father, Anson Peters, who is now living at Pasadena, came around the Horn in 1849, his ship being wrecked on the South American coast. He was rescued and joined the pioneer gold seekers in California, and laid the basis of a substantial fortune in the gold mines. He afterward returned to Iowa, but in 1883 came back to California, lived four years at Saticoy, then at Fallbrook until 1912, and for the past six years his home has been at Pasadena and Glendora. Anson Peters was a Captain of Home Guards in Iowa during the Civil War. He is now ninety-four years of age.

John Raymond Gabbert was educated in the public schools of Ventura County, graduating from high school in 1899. The following four years he was with a newspaper published at Oxnard. He then entered the University of California and graduated Bachelor of Science from the College of Commerce in 1907. While at the university he was editor of the *Daily Californian* and also of the *College Annual*, *Blue*



J. R. Gabbert



and Gold. The printing plant printing the Blue and Gold was destroyed by fire at the time of the big earthquake in 1906. The night before that calamity Mr. Gabbert returned to his office and took up a number of spoiled sheets and carried them home. These are all the University has preserved of that issue, and they are carefully kept at the university library. Mr. Gabbert was so loath to lose the annual that he ran in to fight fire with the Marines and was a volunteer in the fire fighting service for nearly a day, until completely exhausted. While at University Mr. Gabbert was a member of the junior honor society Winged Helmet, senior society Golden Bear, and also of the Skull and Keys Society. He is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

Immediately after leaving University Mr. Gabbert bought the Oxnard Courier, and during five years made that a very successful newspaper plant, changing it from a weekly to a city daily. He sold out in 1912, and coming to Riverside acquired a half interest in the Riverside Enterprise with an option on the other half. Later, with his father, he acquired this half, and is in full control of the editorial and business management. The Enterprise is published by the Mission Publishing Company as a morning daily, and is one of the most successful and influential daily papers in this part of the state. As a supplement to the Riverside Enterprise Mr. Gabbert established the California Citograph in 1915. This paper is now published at Los Angeles, with Mr. Gabbert president of the publishing company.

Associated with one of his employes, Mr. Gabbert has invented a printer's chase called the Rousseau Chase. It reduces the margins on country dailies, thus saving white paper, and is being manufactured and sold by other concerns all over the United States, Manila and Canada.

As a newspaper man Mr. Gabbert has been much in politics and public affairs. He was for four years secretary of the County Republican Central Committee of Ventura County and has also served on the Riverside County Central Committee. He is representative for the Associated Press and California newspapers in Riverside, and was one of the two California editors representing the state's Republican newspapers sent to Marion, Ohio, to meet Senator Harding, president-elect, and wrote the news stories sent to all parts of the United States during that trip. Mr. Gabbert has contributed original ideas and has used his personal and newspaper power to insure the success of a number of movements in Riverside. He was the first to advocate work for the establishment of a Farm Bureau, and partly through his influence may be credited the location here of the Citrus Station and the proposed University Farm School. He is president of the Riverside Rotary Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Association, served as president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1917-18 and was the same year president of the Present Day Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with Riverside Lodge of Masons, Oxnard Royal Arch Chapter, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Riverside Elks.

At Oxnard June 25, 1908, Mr. Gabbert married Miss Elizabeth Gordon. She was born in New York. Her mother is Mrs. A. F. Gordon, of Caledonia, New York. Mrs. Gabbert is a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Pilgrim Colony, and is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames. She is active in the Presbyterian Riverside Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gabbert have two children: John Gordon and Jane Elizabeth.

ALBERT LEE TRELOAR. While it is certainly true that there are wonderful opportunities for advancement in Southern California, it is a well-established fact that here, as elsewhere, no real advancement comes without actual effort and earnest, purposeful labor, either of the brains or brawn, and oftentimes of both. The progress observed on every side did not come naturally, but is the outcome of the concerted as well as individual efforts of many. Each orange grove had to be planted, developed, and now requires constant and expert care. The beautiful roadways have been developed; the thriving industrial plants have been built up from sometimes very small beginnings; and each enterprise has been worked up into a paying form or it would not exist today, for westerners are practical, and, while enjoying to the utmost the natural advantages, have no time or patience for anything that is not useful and worth-while in business. Therefore, here, as everywhere, when a man succeeds it means something. It is proof positive that he has had the grit, the determination and perseverance to work hard and to use every resource to get ahead, and his victory over obstacles is another triumph for his community. Such a man is Albert Lee Treloar, owner of one of the valuable orange groves of Highland, who has passed through some trying experiences, but is now able to enjoy his good fortune, and to regard with pride the sum of his accomplishments.

Albert Lee Treloar was born at Forest City, Sierra County, California, March 21, 1872, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Treloar. Samuel Treloar was a native of England, but when he was two years old his parents brought him to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. In 1848 Samuel Treloar, with his uncle, John Treloar, left Wisconsin for California, traveling across the country in covered wagons drawn by oxen, and arrived in the midst of the gold excitement, so proceeded at once to Sierra County. Samuel Treloar was a man of strong religious convictions, a temperance advocate, and a peacemaker, and his services were often called into requisition in the rough and tempestuous days when the lawless element had the upper hand. Even during the long and dangerous trip overland he found his natural talents as a peacemaker of avail with the savage Indians, and managed to get his party through without trouble. In fact, he gained the friendship of the Indians, and upon one occasion, when by accident he nearly severed a finger, the savages displayed what in another race would have been termed Christian virtues, and doctored the injury with an ointment so healing that the finger regained its normal strength and scarcely a scar remained.

Samuel Treloar was engaged in mining for some years, but after his marriage at Forest City, California, in 1863, with Elizabeth Lee, of English parentage, but a native of Wisconsin, he returned to Wisconsin, and resided there for seven years. Returning to California, he settled sixteen miles from Forest City and went into the cattle business, in which he continued until 1898, in that year moving to Santa Barbara, where he bought a ranch. Subsequently he sold this ranch and bought a home in Santa Barbara, where he died on Christmas Day, 1915. His widow survives him and lives in this beautiful home. He continued his interest in religious work all his life, and was a zealous church member and Sunday School superintendent. Possessing a well-trained voice, he was active in the choir, and always was glad to render any service within his power. Nine children were born to him and his wife, namely: Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Jeffrey; Benjamin; Albert Lee; William; Carrie, who is Mrs. Martin; Forest; Charles; Stella, who is Mrs. Dane; and Myrtle, who is Mrs. Ogam.

Until he reached his majority Albert Lee Treloar worked for his father, and was given a limited education. As soon as he was twenty-one he

went out into the world for himself. He rented a farm in Carpinteria Valley, having hauled wood in order to earn the money to get a start, and began raising beans and other farm produce. For a time he speculated in farm land, buying and selling land in Kings and San Luis Obispo counties, and always worked hard. He and his father-in-law bought 2,040 acres of land at Paso Robles, and stocked it with 2,000 head of Angora goats, for which they paid \$6.00 per head. The coyotes and wildcats so reduced this herd in numbers and condition that the remnant of 200 only brought \$2.00 each in the Imperial Valley, and this disastrous venture practically wiped out his resources.

Mr. Treloar purchased 11  $\frac{1}{3}$  acres of citrus fruits on Baseline and Palm avenues in 1912, paying \$20,000 for the property. The following year was the time of the big freeze that wholly destroyed his crop. He has since continued in citrus growing, in which he has been successful. This highly improved property has since continued to be his home. In 1915 he bought forty acres at Owensmouth, paying \$450 per acre for it. He placed a \$5,000 mortgage on it, erected a house, and set out the entire forty acres to walnut trees. In order to provide an adequate water supply he rented horses and tools and laid down an irrigation system. It took considerable nerve to carry through such an undertaking, and the first year he lost \$1,500 in sugar beets, as well as his own labor. The second year he raised beans and sold them at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound; his beans sold for 10 cents the third year; for 7 the fourth, and for  $12\frac{1}{4}$  cents the fifth year. In 1919 he sold this land at \$750 per acre, not only clearing off all of his indebtedness, but making money, but he had to work sixteen hours a day to reach these desirable results. He is entirely a self-made man, courageous, resourceful and venturesome. His success proves that a man can accomplish much, but, as before stated, he must be willing to work, and work hard.

On July 4, 1908, Mr. Treloar married Bertha Foster, a daughter of William and Catherine Foster. Her mother, after the death of her first husband, took her four children and drove overland from Michigan to California, and was forced to stay in Nevada all winter on account of the heavy snows. Early spring found her on her way, but with very few supplies. She met a man with a flock of sheep, and, without asking him, she killed one, and although he remonstrated, she went on her way, feeling that her children were entitled to what she could provide for them. Subsequently, after her marriage to Mr. Foster, she walked and helped drive a band of goats from San Luis Obispo to the Imperial Valley, being at the time she performed this feat sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Treloar is a worthy daughter of a most remarkable mother, and a native Californian. She was educated in the public schools of Santa Maria, and traveled all over the state in a wagon with her parents, and early learned to make camp, fish and enjoy an outdoor life. She is equally at home in social circles, and yet knows how to manage her household expertly, and, like her husband, is not afraid of any kind of work. Mr. and Mrs. Foster became the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Treloar was the youngest. There are three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Treloar, namely: Herbert Simms, who was born at Carpinteria, California, December 1, 1910; Zeld Alberta, who was also born at Carpinteria, January 11, 1912; and William Lee, who was born at Highland, June 4, 1914.

EARL F. VAN LUVEN, veteran orange grower of Colton, officially identified with fruit exchanges and other packing and marketing organizations for nearly thirty years, is the father of two enterprising San Ber-

nardino business men, Donald Earl and Jed S. Van Luven, proprietors of the San Bernardino Implement Company.

Earl F. Van Luven was born in Ontario, Canada, January 13, 1861, son of Zara and Martha (Potter) Van Luven. He acquired his early education in the common schools and a business college in Canada, and from his father, who was a successful merchant, gained a thorough and practical training. Earl Van Luven came out to California and located at Colton in 1888. He invested in property on the celebrated Colton Terrace, where he made extensive plantings of citrus fruit. He now has one of the oldest and best producing groves in that noted district. From his own groves he has packed and shipped many thousands of carloads of oranges and lemons, and it would be difficult to refer to a man whose experience covers a longer period of time and a broader range of all the important phases of citrus growing and marketing. He has for many years been associated with the Southern California Fruit Exchange, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, of which he is a director, the San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange, of which for years he was secretary and manager, and he joined his individual effort and support to these various organizations to solve the fruit marketing problems practically at their beginning, about 1893. He was a charter member of the Colton Fruit Exchange when it was organized, and until 1902 was its secretary. He resigned because of the pressure of other business interests, but continued as vice president and as a director.

In 1891 Earl F. Van Luven married Miss Helen Edith Shepardson, daughter of Jed B. and Julia (Bucklen) Shepardson. Her father was a well known banker at Marble Rock, Iowa, but for many years spent his winters in Colton. Jed B. Shepardson was a son of William and Hannah Shepardson, while Julia D. Bucklen was a daughter of Willard and Doris Bucklen. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Van Luven have two sons, Jed S. and Donald E.

Jed S. Van Luven was born at Santa Monica July 7, 1892, and acquired his early education in the schools of Colton, Los Angeles and San Bernardino. His principal business has been as a dealer in farm implements, and the San Bernardino Implement Company, of which he is senior member, now conducts the largest retail establishment of the kind in this county. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 178, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a republican in politics.

Jed Van Luven married at Corona Beulah Meacham, a native of San Bernardino and a daughter of R. M. Meacham, a pioneer of this city. They have two children, Jack and Barbara, the former attending kindergarten.

Donald Earl Van Luven, the younger son, was born at Santa Monica, California, September 1, 1899. He graduated from the Colton High School in 1917, and attended the Oregon Agricultural College until 1919. He expects to return and complete his studies there in the near future. During the war he spent four months in a training camp in Oregon, being honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a co-partner in the San Bernardino Implement Company, and is also owner of a small orange grove at Colton. He is a republican, a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, belongs to the college fraternity Kappa Theta Rho, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Colton.

C. C. MILLER was one of the earliest settlers under the management of Mr. Evans and the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, and





Ralph C. Swinyer

as engineer in the construction of what was known as the lower canal and the founder of the Glenwood Mission Inn and also engineer for the Gage Canal, he deserves more than a passing notice.

C. C. Miller was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1824, where his grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers. He received a good education in the public schools of his native state and in the higher lines of college work in Ohio, where he graduated from Cleveland University as a civil engineer in 1852, following that profession during the rest of his life.

He was engaged in railway work, among others the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul, where he held high rank in his profession until the Civil war, when he enlisted for service and was commissioned as captain of Company M, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, from Wisconsin. His regiment was assigned to duty in Missouri under General Dodge. His engineering skill soon became known and he was called into service as chief engineer of that district. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged in 1865, after which he returned to civil pursuits. He followed railroad work, being chief engineer of the Wabash and Lake Superior Railroad.

Ill health on the part of his wife made necessary a change of climate, and in 1873 he located in Los Angeles. In June of that year he came to Riverside as chief engineer and superintendent of the El Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho. When the Riverside Land & Irrigating Company built the lower canal he was engineer superintending construction, aided by his son-in-law, G. O. Newman.

He bought the block on which the Glenwood Mission Inn is now located and commenced to build a residence, which was to be a two-story adobe building. The writer put the first team work on the block, which was leveling, preparatory to building. Mr. Miller's son, Frank A., helped make the adobes or unburned clay bricks with which the building was constructed. It was also used as a hotel, in 1881 being sold to his son Frank A. Miller, who is now master of the Mission Inn as it now stands.

C. C. Miller was also the chief engineer in the construction of the Gage Canal and later on out at Blythe on the Colorado River in further irrigation and land surveying enterprises.

His was a busy life, and he died in February, 1890, full of years and honors.

His wife, who was a Miss Mary Clark, and who died in August, 1895, was sixty-six years of age, was a daughter of an Ohio physician. She was a woman of refinement, and she transmitted some of these qualities to her son Frank, now master of the Mission Inn.

RALPH EMERSON SWING—The subject of this sketch is one of the most astute and resourceful attorneys practicing at the San Bernardino bar. He is a native of California and was educated in the schools of his native state.

Mr. Swing entered upon the practice of law in the year 1907, with his office in the City of San Bernardino, where he has ever since followed his profession. He has been connected with much of the important litigation growing out of the many complicated and intricate legal questions involved in the adjustment of water, property and mining rights necessarily arising from the development of the resources of Southern California. He is an admitted authority upon the law governing the questions above mentioned, as well as upon

the law governing municipalities and involved in municipal legal questions. He is much sought as a counselor upon such subjects and as an attorney in matters involving such questions.

That Mr. Swing has made a success is evidenced by the fact that he stands at the top of his profession and is conceded to be one of the foremost lawyers in the southern part of his native state. The reason for that success is largely due to the energy exerted in behalf of and his loyalty to his clients. It is said of Mr. Swing that he never takes a case that cannot conscientiously and sincerely advocate to the court, or in which he does not believe his client to be in the right. As a result of such action he has gained and retains the confidence and respect of the courts and of his fellow attorneys.

Aside from following his profession Mr. Swing has taken a great interest in the citrus industry and its development, and in civic affairs, and has done much toward the development of a proper civic spirit in his home community. Being a native of San Bernardino, one of the principal objects of Mr. Swing has been to bring the financial, civic and moral standing of his home city to the highest possible standard.

While Mr. Swing has been honored with a few public positions he has never actually entered politics, but has contented himself with the exercising of the electoral franchise in an effort to secure the election of honest, competent and capable men and woman to office, and in an effort to adopt such public policies as he deemed best for his community and state.

Mr. Swing's prominence in public affairs, combined with his ability as a lawyer and his dependability as a man, have made him one of the best-known figures in San Bernardino County, and won for him the approval of all with whom he is brought into contact.

W. H. BACKUS. There are many who struggled and won, held an important place in the annals of Riverside, did much to advance and put it in the position it now occupies who are in a great measure forgotten except by their contemporaries who lived, achieved and won. Among those none are more worthy of mention than W. H. Backus. Mr. Backus came to Riverside from Ohio in 1882 with his father, Orrin Backus. Like so many others of the earlier settlers of Riverside, he came here for his health, having been engaged in clerical work in his Eastern home. Here, again like so many others, his puritan ancestry showed in his activity in colony lines. He was a descendant in a direct line from John Alden of Mayflower fame, who has been better known than any of his compatriots on account of his fame in the courting by proxy of Priscilla on behalf of Miles Standish and marrying the lady himself. Mr. Backus, however, did his own courting and brought his wife along with him. He and his father bought 13 acres on what was known at that time as the Government tract, and proceeded to improve it by planting to raisin grapes and oranges. Mr. Backus, the elder, did not survive for very many years, but lived with his son and family until he died.

From the very first Mr. Backus was a success, having good taste in the arrangement of his fruit at all the fairs and exhibitions from the time he had any for exhibition. His vineyard came into full vigor about the time Riverside was at the height of her fame in raisin production and much the largest producer of raisins in the state. His raisins carried off at all the fairs and exhibits in Riverside and Los Angeles most of the blue ribbons and first premiums. It seems

strange at this late day to look back and find that Riverside took such a large part in raisin development in the state, and to know that Riverside does not now produce a single pound of raisins in a commercial way. In addition to being a leading exhibitor of fruit he was frequently one of the committee on judging fruit and awarding premiums. Southern California in the early days was the only place in which fruit fairs were held in the state, with the exception of the State Fair at Sacramento.

The first fair at which Mr. Backus obtained distinction was at Los Angeles at the Twenty-eighth District Fair in Hazards Pavilion, February 10-19, 1890, where he took five first premiums, one second and one fourth, in addition to which he took \$137.50 in money. This seemed quite a transition in the short space of nine years from book-keeper in a bank in Cleveland to a fruit ranch in Riverside, California. The reverses experienced in the raisin business on account of meager returns for fruit from middlemen, coupled with the greater returns promised from oranges, drove Mr. Backus, as it did everybody else, from the raisin business to that of orange growing. His proximity to the two original Navel trees gave him excellent opportunity for obtaining first class trees, which in a measure accounted for the success he made as a grower and his exhibition of first class fruit.

At all the fairs in California and at New Orleans, when Riverside established her reputation as grower of the finest fruit in the world, Mr. Backus was at all times ready with his exhibit (and on one occasion he was about the sole exhibitor), he always came out ahead. His family has now preserved in a scrap book about fifty blue ribbons and records of his success at fairs.

In his later years he was very much handicapped by ill health and unable to devote the time and attention his grove required, and because that, public street improvements and the demand for building lots the grove has vanished and what now remains of it is devoted to alfalfa.

Mr. Backus died in 1919, but his family, consisting of wife and two daughters, still occupy the comfortable home. One son occupies a grove in the northern portion of Riverside.

In addition to being a successful horticulturist Mr. Backus had a "fad" for the study of the natural history of the rattlesnake (*Crotalus Durissus*), and probably knew about as much of the rattlesnake and left about as good a selection of photographs, rattles, etc., as any amateur in the country.

DAVID HIRAM RODDICK is the son of an honored pioneer of the Highland district of San Bernardino County, and while educated for a profession he has found more congenial work in the fundamental industry of this section, citrus fruit growing.

He was born at South Highland July 19, 1890, son of Samuel Donald and Ellen (Hume) Roddick. His parents were born in Picton County, Nova Scotia, where Samuel Roddick followed farming. In 1887 he brought his family to South Highland, and without capital to secure a stake in the country he resorted to ranch labor for Cunningham & Stone for twelve years. Out of his savings he purchased fifteen acres, and attempted to grow fruit without irrigation. He started the entire tract to peaches and also erected a dryer. There followed a succession of dry years and failure of water, which destroyed the orchard and the land reverted to the desert. With a faith in the ultimate destiny of the country that knew no permanent obstacle he bought in 1906 a thirteen and a half

acre producing grove on Highland Avenue from the banker, Ed Roberts. The purchase price was \$21,000, and he gave Mr. Roberts notes in payment. These notes were all discharged in four years. A stimulating example of industry and persistence was that set by Samuel D. Roddick. He frequently worked ten hours a day digging cactus at \$1.50 a day, and all the children old enough aided him in paying off the debt. Later he bought ten acres on Atlantic Avenue, and that was his home at the time of his death on March 17, 1916. He was a pioneer in Highland, came here when the country was largely undeveloped, and his extreme energy and economy brought him a generous estate. No road was too hard and no day too long, and he steadily went his way and succeeded in establishing himself and family financially and also in the estimation of the community. His widow survives. They reared six children to maturity: James Robert, the oldest, now a druggist at Muskogee, Oklahoma; William Henry, an orange grower at Highland; Mrs. Will Painter, wife of a San Bernardino dairyman; George Melville, a clerk at Highland; David Hiram, and Howard Russell, who had an interesting record of service in the World war. He volunteered at the first call in the Ambulance Corps as an ambulance driver with the Medical Corps, was trained at Fort Riley, Kansas, was overseas eighteen months, and was in the thick of danger along the battlefield for a hundred days at Chateau Thierry, the Argonne, St. Mihiel, and finally proceeded with the Army of Occupation to Coblenz. He escaped unwounded.

David Hiram Roddick acquired a good education, his father having passed the critical affairs in his financial affairs by the time he was prepared for school. He graduated from the San Bernardino High School and in 1913 received a degree as a pharmacist from the University of Southern California. Instead of following his profession he took up orange growing and in 1917 bought sixteen acres on Boulder Avenue in Highland, this tract being planted to Valencias, Navels and also the grape fruit. It is a high class ranch with a modern home.

Mr. Roddick married Miss Lida Garrett, of Los Angeles. She was born in Colorado in 1894, but is a graduate of the Long Beach High School. She is retiring president of the Highland Woman's Club. Mr. Roddick is chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. They have one son, Keith Garrett Roddick, born March 21, 1921. The family are members of the Highland Congregational Church.

**HERBERT POPPETT.**—In his hard working career in San Bernardino County Herbert Poppett has gone over a span of nearly forty years, and while he is still active and by no means aged, he has an abundance of prosperity permitting him to take life leisurely.

Mr. Poppett and his parents were natives of England. He was born in Shropshire July 14, 1865, son of John and Martha Poppett and was the third of their four sons and three daughters. As a boy he had little opportunity to attend school, a deficiency supplied in later years by reading, study and observation. At the age of twelve he began making his own living, and while working out in service in England his compensation consisted of board, clothes and \$30.00 a year.

In 1881, at the age of sixteen, he came to America, traveled by emigrant train from New York to San Francisco in twenty days, and thence to San Bernardino, where he joined his uncle, Robert Poppett. His first employment here was with a threshing machine. The following spring he found work out on the desert, but in 1885 returned to the valley. For about ten years he depended upon the earnings of his manual toil, but in 1893 bought from James Fleming and Tyler Brothers ten acres of unimproved





*Wm. Lincolnton*

land on LaPraix Street in Highland. He did all the work of a pioneer on this tract, cultivating it and setting it to citrus fruits. This is the site of his modern home overlooking the valley and with a full view of the mountains on the north. Subsequently, as his prosperity justified it, he bought two other ten-acre tracts at Harlem Springs. When Mr. Poppett came into the valley only a beginning had been made of citrus culture. His present home and grove was then used as an ox pasture. Mr. Poppett knew nearly all the first settlers, most of whom have now passed away.

He married Miss Eva McReynolds, a native of Missouri. Five children have been born to their union. The oldest, Stanley Llewelyn Poppett, is a graduate of the San Bernardino High School, was in the United States Navy during the World war until the signing of the armistice, and is now a clerk in the offices of the Santa Fe Railroad at San Bernardino. The second child, Frances Willard, born in April, 1899, is a graduate of the San Bernardino High School, a young woman of exceptional talents, and was married June 19, 1921, to Leo McCrary, of Redlands. The third child, Herbert Milton, born in 1902, graduated in 1921 from the San Bernardino High School and is now engaged in the grocery business under the name of Hooker & Poppett in Highland. The two youngest children are John Roy Poppett, born in 1909, who will graduate from the high school in 1926, and Frederick Robert Poppett, born in 1911, a student in the grammar school.

Mr. Poppett in his life has exemplified some of the best traits of Americanism. He has been reliable, thrifty, industrious, has improved his holdings from wild, unproductive waste lands to abundant fruiting, has a family about him of well educated, useful young citizens, and while he has worked hard he has enjoyed living and living right and is one of the county's best citizens.

**WILLIAM LINDENBERG.**—His life in Redlands and his association with its development for a period of time covering nearly forty years surely entitles William Lindenberg to rank with the early pioneers of that county. When he passed away the city lost one of its best citizens, one who had from the first a vital interest in its material growth and adornment, one who sought to maintain the high character of its citizenship and who left visible monuments of his love for the beautiful in which the esthetic and the practical were so deftly blended. Land which was covered with greasewood and sage brush under his careful supervision gave way to orange groves, fruit orchards and beautiful drives, and today tourists share with the citizens much that his work, supervision and care gave to Redlands.

Mr. Lindenberg was a pioneer orange grower in his district and also was considered an authority on all citrus fruits. He not only developed, but he saved from extinction many groves, and his advice was always followed and he was sought by not only the new growers, but those of long experience.

It was not alone as a grower that Mr. Lindenberg will be long remembered by the generation which was his in the city of his adoption, for he was one of the most public spirited citizens Redlands has ever known. In the early days level headed, broad minded men were needed, men who had the vision to see what the future held if they were only wise enough and courageous enough to grasp the opportunity. He was consulted on many of the early problems of the city, and his advice was accepted always, the result being success in all such undertakings. His honest, upright principles and charities made him early known as a worth-while citizen, and in his long life he stood out as one of Redland's most dependable,

reliable and prominent men. He is today cited as an example of what a man may become if he is blessed with the perseverance, intellect, moral courage and hearty will possessed by Mr. Lindenberg, but unfortunately, such men are rare. He passed into eternity loved by his family and friends, respected and honored by the city he had served so long, so freely and so well.

William Lindenberg was born in Hildesheim, Germany, January 21, 1845, and attended school there until he reached the age of fourteen, when a combination of circumstances ended his education as far as a school room went. He was, however, helped by his friends and people, and he succeeded in securing a good practical education through study and travel.

He decided to come to America when nineteen years old, and he reached America in 1864, joining an older brother who was living in St. Louis Missouri, Frederick Lindenberg. He lived in the East until 1876, when he came to California, locating in Los Angeles, but a year later he made San Bernardino a temporary home. He engaged at first in farming, but he moved to the Lugonia District, Redlands, in 1880, where he purchased twenty acres of land, determined to make it his permanent home. This land was partially set to deciduous fruit and the remainder he at once planted to oranges.

To him also is given the credit for the planting of many of the orange groves of this rarely productive section. He also worked as a reconstructionist, for he later bought groves which had been neglected and run down, and no matter how bad a condition they were in, by his excellent constant care he always brought them up to normal and then he sold them. He also superintended the planting and care of a 100-acre tract on San Bernardino Avenue.

After a period of time Mr. Lindenberg moved to the Williams Tract, leaving flourishing groves of oranges on the Lugonia tract. As soon as he moved he set out a grove and then built a modern residence, where he lived for ten years. He then purchased a lot on The Terrace, a beautiful residential district of Redlands, and he put it in fine condition, building a beautiful home and in 1903 he occupied it with his family. The grounds are most artistic and beautiful. Here he lived until his death on December 13, 1913. Financial success had rewarded him.

Mr. Lindenberg was a member of the Congregational Church. In Missouri he married on February 6, 1873, Elvira McCollough, who was of Scotch descent. They had three children: Christine, a graduate of the Redlands High School and an accomplished musician; Henry, who died at the age of eighteen, and Beatrice, who was also educated in Redlands.

DENVER CHAFFEE, one of the successful orange growers of San Bernardino County, has a well improved orange grove at Bloomington, where he is also a director of the Citizens Land & Water Company, his modern and attractive residence being at the corner of Slover and Linden avenues.

The consistency of the personal or Christian name of Mr. Chaffee becomes apparent when it is stated that he was born at Denver, Colorado, March 22, 1876, prior to the admission of that state to the Union. He is a scion of the staunchest of American stock, his ancestors having established residence in this country in the early colonial period and representatives of the line having been found as patriot soldiers in every war in which the nation has been involved. Mr. Chaffee is eligible for affiliation with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, John Medberry, his great-grandfather, having served under General Washington and having been with his



FAMILY OF DENVER CHAFFEE

John M., Mrs. Chaffee, Dorotha L.  
Robert D., Richard F., Denver Chaffee



great commander in the historic crossing of the Delaware River in an open boat, on a Christmas night. George and Charles A. Chaffee, uncles of Denver Chaffee, were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil war, George having been a sharpshooter in his regiment, and both were held captives in infamous old Andersonville Prison.

Mr. Chaffee is a son of John M. and Charlotte (Culver) Chaffee, the former of whom was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1830, and the latter was born at Athens, Athens County, Ohio, September 6, 1834, her death having occurred at Ontario, California, April 4, 1914, and her husband having passed the closing period of his life in the home of his son Denver, at Bloomington, where his death occurred February 29, 1920.

John M. Chaffee became a pioneer settler in Iowa, developed one of the fine farm estates of Pope County, that state, and was one of the most honored and influential citizens of the county, as a member of whose board of supervisors he did much to enable the county to free itself from debt. He was a staunch republican in politics and in the Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity he received the thirty-second degree and was also a member of the Shrine. Mr. Chaffee passed two years in traveling about the western states with team and wagon, and in 1903 he established his home at Ontario, California, and both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in San Bernardino County. Fannie, (Mrs. McClain) eldest of their four children, is resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Ira resides at Alhambra, California; Jennie M. died in 1921, in the City of Los Angeles; and Denver, of this sketch, is the youngest of the four.

After having received the advantages of the public schools of Iowa, Denver Chaffee there pursued a higher course of study, in Drake University, at Des Moines. At the age of twenty-one years he returned to his native state, Colorado, and for eight years he was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, first as fireman and thereafter as engineer. He resigned his position as engineer to become a melter in the United States mint at Denver, where he was employed four years. While on a furlough from the mint he entered the temporary employ of Sterns, Rogers & Company, of Denver, and while thus engaged he met with an injury that led, upon his physician's orders, to his coming to California. Here he made permanent settlement in the autumn of 1911. He purchased twenty acres of land in the Bloomington district, and here he has developed and improved his fine home and orange grove, the latter receiving his personal supervision.

At Denver, Colorado, on the 8th of June, 1901, Mr. Chaffee wedded Miss Cora M. Cunningham, who was born at Trenton, Missouri, January 16, 1876, a daughter of Samuel B. and Anna (Roberts) Cunningham, likewise natives of Missouri. Mrs. Chaffee was but four years of age at the time of her mother's death, her father having been at the time a contractor and builder in the city of Denver and having later become a farmer in Weld County, Colorado. Mrs. Chaffee attended Denver University, and prior to her marriage was for five years a successful teacher in the schools of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee have four children: Dorothy Lucile, who was born in Denver, February 7, 1903, was graduated in the San Bernardino High School in 1920, attended the Junior College at Riverside one year and in 1922 is a student of art and domestic science in the State Agricultural College of Oregon. John Matthew, born at Denver on the 8th of December, 1906, is a member of the class of 1924 in the

Colton High School. Robert Denver, born at Denver, July 28, 1910, is attending public schools at Bloomington. Richard Franklin, born at San Bernardino, January 12, 1915, is likewise attending the home schools. Mrs. Chaffee was for three years president of the Parents-Teachers Association of Bloomington and is now president of the Woman's Club of this place. Mr. Chaffee is a stalwart republican and while he has had no desire for public office his civic loyalty has been shown in his effective service as a member of the Board of Education at Bloomington, of which he has been secretary since 1919.

GRANT HOLCOMB.—In the history of San Bernardino County published herewith several references are made to that California pioneer William F. Holcomb, discoverer of Holcomb Valley, a spot in the San Bernardino Mountains now known for its picturesque character and setting. A grandson of that pioneer gold miner is Grant Holcomb, a prominent young attorney and citizen of San Bernardino.

William F. Holcomb crossed the plains to California in 1849. He was a fine type of the frontiersman, one accustomed to the hardships of a lonely mountain in the lonely desert and pursuing fortune for the sake of the adventure rather than the money itself. When he uncovered the placer gold deposits in the valley that now bears his name he did more than anything else to attract people to San Bernardino County. Within six months after his discovery there were 2,000 men in the valley. This valley lies in the adjacent mountains, just north of Bear Valley, now the great summer resort of Southern California. William F. Holcomb in his adventures as a hunter and miner prospected over nearly all the country from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Arizona. He was one of the discoverers of the famous Vulture Mine in Arizona, from which more than \$8,000,000 were taken. He sold a third interest in this property for \$1,000, and afterward, in telling the experience, he referred with a quiet humor rather than any bitterness to the fact that he was cheated out of half the amount of the sale. His partner at the time was Dick Gird, discoverer of the mines at Tombstone, Arizona. William F. Holcomb after the discovery of gold in Holcomb Valley worked successfully at mining for several years. He was then elected county clerk, treasurer and assessor. This office he filled for several terms. He was a type of official who was not hampered by traditions or precedents, and he was guided first of all by the necessity of getting the thing done required by his official duty. Among other duties he had to levy and collect the personal tax. He levied a tax on the Santa Fe personal property. When the railroad refused to pay, this man of action secured some logging chains and, accompanied by a number of deputy sheriffs, went to the Santa Fe depot and proceeded to make an attachment. The most available property was a locomotive standing on the main track in front of the depot. The wheels were secured with the chains and he placed padlocks on them and then left the deputies in charge until the law should be complied with. This summary action naturally caused great excitement among railroad officials, and there was a tremendous buzzing of telegraph wires until the necessary orders could be complied with for paying off the tax. This incident was in a manner characteristic of the West, and especially of the upright and straightforward character of William F. Holcomb.

This splendid old pioneer died about 1909. He married Nancy Stewart at San Bernardino. She had come across the plains with her father from Utah.

Their son William Winfield Holcomb is also a native of California, born in San Bernardino, where he was educated in the public schools. He served as a deputy clerk under his father, later engaged in the lumber business, and following that for many years was a feed and fuel merchant. He then resumed an official routine as deputy sheriff.

William W. Holcomb married at Santa Maria Miss Isabella Grant, a native of San Bernardino and daughter of John and Margaret (Nish) Grant, farmers and cattle raisers of that section.

Grant Holcomb, only child of his parents, was born at San Bernardino and was carefully educated in the grammar and high schools of that city, graduating from high school in 1907. He soon afterward entered Stanford University, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1911, and in 1913 graduated with the degree J. D. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and for nearly ten years has been active in the legal profession at San Bernardino. He does a general practice, though with special call for his abilities in Probate work. He is attorney for the San Bernardino Auto Trades Association, and has his offices in the Garner Building at E and Court streets. Mr. Holcomb is a director of the California State Bank and of the Gill Storage Battery Company. He is a charter member of the Rotary Club and has served that club as a director, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Delta Chi college fraternity. For three years while in high school he was a member of the San Bernardino National Guard. He is treasurer of the Baptist Church, and has been deeply interested in politics, though not as an office seeker. For two terms he was a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

On June 15, 1916, at San Francisco, Mr. Grant Holcomb married Miss Eleanor Frances Burkham, a native of California and daughter of S. B. and M. L. Burkham, of Bodie, California. S. B. Burkham was a prominent participant in the rich and arid historical scenes that made Bodie one of the most famous towns of the great West. In the early days he owned the stage line and the general store at Bodie, and operated a stage between Bodie and Carson City, Nevada, when the transportation of passengers and mails was constantly beset by dangers of highwaymen. Mrs. Holcomb is also a graduate of Stanford University, receiving her A. B. degree in 1914. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Club of San Bernardino and is also a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have two children, Grant, Jr., and Kathryn Lee.

RICHARD HARRISON GARLAND was one of the original Chicago association that founded the original colony properly regarded historically as the beginning of the modern city of Redlands. He gave a whole-souled devotion to every item in the welfare of the settlement during the years he lived here, and his memory is properly treasured as a pioneer.

Mr. Garland was born at Zanesville, Ohio, July 22, 1842. His father, Andrew Garland, was a stone mason by trade. Andrew Garland superintended the building of historic Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, the capture of which was the first open act of hostility at the beginning of the Civil war. His son Richard H. was a soldier in that war, and helped restore the union broken by the fall of Fort Sumter. From Zanesville Andrew Garland moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was a farmer and stock raiser there until his death in 1873.

Richard Harrison Garland grew up in Ohio, and at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in Company A of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He

participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and at Missionary Ridge his brigade captured the batteries in front of General Bragg's headquarters and turned the guns on the enemy. Through partial disablement about that time Mr. Garland was assigned to the Eastern Army, in the Quartermaster's Corps. At the close of the war he remained in the service of the army department in the Freedman's Bureau engaged in distributing supplies and establishing free schools for the negroes in the South. Later he was transferred to the Pacific Coast with the staff of General Thomas, and was present at the death of that great leader at San Francisco. When he resumed civilian life in 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he became a manufacturer of art furniture and interior decorations.

It was in 1886 that a group of Chicago people formed the association and planned the founding of a town and community in Southern California. Mr. Garland was one of the most active promoters of this project. An investigating committee was sent out and selected 440 acres, divided among the forty members of the association. Seventeen acres was set aside as a townsite and is now the business portion of Redlands. Mr. Garland came to Redlands in 1886, and with characteristic energy began the development of his own lands and worked with his fellow citizens in matters of general improvement. His tract of some thirty acres was situated on Citrus Avenue in East Redlands, and he began its development as an orange plantation. He also received his lot on the townsite on West State Street. He deeded this to his wife, and seven months later she sold it for \$1,400. The original cost was \$25.00. The main property located by Mr. Garland is still owned by the family. During the twelve active years he spent here he made improvements that reclaimed a sage brush tract into a profitable plantation. He levelled the land and filled up the ditches, installed irrigation, and by his planting started the development which is now represented by one of the most beautiful places at Redlands. The substantial home still in use was erected from materials he transported by team and wagon from San Bernardino, there being no railroad to Redlands. Mr. Garland was one of the early directors of the local Chamber of Commerce, and was for four years a member of the Board of City Trustees. His death on May 27, 1898, removed one of the strongest and best men from local citizenship. He did the work of a pioneer, work that continues cumulative benefit to all subsequent generations. He was a staunch republican in politics, though not interested in politics as a source of personal honor. He was a Scottish Rite Mason.

In 1872 Mr. Garland married Miss Margaret McGovern, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, who as a child moved with her parents to Chicago in 1864. She was the fifth in a family of nine children. Her brother John served throughout the Civil war and was killed at Atlanta by a sharpshooter just at the very close of the war. Mrs. Garland died October 27, 1918, at Redlands. She retained her vigor to old age and her appearance was that of a woman many years her junior. Of her children two survive: Sanford S. and Maud M. Garland.

The death of Mr. Garland in 1898 occurred at a time when, owing to the water shortages, the orange growers faced a crisis. Mrs. Garland showed the strength of her character by courageously taking up the burden, and by her personal resources and prudence and foresight maintaining the Garland orchard under difficulties so that in a large degree she was personally responsible for the beauty and productiveness of the tract today. She met every obligation scrupulously, and succeeded in rearing her children and, moreover, was a kind neighbor and loyal friend, so that many

outside her family circle had reason to be grateful for her numerous acts of generosity and kindness.

F. P. MORRISON.—A native son of California, and a member of one of the pioneer families of the state, F. P. Morrison has lived in and about Redlands nearly forty years, and his energy and efforts have forged a strong link in the community's progress. He was actively identified with some of the important early constructive developments, and for many years has been a leading banker of Redlands.

Mr. Morrison was born at San Francisco August 31, 1859, son of A. L. Sarah (Pease) Morrison, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Michigan. The father was in business in Ohio until he came to California in the early days, and here took up the work of pioneer development of the water resources in the northern part of the state. Of four children, two sons and two daughters, F. P. Morrison was the oldest, and was only a child when his parents died. He acquired a liberal education, attending school at San Francisco and San Jose and then went East to pursue a technical course in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University. He left University in 1878, at the end of his junior year, on account of ill health. To regain health and strength he spent three years in the Hawaiian Islands, and in December, 1882, came to Riverside and the following year moved to Redlands. He was attracted here partly by the climate and scenery, but also by the wonderful possibilities for development of a country which was then mainly unproductive. His first purchase of land was on Palm Avenue. Practically all of it was unimproved, but later he set it to and developed a splendid grove of oranges, and on it eventually he erected the handsome home he now enjoys. Mr. Morrison became one of the stockholders in Bear Valley Dam, owning 1,000 shares of the original 3,600. He sold his stock before this great pioneer project of irrigation was completed. He joined other undertakings projected for the general improvement of this section. However, to an increasing degree his financial abilities brought him into prominence, and as such he was instrumental in the establishment of what is now the First National Bank of Redlands. This was established March 5, 1887, as the Bank of East San Bernardino Valley, being opened for business on the 4th of April of that year. Mr. Morrison was the first president, and remained president through subsequent changes until ill health demanded his resignation about six years ago. This bank started with a stock of \$25,000, and was first opened in the Cook Building at the corner of Colton Avenue and Orange Street. It was soon moved to the Wilson and Berry Block, opposite, and in 1892 to its present location at the southwest corner of Orange and State streets. This modern banking house is now the home of both the First National Bank of Redlands and the Savings Bank of Redlands, which was incorporated June 25, 1891. Mr. Morrison was also the first president of the Savings Bank.

As a banker noted for his conservative judgment Mr. Morrison has been, nevertheless, progressive in every direction where the permanent and true welfare of the city and surrounding district was concerned. At the first election under the city charter he was chosen city treasurer, an office he held until recent years. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Mr. Morrison married Miss Mabel Stillman, daughter of Dr. J. D. B. Stillman. Mr. Morrison has four children, and derives the highest sense of patriotic satisfaction in the war record of his three sons. The oldest

child, Laurence Stillman Morrison, born at Redlands May 28, 1888, graduated from high school, and, like the other sons, was sent East for his higher education. He graduated from the Phillips Andover Academy of Massachusetts in 1907, received his A. B. degree from Yale University in 1911, and during the World war was in the Medical Corps with the One Hundred and Sixty-Third Field Hospital, seeing active service overseas in France from December, 1917, to April, 1919. He was mustered out May 24, 1919, and was assistant cashier of the Savings Bank of Redlands. The second son, Stanley Morrison, was born June 4, 1892, graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1911, from Yale University with the A. B. degree in 1915, and from Harvard Law School with the LL.B. degree. In August, 1917, he enlisted, was assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery, was trained at Camp Kearney, and while there received a commission as second lieutenant, was sent to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, becoming an instructor while there, and as an instructor remained at Fort Sill until the close of the war. He was promoted to first lieutenant. He is now engaged in law practice at San Francisco. The third of the family is Amy, Mrs. H. O. Philips, of Pasadena. The youngest, William Pease Morrison, born May 7, 1895, at Redlands, attended local schools, graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1914, spent one year in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and two years in the University of California. He left university to enlist in the ambulance corps, and was assigned to a camp at Allentown, Pennsylvania, subsequently attending the Officers Training School at Camp Meade, Maryland, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was on duty at Camp Upton, Long Island, as acting battalion adjutant in the Depot Brigade, and remained there until after the signing of the armistice, when he was released from service. He is now managing one of his father's ranches in the San Joaquin Valley.

HERMAN RUDOLPH HERTEL—Both as a merchant and as a public spirited citizen Herman Rudolph Hertel set a standard of conduct and character that Southern Californians will do well to cherish in grateful memory. His home and business interests were at Pasadena though his influence was not confined altogether to that city.

He was a native son, born at Healdsburg, California, in 1862. As a young man in 1887 he came to Pasadena, and founded in that young city the Bon Accord, the first large dry goods store of Pasadena. To that business he devoted his time and energies the remaining years of his life, and he kept the store apace with the growth of the city. The best tribute to his career as a business man is found in resolutions adapted by the Pasadena Merchants' Association, from which the following paragraph is taken:

"Pasadena is again called upon to pay tribute to a good man. It mourns its loss, but consoles itself with the reflections that the souls of the truly good live beyond the grave. Herman R. Hertel, was such a man. Honored by being called to many public offices, which he filled not only with distinction to himself, but with great credit to our city, he was a merchant of the type that stands for high ideals, one who constantly endeavors to help those who were in need, yet his benefactions were bestowed in such a manner as not to provoke praise. As president of our Merchants' Association, he gave his best, and that was good. In all the transactions of life Herman R. Hertel was the soul of honor, and was often entrusted with important affairs with implicit confidence, and he never failed to render a satisfactory account of his stewardship. He was held



HERMAN R. HERTEL



in the highest esteem, and his loss is deeply deplored by the community at large."

He had in later years extensive financial and investment interests besides his dry goods store. He was a director in the Pasadena National Bank, served as president of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, president of the Rose Tournament Association, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and as a director in several corporations. He is remembered in Pasadena also for his liberal philanthropy, particularly in behalf of educational institutions. When Bob Burdette resigned from the Board of Park, Police and Fire Commissioners on March 7, 1908, Mr. Hertel consented to become his successor, though these official duties were necessarily in the nature of a sacrifice of his business, since the office was not one of remuneration. He devoted himself to work with the same zeal he showed in his own business. After finishing out Doctor Burdette's term in May, 1911, he was reappointed by Mayor Thum, and served until Pasadena adopted the commission form of government. As member of the Board of Police, Fire and Park Commissioners he was looked upon as head of the fire department. It was at his suggestion that the first change was made from horse drawn to motor propelled vehicles.

Herman Rudolph Hertel, who died at his home in Pasadena June 16, 1915, was a member of the Overland and Altadena Country clubs, was a Presbyterian, a Scottish Rite Mason, and was regarded as one of the leading whist players of Southern California. He was a republican in politics. He married Emma Westerfeld, a native of San Francisco. She survives him at Pasadena and their five children consist of two daughters and three sons: Anita of New York City; Elmer L. of Hemet; Mina, at home; Herbert associated with his brother Elmer in business; and Francis of Ventura.

ELMER L. HERTEL, a son of the Pasadena merchant and citizen the late Herman Rudolph Hertel, is one of the prominent young ranchers and business men of the Riverside community in the district adjoining Hemet.

He was born at Pasadena June 16, 1889, and was liberally educated, attending the grammar and high schools of his native city. He graduated A. B. from Leland Stanford University with the class of 1911. For about a year after leaving university he was in the Coalinga oil field and spent a similar time as a rancher in the San Fernando Valley. Mr. Hertel established himself at Hemet in the spring of 1914, when he bought his ranch of forty acres on the northern limits of the town. To this he has since added seventy acres, and he and his brother Herbert jointly own a ranch of 225 acres. They do a large business, their diversified industry being represented by fruit, alfalfa and hogs. Individually Mr. Hertel's chief distinction in the agriculture and horticulture of Riverside County rests upon his peach orchards. He sells and ships the peaches from these groves all over Southern California, and a large number of nursery men have budded their young stock from the Hertel trees, because of the large yield and fine quality of the fruit produced by the Hertel orchards. The entire ranch property owned and occupied by Mr. Hertel is another example of the profitable development of land from a desert condition to a degree of productiveness that none of the choicest agricultural lands in the world can rival.

Outside of his ranch Mr. Hertel is a director in the Riverside Mutual Fire Insurance Company and is one of the influential members of the Hemet Chamber of Commerce, the California Fruit Growers Association, the California Alfalfa Association and the California Prune and Apricot Association. He is unmarried, is an independent in politics and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Zeta Psi college fraternity.

SUMNER A. WORTHING, who is now living virtually retired in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, has the distinction of having been one of the pioneer business men of this place, and he has the satisfaction of having contributed his quota to the development and up-building of the beautiful little city which he still claims as his home and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Sumner Augustus Worthing was born at Plattesville, Illinois, on the 8th of August, 1853, and is a son of Augustus and Mary Worthing, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of Ohio. The parents early established their residence in Illinois, and there they passed the remainder of their lives, the father having been a farmer by vocation during the major part of his active career. In the family were three sons and four daughters, and of the number the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth. The public schools of his native state afforded Mr. Worthing his youthful educational advantages, and after leaving school he there served a thorough apprenticeship at the trades of tinsmith and plumber, in both of which he became a skilled workman. For a long period of years he was employed by P. W. Worth, one of the leading business men of Plattesville, Illinois.

At Buckingham, Illinois, on the 15th of January, 1876, Mr. Worthing wedded Miss Mary E. Watson. Mrs. Worthing died on the 5th of January, 1885, and is survived by two children. Charles, the elder of the two, was born August 25, 1878, and is a plumber by trade. He is a leading dealer in plumbers' supplies at Redlands, California, and is one of the substantial business men of this city. August 2, 1904, recorded the marriage of Charles Worthing and Miss Emma Riddle, and they have three children—Emma, Charlotte and Leroy. Robert, the younger son of Sumner A. and Mary E. (Watson) Worthing, was born November 20, 1880, and he is now engaged in the plumbing and tinning business at Lankershim, Los Angeles County. He anticipated his elder brother by a few months in appearing at the hymeneal altar, for on March 12, 1904, he married Miss Bertha Woodruff, their three children being Emma, Velma May, and Marion.

On the 15th of January, 1886, Sumner A. Worthing was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Watson, a sister of his first wife and a resident of Buckingham, Illinois. Mrs. Worthing is a daughter of J. K. and Caroline (Nickol) Watson, who were born in Canada, whither the former's father immigrated from Picadilly, near London, England, the latter's father, John Watson, having married a cousin of the English member of the celebrated Rothschild family, the great European capitalists and financiers. From Canada the parents of Mrs. Worthing removed to the United States and settled in Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their children were nine in number. To Sumner A. and Sadie (Watson) Worthing were born four children, concerning whom brief record is here entered: Leonard Augustus, who was born July 31, 1887, is a sheet-metal workman and is employed at his trade in the City of Los Angeles. February 10, 1905, he married Miss Myrtle Holcomb, a native of the State of New York, and they have two children, Albert

Augustus and Howard. Lillie Mattie, the second child, was born November 4, 1889, and her marriage to Louis Kelly occurred September 30, 1906. The one child of this union is a daughter, Jessie May. On the 27th of September, 1911, Mrs. Lillie M. Kelly contracted a second marriage, when she became the wife of Pearl Bunnell. They reside in San Bernardino and have one child, Ruth Naomi. Fannie Alice, the third child, was born June 7, 1892, and on the 16th of July, 1911, she became the wife of Thomas Rowe, who is engaged in the bakery business at Venice, Los Angeles County, their one child being a son, Theodore. Caroline May, the fourth child, was born August 16, 1896, and March 5, 1915, recorded her marriage to John L. Welsh, of Redlands. They have two children, John Lawrence, Jr., and Elizabeth Jane.

Sumner A. Worthing came with his family to California in 1889, his arrival in the state having occurred on the 13th of June. Thereafter he was employed in various plumbing establishments until 1894, when he purchased the interest of the junior partner of the firm of Brock & Osler, engaged in the plumbing and tinning business at Redlands. The firm of Brock & Worthing successfully continued the business for the ensuing ten years, at the expiration of which Mr. Worthing purchased the interest of his partner and assumed full control of the enterprise, which he thereafter conducted under the firm name of S. A. Worthing & Company, with his two eldest sons as silent partners. In 1916 he sold the business to his eldest son, who has since continued to maintain the same at the high standard set by the father, the latter having lived retired since disposing of this business. Mr. Worthing is a veritable pioneer of Redlands and has witnessed and aided in the transformation of a barren desert tract into one of the beautiful cities that give far-flung fame to Southern California, while the entire district that was but a desert waste of sagebrush when he here established his home is now resplendent with fine gardens and orange groves and beautiful homes. Mr. Worthing is a life member of Redlands Lodge No. 585, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a charter member of the local organization of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and in the community which he has helped to develop and build he commands inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem.

PETER ARTH, SR., had been a pioneer in South Dakota prior to establishing his residence in California in 1891, and San Bernardino County gained much when he here turned his attention to development work and productive industry in connection with fruit culture. He became one of the substantial fruit-growers and honored citizens of the Redlands district, had much to do with constructive enterprise in connection with other properties than those which he himself owned, and he proved resourceful and far-sighted as a business man, achieved success through his own well directed efforts and ever commanded high place in popular confidence and good will. He was born at Port Washington, Ohio, in 1859, and his death occurred at Redlands, California, on the 11th of October, 1910.

Mr. Arth was reared and educated in the old Buckeye State and early gained practical experience in connection with farm industry. He continued his residence in Ohio until 1882, when, as a sturdy and ambitious young man of twenty-three years, he made his way to South Dakota and filed entry on a homestead in Potter County, his marriage having there occurred somewhat later. He gave himself vigorously to the development and cultivation of his land, which he reclaimed from the raw prairie, and he made on the farm the best improvements consonant with his somewhat limited financial resources. Mr. Arth continued his residence on his

South Dakota farm until 1891, when he sold the property and came with his family to Redlands, California. The day after his arrival he purchased ten acres of land on Pioneer Street, between Texas and Orange streets, and for this now splendidly improved and valuable property he paid \$2,500. On the tract he proceeded to plant olive and apricot trees, but these he later removed, to utilize the ground for the propagation of Navel oranges. On the day which marked his purchase of this property Mr. Arth also bought lumber and other materials for the construction of a modest house on the place, as well as for the building of a small barn and shed, the latter structures being used as a temporary habitation for the family until the house could be completed, and only one night having been passed in a hotel. Later Mr. Arth erected on the place the attractive modern house which continues the residence of his widow, who proved his devoted companion and helpmeet in his earnest labors to establish a home and win a position of independence. With increasing financial resources Mr. Arth gradually added to the area of his land holdings and continued to plant more orange trees. After setting out six acres to oranges he became impressed with the thought that the orange-growing industry might be overdone in this section, and he ceased increasing the area of his orchard. He soon discovered that the supply of California oranges did not meet the trade demands, and he therefore proceeded to plant the remainder of his land to oranges. He was a conservative but very successful grower, and made close study of the best methods and policies for insuring maximum yields.

In the earlier period of his residence in San Bernardino County Mr. Arth added materially to his income by acting as caretaker of orchards owned by others, and this enabled him to finance his individual operations. In this way he had charge of the Hinckley olive grove of 140 acres, and for a term of years he had charge of the Brockman ranch of 150 acres, which he operated on shares, this place having been devoted principally to the raising of peaches and apricots at that time, but he later set out for the Brockman Company an eighty-acre orange grove, in the supervision of which he continued several years. In these years he added to his own holdings, but scrupulously avoided the incurring of heavy indebtedness and refused to speculate in any degree. Mr. Arth was essentially loyal and public-spirited and served effectively as a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Redlands prior to the securing of a city charter. He was independent in politics, was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and was an active member of the Congregational Church, as are also his widow and children.

In the year 1883, in Potter County, South Dakota, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Arth and Miss Elizabeth C. Rausch, who likewise is a native of Port Washington, Ohio, where she was born November 11, 1861. Mrs. Arth has a wide circle of loyal friends in San Bernardino County, is a zealous member of the Congregational Church, as previously noted, and she was formerly an active member of the Pythian Sisters. In conclusion of this memoir is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Arth.

Peter Arth, Jr., eldest of the four children, was born in Potter County, South Dakota, June 25, 1885, and was reared and educated at Redlands, California, he being now one of the prosperous orange-growers of this district and a director of the Redlands Co-operative Fruit Association. He is affiliated with Redlands Lodge No. 186, Knights of Pythias, and Redlands Lodge No. 583, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is not only a substantial producer of oranges on his own land, but

has also conducted numerous speculative transactions in the buying and selling of orange groves, and is a liberal citizen and progressive business man. On the 14th of June, 1911, he wedded Miss Alice Bloomberg, who was born in the State of Kansas, March 19, 1889, and who was three years of age when her parents came to California and established their home at Redlands. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Arth have four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are as follows: Leona Elizabeth, June 17, 1913; Helen Christine, May 19, 1916; Barbara Edna, July 16, 1918; and Peter (III), March 19, 1920.

Fred Arth, the second son, was born in Potter County, South Dakota, February 20, 1887, and after the removal to California he continued his studies in the Redlands school until his graduation in the high school. He has been closely associated with orange-growing from his boyhood days, and his first independent venture was the purchase of eighteen acres of land on Pioneer Street, for a consideration of \$2,500. He set this to orange trees, and to finance his enterprise he raised vegetables between the rows of young trees and by the sale of the same added materially to his income. He constructed his own irrigating flume, in the building of which he hauled rock from the river. He has been a successful speculator in orange groves, in which he and his brother Peter have maintained effective partnership relations. One of their early speculations was the buying of a ten-acre grove for \$7,000, their cash payment having been only \$500, and on the subsequent sale of this property they netted \$2,000 each, the sale having been made for \$11,000, a crop having been taken off, which paid all expenses for the ten months the place was owned by the brothers. In 1912 Fred Arth had twenty acres of orange trees one and two years old, and three acres of seven-year-old trees. He bought an additional ten acres, but in the big freeze of 1913 fully two-thirds of the young trees froze to the ground, which loss was augmented by the destruction of the entire crop by the frost. Before the next crop was ready for the market Fred Arth expended fully \$5,000 in the work of retrieving these orange groves, as his faith in the orange industry remaining unimpaired. Fred Arth utterly refused to consider or entertain a feeling of discouragement when other growers viewed the outlook with alarm. Thus he purchased during a season when many others were discouraged. In 1917 after the heat had ruined the orange crop of the district, he purchased ten acres for \$11,000, and from this grove a single crop later sold for \$9,000. On this place is a house valued at \$11,000, and yet local banks refused to extend a loan on the security thus offered in a certain hot year that menaced production, a policy which the banks followed also in cold years. Mr. Arth and his brother had confidence in the future, and in their operations in connection with orange culture they have met with substantial and gratifying success. At this present writing Fred Arth is the owner of 100 acres of oranges, and is a director and vice president of the Crown Jewel Packing House. He married Miss Katherine Yost, who was born December 15, 1888, and who is a daughter of Charles Yost, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Arth have four children: Russell Frederick, born September 13, 1916; Donald Peter, born June 12, 1918; Charles Robert, born January 31, 1920, and the baby, born February 12, 1922.

Minnie, the elder daughter of the honored subject of this memoir, was born January 30, 1889, and is a graduate of the Redlands High School. On June 25, 1914, she became the wife of Dr. Howard G. Hill, who was born in London, England, and who is a representative young physician and surgeon at Redlands. Dr. and Mrs. Hill were members of a party

that set forth to make a trip around the world, and they were in Germany at the outbreak of the great World war. It was only by resorting to all manner of expedients and making utmost haste that the party were able to escape from Germany before its borders were closed, two days after the company passed out of that country. It was on this trip that the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Hill occurred, in the City of London, England. They have four children: Howard Arth, Ruth Gail, Harold Merrill and Herbert.

Edna, the youngest of the children of the late Peter Arth, Sr., was born at Redlands, November 4, 1891, and is a graduate of the Redlands High School. She was a member of the same party as her sister in essaying the trip around the world, as noted above, and encountered the same harrowing experiences in fleeing from Germany and returning to the United States only a short time before the war put a stop to passenger traffic across the Atlantic. On the 6th of November, 1919, Miss Edna Arth became the wife of Edward G. Gleitsman, of Dover, Ohio, and they now reside in Redlands, Mr. Gleitsman being a successful orange-grower in this district. Mrs. Gleitsman and her sister are popular factors in the social life of Redlands, and the former is an active member of the local Contemporary Club.

**RUFUS E. LONGMIRE.** Those who now come to San Bernardino County can have no real idea of the conditions prevailing when the pioneers, among whom were Rufus E. Longmire and his family, located amid what was then practically a sterile wilderness. Irrigation was practically unknown in its present high state of development, dirt ditches being the only means of watering the soil, and the walls of these frequently broke through, resulting in a loss of the moisture so sorely needed. Citrus culture was then in its infancy, and had to be carefully studied and experimented upon. The results were so doubtful that it took one with great faith in the locality and industry to dare to risk all in these experimentations, but because there were these brave souls, willing to work and endure, this region has been made into one of the finest and most productive portions of the Golden State.

Rufus E. Longmire, for so many years connected with the citrus industry of San Bernardino County, and for a long period an honored resident of Highland, was born in Tennessee in 1843, and died at Highland, California, February 15, 1919. In 1868 he married Miss Mary E. Shanlever, who was born in Tennessee in 1844, and they settled on a farm in the vicinity of Clinton, Anderson County, Tennessee, and made it their home until 1882, and there their five daughters and two sons were born. In that year a brother of Mr. Longmire returned from the West with such glowing accounts of California and its possibilities and opportunities that these hard-working and watchful parents decided to make the long trip to the Land of Promise, being willing to endure much in the hope of obtaining advantages for their offspring.

Therefore, filled with hope for the future and imbued with the determination to succeed no matter what the hardships might be, Rufus E. Longmire and his devoted wife set out for California. They arrived at East Highland in the fall of 1882, and rented land from the Van Leuven ranch, and lived on it for five years. At that time the region was but little improved, and father, mother and children had to work very hard to get a foothold in the new home. Scattered citrus orchards and grapes were to be found, but there was no concerted movement toward the establishment of a sound industry. However, the Longmire family were united in a harmonious whole and worked with a definite object in view, that of

owning their home, and this they were able to bring about after five years of unremitting toil and the closest of economy. Mr. Longmire bought ten acres on Base Line, now known as the Parsons place, and this he and his family set to orange trees. Theirs was one of the early orchards of this region, and they lived on the place until the orchard was well grown, and then sold to advantage and bought ten acres on Highland Avenue, at Boulder Avenue. Once more they set out the trees that had been raised on the Base Line property, where he had maintained a nursery with profit. The second orchard flourished and was sold, again at a handsome profit, in 1912, following which Mr. Longmire retired from active participation in business, bought a comfortable home at Highland, where the remainder of his life was spent, and here Mrs. Longmire is still residing. She also owns a grove at Rialto, California. They came to San Bernardino County poor people, with their way in life still to make, and when Mr. Longmire retired they were possessed of ample means, and Mrs. Longmire is surrounded today with not only the comforts of life, but also many of the luxuries, all of which have been earned through the toil and good management of the Longmire family.

When the Longmires came to California the eldest child was fourteen years of age, she being Ida, who was born in October, 1868. She married Charles Hidden in 1892, and they have two children: Lloyd, who was born January 21, 1894, is a veteran of the World war, having served as an enlisted man in the artillery; and Gertrude, who is with her parents. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Longmire, Lassie, was born April 3, 1870, and died August 18, 1889. Mattie, the third child, was born August 13, 1871, and she was married to John P. Coy, inspector of horticulture, and they became the parents of three children: Clifford, who was born December 1, 1898, is a veteran of the World war, in which he served in the aviation branch; Blanche, who was born November 17, 1899; and John, who was born May 9, 1916. Charles, who was born May 30, 1873, lives at Santa Ana, California, and is a real-estate man. He is married and has two children: Lucille, who was born April 1, 1904; and Rufus, who was born February 14, 1907. Kitty, the fifth child in the Longmire family, was born December 1, 1874. She was married to Frank Cram, a prominent citrus grower of Highland, and they have two children: Fred, who was born July 1, 1896, was in the aviation service during the World war; and Mary Elizabeth, who was born May 27, 1900. Maggie, the sixth child in the Longmire family, was born April 25, 1877, and died February 9, 1896. James Longmire, the youngest in the family, was born February 9, 1878. He lives at Highland, is married, and has two children: Donald, who was born January 30, 1916; and Merritt, who was born February 16, 1921. His eldest child, Gerald, who was born November 11, 1914, died in infancy. Mrs. Longmire is very proud of her children and grandchildren, as she has every reason to be, for they are fine people. The sons and daughters are numbered among the substantial residents of the several communities in which they are located, and the grandchildren are showing forth in their lives the results of careful training and the good stock from which they have sprung. When their country had need of them the young men went forth to battle for it, and made records as soldiers which will be cherished by future generations.

GEORGE A. KLUSMAN—Whatever its natural origin and previous training, there is a type of citizenship that represents good service and usefulness in any environment, and a splendid illustration of such type is in the person of George A. Klusman of Cucamonga.

Mr. Klusman was born in Oldenburg, Germany, November 20, 1879, son of William and Johanna (Stulken) Klusman. William Klusman owned a good farm in Germany and for seven years lived in America, but then returned to his native land, where he died at the age of eighty-two. His wife, Johanna, had died at the age of forty. They had six sons: William, the oldest, now chief engineer of the Union Tool Works at Torrens in Los Angeles; John and Henry, whose careers also belong within the province of this publication; Charles, who served as a commission officer in the World war and still lives in Germany; George A., and August, who died at the age of eight years. Four of these brothers became Americans, and they came to this country not only to enjoy the advantages of the new world but to make themselves in every sense American citizens, and all of them became naturalized as soon as possible.

George A. Klusman acquired a good education in Germany. During 1900-01 he was enlisted in the Regular German Army in the 91st Division of Infantry. He served six months in Germany and for eighteen months was abroad in China, participating in the allied expedition to quell the Boxer rebellion. His pay while a German soldier was five cents a day. He went back home, was mustered out and for one year was employed in the railway service. He resigned in order to follow his brothers to America, and he reached Cucamonga November 16, 1903. He came here a hundred fifty dollars in debt to his brother John, having borrowed that sum in order to pay the expenses of his voyage. He at once went to work for his brother John at twenty-five dollars a month and board. The next three years were years of hard labor, during which he paid back the hundred and fifty dollars and also saved enough to buy a team of horses. He then leased some land, and since then has been actively identified with agriculture and horticulture, but his big crop and the specialty by which he is widely known throughout this section is potatoes. There is probably no man in Southern California who understands potato culture better than George A. Klusman. In 1917, when the Government was clamoring for increased food production, his crop amounted to ten thousand sacks. The first land he purchased was twenty acres of untamed soil, and he set this to raisin grapes, intercultivating in the meantime. Here he built a modern home and barn and lived there until he sold the property in 1920.

In 1917 Mr. Klusman bought eighty acres of excellent land on Foot Hill Boulevard. This is the scene of his home today. All the tract is irrigated and thirty acres have been set to lemons and oranges, twenty acres to vineyard, fifteen acres to peaches and fifteen acres to garden and farm crops. On account of its varied productiveness, its beautiful home, in the midst of mountain scenery, and its commodious outbuildings, this is one of the most attractive places along this old thoroughfare. Mr. Klusman still leases a large acreage and uses a great deal of land every season for his potato crop. Among other varied interests he is a stockholder in the Building & Loan Association at Cucamonga. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Upland and the Foresters. At the age of forty-two he has accumulated a prosperity that would enable him to retire, though his energetic disposition seems likely to keep him in the productive lines of business for some years to come. He was ready with his money and all other influence to aid the Government at the time of the

World war, is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

August 11, 1910, Mr. Klusman married Miss Mary Clarrissa Oliver, who was born at Derry West, near Toronto, Canada, August 11, 1883. She is a high school graduate. They have one son, George Oliver, born October 6, 1915. Mrs. Klusman is a daughter of Josiah and Mary Ann (Carter) Oliver, the father born at the same place as his daughter and the mother born in Brampton, Canada. The father, a farmer, came to Cucamonga, California, in 1905 and had a ranch. He died September 10, 1921. The mother died when Mrs. Klusman was four years old. There were six girls and three boys in the family. Three of the girls married and are living in California, also one of the brothers. One sister and one brother are living in Canada and one sister is deceased.

DAVIS DONALD came to Redlands in 1890, and with his father, D. M. Donald, formed one of the first contracting firms to contribute to the upbuilding of Redlands. He was born in Norwich, Ontario, Canada, May 23, 1865, his father, Daniel McIntosh Donald, being a native of Scotland, his mother, a Canadian. Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Donald came to Redlands in pioneer days, where Mr. Donald's brother was the first Presbyterian minister, the church at that time being where the Kingsbury School now stands.

Mr. Donald, senior, was a well known contractor in Canada, and when his son joined him here they started a business that has lasted over thirty years, and have built many of the finest homes and most substantial buildings in the city, including the A. K. Smiley Public Library, the Presbyterian Church, the Redlands National Bank, the Columbia Building and many others.

Mr. Donald's wife, Mrs. Agnes McMurchie Donald, followed him to Redlands in 1891, and their two sons, James and Gordon, were born here and received their education in the local schools and the university. Both volunteered for service in the great war. James Donald enlisted November 28, 1917, in the Quartermaster's Corps, and was stationed at Fort McDowell, then at Benicia Arsenal, and was discharged May 10, 1919. He is a department manager for Allen Wheaton, and married in September, 1920, Miss Clara Brown, of Oregon. Gordon Donald, the younger son, enlisted in the air service December 10, 1917, and was sent to Fort McDowell, then to Kelly Field and Ellington Field, Texas, and lastly to Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he was an instructor in aerial gunnery. He was mustered out February 21, 1919, and on October 23, 1920, married Miss Estelle Hurd, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is associated with his father in the building and contracting business, and they operate their own shop, equipped with the most modern wood-working machinery, where they build fine cabinet work, as well as manufacture interior trim and finish for all their own work. They are also engaged in making a full line of concrete brick, blocks and roofing tile for modern fire-proof residence construction.

Mr. Donald has watched the growth of Redlands from a tiny village to a modern up-to-date community, and, like all those who were here in the early days, is a firm believer in the future growth of the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, of the Redlands Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Redlands Rotary Club, and both he and Mrs. Donald are active members of the First Presbyterian Church.

**CORTNER.**—Three brothers make up the Cortner Brothers Company, undertakers and funeral directors, whose establishment at Sixth and East Olive streets in Redlands represents the highest degree of service and facilities in their line.

The parents of these brothers were George A. and Kate (Couch) Cortner, both natives of Bedford County, Tennessee. Their father was born in 1838 and their mother in 1844. George A. Cortner was a farmer and a grain dealer, a prosperous business man who spent his active life in Tennessee. He died in 1911, while his wife passed away in 1893.

George and Arthur Cortner came to Redlands in 1902, being followed by their brother Guy in 1904. Reasons of health caused George Cortner to seek the California climate. Arthur Cortner went to work for F. A. Wales in his undertaking establishment at Redlands, and in 1904 the two brothers bought the Wales business, then conducted in a small store on State Street. Appreciating the need of a more commodious place and a better equipped service, they established their Funeral Parlor in 1905, at the corner of Cajon and East Olive streets. The present handsome building occupied by Cortner Brothers is at the northwest corner of Sixth and Olive streets. For over fifteen years, therefore, the Cortner Brothers Company has been in business at Redlands. They were the first firm to realize the need of a modern funeral parlor in the city, and selected their present location on account of its convenience to car lines as well as for its seclusion. In this commodious and well arranged chapel they have supplied the needs of all classes.

George P. Cortner was born in Tennessee in December, 1879, and grew up and received his education in that state. Since 1915 he has held the responsibilities of business manager for the University of Redlands. He married Miss Nellie Harmon, a native of Ohio, and they have two daughters, Katherine and Edith.

F. Arthur Cortner was born in Tennessee January 26, 1881. He was educated in that state, and in 1903 graduated from the Myers College of Embalming at Cincinnati. In 1911 he married Miss Katherine Fox, of Colton, California. Her parents were California pioneers, her father being the first planter and packer of oranges in the Colton district, and continued the business of packing and shipping fruits from this section for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cortner have three children: Arthur, Jr., born May 28, 1912; Anna Belle, born September 30, 1914; Gayle, born October 22, 1916.

Guy Cortner, youngest of the three brothers, and as yet unmarried, was born March 7, 1883, at Wartrace, Tennessee, and was reared and educated there. He arrived in Redlands in November, 1904. He is also a member of the firm Sering & Cortner, furniture merchants at Redlands.

**J. J. SUSS.**—In everything he has done since coming to Redlands J. J. Suss has manifested the talents of a constructive business man, and has done much to supply and anticipate the needs of the community for commercial undertakings involving the vital necessities of life.

Mr. Suss, one of San Bernardino County's esteemed and successful business men, was born near Zurich, Switzerland, August 22, 1862. When he was five years of age his parents, John J. and Susan (Ulrich) Suss, left their home in Switzerland and came to America, settling at Fort Madison, Iowa, where his father for several years engaged in a manufacturing business. While there J. J. Suss attended common schools, and during his education acquired a knowledge of English, German and Spanish. From Fort Madison the family moved to Guide Rock, Nebraska, and a few years later both parents died there, leaving a family

of nine children. J. J. Suess was next to the oldest. The children managed to keep together and look after the home farm.

J. J. Suess at the age of nineteen set out to make his own fortune in the world and came to California. His first home was in Ventura County, where he did farming for several years and then became manager of a general merchandise store at Nordhoff. On November 1, 1891, Mr. Suess began his thirty years of residence in Redlands. At that time he bought a half interest from J. W. Lewis in the Star Grocery, at the corner of Orange and State streets. January 1, 1893, he became sole proprietor, and has been active head and owner of that business ever since. It is the largest, best equipped and most successful store of its kind in Redlands, and the business has grown and prospered from year to year through the constant care and effective management of Mr. Suess. He has striven to make the business service adequate to all the needs of the community. In 1905 he added a modern bakery, supplying goods both wholesale and retail, the bakery product being shipped to many surrounding cities. In 1910, over the store, he opened a model cafeteria, which for years has been the favorite eating place in the Redlands business center, but it is now on the ground floor and a part of the store. Mr. Suess has exercised constant care to furnish the highest class and best prepared food. The cafeteria has a seating capacity of 125. The next important extension of his business activities was the organization in 1914 of the Imperial Valley Baking Company. At El Centro this company constructed one of the most modern and complete machine bakeries in the state. Mr. Suess is president of the company, and the business is entirely wholesale, supplying the bakery products for a large section of Southern California, including Imperial and adjoining counties. Mr. Suess is also president of the El Casco Land Company, owning the property formerly known as the Singleton Ranch. This is a very extensive tract, and under the present ownership and management is producing general crops and livestock. These lands and other business ventures are, through the careful business methods of Mr. Suess, constantly adding to the general benefit of the community. He is a republican in politics, and was mayor of Redlands for two terms, from 1904 to 1908.

On December 29, 1889, Mr. Suess married Miss Mattie E. Dewey, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1903, the mother of two children. Donald E. Suess, born August 30, 1895, attended Redlands High School and Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, and acquired a thorough business training under his father. He is now with Reid Murdock and Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago. During the World war he enlisted in the army with the Grizzlies at Camp Kearney. The Medical Department ordered his release from this branch, but, determined to discharge his patriotic duties, he enlisted in the navy, and was on duty at Goat Island until after the signing of the armistice. The second child of Mr. Suess is Dorothy Denev Suess, born November 1, 1898, a graduate of the Redlands High School. She attended the Marlboro School for Girls at Los Angeles, also the University of California and the University at Redlands, and is a graduate of the Munson School for Secretaries, and is now doing an important work as secretary for the County Highway Commission of San Bernardino County. She is one of Redlands' favorite daughters.

On March 15, 1905, Mr. Suess married Miss Nellie Westland, who was born at Grand Ledge, Michigan. She was well known socially and in educational affairs at Redlands before her marriage, having been principal of one of the grammar schools of Redlands. She is a graduate of the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti. She is of Scotch-Irish ances-

try, and her grandmother was one of the first graduates of Oberlin College in Ohio, and her grandfather, Rev. E. T. Branch, was a Congregational minister who did missionary work for his denomination in Michigan while it was still a territory. Mrs. Suess is a member of the Congregational Church, belongs to the Contemporaneous Club, concluded in December, 1920, a two-year term as president of the Southern District of Federated Women's Clubs, and has been very active in civic and social betterment, having been a worker in the Red Cross during the war period and always deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the schools. She was an active leader in the movement for the creation and improvement of Sylvan Park, and was appointed secretary of the Park Commission. Mrs. Suess is a republican in politics.

Mr. Suess is a Mason, a member of Al Malaikah Temple and Shrine, also a member of Redlands Lodge of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Rotary Club. In his years of industry he has made himself a strong factor in the commercial and civic integrity of Southern California. His success has been the result of energies and character proceeding from himself, since he started life with no capital in a material way.

J. OLIVER PERCIVAL is a young business man who has made extraordinary use of his time and talents since leaving school. At Hemet he has carried on and developed an extensive ice manufacturing and associated industry, and is justly accorded a place of prominence among the business leaders of that community.

Mr. Percival was born at Santa Monica, California, September 1, 1892, son of J. Phil and Delia C. Percival, now residents of Los Angeles. His father is president of the Percival Iron Company of Los Angeles. Phil Percival in his early years was celebrated as a champion bicycle rider.

J. Oliver Percival attended public school at Los Angeles, graduating from high school in 1910, and in the same year started his independent career, locating at Hemet. The business to which he has given his energies and which in time has profited by his connection is the Valley Ice & Laundry Company. He became president, secretary and treasurer of the company some years ago and is now its principal owner. This industry was started as a very modest plant, but is now one of the largest of the kind in Riverside County, serving a patronage for many miles adjacent to Hemet.

Mr. Percival is also president of the Hemet Chamber of Commerce and one of its directors, and he is also director of the First National Bank of Hemet. He is a republican in politics and a Mason and Shriner, also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On April 4, 1915, he married Miss Eva Oldaker at Riverside. Her parents have been residents of San Bernardino County for over thirty years. Her father, George Oldaker, in San Bernardino is connected with the Santa Fe Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Percival have two children. Oliver Cary, born November 21, 1916, and Patricia, born November 23, 1919.

JAMES A. COLE was one of the most honored pioneer citizens of San Bernardino County, where he established his home in the year 1859, and with his strong and earnest manhood he proved a force in connection with the early stages of development and progress in this favored section of the state. He was a resident of old San Bernardino at the time of his death, July 27, 1888, and his character and achievement were such as to



*J. Percival*



make imperative a tribute to his memory in connection with the compilation of the history of San Bernardino County.

James Alfred Cole was born at Kirtland, Trumbull County, Ohio, March 8, 1831, and was reared and educated in the old Buckeye State, his parents having there been pioneer settlers in the district known as the Western Reserve. As a young man he married May Elizabeth Kelly, who was born at Quincy, Illinois, May 31, 1833, and whose death occurred at Oakland, California, on the 15th of March, 1915, their marriage having been solemnized at Springville, Utah Territory, on the 17th of July, 1852. From Ohio James A. Cole went to Illinois and became a member of the Mormon colony at Nauvoo, and as a member of the Latter Day Saints he was with this colony at the time of its historic hegrira from Nauvoo to Utah, in which territory was established the church headquarters at Salt Lake City. He continued his residence in Utah until 1859, on October 16th of which year, accompanied by his family, he set forth with other members of the Mormon Church to form a new colony in California. The company proceeded by wagon train over the weary intervening distance, and deferred departure until a detachment of Government troops became available to serve as protection against attack by Indians. The colonists arrived in San Bernardino County on the 23d of December, 1859. The long overland journey having been initiated on the 16th of the preceding October. On arrival at their destination the company encamped on what is now Third Street in the City of San Bernardino, the colonists having first settled in old San Bernardino, near the old Mission. This selection of location was made by reason of the fact that here they could make use of water which the Indians had previously brought in for irrigation purposes. The colonists widened the primitive ditches constructed by the Indians and increased materially the area of irrigated land. Mr. Cole, who had severed his connection with the Mormon Church, remained at San Bernardino until the 1st of February, 1860, when he removed to a tract of thirty acres in old San Bernardino. With the passing years he added to this original holding until he was the owner of approximately 700 acres, the same extending a distance of two miles north and south. He became the owner also of what is now known as Loma Linda. This site was platted into town lots and the original name of the village was Mound City. With the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway line through this section, in 1875, Colton was made a division point, and Mound City passed into obscurity, the land reverting to farm use. Mr. Cole was a man of much physical strength and prowess in the earlier period of his residence in California, and he gained distinct prestige as a wrestler, with never a defeat in the local matches. He enjoyed this sturdy sport but did not countenance what are now designated as boxing (fighting) contests.

On his land Mr. Cole planted a number of orange trees and other fruit trees, but he gave the greater part of his attention to the raising of live stock, grain and forage crops. His place being situated at the mouth of San Gorgonia Pass, through which passed the long trains of freight wagons en route to Arizona, he kept a station and supplied forage for the freighting teams. In this way he found profitable market for most of his farm produce, as often his farm would be the stopping place for fully 200 head of horses and mules over night. From 1860 to 1868 he operated a line of freighting wagons of his own in the hauling of supplies to Prescott, Arizona. Mr. Cole was a man of vision and progressiveness, and was one of the first of the pioneers to bring blooded live stock into this part of California, his early importations having had enduring influence in improving the grades of stock raised here. He imported the first Percheron Norman stallion into San Bernardino County, and brought also a Cleveland

bay stallion, a riding and driving type, besides which he brought here the first Berkshire hogs, and introduced the first reaping machine and header to be used in San Bernardino County. The harvester was manufactured by Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, and it attracted wide attention when placed in operation by Mr. Cole, persons having come for miles to see the new machine. Mr. Cole served as school trustee and was a leader in community advancement in many other ways. Both he and his wife continued their membership in the Church of Latter Day Saints until their deaths. Of their ten children one died in infancy; Susannah Matilda was born at Sprinville, Utah, July 29, 1853; James Calvin was there born September 3, 1854; Hugh Henry, February 3, 1856; and John Albert, April 13, 1858. All of the other children were born at Old San Bernardino: Mary Jane, June 21, 1860; Arthur Edgar, December 27, 1861; Joseph Morrison, July 23, 1865; Alfred Ira, July 13, 1867; and Walter Dayton, April 15, 1880. Of the children only four are now living: Hugh Henry, Arthur Edgar, Joseph Morrison and Walter Dayton. Hugh Henry married Miss Mary Curtis, a member of a prominent pioneer family of San Bernardino County, and they have one son and three daughters. Arthur Edgar Cole received the advantages of the public schools and a business college in Los Angeles, where in 1882 he took a special course in penmanship. As a penman he has few superiors, even to the present day, notwithstanding the fact that he has done a large amount of hard and rough farm work that naturally might impair his skill in this line. He has kept himself in practice and has gained high reputation and has held official positions that have brought his talent into effective play. He has served as deputy county clerk and deputy county auditor and recorder, and in 1887 he was deputy tax collector of San Bernardino County. After the death of his father he resumed active association with farm enterprise on his inherited portion of the old homestead. Here he raises oranges and other fruits, with special attention given to the raising of Bartlett pears. Some of the trees on his farm were planted by him and his father more than half a century ago. September 21, 1892, Arthur E. Cole wedded Miss Elmira Doell, who was born near Rocky Ridge, Ottawa County, Ohio, March 8, 1864, and who died at Ontario, California, March 25, 1921, she having come to this state in 1892. She is survived by two children: Anna Louise, who was born August 30, 1893, and who is now the wife of George P. Hinchman, a printer residing at Ontario, California, their marriage having occurred in October, 1918; and Arthur Edgar, Jr., who was reared and educated in San Bernardino County. At Los Angeles, on the 17th of July, 1920, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and he has sailed on various vessels and on many seas while in training for service as a marine engineer of the navy. Joseph Morrison Cole is a rancher of Redlands, and Walter Dayton Cole is a well known attorney of Oakland, California.

MRS. WINNIE WATJE.—A stimulating example of what a determined woman can do when left largely to her own resources is furnished by Mrs. Winnie Watje of Redlands. Her husband died while in the midst of developing an orange grove, and Mrs. Watje immediately took charge, and has achieved a success remarkable in itself and one that makes her a recognized authority and leader among the citrus fruit growers of this district.

Mrs. Watje was born in Germany, near the Holland border, March 26, 1879, daughter of Chris and Henrietta Kahl. Her parents were farm laborers in Germany, her father frequently receiving only ten cents for a day's labor. Three of the daughters and one of the older sons managed

to save enough to get them to America, where they struggled along for three or four years before they saved enough to send for their parents and younger children.

Mrs. Watje was thirteen when she came to America. Her parents settled in Iowa, and Mrs. Watje had a few terms of the common schools in that state.

In 1897 she was married to William Watje, an Iowa farmer and also a native of Germany, who had come to America with his parents when nine years old. Mrs. Watje has three children: Barney, born July 4, 1903, now studying mechanics; Adele, born August 31, 1905, attending the Redlands High School and planning a career as a professional nurse; and Wilburt, born September 21, 1908. These children were all born in Iowa. In 1909 the family moved to Redlands, where William Watje bought ten acres of Valencia oranges on Alabama Street, and with the assistance of the family began the business of fruit growing. He died in 1913, leaving Mrs. Watje with the responsibility of her family and the care of the orchard. That was the year of the great freeze. Mrs. Watje had closely studied practical methods of caring for orange groves, and she wisely carried out her ideas in that crisis. Immediately after the freeze she purchased large quantities of blood fertilizer, and made an application to the groves and a second one in the fall. The result was that in six weeks the trees had apparently recovered their normal vitality, and the crop for that season totaled 7,634 boxes, netting \$6,300, whereas other growers who had not fertilized secured either a light yield or none at all. The results continued even in the second year, when other groves were extremely affected. In 1918 Mrs. Watje harvested 8,000 boxes of oranges, for which she received almost \$16,000. She now has a fifteen acre grove and gives it her personal supervision.

This is a wonderful achievement, showing what a live woman can accomplish in the fruit industry, but the story is not complete without some reference to the early environment and conditions under which Mrs. Watje and the other members of the family lived before they came to America, the land of opportunity. Mrs. Watje was one of nine children. Her father was a farm laborer in Germany, and after they all came to America the boys worked on rented land and the girls went out to work in private families, and all their earnings were pooled so as to enable them to buy land. Mrs. Watje when only eleven years of age in the old country worked out during the six weeks school vacation, did heavy house work and also assisted in the fields in the cutting and hauling and threshing of grain. Her task was to cut the bundles as fed into a horse driven threshing machine, and she was so small she had to stand on a box. For this six weeks labor she received one dollar and enough gingham for an apron. At other times she cared for the children of rich people, but was never allowed to eat at table with her employers, and she cooked many meals, while the only food allowed her was a dish of soup. When she reached Iowa she at once went out to work, and found herself handicapped by her lack of knowledge of English. For the first week she received fifty cents. Her mother at home spun and made all clothes by hand, working late at night, and from this labor eventually her fingers became deformed and worn. Mrs. Watje generously assisted in providing for her parents. Her mother is now deceased, and her father, seventy-five years old, lives in Mrs. Watje's California home. In the old country the family ate the coarsest of food, and yet were hardy and rarely sick. Her grandfather was a tailor and sat and sewed by hand nearly all his life, yet lived to the age of ninety, was never seriously ill and never wore glasses. Frequently when Mrs. Watje's father was absent from home at work the rest of the

family would sit in the dark at night waiting until her grandfather could come home with his wages to buy food and oil for light. Six weeks at a time the family fare consisted of buttermilk, rye bread and syrup.

When the family came to this country they not only improved their material conditions but readily adapted themselves to American ways and became enthusiastic citizens. Mrs. Watje has deserved every degree of her generous prosperity. She has educated her family and during the World war was not only a liberal buyer of bonds, but an energetic worker in the local Red Cross.

ALLEN BREAK is a man whose energy, ability and personal efforts have enabled him to so take advantage of opportunities offered in Southern California as to advance himself from a position of financial obscurity to a plane of substantial independence. He is now one of the representative citizens of the Bryn Mawr district of San Bernardino County, and it is pleasing to accord him recognition in this work.

Mr. Break was born in Elgin County, Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 30th of November, 1871, and is a son of John and Mary Break, the father having been a farmer by vocation. The lineage of the Break family traces back to Swiss origin, and in Switzerland the spelling of the name was Brech. John Break, the founder of the American branch of the family, came to this country in the year 1751 and established his home in Pennsylvania, where he died at the early age of thirty-two years. His brave and resourceful young widow, with her two fatherless children, emigrated to Ontario, Canada, where she purchased 200 acres of heavily timbered land, at \$2.00 an acre, and instituted its reclamation. This property was retained in possession of the Break family more than 100 years, and portions of it have been sold in recent years for a price as high as \$125 an acre. The soil was of excellent constituency, and this is shown in the fact that a black-walnut tree planted on the old homestead grew to such gigantic proportions as to overshadow and cause the death of the apple trees in thirteen rows adjacent to it. This tree was planted by a member of the Break family and when it was recently felled and sawed into lumber the lumber was divided among the surviving representatives of the family. The parents of the subject of this review continued their residence in Ontario until 1920, when they came to California, where they now reside near the home of their son Allen, who is one of their family of five children and of whom he is the eldest; Catherine, born February 2, 1873, is the wife of William Call, and they reside in the State of Wyoming; David, born December 27, 1879, resides at Florence, Kansas; Rose, born January 22, 1882, resides at Redlands, California; and Estelle, born October 1, 1891, is the wife of Donald Donson, foreman of the fruit-packing house of the Redlands Orange Growers Association at Redlands.

In the public schools of his native province Allen Break continued his studies until he had completed the work of the seventh grade at Kitchener. Thereafter he continued his association with farm industry in Ontario until the spring of 1892, when he came West and found employment as a farm hand in Kansas, at a stipend of eighteen dollars a month and his board. He worked literally "from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same," and he continued his alliance with farm enterprise in the Sunflower State four years, within which in 1894 he married Miss Cynthia Clausen, who was born in Denmark, September 23, 1876, and who was eighteen months old when her parents came to America and established their home in Kansas, where they passed the remainder of their lives, as sterling pioneers of that commonwealth.

In January, 1897, Mr. Break came to California, in company with his wife and their eldest child, then an infant, and upon the arrival of the

family at Pomona the tangible possessions of Mr. Break were summed up in forty dollars and the two trunks in which the personal belongings of the family had been transported. He obtained employment with the California Fruit Growers Exchange at Pomona, and continued this connection seven years, within which he was advanced to the position of manager of the packing house. This experience has proved of great value to him in his independent operations in connection with the raising of citrus fruits. Upon leaving Pomona Mr. Break came to Redlands Junction and engaged in the buying and packing of oranges in an independent way. He also purchased a tract of twenty acres, of which eight acres had been planted to citrus trees, which were bearing fruit. On the remainder of the tract he planted orange trees of the Navel and Valencia types. In undertaking this enterprise he assumed an appreciable indebtedness, but his energy and good management enabled him eventually not only to free himself from debt but also to develop one of the fine fruit ranches of this section. He now owns and operates a high-grade orange grove of ninety-seven acres. Mr. Break has been notably prospered in his speculative enterprise in the buying, packing and shipping of California fruit, and is one of the leading independent packers and dealers of San Bernardino County. His interests are such that he is a very busy man, and he may well take pride in being one of the world's productive workers who have "made good." He now does his marketing almost exclusively through the excellent medium of the Mutual Orange Distributors of Redlands, an admirable organization that has developed the best of direct trade relations in all sections of the United States, as well as principal Canadian markets. Mr. Break has prospered where many other men have failed. He has had unlimited confidence in the resources of Southern California, and he attributes his success mainly to his conservative policies and careful methods.

In 1910 Mr. Break purchased thirty-four acres as a townsite at Redlands Junction, ten acres of the tract being platted into lots and placed on the market, and twenty-one acres having previously been planted to oranges and eucalyptus. Thus was founded the attractive suburban district of Bryn Mawr, and incidentally Mr. Break sold the site on which is now established the fruit packing houses of Redlands Junction. He became a strong advocate of segregation of Mexican children in school work, and he sold the land on which was constructed a school for the Mexican children of the community, his interest in the enterprise having been shown by the fact that he let the property go for half the price he could have obtained had he otherwise placed it on the market. It was thus largely due to his efforts that the separate schools for Mexican and American children were here provided. Within three years he sold all of the tract of thirty-four acres, and in this connection he received a handsome profit. Honest and straightforward policies have attended his course in all stages of his progressive career, and he is always ready to give counsel and all possible aid to ambitious young men who set forth to avail themselves of the great advantages offered in Southern California. He early set to himself a definite success-goal, and this he has reached. He states that to accumulate his first \$1,000 was the hardest task in this connection, and he pays tribute to his wife as having been his best partner and coadjutor. He has relied largely upon her excellent judgment in financial and other business matters, and looks upon her as his valued co-partner in every sense.

In civic relations Mr. Break has shown himself most loyal and liberal, and in the community his list of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. He is affiliated with the lodges of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Redlands.

In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Break: Samuel Wesley, who was born in Kansas, August 30, 1896, is a graduate of the Redlands High School, and his is the distinction of having represented California in the nation's military service at the time of the World war. Upon his enlistment he was assigned to service in testing men on the rifle range, and as a pointer of large guns he was later assigned to duty with the United States Navy. Since the close of the war he has been retained as a member of the Reserve Corps of the navy. On his twenty-first birthday he received from his father a gift of \$2,000, and with this he purchased a five-acre orange grove, from the yield of which in two seasons he made full payment on the property. He is now the owner of an excellent orange ranch of fifteen acres, has been identified with the citrus-fruit industry from his early youth, and is now foreman of the Bryn Mawr Fruit Growers Association. Anna Letta, the second child, was born at Pomona, this state, June 20, 1900. She is a graduate of the Redlands High School, and as a skilled accountant she now holds the responsible position of head bookkeeper of the Redlands National Bank. Mary Irene, who was born at Redlands Junction, August 10, 1905, was graduated from the Redlands High School and she remains at the parental home, both she and her sister being popular factors in the social life of the Redlands district, and the family home being known for its generous hospitality and good cheer.

CHARLES EDWARD PITTS is one of the pioneers in the development of the citrus fruit industry in San Bernardino County, where his finely improved property is situated in the Bloomington District, at the corner of Slover Avenue and Lilac Street and on one of the rural mail routes from Rialto.

Mr. Pitts was born at St. Albans, New York, August 29, 1857, and is a son of Richard and Janice (Hewitt) Pitts the father having been a farmer in the old Empire State and his children having been six in number—three sons and three daughters. Charles E. Pitts gained his early education in the public schools of his native state, and as a youth he there learned the trade of carriagemaker. After inheriting \$3,000 he was for three years engaged in the grocery business, and after disposing of this business he went into a planing mill and learned the trade of manufacturing sash and doors. Thereafter he was employed at his trade in many Canadian cities, including Quebec and Montreal, and in the same way he visited and worked in various cities in the Southern states of the Union. When he arrived in Los Angeles, California, in 1885, his cash capital was represented in the sum of twenty-five dollars. Business was at low ebb at the time and he could find no employment at his trade, under which condition he took a position on a ranch near Mound City (now Loma Linda), San Bernardino County, where he received one dollar a day and his board and lodging. His available cash had been reduced to seven dollars at the time when he secured this job, and after working forty days he quit, with an even four dollars. He then obtained work at his trade in San Diego, at four dollars a day, and there he remained two years. In 1888 he found employment in a mill at Colton, but upon the subsidence of the boom in that district in 1890 he found employment at his trade in San Bernardino, in the spring of 1891. There he remained thus engaged for two years. In 1888 he had purchased from ex-Governor Merrill a tract of twenty acres of land at Bloomington, where he had selected two choice tracts of ten acres each, one on Willow Street and the other on



CHARLES E. PITTS, DOROTHY E. PITTS, WALTER C. PITTS



Lilac Street. He instituted the reclamation of this land, which was covered with sagebrush and cacti, and in 1893 he planted the two tracts to oranges. Later he sold the ten acres on Willow Street, but he still owns the other ten acres, which now has one of the finest orange groves in this part of the county. More than fifteen years ago Mr. Pitts purchased an additional tract of twenty acres of improved orange land on the northwest and southwest corners of Lilac Street and Slover Avenue. He was for four years successfully identified also with the cattle business, but since 1896 has given his entire attention to the citrus fruit industry. His career has been one of strenuous application, and he has won success entirely through his own ability and efforts. He encountered his full share of the vicissitudes, trials and adverse conditions incidental to pioneer enterprise in fruit culture, and he stands today as one of the most substantial and successful exponents of orange growing in the Bloomington district, the while he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

The year 1901 recorded the marriage of Mr. Pitts to Miss Ebba Lund, who was born in Sweden, and they have two children: Walter, who was born April 12, 1902, was graduated from the San Bernardino High School as a member of the class of 1921; and Dorothy, born April 9, 1905, is now (1922) a student in the same high school.

GEORGE S. BIGGIN came to Redlands in 1893 and now for nearly thirty years has been closely identified with the commercial life of the city. His integrity as a business man and the ability he has manifested in all his relations as a citizen have earned him the complete confidence of the community, and he now enjoys the responsibilities of supervisor. In business he is prominent in real estate and insurance.

Mr. Biggin was born at Warren, Ohio, May 6, 1868. His father, William H. Biggin, was a native of England, where he learned and followed the trade of wagon maker. It was his ambition to become a farmer, and to realize that ambition he came to the United States in 1854. On shipboard he met an English girl, Miss Emily Bolsom, and in New York in 1855 they were married and soon afterward moved to Ohio, where in after years he achieved a substantial success as a farmer. Of the five children George S. Biggin is the youngest.

He was reared on his father's farm and shared in its duties until he was twenty-three. In the meantime he attended school, receiving a high school education. Mr. Biggin came direct to Redlands and joined an uncle, who had preceded him. His first regular work was as clerk in the grocery store of L. E. Shepherd, and three years later he joined the grocery firm of Dutton & Edwards, with whom he remained ten years. He and C. W. Clark eventually purchased the stock and business of his employers, and conducted it profitably as a partnership for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Biggin sold his interest to Mr. Clark.

Since retiring from the mercantile field Mr. Biggin has been active in insurance, at first as a representative of life insurance, but now has a well organized general agency handling all departments. In connection he subsequently began dealing in real estate, and has supplied the service in a number of prominent sales in this vicinity, and his activity in advertising has brought a decided value to the community during the past sixteen years.

Mr. Biggin was first a candidate for public office in 1916 when J. B. Glover announced that he would retire from the office of county supervisor. Mr. Biggin declared himself a candidate as his successor, but

eventually Mr. Glover reconsidered his decision and then Mr. Biggin withdrew. Mr. Glover was re-elected and rounded out a service of twenty-four years as supervisor. In 1920 Mr. Biggin again came forward, received the nomination and was elected, his conduct in office justifying the generous support given him by his friends. He has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce for fourteen years and was president one term. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Biggin was captain of the Redlands National Guard Company at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and he immediately recruited the company to its full strength and was mustered into the Federal service as captain of Company G, Seventh California Infantry. This company left Redlands for The Presidio May 6, 1898. All were eager to get to the Philippines, but the company was held on duty at The Presidio until mustered out at Los Angeles December 3, 1898. During the World war Mr. Biggin made application for active service in the army, but was rejected, and had to be satisfied with what he could do as a patriotic citizen in home work.

In 1894 he married Miss Hattie D. Ellis, of Springfield, Vermont. Mrs. Biggin was liberally educated in the East, finishing in a special preparatory school at Boston. There are two children of their marriage: Leslie E., born at Redlands February 14, 1895, was educated in the Redlands High School and is married and living at Redlands. Elfreda M., the daughter, was born July 8, 1898, is a graduate of the Redlands High School and is now in the junior year of Pomono College, where she is specializing in English.

CALEB NEWTON HARFORD.—While not one of the original colonists, Caleb Newton Harford has been identified with Redlands and vicinity for thirty-three years, coming here within two years after the founding of the town. He was an Illinois merchant, but his capital and energy have been exceptionally well bestowed on citrus fruit and ranch development in California, and a number of substantial and profitable properties stand as monuments to his enterprise in this part of the state.

Mr. Harford was born September 16, 1846, in Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated there and learned the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1873 he went out to Grand Ridge, LaSalle County, Illinois, to visit a cousin, a general merchant. At the invitation of this cousin he remained to work in the store during the winter months, and continued that employment until 1876, when his relative sold the business. He then put up a building and entered the grocery business on his own account. The year he started his independent career as a merchant he married, and for twelve years did a successful business in one of the rich and prosperous farming sections of Illinois.

Attracted by the reports of friends and neighbors he and his family left Illinois and came direct to Redlands, reaching that city February 21, 1888. Mr. Harford at once purchased a home on Fourth Street. Soon afterward he exchanged this as part payment for fifteen acres at East Redlands. This land was only partly planted, and he planted the remainder and also built a home and lived there until 1895. He then exchanged this for town property, and during the past quarter of a century has bought and sold and traded many pieces of property in this section. He has performed the service of planting much new land, and has brought a number of groves into profitable bearing condition. Out of his energetic handling of his business affairs he has prospered, has educated his family, and is regarded as one of the best citizens of Redlands. His present

home and grove is at the northeast corner of Orange Street and Lugonia Avenue.

In 1876 Mr. Harford married Miss Mary J. Boyd, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Her mother was born at Gettysburg and her uncle at one time owned land included in the Gettysburg battlefield. Mr. and Mrs. Harford have five children. The first four were born in Illinois and the youngest in California. The oldest, Grace E., born in 1877, is the wife of W. S. Leibendofer, now living at Bakersfield, California, and she is a leader in the Presbyterian Church in that city. The second, Boyd Emory Harford, born in 1881, has an executive position with the Standard Oil Company at Taft, California. He married Miss Babson Hubert, of Oceanside, California. Miss Cecil C., born in 1884, is a graduate of the Redlands High School, took a course in the San Bernardino Business College, and for the past six or seven years has been employed in the Redlands City Water Office and is an earnest church worker. Clara Belle, the fourth child, born in 1886, graduated from the Redlands High School and is the wife of Roy S. Kendall, who for the past twelve years has been in the employ of the Edison Company and is now store keeper in charge of electrical supplies at Redlands. The youngest of the family, Harry L. Harford, was born at Redlands in 1891, was reared and educated in this city, an electrician by trade and profession, and is now in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Taft. He has an inspiring record as a World war soldier. He enlisted in Machine Gun Company A in the Fortieth Division, but after a brief training at Camp Kearney was sent overseas for further training and was in France sixteen months, being promoted to corporal and sergeant while there. From the Machine Gun Company he was transferred to the Automobile Supply Department, and was advanced to the firing line on the day the armistice was signed. Later he was on duty at Antwerp and various Belgium cities, and returned to the United States in October, 1919.

WILLIAM NICOLL MOORE.—Capital and good business management have been the central factors in developing the greater part of San Bernardino's wonderful citrus area. Both these factors were supplied in no small degree by the late William Nicoll Moore, an Eastern business man who acquired a large amount of unimproved and waste acreage and by supplying water, leveling and planting brought to a profitable stage a considerable area now rated along with the highest class of such property in Southern California.

The late Mr. Moore was born at Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1864. He had an engineering education in the Massachusetts Polytechnic Institute at Worcester. In early manhood he became interested in several manufacturing concerns in Illinois, and still owned some of these interests at the time of his death. He died while traveling with his two daughters in New Zealand in 1911.

He had frequently visited in California, and he came to the Redlands district to make it his permanent home in 1901. Out of his capital he invested heavily in undeveloped lands, and with the aid of his two sons had these lands put in condition for planting, and this development work has gone on uninterruptedly since his death and has given Redlands a great addition to its permanent wealth and prosperity.

The late Mr. Moore married in 1883 Miss Gertrude A. Robinson, a native of Massachusetts. The two sons are Laurence L. and Francis W. Moore, both of whom are associated under the name of the Sunset Orange Company as citrus fruit growers and packers at Redlands, this being the business representing the outgrowth of their father's original investment

and enterprise. The two daughters are Gretchen and Janet. Gretchen is Mrs. R. T. Will, of Rochester, New York. Janet is Mrs. J. R. Grepe, of Whittier, California.

MRS. LAURA MAY MILLER, of Highland, is one of the ladies of San Bernardino County who belongs to pioneer stock, and one who through her father and her grandfather possesses the right to be considered as a descendant of several of the founders and developers of the present-day civilization in all of this region. She was born near San Bernardino, October 9, 1872, a daughter of Charles and Eugenia Black, the latter of whom was also born at San Bernardino.

Charles S. Black, born at Augusta, Maine, made two trips around the world before coming to San Bernardino. He came here in the early '50s and was a freighter between Los Angeles, California, and points in Arizona for years before the building of the railroads, during a period when hostile Indians made each trip hazardous. He had many narrow escapes from capture or death at their hands, and from the equally dangerous outlaws which infested all of the frontier towns. In spite of all of these disadvantages he persisted in his line of business and the winning of the respect of all with whom he was associated.

One of the grandfathers of Mrs. Miller, Zina G. Ayer, a native of Vermont, born August 14, 1810, was a man with a family when he went to Kentucky and there met and married a lady whose name was Mrs. Mary Power Applegate, and who was a native of Madisonville, born August 5, 1819. Her maiden name was Mary Power. She married a Mr. Applegate, who was killed in the Mexican war. Years later she married Zina G. Ayer. After their marriage they journeyed together across the plains with an ox-team to Salt Lake, traveling over the old Mormon trail. They suffered untold hardships, were constantly in danger of attack from the Indians, and just at the end of their journey lost by death three children of their party, now buried at San Bernardino. In 1852 they made a permanent settlement at San Bernardino, where Mr. Ayer became one of the wealthy and prominent men of his day. A far-sighted and astute business man, he invested heavily in realty, and became the owner of all of the land now between Fourth and Second streets, but sold before San Bernardino became a city. Possessed of progressive ideas, he introduced new appliances into the county, and owned the first lathe in all of this region.

The maternal uncle of Mrs. Miller, Thomas T. Cook, was another of the notable men of the early days of the West, and later of San Bernardino County. Mr. Cook was born in Georgia, March 29, 1830, a son of James Cook, of that state. By the time he attained his majority the attention of the whole country was turned Westward as a result of the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and he, following the example of many of his neighbors, set out on the long and dangerous trip, crossing the plains with teams. Unlike a number, however, his objective was Oregon, and after his arrival he spent two years there, but then came down into Northern California, and for seven years was engaged in mining. In 1860 he went to Virginia City for a year, leaving it for Idaho, and later Montana, spending thirteen years in the mines of those two states. In 1874 he went into Arizona, but after a year came to San Bernardino County. In 1876 he married Mrs. Amanda Weaver, of Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Applegate, who died while in the service during the Mexican war. By her first marriage she had five sons: Warren, Augustus, Abraham, Henry and William.

Mrs. Miller grew up at Highland, and was educated in its schools. She has witnessed many of the really remarkable changes which have

come to this region, and talks very entertainingly of them. She was a little girl when the road between Colton and San Bernardino was constructed, under the superintendence of Harry Davis. Mr. Davis was subsequently killed in a wreck occasioned by the passing of the first motor over Lytle Creek bridge, when the bridge collapsed, killing him. This was prior to the opening of the road. His son, then a lad, and Mrs. Miller, together with five small companions, used to have the Chinese laborers put a hand car on the tracks, and then they would pump it from Colton to San Bernardino and back before a train went over it or before it was finished. The opening of this road was the beginning of modern history for San Bernardino County and the passing of the days of the freighters, who were crowded out by steam and later by electricity and gasoline.

On December 29, 1892, Laura May Black was married to Albert Miller, a native of Ohio and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Miller, of Ulrichsville. Albert Miller is an orange grower, owning a grove on Pacific Avenue, Highland. For the past thirty-three years he has been in charge of the James Fleming estate. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two sons, Albert F. and Howard E. Albert F. Miller was born at Highland, May 9, 1894, and was educated in his native city and in San Bernardino. On November 29, 1915, he married Miss Hester V. Shanklin, and they have one child, Helen Marjorie, who was born October 31, 1916.

Howard E. Miller, the second son, was born at Highland, March 11, 1898, and was there reared, attending its schools and those of San Bernardino. Enlisting in Company K, California National Guard, he served as a bugler, and later was part of the old Seventh Regiment, which did active service on the Mexican border during 1916. With the entry of this country into the World war he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Division, and received his training at Camp Kearney, and was among the first contingents sent overseas. After his arrival in France he spent six weeks in the Signal School, and was then transferred to the Twenty-sixth Division, composed principally of New England men and known as the Yankee Division. He was motorcycle messenger, carrying messages between headquarters and first line trenches, a very dangerous service, in which he continued, although he had three machines shot from under him, and escaped from death or capture by a very narrow margin countless times. His third machine was blown from under him and gave him a shell shock, this occurring eight days before the signing of the armistice. The shock was so severe that he was sent to the hospital and for three days he was speechless. This accident occurred at Verdun, and he was also in the battles in and around the Argonne Forest and the Meuse, belonging to the defensive sector, was in the St. Mihiel drive from start to finish, in all being in six engagements. After his release from the hospital he was transferred to the One Hundred and First Regiment, and once more served as bugler. After the return of his unit to the United States he served for two months as military police at Paris. He then received his honorable discharge in France, but for the subsequent three months served with the food commission in France, returning home a civilian on board of the steamship Rotterdam. In spite of all of his experiences, real bravery and endurance this young man is only a little past his majority, proving the contention of the highest military authorities that the very young men make the best soldiers. He is now at home with his parents.

While her younger son was serving his country abroad and proving himself worthy of the good, pioneer stock from which he sprung, Mrs. Miller was also demonstrating her 100%-Americanism by working early and late in behalf of the Red Cross, for which she was decorated with the

American Red Cross badge, which testifies to the fact that the wearer has given at least 700 hours of service to the organization. She had charge of the two Red Cross drives. Not satisfied with all of this she was very active in canteen work. Since the war she has found an outlet for her energies and public spirit through her membership with the Woman's Club and the First Congregational Church of Highland. Mrs. Miller is typical of her generation, and is proving that she is a true daughter of the pioneers who bravely did their part in shaping the history of their times.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RIALTO has been serving that prosperous community for fifteen years, and in that time has grown to be one of the stronger banks of San Bernardino County.

It was organized in August, 1907, by E. D. Roberts, of San Bernardino, and commenced business February 3, 1908. This bank is a branch of the San Bernardino Savings Bank of San Bernardino. The first officers were E. D. Roberts, president; William Buxton, vice president; E. M. Lash, cashier. The bank started with a capital of \$25,000.00, and was established in a bank building especially constructed for the purpose. The banking house is of concrete block construction, and has all the modern facilities. On the death of E. D. Roberts in August, 1920, a reorganization of the official personnel resulted in Richard E. Roberts becoming president, J. C. Boyd and Kenneth MacRae, vice presidents; E. M. Lash, cashier; and E. W. Presto, assistant cashier. In October, 1921, another change in officers took place, E. M. Lash becoming president, while J. C. Boyd and Kenneth MacRae are vice presidents; E. W. Preston, cashier; and J. E. McManis, assistant cashier.

Up to January 1, 1922, the original capital was still maintained. At that time the bank had accumulated \$35,000 in surplus. In the annual meeting that followed the capital was increased to \$50,000, leaving \$10,000 surplus and \$15,000 of undivided profits. At that date the total resources amounted to \$540,000. In March, 1921, a burglar proof alarm system was installed at a cost of \$4,000, and in the same month the new safety deposit vaults were completed. The First National Bank is a home institution, and fully a third of the most influential people in the community are stockholders.

The official of longest standing in the bank is Eber M. Lash, now president. Mr. Lash was born at Bloomville, Ohio, December 24, 1879, son of John B. and Nancy (Coyle) Lash, natives of Ohio and now deceased. His father was a minister of the Free Will Baptist Church and a graduate of Ohio University of Athens, Ohio. The mother of Mr. Lash was a graduate of Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan. Eber M. Lash was also educated at Hillsdale College and practically throughout his career he has been identified with banking. He spent one year in a bank at Camden, Michigan, from 1903 to 1906 was connected with the First State Savings Bank of Hillsdale, Michigan, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, as teller and bookkeeper in the Cleveland Trust Company where he remained about two years. With this training he came to California in 1908, and from the beginning has been the active official in the affairs of the First National Bank of Rialto.

Mr. Lash is a republican, is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rialto Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Association. December 24, 1905, he married Miss Laura J. Schoolcraft, of Hillsdale, Michigan. She



Tom Lash



died April 2, 1910, leaving one child, Lawrence Aubrey, who was born November 10, 1907. On November 20, 1911, Mr. Lash married Miss Lena Johnson, of Rialto, daughter of Charles N. and Anna (Tinkler) Johnson. They have a son, James Eber, born November 22, 1914. Mrs. Lash has been active in women's affairs in San Bernardino County. She attended the public schools of Rialto and the high school at San Bernardino, was queen of the San Bernardino Centennial celebration in 1910, and is a member of the Rialto Women's Club and the Christian Church.

MAJOR WILLIAM JACOB BODENHAMER is to be credited with a position of distinctive priority as an early settler and in rank of importance as a builder and upbuilder of the Ontario community of San Bernardino County. His home is at Upland, and many years ago he began the task requiring patience, foresight and substantial means to develop what was then a very unpromising waste of land into homes, communities and fruit orchards.

Major Bodenhamer is a veteran soldier of the Civil war, and was born at Springfield, Missouri, July 5, 1841. He had a graded school education, and had just entered college when the Civil war broke out. He soon organized a company of Home Guards, subsequently taken into the Federal Army, and was with his command throughout the entire struggle. At the close of the war he had the rank of major. Most of his service was in that dangerous district of the Missouri and western border. Once while scouting he was wounded, and rode a horse ninety miles to get hospital care and medical attention.

At the close of the war Major Bodenhamer returned to Springfield and became a farmer, and also was interested in the manufacture of tobacco products and real estate. He married in 1871, and for about a dozen years remained in Southwestern Missouri looking after his various interests.

Major Bodenhamer came to California in 1883, his destination being Pomona. He came to Ontario to handle a contract for the building of a home for Mr. Buffington. It was in the role of building contractor that he performed his first important work in that locality. At that time Upland had very few improved places, and the town itself was unknown by that name, the locality being generally known as North Ontario. Major Bodenhamer soon bought ten acres in Ontario, but sold that and acquired 200 acres of wild land along Mountain Avenue from Sixteenth Street North. This land he cleared and improved, setting it chiefly to citrus fruit. Portions of that tract he and his son Paul still own and operate. Development work has been the forte of Major Bodenhamer. He has always looked ahead and has anticipated many of the needs of the community. He was the first to sink a well for irrigation purposes in that section. At that time the canyon was available for an insufficient supply of water, and he put down the well against the advice of associates and proved the practicability of getting water from underground in sufficient quantity for irrigation. This well today produces about 100 inches. It was first operated by a steam plant but now by electrical power. A great amount of land has been cleared, graded, set out to fruit and brought into profitable condition through the efforts and under the direction of Major Bodenhamer. His choice of lands was on the higher mesa ground, then considered unfit for citrus production, but now regarded as the very best for that purpose. Major Bodenhamer came to California a man with limited financial resources, and almost incapacitated by ill

health, using crutches for a time to get about. The country was new, the Santa Fe Railroad not having been built, and he had all the burdens and responsibilities of a real pioneer. Major Bodenhamer has always been a strong republican, though he has never been a candidate for public office.

Now, at the age of four score, he has turned over many of his active responsibilities to his son Paul. On November 22, 1871, he married Miss Maria L. Parker, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, November 20, 1849. Of their two sons, the older, Guy, was born at Springfield, Missouri, December 26, 1872, and completed his education in Chaffey College at Ontario, California. He is now an active business man of Los Angeles. By his marriage to Laura Cole he has five children, named Rudolph, Francis, Gertrude, Alma and Naomi.

Paul Bodenhamer is to a large extent his father's successor in the management of the lands and property at Upland. He has been very successful as an orange and lemon grower. He was born at Marshfield, Missouri, November 11, 1874, and was also educated in Chaffey's College at Ontario. He married Miss Marguerite Roy, a native of St. Joseph, Missouri, and educated in the public schools of Denver, Colorado. Their two children are Paul, Jr., born March 5, 1910, and Betty Lee, born November 8, 1913.

REETTA V. HADDEN, of San Bernardino, a pioneer of the West, who has used her talents to preserve many invaluable records of the life and affairs of her generation, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1849. Her parents in the spring of 1855 moved to Kansas Territory, and established their home at Pawnee, just east of Fort Riley, in Riley County, the place chosen for the first territorial capital. Her father, Mr. Morris, had a contract to furnish lumber for the capitol building then being hurriedly erected for the use of the first Legislature, which convened in July, 1855. The family moved into the upper story of the capitol building while the lower floor was being finished, and they were living there when the Legislature convened. Only those who lived through it or have a knowledge of the tempestuous conditions of "bleeding Kansas" during the '50s can appreciate the momentous issues represented in that Legislature. The primary question of course was slavery. Most of the members of the Legislature were on the "pro side" while the residents of Pawnee were against slavery. On the second day Mrs. Morris dressed her daughter Reetta in the prevailing style of short sleeves and pantalets suitable for a six-year-old girl at that time. She then went downstairs to join her father, who was a visitor in the assembly. On remarking her presence he at once said, "go back to your mother," but Governor Reeder had also noted the little figure and interposed with "no, let the little child remain, her presence is the only redeeming feature in the room," and turning to her he said, "come and have a seat by my side." That was a long time before women had been granted the privilege of sitting in legislative halls, and it may be that little Miss Reetta was the "first lady" allowed to sit in any legislative assembly in the United States, certainly the first to have "power," for there was no more swearing or fighting that afternoon while she sat by the side of the territorial governor.

A few years later, when Kansas had an election to decide its future on the slavery question, nearly all the ballots cast in the western portion of the settled counties were anti-slavery. The problem was to get them to Lawrence, then the capital, since a large reward had been offered by the pro-slavery men for the capture of the returns. Reetta's father was a cripple, walking on two crutches. He was entrusted with the dangerous duty of seeing that the ballots were delivered to the Secretary of State at



*Reetta V. Hadden*



Lawrence. It was a several days' journey with two yoke of oxen. Reetta went along, while the ballots were secreted in a bag of shelled corn under the seat. On the way her father became seriously ill, and his illness in addition to the responsibilities of their mission made the journey an experience that she would never forget. Finally they reached Lawrence, and her father on crutches and Reetta carrying the bag of ballots walked into headquarters, where all hope of their arrival had vanished, these ballots turning the tide against slavery in Kansas. That afternoon, when it was learned that a little girl had saved the day, Reetta once more ruled in the capitol of Kansas.

With the outbreak of the Civil war not long afterward the family returned to Cincinnati, where Reetta attended school. At the close of the war she returned to Kansas, and on November 26, 1868, was united in marriage with Mr. Thomas Hadden of New York City. In a few years Mr. and Mrs. Hadden went to New York to live, but on account of her poor health in 1879 they came to San Bernardino, intending to remain here a year. However, California exercised such charm upon them that they have been residents of San Bernardino County now for over forty years.

In all this time Mrs. Hadden has been deeply interested in the city and county. In 1899 she was president of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California, an organization preceding the Federation of Women's Clubs. She was one of the organizers of the Federation and a member of the Credential Committee. Mrs. Hadden has been a writer for over thirty years, contributing occasional short stories for the local press and magazines. As far as can be learned she was the first to have an article in an Eastern journal about San Bernardino. This article appeared in an issue of the Boston Commonwealth in 1884. Her second article was on "The First Capital of Kansas" and appeared in the American Magazine.

Mrs. Hadden originated the By-Product Department of the Orange Show. She was a member of the first civic committee to beautify the streets of San Bernardino. The other three members, now deceased, were W. J. Roberts, president of the First National Bank; Fred T. Perris, constructing engineer of the Santa Fe; and Mary Bennett Goodcell, who was a leader in every good work in San Bernardino. Of all her other interests the work that furnishes her most complete satisfaction in retrospect, Mrs. Hadden claims, was her canteen efforts for the Red Cross during the war.

Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hadden the only one remaining is Miss Estelle, at home.

THOMAS HADDEN was born in New York City on November 21, 1844, graduated from a university and when about twenty-four years of age went to Kansas and took up stock raising and farming.

In 1868 he married Miss Reetta Morris, and soon after returned to New York.

In 1879 he came to California, and in 1881 went into the hardware business, in which he has been interested ever since.

Mr. Hadden is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and Mason. He has been interested in San Bernardino and its upbuilding, was one of the organizers of the old Chamber of Commerce and is a charter member of the Elks.

HELGA S. PETERS, D. O.—The professional career of Dr. Helga S. Peters embraces a period of nearly twenty years, all of which have been passed at Riverside. It possesses some features of unique interest, inasmuch as it was instrumental in breaking through the barrier of professional

bigotry, which had before her coming largely excluded women from practicing osteopathy in a professional way. Largely to her example, winning, by assiduous attention to her professional duties and by profound knowledge of the art and skill in its practice, a place among the reputable practitioners of her day and locality, no less than by her persistent efforts to open the doors of professional preferment to deserving and properly trained women, is due the rapid advance which the last quarter of a century has shown in granting to women the privileges accorded the other sex in ministering to the ills and accidents of humanity. To remove the barrier which shut out women from professional employments, in some of which, especially in some departments of the healing art, they have better adaptation than the other sex, has required a long and obstinate struggle. At this day, when colleges all over the land open their doors to co-education, not only in professions but in letters as well, and when women are found at the bed-side of the sick, without question of the propriety and fitness of the employment, it seems strange that so long a controversy was required to open the doors of opportunity to them. At Riverside it will appear that Doctor Peters has been a potent factor in bringing about a beneficial change.

Doctor Peters was born at Ringsaker, Hamar, Norway, a daughter of John S. and Olive Skyberg. Her father, a tenant farmer in Norway, immigrated to the United States in 1875 and took up his residence at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, where he established himself in the mercantile business. For a number of years he continued to conduct this establishment and to play an active part in the business affairs of his adopted community, but with advancing years he disposed of his interests and at present is living in comfortable retirement. His daughter, Helga S., enjoyed the advantages of attendance at the public schools of Grand Meadow, Minnesota, following which she enrolled as a student at the American College of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, an institution from which she was graduated with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. Almost immediately after her graduation she came to Riverside and opened an office, and since then her career has been one of constantly growing professional success. She is now possessed of a large and lucrative practice and has attained a recognized position in professional and club circles of the city. Doctor Peters is a member of the Riverside County Osteopathic Society, the California Osteopathic Society and the National Osteopathic Association. Her religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church, to which she has been a generous contributor.

On March 30, 1911, occurred the marriage of Helga S. Skyberg to Dr. Martin O. Peters, of Riverside. To this union there has come one daughter, Loraine Carmen, who is attending the Riverside public schools.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON—San Bernardino has in its employ some of the most capable men in this part of the state, whose efforts and capabilities are exerted to furnish the municipality a service not to be found in all of the cities, even those of a much greater population. Many of these men are young, enthusiastic and ambitious, and bring to their work a knowledge of it gained either through technical training or practical experience. Charles E. Johnson, city engineer of San Bernardino, has the advantage of being a professional civil and mining engineer and practical man of his calling, and he is also a veteran of the World war.

Born at Los Angeles, California, January 18, 1890, he is very proud of the fact that his grandfather, Charles McNutt Johnson,



*B. Johnson*



went from Nova Scotia to the Isthmus of Panama by sailing boat, walked across the Isthmus, and took a sailing vessel from the western coast for San Francisco, California, where he arrived in 1849, being one of the first in the army of gold seekers of that year. Like the majority of them, he prospected for gold during many years. His son, Charles McNutt Johnson, father of Charles E. Johnson, was born at Sacramento, California, and received his education in the public schools of San Francisco. In 1886 he went to Los Angeles, and from there to Little Bear Valley, following his profession of a civil engineer for two years under E. T. Wright. For the subsequent years he was with the Santa Fe Railroad, and from 1890 to 1895 was with the Cucamonga Water Company, before he was made superintendent of it, and as such served from 1895 to 1907, when he began building and contracting. Some time later he went with the Santa Fe Railroad, but in 1921 joined his son, who has him with him in his office.

Charles McNutt Johnson married Margaret J. Stehens, who was born near Springfield, Illinois. She was very young when her family moved from Illinois to Maine, and only a little older when migration was made to Alabama. From the latter state the Stephens family came to California, first living in Los Angeles and then going to Ontario, California. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of eight children, but the first born died in infancy; Alden McNutt is employed in the Santa Fe shops; Marie L., who married Kenneth Rogers, has one son, Kenneth, Junior; Lillian Frances married Dalmer Devening; John W. is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company; James, who is in the medical department of the United States Army, stationed at San Francisco, California; Mae, who is attending the public schools of San Bernardino; and Charles E., whose name heads this review.

After attending the public schools of Cucamonga and Ontario, California, Charles E. Johnson took a course in Civil and Mining engineering, and has followed engineering as a profession. In 1915 he came to San Bernardino, and was with the county surveyor for about a year, and then was associated with M. L. Cook until June 1, 1917, when he returned to the city, and continued with it during the Catick administration, or until 1919. In that year he returned to M. L. Cook, continuing with him until he was appointed city engineer June 1, 1921.

On November 6, 1918, Mr. Johnson went to the Engineer Officers Training Camp at Camp Humphries, and was there about a month, when the armistice was signed. He had to return to California as a witness in an important mining case that was tried at Los Angeles in the Federal Court and after its termination he came back to San Bernardino.

Mr. Johnson was one of the first to help organize the American Service League, and served as its first secretary, Major Strome being at that time chairman. When the American Legion was organized he was one of the organizers of the Fourteenth Post, Department of California, with rank of adjutant, and Major Strome became its commander.

Alden McNutt Johnson, brother of Charles E. Johnson, enlisted in the Aviation Department, and served for thirteen months in a Southern aviation camp as sergeant.

On June 1, 1915, Charles E. Johnson married Blanch Rountree, who was born at Riverside, California, and died March 11, 1918, at

San Bernardino. In June, 1919, Mr. Johnson married Miss Edith M. McLaren. She was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, June 26, 1898, and there resided until 1919, when she came to San Bernardino. She died June 11, 1920. She was a member of the Eastern Star and was the second secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion. Mr. Johnson has a son, Charles E. Jr., by his first marriage. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, is secretary of the Better City Club, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shriner Mason, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eastern Star, American Association of Engineers, the Lions Club, the La Societe De 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux of which he is secretary of the last organization and Grande Guard of de Prisonnies of the State of California.

JOHN NOBLE was one of the earliest settlers in San Bernardino and married into one of the most prominent pioneer families of that section, the Millers. The Miller family had endured the privations and hardships and dangers of crossing the desert and plains to California soon after the original discoveries of gold on the Pacific Coast. The fortitude and vision that carried them to the far West proved sustaining qualities in their lives of industry and honor in all subsequent years, and something in particular should be said of John Noble and his family as a permanent memorial to be published in this history of San Bernardino County.

He was born at Ithaca, New York, August 22, 1837, and was four years old when his father died. He grew up with his mother, and after her second marriage she moved to Illinois. John Noble in 1849 was on his way to California. One winter was spent at Pikes Peak, where he almost perished with cold. He came on to San Bernardino and soon became a clerk in the employ of John Byrne, one of the town's early storekeepers. A strong personal friendship grew up between the employer and clerk.

The late John Noble was for a number of years identified with the Rincon community, locating there about 1882. He conducted for ten years a general store and a postoffice at what is now known as Greenfield Ranch. In the meantime his family had grown up and left home, and he then retired to Los Angeles. He died April 8, 1912.

In 1867 John Noble married Miss Emily Miller at San Bernardino. She died March 14, 1884, and both were buried at San Bernardino, where they had lived after their marriage. Mrs. Noble was born May 3, 1850, in a wagon of an immigrant train bound for California, and while the party were encamped in the Creek Nation in the old Indian Territory. Her father, Joshua Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania and one of the most prominent of the early settlers of San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were the parents of seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The three surviving are Margaret Louise, Fred and Frank Noble. The two sons are now prosperous business men. Fred was born September 14, 1875, and is now connected with the Oxnard Sugar Refinery at Oxnard, California. Frank, who was born May 25, 1880, is connected with a sugar refinery at Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Margaret Louise Noble, who was born September 15, 1873, is now Mrs. John E. Strong, their home being on Rincon Road, seven miles south of Chino. She acquired her early education in the old school on the Rincon, known today as the Pioneer School House, and finished her education in Los Angeles. In 1892 she was married to Harry L. Field, a native of Connecticut, and descendant of Cyrus Field.

He died in Rhode Island in 1899. By this marriage Mrs. Strong has a son, Eugene L. Field, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 4, 1895, was educated in Massachusetts, graduated from the high school at Corona, California, and for a time was associated with his uncle in the sugar refining industry at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and also at Oxnard, California, and is now a resident of Los Angeles. Eugene L. Field in 1916 married Miss Anna Valentine, of Rocky Ford, Colorado. They have two children, Eugene Lawrence Field, born March 11, 1918, and Gwendolyn Louise, born February 26, 1920.

After her marriage Margaret Louise Field lived for seventeen years in the East, in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1910 she returned to California and in 1911 became the wife of John E. Strong. Mr. Strong was born in Nova Scotia in 1860, and came to California in December, 1886, and soon settled at Rincon. He has built up a prosperous ranching business. By a previous marriage he has a son, Clifford Strong, who was born on the Rincon ranch October 11, 1897, a graduate of the Corona High School. This son in 1918 enlisted in the Aviation Corps, was trained in American fields and was then sent to France, and was there ten months but never got into action. He had just finished his intensive training when the armistice was signed. He now lives with Mr. and Mrs. Strong on the home ranch.

ROLAND D. WEST—There were two distinctive sides to the life and character exemplified by the late Roland D. West of Rincon. He possessed the commendable industry and ambition to get ahead in the world, and after his marriage he showed the ability and the thrift to provide generously for those dependent upon him. In the second place, his public spirit and interest in the community welfare went hand in hand with the prosecution of his own affairs, and at his death he was esteemed as one of the most useful men who had lived in the Rincon community. His home, and where Mrs. West and her family still reside, is seven miles south of Chino, on the Rincon Road and near the Pioneer School House.

The late Mr. West was born March 13, 1864, in Kings County, Nova Scotia, son of William and Mary (Brown) West, a family of Canadian farmers. He acquired his education in Nova Scotia and at the age of twenty-one came to California, joining his uncle, D. R. Brown, of San Bernardino. He soon secured employment on a ranch on the Rincon, and in a few years purchased fifty acres from Charles Harwood, one of the early pioneers of Upland. This was dry ranch land. Mr. West steadily improved the land, built a modest home, provided water for irrigation, set out fruit and from time to time purchased other land until the estate now comprises 140 acres, practically all well developed. Besides farming his own land Mr. West leased many acres, and he had his investment at one time widely scattered, owning and operating farm acreage in the Winchester districts.

During the World war Mr. West showed his patriotic ardor by working in superhuman fashion to produce the highest possible production on his land, and it was the strain of this heavy undertaking that weakened him, so that on August 21, 1918, while he was surf bathing at Newport Beach, his heart failed and he died in the water. He was a charter member of Ontario Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was affiliated with the Congregational Church, and was largely instrumental in founding that church at Rincon. He made the

first declaration of his intentions of becoming an American citizen on August 14, 1886, at San Bernardino, and on August 24, 1891, was admitted to citizenship by Judge John L. Crawford of the Superior Court of San Bernardino.

February 26, 1895, Mr. West married Miss Adaline Cavanagh, who was born in Ontario, Canada, May 22, 1875, daughter of William and Adaline (Streeter) Cavanagh, natives of the same country. Her parents with their eight children came to Ontario, California, in 1888, where her father died three years later. In the meantime he had bought the old Stuart ranch on the Rincon, where his sons continued farming operations for many years. Mrs. West's mother is living with her daughters at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. West attended the old Chaffey College of Ontario, and was married at the age of twenty. After their marriage they moved to the first tract that had been purchased by Mr. West, and which is her present home. Mr. and Mrs. West had three children. All were born on the Rincon ranch. William, born January 8, 1896, was educated in the Chino High School and the Los Angeles Junior College and was in readiness to join the colors when his father's death compelled him to take up the productive work on the ranch and he was put on the reserve list. He still continues as active ranch manager. The second child, Winifred Adaline, born March 16, 1903, is a graduate of the Chaffey High School now attending Chaffey Junior College with the class of June, 1922. She is specializing in vocal and instrumental music with a view to teaching those subjects. The third of the family, Corinne Elizabeth, born June 7, 1907, is a student in the Chaffey High School.

Mr. and Mrs. West started their married life with very modest capital, in a district that was comparatively undeveloped, and when they went to Ontario they had to drive through vast reaches of drifting sand, opening gates and passing through fenced lands. The late Mr. West was a life-long democrat, but above all other outside interests the matter of community welfare was first to engage his attention.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL CLINE has been a resident in and around Ontario for thirty years or more. His business is construction work of a high character. As a youth he learned the stone and brick mason's trade, and his long experience and study has brought him a masterful authority in all branches of building construction, paving and road work, and the examples of his sturdy art and business energy can be found all over this section of the county.

Mr. Cline was born at Lockhaven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1876, son of John Lloyd and Susan Maria (Churchill) Cline, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York State. There were three children: Ella, who was well educated, is Mrs. Ella Kouts and is now teaching in the schools at Fontana, California; William Churchill, and Susie, who died at Pasadena as Mrs. Susie Groomer.

William Churchill Cline came to California with his grandfather and grandmother in 1889, when he was thirteen years of age. They located in 1890 at North Ontario, now Upland, where Mr. Cline finished his education in the old Chaffey College. His grandmother established and conducted a private sanitarium at 24th Street and Euclid Avenue, an institution well patronized in its day. His grandfather was the first postmaster of San Antonio Heights, an office that has long since been discontinued. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

Mr. Cline continued to live with his grandparents until about 1892, when his parents came out to California. Completing his education





ANDREW P. COLLINS

in 1894, he worked for a year or so on the Stewart fruit ranch. His father and grandfather were very skilled stone and brick masons, and about 1895 Mr. Cline began an apprenticeship to learn these trades, and he also took up the new branch of cement construction. This has been his business now for a quarter of a century. Many of the county's large works are monuments to his skill. Mr. Cline has devoted much time and study and has performed some notable work in cobble stone and native stone construction.

In 1900 he married Miss May Johns, who was born in Ottawa, Canada, daughter of J. C. Johns. Her father came to Ontario about thirty-five years ago, was a plumber by occupation and established the first hardware and plumbing business in the then new town of Ontario. He also did much business as a contractor, and laid much of the early water system of Ontario. Mrs. Cline was educated in the schools of Ontario. Three children have been born to their marriage: Ruth A., born December 12, 1900, is a graduate of the Chaffey Union High School and now a trusted employe of the Commercial Bank of Upland; Gilbert W., born February 7, 1902, is a graduate of the Chaffey High School, and John Ernest, born April 5, 1903, is attending high school. All the children were born at Ontario. Mr. Cline is affiliated with the Ontario Lodge of Elks, was one of the first sixteen charter members of Euclid Lodge No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the membership of which is now over one hundred, and he and his family are Presbyterians.

ALBERT N. COLLINS—The Collins family has had a prominent part in the agricultural and horticultural development of several localities adjacent to Riverside and the business of production and marketing of citrus crops has been notably stimulated by them. Albert N. Collins came to Riverside some years after his father and other members of the family and after a successful career as a merchant in St. Louis. He is now one of the prominent orange growers in this district.

Mr. Collins was born at Solomon, Kansas, December 13, 1872, son of Andrew Perry and Sarah Elizabeth (Blair) Collins. His father, who spent the last years of his life in Riverside, was a native of Seneca County, Ohio, of an old American family of French descent, while his wife was of English stock. He grew up in Ohio and his liberal education was acquired in the Ohio Wesleyan University. As a young man he assisted in raising the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant. He served in several battles along the Mississippi until captured. He was confined in Andersonville prison, escaping with another man from that notorious stockade. An account of their experiences in the swamps of the South was made by his companion the subject of a volume entitled "Beyond the Lines; or a Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie."

In the closing years of the war he served on the staff of Gen. C. C. Andrews.

After the war Andrew P. Collins removed to Solomon, Kansas, beginning at the grass roots in that frontier community. He acquired one of the largest farms in the region. In 1868 he married Miss Sarah E. Blair, who was a native of Iowa and is now living at Riverside. Andrew P. Collins for many years was a prominent Kansan. He served as county superintendent of schools of Saline County, sat four years in the Legislature, was for ten years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was one of the five Kansas

World's Fair Commissioners at Chicago in 1893 and had charge of the agricultural exhibit of his state. He took an active part in 1885 in the founding of the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina and for years was president of the Board of Trustees. He was a leading layman of the Methodist Church in Kansas and was a delegate to the General Conference at New York in 1888.

Andrew P. Collins came to Riverside in 1903 and bought fifty acres of oranges above Highgrove. After trying to market his product for a couple of years he bought a packing house of his own, and made a notable success of this enterprise known as the Collins Fruit Company. With his son and others he was interested in the development of six hundred acres in the Morino Valley. The water had been developed, but about the time they were ready to put the land into cultivation a favorable opportunity for selling arose and they disposed of it. Andrew P. Collins was a booster for all things of interest to Riverside. He was a member of the Masonic order. His death occurred March 17, 1911, when he was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Collins had three sons and three daughters. Oliver E., a practicing attorney at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Edith C., wife of John L. Bishop of Riverside; Albert N.; Frank N., manager of the Exchange Packing House of Highgrove; May C., wife of Clarence H. Matson, a prominent Los Angeles citizen, who shares in the credit for the development of the Los Angeles Harbor, was for years traffic manager of the harbor and is now connected with the foreign trade department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; and Ruth E., wife of M. C. Shaible of Salina, Kansas, auditor of the International Harvester Company.

Albert N. Collins was reared in Central Kansas, acquired a public school education, attended Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina and was graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1895 with the degree Ph. G. For about thirteen years Mr. Collins was successfully engaged in the drug business at St. Louis, at one time owning and conducting five stores. He disposed of those interests and in 1908 came to Riverside with the intention of joining his father in the development of six hundred acres in the Morino Valley. Shortly afterward that property was sold and he then became an associate of S. H. Herrick and his brother-in-law, John L. Bishop, in the development of a two hundred acre tract of oranges and lemons two miles east of Riverside. The company is known as the Lemona Heights Company, and most of the time and energy of Mr. Collins has been bestowed upon this property. He is interested in other groves in Riverside and a peach orchard on the Colton Terrace, and is a property owner at Los Angeles and Santa Monica. For one year after coming to Riverside he conducted his father's packing house, and for a year or so it continued under the management of Mr. Bishop, but was finally sold.

Mr. Collins is a director of the Monte Vista Packing Association. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Collins married Miss Harriet M. Thompson. She was born in Iowa, daughter of Montgomery C. Thompson of an old American family. Mrs. Collins is one of the best educated women in Riverside. She is a graduate of the Kansas Wesleyan University with the degree A. B. and A. M., and after graduation she remained on the University faculty of instruction as teacher of French and German. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have four children: A. N., Jr. (Noel), a sub-

station operator on the Pacific Electric Railway; Margaret, member of the class of 1922, and Alice of the class of 1924 in the Riverside high school; and Donald Addison, a student in the Riverside grammar schools.

EDWARD J. JAQUET was born in Switzerland, possesses the Swiss talent for agriculture and horticulture, and as a pioneer of Southern California has done a great deal of actual and supervisory work in the planting, development and landscape beautification of Ontario and vicinity.

He was born in Canton Neuchatel, Switzerland, January 14, 1860. He was one of six children, had a common school education, and at the age of sixteen left his native land and went to Canada, settling at Kingston, Ontario. He worked on the farm there three years. Being homesick, he returned to Switzerland and remained a year. He then went back to Canada and six months later arrived at Riverside, California, in 1882. At Riverside he entered the service of the Chaffey Brothers, who were then engaged in subdividing the colony of Etiwanda. Mr. Jaquet was with the Chaffey's, planting and irrigating orange trees. In the meantime the Chaffey's had bought the site of Ontario, and in the spring of 1883 Mr. Jaquet moved to that colony, at Chaffey's Camp, located at what is now Fourteenth and Euclid Avenue. This land was then being prepared for settlers, and the foreman of the work was Andrew Rubio, a native Californian of Mexican stock. Mr. Jaquet worked with a man named Daniel Nicholl, a landscape gardener. During the year 1883 he helped grade part of Euclid Avenue, planted the ornamental trees along that thoroughfare to Fourth Street, and the following year completed grading and tree planting on the avenue to Twenty-fourth street. This expense was borne by the Chaffey Brothers, who were then transacting the sale of this land to individual buyers, Chaffey Brothers agreeing to plant and care for the developing young orange orchards at a charge of so much an acre for the service. Mr. Jaquet was put in charge of this special part of the work, superintending the planting and irrigating as well as the care of the young trees. In 1886 the Chaffey's left Ontario to do some pioneer work in Australia, and the following year Mr. Jaquet followed them and became their planting manager in Australia. He remained there five years, and when he left Australia he went back through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, lived with his father in Switzerland for six months, and reached America in time to visit the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. From Chicago he returned to California, and at Ontario was associated with the Lyman Stewart interests, orange growers, for six years. For three years he was ranch foreman for A. P. Griffith at Azusa. On returning to Ontario Mr. Jaquet was in the service of E. H. Richardson as foreman of planting and irrigation work in the new colony of Adelanto for five years, and during the last three years of this time had entire charge of the enterprise. He gave up that position on account of his wife's failing health and has since lived at Ontario, though he has done much outside work as adviser and special pruning expert.

On March 17, 1897, Mr. Jaquet married Rosie Gisin, who was born at Basel, Switzerland, in 1860, and in 1882, as a young woman, came to America. For a time she lived near Chicago and in 1883 came to California and secured work with the Chaffey's. She was first married in Los Angeles, and was a widow when she became the wife of

Mr. Jaquet. Her daughter by her first husband, Pearl, is the wife of Hellman Cornelius, of Hollywood.

Mr. Jaquet in 1900 bought property on Euclid Avenue and retained it until recently. Ten years ago he bought two and a half acres of fine ground on East I Street, which he set to oranges seven years ago, and in July, 1921, he completed his modern bungalow home there. Mr. Jaquet is an old time member of Ontario Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been instrumental in the advancement of this colony's interests as a landscape artist, and his skill and industry have provided some of the most distinctive artistic beauties that adorn the natural advantages of this section.

THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.—The world's largest vineyard is in San Bernardino County, situated at Guasti Station, three miles east of Ontario. It is a splendid example of daring enterprise and skillful executive management, and is an institution that has reflected benefits in countless ways on the county. In the first place, the vineyard occupies land that was long considered worthless desert, and is, therefore, a redemption from the wilderness. As an industry it affords employment to a great amount of capital and labor, and in every sense it is a productive and creative enterprise.

This unique institution owes its existence to Secondo Guasti. Mr. Guasti was born in Italy in 1859, was reared and educated there, and about 1881 left his native land, first going to Panama, then to Guaymas, Mexico, and finally to Los Angeles, where in 1883 he established and conducted a wholesale and retail wine business. He was in that business with his individual capital, his place being at the corner of Third and Alameda streets. As a Los Angeles business man he bought extensive quantities of grapes from growers, and had dealings with the pioneer vineyardists around Cucamonga, including Milliken and Haven. These transactions gave Mr. Guasti the original idea of organizing capital, buying and developing a large acreage, and promoting a huge vineyard and winery.

The plans after being carefully formulated in Mr. Guasti's mind for a time were put into execution in 1900 by the organization of The Italian Vineyard Company. It was incorporated with a hundred thousand dollars stock. The first purchase included fifteen hundred acres of land known as the Cucamonga Desert. A more unpromising scene for productive horticulture could hardly be conceived. The land was covered with sage brush and sand dunes, and inhabited only by the horned toad, jack-rabbit and rattlesnake. Mr. Guasti as head of the company had this tract cleared and graded and set to vines. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, surrounding the desert station of South Cucamonga. The lands included in the great vineyard were purchased at from twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre. In 1901 the capital stock was raised to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and still later to five hundred thousand dollars. Successive land purchases were made and developed to vineyard. In 1904 the first stone and iron winery was constructed on these lands. The company now owns over four thousand acres, nearly all of it devoted to grape culture. The capacity of the winery was increased until it reached five million gallons, and was crushing from fifteen to twenty-five thousand tons of grapes each vintage. The wines produced by this company were sold throughout the United States, with branch houses at New York City, Chicago, New Orleans and Seattle, and in former years also had an immense export trade to

foreign lands. The winery is known as the best equipped in California, and the company still does a modified business in the manufacture of wines for sacramental, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, and the company also makes huge quantities of pure grape syrup marketed under their special brand.

It is an industry employing all the year around a hundred and fifty men, while during the vintage season from four hundred to four hundred and fifty are on the pay roll. Much of the labor is expert and skilled. The company has developed an ample water supply for irrigation purposes, the source of the supply being five large wells equipped with Pomona deep well pumps and Layne and Bowler pumps. Each well has a capacity of from ninety to a hundred and fifty miner's inches. From the wells the water is pumped to a number of cement reservoirs, one of which has a capacity of thirteen million gallons. From these reservoirs the water is distributed by concrete pipe lines, from eight to eighteen inches in diameter, and the system is such as to afford complete regulation and ample supply for every part of the vineyard.

While this vineyard is a remarkable tribute to the push and energy and foresight of Mr. Guasti and his associates, it also serves as an object lesson to indicate the wonderful potential resources of San Bernardino and other sections of Southern California, which may awake the genius of similar men to respond with enormous additions of productive wealth for the world. The main offices of the Italian Vineyard Company are at 1234 Palmetto Street in Los Angeles. The secretary of the company is J. A. Barlotti.

LOUIS RICHENBERGER, living on the old Rincon stage road, seven miles south of Chino, is a prosperous dairyman and farmer of this vicinity. Mr. Richenberger as a youth learned and became an expert cheese maker, acquiring that art in his native Switzerland. He came to California nearly forty years ago, and has lived in this state the greater part of the time since then.

He was born in Switzerland, January 17, 1858. His father was a Swiss cheese manufacturer. In the family were six children, the first three being sons, Louis the youngest. Louis Richenberger was reared and educated in Switzerland, and under his father acquired the art of making cheese. When he came to America in February, 1883, he was first attracted to the great dairy and cheese state of Wisconsin, but soon found the climate inhospitable and in the following December arrived at San Francisco, having made a tedious trip across the continent, a twelve days' journey due to delays on account of snow and other causes. In California Mr. Richenberger negotiated with Governor Stanford and established for him the first cheese factory in that part of the state. He operated it very successfully for a year and a half. Then leaving California, he went to Tombstone, Arizona, but soon removed to San Diego. Mr. Richenberger once owned two lots in San Diego now covered by the Coronado Hotel. He sold these lots for forty dollars each. From there he removed to Bakersfield, and was a cheese manufacturer there four years. Then followed a two months visit to his native land. Altogether Mr. Richenberger went back to Europe three times, and spent all his savings each time. For two years he was a cheese maker at Phoenix, Arizona, and in 1898 returned to California and has since been identified with San Bernardino County. He bought twelve and a half acres of land and established a large cheese plant and dairy business, purchasing quantities of milk from surrounding farmers and manufacturing two hundred pounds or more of cheese daily. His special product, the Rincon Cheese,

acquired a great fame and a broadening market. He continued in the business for ten years, and then abandoned cheese making and since has incorporated his dairy farm and sold his milk wholesale. Mr. Richenberger leases 380 acres and does farming on an extensive scale, operating two tractors and all other modern machinery.

He married Katherine Kuntz, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1868, and came to America at the age of sixteen. She first lived in Brooklyn, New York, and twenty-three years ago came to Chino. She had to master the English language after coming to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Richenberger have three sons: Alvis, born August 16, 1890, was educated in the Chino schools, married Miss Hazel Hayes on October 1, 1921, and had answered the call to the colors and was ready for duty when the armistice was signed. He is now associated with his father on the farm. Harold was born October 24, 1895, was educated in the Chino High School and is a mechanic. Albert, born March 4, 1908, is a student in the Chino High School.

Mr. Richenberger had no knowledge of the English language when he came to this country. He worked long hours during the day and attended school at night in Bakersfield to learn to read and write. He has had no help except that given him by his industrious and thrifty wife, and together they have accumulated a comfortable and substantial competency. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, he is affiliated with Pomona Council No. 877, Knights of Columbus, and has always voted the republican ticket.

ALBERT D. TRUJILLO, member of one of the oldest families of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, is a native son, and during the decade that his name has been enrolled as a member of the bar he has made a reputation as one of the ablest and best known criminal lawyers in Southern California.

Mr. Trujillo and his father were born at Spanishtown on the line between the two counties. His father, Dario Trujillo, has given his active life to mining and now lives at Perris in Riverside County, where he was identified with the early settlement. Dario Trujillo is the only survivor of four brothers. His wife Sarah Espinosa was also born at Spanishtown and is living at Perris. The six living children of Dario and Sarah Trujillo are: Frank, in the real estate business at San Bernardino; Albert D., Lupe, wife of Harry Hughes, a farmer at Perris; Esperanza, wife of Wilford Connell, a Perris farmer; Sellio and Dario, Jr., contractors at Perris.

Albert D. Trujillo attended the public schools of Riverside County and the Perris High School, graduating in 1905. Following his school career he was employed as a clerk by the prominent business firm of Hook Brothers at Perris. At the same time he busily pursued the study of law at home, and was admitted to the California bar at Los Angeles in 1909. Since 1917 he has qualified for practice in the Federal courts. Mr. Trujillo opened his first office at Riverside in 1909, but a year later moved to San Bernardino, where he has occupied the same suite of offices ever since, located at 360 E Street. With a general practice, his work has figured more and more as a specialist in criminal law. He has handled many murder trials in all the counties of Southern California, and was one of the attorneys in the recently celebrated Ruiz criminal case.

Mr. Trujillo is a member of the Democratic County Central Committee, has been active in a number of county campaigns, but unlike many lawyers has never regarded politics as a source of liveli-



Albert D. Trujillo



hood or additional reputation. He is a member of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110 Native Sons of the Golden West of San Bernardino.

January 1, 1916, in Arizona he married Miss Amalia Imperial, a native of that state. Their two children are: Josephine, born in 1916, and Albert E., Jr.

J. C. REEDER.—The career of J. C. Reeder, one of the well known and substantial citizens of the Ontario District, has not been a steady and uninterrupted climb toward prosperity. Two of his early California ventures were complete failures. He returned to his task after seeing his savings dissipated, and this faculty of never giving up in defeat and his hopeful enterprise have largely determined the successful position he now enjoys.

Mr. Reeder was born at Lindsay, Canada, September 18, 1862. When he was two years old his mother died, and three years later his father, Daniel Reeder, moved to Michigan and settled in the northern woods, in what is now Missoukee County, sixty-five miles from the nearest settlement, Traverse City being the nearest town. He homesteaded land there. Daniel Reeder was for several years the only man of any education in the entire county. With the increase of population he mortgaged his farm in order to secure money to establish the county seat at his own town, Lake City, and he realized this ambition.

It was in such a country, of great woods, without any of the institutions of refinement, neither schools nor churches, that J. C. Reeder spent his boyhood. Altogether he attended public school only three months, and only by his own efforts in later years did he secure the equivalent of an ordinary education. He has been making his own way since he was thirteen. At seventeen he left home altogether. His early life was spent in a lumber town, where there were thirteen saloons and a brawl or fight almost always on the program. He worked alongside rough lumber jacks in the timber and lumber camps and on the river, and it is a tribute to his independent character that in spite of this environment he never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors. While still a boy he was employed on a lumber boom, and in six weeks his pay was raised to the same as that given to men two years in the service. It was the custom to gauge the rate of pay according to length of experience. From this work he returned to Lake City with a hundred dollars saved, and borrowing twenty-five dollars more and taking in a partner he established a drug store. Nine months later he sold his interest to his partner, netting a big profit.

After some other experiences Mr. Reeder went to Washington and for three years was in the logging camps of the Northwest. While in Washington he contracted the purchase of ten acres in the Barton District of Redlands, California. It was a tract of unimproved land, but the purchase agreement was that it would be set to oranges and developed while he was making the payments. In 1891 he came down to Redlands to investigate, and found that everything he had put into the investment had gone for naught. Thus relieved of the embarrassment of accumulating riches and left with only fifty dollars, he went to work in the old Terricina Hotel, and six months later found himself the possessor of five hundred dollars. His next employment was with an engineering party in Bear Valley under Mr. Sargent, engaged in the Moreno Survey. By 1894 Mr. Reeder had nine hundred dollars, and this he invested in a small ranch property in San Diego County. Here again conditions were all against him, and after five years of struggle he left and went to Lakeside, forty-five dollars in debt. At Lakeside he worked with a

surveying party, used his team for contract work and also operated steam pumps, supplying the city of San Diego with water. At the end of two years he had sixteen hundred dollars in the bank.

With this little fortune he established himself permanently in the field where he is located today. In January, 1901, he bought his present homestead, three miles west of Euclid Avenue in Ontario. He paid four hundred and seventy-five dollars for five acres of wild land on Holt Avenue, set it to oranges, built a home, and instituted other improvements. He then contracted to buy an adjoining five acres for eight hundred dollars, paying only forty dollars down. By borrowing and from his savings he paid out, and his ten acres, now completely developed as an orange grove, would conservatively be valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. Altogether Mr. Reeder now owns ninety-five acres of improved land, chiefly in oranges and deciduous orchards. He is a stockholder to the extent of seven thousand dollars in the San Antonio Packing Company and holds in stock a number of other organizations. In twenty years he has accumulated a very substantial competency, due to his energetic labors and the wisdom with which he has estimated present and future conditions.

For the past sixteen years Mr. Reeder has served as district road boss. He has been a life long republican and a man of scrupulous integrity in all his transactions. He is one of the most thoroughly practical horticulturists in this section.

In the spring of 1894 he married Miss Lulu B. Sharp, a native of Missouri, who came to Pomona, California, in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder can certainly be pardoned a justifiable pride in their splendid family of seven boys, from the oldest to the youngest perfect specimens of physical strength and well being, and all of them athletically inclined, the older ones having many distinctions in school athletics.

The oldest, Paul H. Reeder, born September 1, 1895, at San Diego, graduated from the Chaffey Union High School and at the time of the World war he enlisted in the Field Hospital Corps and for almost two years was in France. He was in the first unit to cross the line after the armistice was signed. He was prominent in the athletic and field contests of the army in France, and the day before his return he won five of the events in a great field day of athletic sports. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. Paul Reeder married Miss Agnes Baker, of Pomona, and they have one daughter, Pauline Agnes Reeder, born July 27, 1921.

The second son, Arthur J. Reeder, born November 12, 1896, at San Diego, also graduated from the Chaffey Union High School and he broke all the athletic records of that school and gained a state-wide reputation as a football player and in other sports. He volunteered and went into Field Hospital Corps in the same unit with his brother, and they were together all through the service. After his return he went to Arizona and proved up a homestead of agricultural land. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

The third son, Donald D. Reeder, born September 18, 1899, at San Diego, graduated from the Chaffey High School, also made his mark in athletics and was a volunteer for the war service and ready to go when the armistice was signed. Later he took over the management of the Avis Hotel Cafe, Pomona. In 1921 he married Miss Ruth Cooper, of Upland, California.

The younger sons are L. DeWitt Reeder, born at Ontario August 4, 1901, a graduate of the Chaffey High School and now a student in

Pomona College; George, born at Ontario December 30, 1905; Teddy Lewis, born at Ontario October 4, 1907, and Stanley, born June 4, 1909.

JOHN CHESTER NOBLES after many years of business effort in the Northwest came to California more than twenty-five years ago, acquired property interests in Ontario and other parts of the state, and lived here highly honored and respected until his death. His family are residents of Ontario, where Mrs. Nobles and their only daughter reside.

The late Mr. Nobles was born in Indiana, February 25, 1842. His parents were farmers and in rather poor circumstances, so that all the schooling he could get was in the common schools, and the routine of farm duties faced him when only a child. When he was only twelve years of age John C. Nobles drove a team of oxen breaking heavy prairie sod. Under such circumstances he never learned to expect or await any financial assistance, but depended entirely on his own labors and ability for his modest reward. His industry and earnestness brought him eventually to a position of substantial success.

In 1870 Mr. Nobles went to Minnesota, and in the same year at El Dorado he married Miss Sarah Sharratt. Mrs. Nobles was born in Staffordshire, England, May 15, 1848, daughter of Francis and Maria Sharratt, who the following year left England and became pioneer settlers in Wisconsin. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nobles settled on a farm near Winnebago City, where he put in ten industrious years. He then moved to Amboy, and for a number of years was a leading merchant of that town. His last place of residence in Minnesota was Mankato, where he was a manufacturer and wholesaler of candy and confectionery. In these commercial lines he was eminently successful, and it was reasons of ill health that caused him to dispose of his interests in Minnesota and in 1895 come West. For several months he was in Salt Lake City investigating mining projects, but in September, 1896, he came on to Ontario, California. Here he rented a home for sixteen months, and then 1898 built a home at San Diego, where he lived until his death on November 27, 1907.

Mr. Nobles was a member of the Masonic Order, a life long democrat, and is remembered as a man of most charitable and generous disposition, temperate in his habits, and was esteemed for his character as well as for his material achievement.

Soon after coming to California he invested in a magnificent five acre grove on North Vine Avenue in Ontario, and on this he built a modern home now occupied by Mrs. Nobles and their only daughter. The daughter, Myra, was born on a farm near Amboy, Minnesota, November 21, 1871. She was educated in the grammar schools of Amboy, in the Mankato High School, and on September 28, 1895, became the wife of Henry Frisbee. Mr. Frisbee was born in Wisconsin and is now an orange grower at Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Frisbee have three children. The oldest, Edna Maud, born at Salt Lake City, is a graduate of the Chaffey High School of Ontario and has specialized in Domestic Science. The second child, Ira Nobles Frisbee, born at Ontario November 7, 1897, is a graduate of the Chaffey High School, and graduated with honors and the A. B. degree from Pomona College in 1919. In June 1921 he completed a two years' course in business administration at Harvard University. During the World war he was enrolled as a lieutenant in the Students' Army Training Corps and is now connected with the San Francisco firm of Price Waterhouse Company as an expert accountant. Ira N. Frisbee married, September 1, 1920, Miss Helen Sheets, of Claremont, California, and they have a daughter, Helen Leonora, born in July,

1921. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Frisbee is Alice Elizabeth, born at San Diego December 3, 1906, a young lady gifted in music and a student in both vocal and instrumental. She attends the Chaffey High School.

JAMES BIRNEY DRAPER—That a good name is to be chosen rather than riches is in a peculiar sense exemplified by the career of Ontario's well known citizen James Birney Draper, who has lived in this community for over a quarter of a century, and thus personally and through his business has earned a host of friendships and has enjoyed every degree of success.

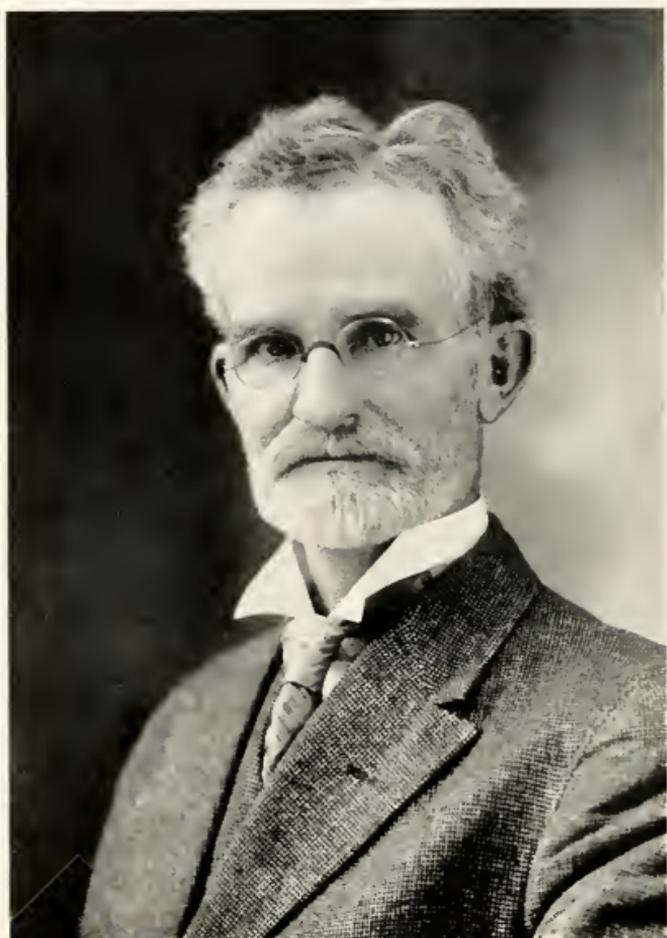
Mr. Draper was born May 16, 1855, in County Gray, Ontario, Canada, son of Charles and Eleanor (Birney) Draper. His father was a farmer who moved to the village of Drayton in County Wallington, and died before his son James was twelve years of age. The latter had only a common school education at Drayton, and at the age of eleven went to work for a farmer, his wages being three dollars a month for a period of nine months. Out of this meager income he saved twenty-five dollars, which he invested in sheep, subsequently destroyed by dogs. He continued working as a farm laborer until he was about twenty years of age, and then learned the tailoring trade in the village of Chesley, Ontario. Subsequently he was in business for himself in the country village of Pinkerton, where he met his future wife, Miss Louisa Mutrie.

From Pinkerton he returned to Drayton and for eight years had charge of the tailoring department of John Whyte's department store, and in the spring of 1889 went west to Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, to open a men's tailoring and men's furnishing goods and fur store. He remained in that western province five years, and in the spring of 1894 arrived in Ontario, California, and on the 13th of May of that year engaged in business as a merchant tailor.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Draper bought the undertaking business of Fred Clark, succeeding Isaac Garbuth, who had charge, but was incapacitated through illness, and Mr. Draper had voluntarily assisted at a number of funerals and his qualifications for the special service demanded of a funeral undertaker were so evident that though he had no funds to buy the business several Ontario townsmen gave him the money needed without requiring security. He has since developed a model funeral service, and in the spring of 1911 he erected a building of his own, containing an appropriately equipped chapel, at a cost of twenty-seven thousand dollars. The building is ideally located for his business, away from the main thoroughfare but accessible to all points of the town. During the first year Mr. Draper directed thirty funerals, and his business patronage is such that he now handles on an average three hundred such occasions annually. Recently, at the urgent request of ministers of all denominations, bankers and business men, he bought the funeral establishment at Upland from L. C. Vedder, and his son, Fred E., now has charge of the Upland business, and Mr. Draper's youngest daughter, Ella, has charge of the books. Mr. Draper has in every sense been a self-made man, and the integrity of his life has justified the confidence so frequently reposed in him.

He was president of the Southern California Funeral Directors Association, also vice president of the State Funeral Directors Association, and was a member of the legislative committee that was instrumental in placing the present embalmers' bill on the statute books. He is also a member by invitation of the National Selected Morticians, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. He has for years been bitterly





*Geo. W. Cooley.*

opposed to the liquor traffic, is a republican in politics, and a member of the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first treasurer of the Volunteer Fire Department of Ontario.

Mr. Draper married Miss Louisa Mutrie at Pinkerton, Ontario, Canada, in 1884. They had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, named Harold Mutrie, Olive Louisa, Ella Martin, Fred Earl and Ewart Blake. Harold M. was killed in an automobile accident on October 16, 1916. Mrs. Draper was born in the Township of Nichol, County of Wellington, Province of Ontario, Canada, January 28, 1858, and was educated in public schools there.

GEORGE MILLS COOLEY—In the San Bernardino Valley the prestige accorded George Mills Cooley is due to his veteran service in the mercantile field, to a success that has mounted steadily through the years, to the character and reputation for pushing affairs with exceptional vigor. At the bottom of all has been the integrity that has brought him the esteem of all his associates during his almost lifelong residence in this part of California. The history of his personal career and that of his family possess more than ordinary interest. George Cooley and Ellen Tolputt were natives of Kent, England. They were probably converts to Mormonism while in England, and they left that country to join a Mormon settlement in the Far West. While on shipboard crossing the Atlantic and in midocean they were married, and while they were in Utah their child, George Mills Cooley, was born December 23, 1855. George Cooley remained in Salt Lake about four years, until he with ten other English families became dissatisfied with Brigham Young's policies. It is reported that Young got up in church one Sunday and said that Franklin K. Pierce might be President of the United States, but he would be damned if he was President of this territory. Mr. Cooley is said to have retorted in church, that polygamy was the curse of the community. The bishop of the church answered "Yes and your blood shall atone for those remarks before the setting of the sun tonight." George Cooley lost no time in moving to Nephi, ninety miles south of Salt Lake City, and when he applied to the bishop of the church at that point, the latter who was very much of a gentleman, gave him papers with permission for the entire party to leave the territory. When they had gone seventy-five miles and were west of the line of Utah a posse of officers stopped them, accusing them of attempting to leave the territory on forged papers. The party was compelled to wait while some of the officers took Mr. Cooley back to Nephi. The bishop declared the papers to be genuine and ordered the officers to escort him back to his party. With these incidents and delays the Cooley family arrived in San Bernardino, May 11, 1857.

It was in the beautiful ranch home of his parents south of San Bernardino that George Mills Cooley grew to manhood. He mastered the art of education, studied at home, his elementary education being due largely to his father's teaching. As a young man he and Alfred Hunt rented a thousand acres between San Bernardino and Redlands and from the proceeds of this venture he acquired sufficient money to go through Heald's Business College in San Francisco. After leaving business college he entered the service of the Ruffen & Brays Hardware Store in San Bernardino. He worked in that store from 1875 until 1885, having the responsibility of the business on his shoulders. He bought out the firm in 1885, and since then for over thirty-five years has been sole proprietor, the business being conducted

under his own name for many years and recently under the name of the George M. Cooley Company.

Historically this is the oldest store in San Bernardino County. It was established about 1854, and has a consecutive history of nearly seventy years. Mr. Cooley has greatly expanded the business under his proprietorship. He has a thorough knowledge of hardware in all its related lines, and his energy and personal supervision have enabled him to look after the business of every department. His stock represents a capital investment of many thousands of dollars and comprises everything in shelf and general hardware. With his ample credit resources he has been able to buy direct from the manufacturers in large quantities and this advantage he transmits to the benefit of his customers.

Mr. Cooley started in the hardware business with practically nothing but his credit, and this he has kept untarnished, and today he enjoys the highest rating given by commercial agencies. He owns the property where his business is conducted, and his trade has increased so steadily as to necessitate many additions in floor space. The store is one of the largest, most thoroughly stocked and complete in the state. For more than half a century the business has been conducted at the same place, and it has been under the ownership of Mr. Cooley over thirty-seven years. Of the incorporated company, George M. Cooley is president and general manager; Frank L. Cooley, his brother, is vice president and manager of the Plumbing department; Allan Grover Cooley is secretary-treasurer and in the absence of George M. Cooley, acts as general manager; and Marshall B. Cooley is manager of the Sheet Metal department.

One of the most important features of the business is plumbing. A staff of expert mechanics is maintained and until recently George M. Cooley made his own estimates and supervised the work in the plumbing department, but this is now being handled by his brother Frank. In 1890, Mr. Cooley competed with twenty-nine pipe dealers to sell the city of San Bernardino the pipe necessary for the new waterworks. He secured the entire contract since all other bids were from four thousand to fourteen thousand dollars higher than his. Mr. Cooley has also done much real estate development and has erected six dwellings on the two acres owned by him at the corner of Sixth and D Streets, four of which had been sold.

Mr. Cooley is a student and an authority on soil and derives his greatest pleasure in growing plants. His particular hobby is potatoes. Like Luther Burbank he has been attracted into the fascinating subject of propagating new species, and has some singular results to his credit. His trial grounds, and also the scene of his practical efforts as a grower, is a sixty-four acre farm at Little Mountain between San Bernardino and Highland. The east side of the mountain is terraced and set out to Rostrata Gum trees, some of which are over 100 feet high. On the southern side he has built a reservoir to store several million gallons of storm water. On this ranch is an extensive Valencia orange grove, also groves of apricots, peach and olives, all under a high state of cultivation and with a wonderful irrigating system of pipes and flumes so that the use of water is easily handled and controlled. In the management and direction of this farm Mr. Cooley is absolute manager.

Mr. Cooley married Miss Sarah Bessant, a native of California. Her parents, Isaac and Mary Ann Bessant, were also California pioneers who crossed the plains in the same train with the Cooley

family, arriving May 11, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have a daughter and three sons. The daughter Dora is the wife of Postmaster Ernest Martin, of whom more is said elsewhere in this work. The oldest son, Allan Grover Cooley, secretary-treasurer of the George M. Cooley Company, married Hilda Graves, a native of San Bernardino and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graves, and their two children are named Marian and Allan. The second son, George Damon Cooley, associated with his father in the store and owner of the garage at Big Bear Valley, married Florence Hemler of Riverside, a native of Canada. The youngest son, Marshall Brookes Cooley, manager of the Sheet Metal department, married Alice Rucker, a native of Missouri, and their two children are Virginia and Marshall, Jr.

A. K. SMILEY PUBLIC LIBRARY—Probably no one institution expresses more thoroughly the spirit of intellectual culture that has always prevailed in Redlands than the A. K. Smiley Public Library. Even under pioneer conditions the best of American communities have established schools and churches almost as soon as the first homes were built and roads opened, and as a pioneer community of a modern age Redlands early turned its thought to that broader source of intellectual inspiration found in a free public library. The following sketch is valuable not only as a history of the library itself, but as a means of preserving the names of some of the generous and public spirited men and women whose connection with the library is only the keynote of their effective citizenship in every department of the community's welfare.

Beginning in October, 1889, the women of the Chicago Colony organized and conducted a Woman's Exchange in the Book and Art Store of Mrs. J. L. Jones for two years, and a small net profit remaining was placed in the Union Bank dedicated to a public library whenever one should be established. The proposition of establishing a reading room and public library was brought to general attention by a meeting called December 5, 1891; by Alfred H. Smiley, J. B. Breed, Albert K. Smiley and others. As a result, in March, 1892, a coffee parlor and reading room was opened in the old Y. M. C. A. Building on East State Street. November 1, 1893, Alfred H. Smiley, realizing the need of a public collection of books to supplement the other educational activities of the City of Redlands, then less than six years old, brought the matter of a public library before the city trustees and asked their assistance. Later, on November 23, 1893, a general mass meeting at the City Hall was held, at which A. H. Smiley was elected chairman and Prof. C. N. Andrews, secretary. Mr. Smiley reported he had received subscriptions amounting to four-hundred dollars and presented a plan of temporary organization until the next city election.

On motion the meeting resolved itself into an association, the Redlands Public Library Association, and the trustees elected were A. H. Smiley, T. E. N. Eaton, F. P. Meserve, J. B. Breed, A. B. Ruggles, Mrs. W. Howard White, Mrs. N. S. McAbee and Miss L. E. Foote. When Dr. Eaton resigned Rev. A. L. Park was chosen his successor.

The trustees immediately asked gifts of books, and in all about two thousand dollars was raised by voluntary contributions. January 1, 1894, the board purchased books to the value of a thousand dollars. The trustees on February 7, 1894, donated the library to the city, and the city trustees on the following day accepted the gift, which, however, was

allowed to remain in the keeping of the Library Association until trustees could be chosen at the next regular city election.

The new library, consisting of about two thousand volumes, was inspected at a general public reception held in the Y. M. C. A. Building on Cajon Street on Washington's birthday. At a formal meeting in the city trustees' room Alfred H. Smiley on behalf of the trustees dedicated the library to the people and it was accepted on their behalf by Mayor Edward G. Judson, who appropriately referred to the energy and persistence of Alfred H. Smiley as primarily responsible for the splendid success thus far attained by the library project. The city ordinance establishing the Redlands Public Library was passed February 23rd, and on March 2, 1894, the Public Library began issuing books. At a city election held April 9th the first Board of Trustees was chosen, consisting of A. H. Smiley, F. P. Meserve, A. B. Ruggles, E. G. Judson and J. B. Breed. In all the years since then the Library has had the benefit not only of strong public support but of the unpaid disinterested service of the trustees. Alfred H. Smiley was elected president of the Board of Trustees April 26, 1894. He devoted time without stint to the up-building of the library, gave liberal financial help, especially for the pur-



A. K. SMILEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

chase of books, and in this as in other ways carried a keen sense of stewardship to the tax payers and established an exacting standard in the selection of books. His death on January 25, 1903, was a loss keenly felt by every citizen. He was succeeded on March 5, 1903, by Charles L. Putnam, who followed the example of his predecessor in visiting the library almost every day, usually taking flowers from his garden to decorate the rooms. He was exceedingly liberal in his support of the library, providing funds for changing sixty feet of the east basement into a children's room, presented a very rare and valuable collection of Egyptian Antiquities excavated by the Egypt Exploration Fund, to which he was a generous donor, also provided the extensive Lucy Abbot Putnam collection of photographs, and often provided funds for emergencies. Mr. Putnam died October 1, 1918, and his successor is the present incumbent, Kirke H. Field, who has now served twenty-four years as trustee, and has given freely of time and energy to his duties.

The office of secretary of the board has been filled by Mrs. Margaret H. White, appointed May 1, 1894; Mrs. Annie F. Williams, appointed November 6, 1897; Charles L. Partridge, appointed January 5, 1904; Willard A. Nichols, December 4, 1906; and Major E. H. Cooke, September 24, 1921.

In the twenty-seven years of its existence the Library has had eighteen trustees. The original board has been succeeded in chronological order of their service by the following members: Charles Putnam (1895-97, 1899-1918), Kirke H. Field (1897 to date), B. H. Jacobs (1898-1905), J. W. England (1898-99), Charles L. Partridge (1903-08), Dr. Elverton E. Major (1903-1910), Willard A. Nichols (1905-21), L. Worthington Green (1908-19), Edgar Williams (1910-15), Stewart R. Hotchkiss (1915 to date), Hon. Jeffrey J. Prendergast (1918 to date), Senator Lyman M. King (1919 to date) and Major E. H. Cooke (1921 to date).

The Library has had four librarians. Miss Helen A. Nevius was chosen May 1, 1894, and resigned May 8, 1895. Though her service was brief her previous work and training made her work invaluable in classifying and arranging the original library. She was succeeded May 18, 1895, by Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys, who resigned in June, 1910, to become county librarian of Merced County. Under her skillful guidance for fifteen years the library made a rapid and strong growth. Her genial nature, rare tact and ceaseless devotion to her official duties made a lasting impression on the community and did much to promote the popularity of the library. August 10, 1910, Miss Ardena M. Chapin was elected librarian, beginning her duties November 1st. She was granted a leave of absence from May 10 to September 1, 1919, on account of ill health, and on October 4, 1919, resigned to the great regret of the board. Miss Chapin, who represented a beautiful character of womanhood as well as technical and professional ability, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, the Armour Institute Library School of Chicago, and had been an assistant in the Indiana State Library and was librarian of the Public Library of Muncie, Indiana. Under her the Smiley Library continued to make marked progress in size and usefulness. May 10, 1919, Miss Elizabeth Lowry was appointed acting librarian and was chosen librarian October 6, 1919. She is a graduate of the University of California, received her library training at the New York State Library School at Albany, and her professional experience was gained as an assistant in the library of the University of California, in the California State Library, as librarian of the Public Libraries of Pocatello and Idaho Falls, Idaho, and the California State Normal School at Chico. With marked executive ability she has organized a staff to render the most complete service to the patrons, has also arranged the many collections, memorial gifts and books so as to be available for instant use, and the book circulation has steadily increased and the facilities of the reference and other departments have had a steadily increasing use.

The original library was housed in rooms on the first floor of the new Y. M. C. A. Building on Cajon Street at the left of the entrance. This building is now City Hall and the two old library rooms are occupied by the city clerk and city treasurer. The equipment consisted of two long tables, chairs, librarian's desk and two book stacks, to which later was added a third stack. These quarters soon became crowded, and in the spring of 1897 the president of the board announced that his brother, Hon. Albert K. Smiley, had decided to build a library building and present it to the city. In carrying out his plan Mr. Smiley had bought sixteen acres of ground to provide not only a site for the proposed building but also to open a parkway from West Olive Avenue to Grant Street, then on to Eureka Street and from that point to Fourth Street. The purchase of this property involved difficulty as well as great expense, since it was in the hands of money owners, and to some extent was already occupied by private residences. A residence stood on the

land selected for the building and the park immediately adjoining it, consisting of 1.24 acres at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets.

The plans for the library building were prepared by T. R. Griffith, a Redlands architect, and the builder was D. M. Donald, a local contractor. At the time it was erected it was one of the most beautiful library buildings in Southern California, and it still retains that distinction. It is of the Moorish style of architecture, commonly called Mission, with brick walls and stone trimming. Among decorative features the carving on the frieze over the main entrance has been especially praised. The roof is of red tile. There is a stone basement under the whole building, and seven fireplaces and three furnaces are provided. The original building was in the shape of a cross, about one hundred feet each way. The central portion constituted the general library room; the northeast corner arose the tower, 14x14 feet and 50 feet high, contained the directors' room. From the general library room was a stock room, on the west a reference room, and south was the wing containing the librarian's room and repair room. The interior walls were plastered on steel lath, all floors were double, the upper floor being of solid oak, and the building perfectly lighted and ventilated. The rose windows at the ends of the building were especially attractive.

This building was furnished, completely equipped and ready for occupancy by Mr. Smiley. All the mural decorations were selected by the curator of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. April 28, 1898, the building was presented to the city, Alfred K. Smiley delivering to William Fowler, the mayor, a deed to the building and sixteen acres, dedicated to the use and enjoyment of the people of Redlands. It was a magnificent and costly gift to the young city, and a splendid object lesson in generosity and public spirit. The city trustees, following the dedication, changed the name of the Redlands Public Library to the A. K. Smiley Public Library, and on April 29th the building was opened to the public.

In its construction the architect planned for twenty-five years in the future, but within eight years more room was needed. With the same philanthropy and that generosity which always characterized his attitude toward Redlands, Mr. Smiley offered to add to the Library Building an east wing 100 feet long by 24 feet wide, with an arcade along the north side and a basement under the entire length. Work was begun on the extension March 29, 1906, and it was completed January 1, 1907. During the next few years the Library continued to have a rapid growth in the number of volumes on its shelves, circulation and general usefulness, so as to tax all the generous facilities so far provided. The Hon. Albert K. Smiley was drawing toward the close of a long and honored life, distinguished by this and many other signal acts of public and private service. The Library was the object of his bounty to the end. He died December 2, 1912. In his last days he suggested to his brother, Hon. Daniel Smiley, the need of a further addition to the building and that ten thousand dollars be furnished for that purpose when his estate was in condition to provide it. After a necessary delay through the generosity of Hon. Daniel Smiley in carrying out the suggestion of his brother the ten thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the city, together with interest on that sum during the administration of the estate. As building costs had increased materially on account of the war, this amount was supplemented somewhat by an appropriation by the city. November 25, 1919, ground was broken for the south addition, 100 feet by 24 feet and basement. A. E. Taylor was the contractor and the work was supervised by George S. Hinckley, city engineer. This wing was completed

in October, 1920, and immediately occupied as a children's room and reference room. It is felt that this large addition was largely the result of the deep and abiding interest in the library which Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley have always manifested.

The A. K. Smiley Public Library probably now has the best small city building in California, and its architectural beauty is remarked by all visitors. On February 18, 1900, the Library was first opened for Sundays and holidays, the extra expense involved being defrayed by a fund raised by the Redlands Daily Facts, which has always been extremely generous in publishing library lists and news.

In 1903 the children first had special provision made for them by the reserving of one corner of the book room and the placing of a large round table for their use. In January, 1907, the annual meeting of the California Library Association was held in Redlands. The fumigation of books drawn out for public use has been practiced since 1910. The pay collection was instituted in January, 1912, and in 1914 the children's room in the basement, fitted up by Mr. Putnam, was opened. Through the Library co-operating with other organizations many books were collected and forwarded to Government camps during the World war. The administrative personnel of the library loaned several of its members to the Government. Miss Chapin, the librarian, was granted seven weeks' leave, beginning April 1, 1918, to classify the Library for the United States Naval Training Station at San Diego. July 1, 1918, Miss Janette Lever, reference librarian, was given leave of absence at the request of the Ordnance Department for work in Washington. September 9, 1918, Miss Mildred Parsons, cataloguer, was granted leave of absence for work with the War Department in France.

The Library today consists of thirty-eight thousand volumes and twenty thousand pamphlets; including gifts, 192 magazines are received, and 22 newspapers are on file. There are 5,792 card holders and the new registration is not completed. To a very considerable extent the value of the library to the community is measured by the number of books which it circulates. Based on the census of 1920 the circulation for the year ending June 30, 1921, was 12.69 books per person per year. Five books per person is regarded as very satisfactory, and an effort to find a library making a better showing than the A. K. Smiley Public Library has not been successful.

There are many valuable collections: The Charles Putnam Collection of Egyptian Antiquities; Lucy Abbot Putnam Collection of Photographs; Junius W. Hill Collection of Music and Works on Music; Andrew Carnegie Collection of Works on the Indians of the Southwest; Scipio Craig Collection of local historical matter; W. H. White and F. E. Prendergast Collection of Engineering Works, Autographed Collection of local authors; Collection of Californians, containing many rare volumes; J. M. R. Eaton Memorial; Charles L. Partridge Memorial; Julia P. Miller Memorial and many exceedingly valuable pictures and books given by friends.

From the founding of the Library the public has had free access to its shelves and a liberal policy for the issue of books has been maintained. Every effort has been made to co-operate with the schools and the University of Redlands and to meet the needs of the teachers and the students. Deposit stations have been installed in the high school, Lugonia, Crafton and Franklin schools, the University of Redlands and the House of Neighborly Service. The trustees have regarded the Library as in reality a part of the educational system—the university of all residents. And it has been their aim to continue the furniture,

pictures and general maintenance along the artistic lines followed by Mr. Smiley in his original gift. The funds for conducting the library have been provided by an annual tax levy by the city trustees, augmented somewhat by book fines. It is a difficult problem to provide financial support, since the use of the library grows much more rapidly than population, due to an increased appreciation of the value of the Library facilities, and because the children's room is constantly graduating boys and girls who have for years been friends and constant patrons.

The Board of Library Trustees at present consists of Kirke H. Field, Esq., president; Stewart R. Hotchkiss, auditing officer; Hon. Jeffrey J. Prendergast, Hon. Lyman M. King and Major E. H. Cooke. Elizabeth Lowry Sanborn is librarian and her assistants are: Miss Gwendolyn Tinker, first assistant librarian and cataloguer; Miss Bessie C. Degenhart, children's librarian; Miss Ruth Bullock, reference librarian; Miss Myrtle Danielson, director of Loan Department; Mrs. Glen J. Milligan, director of repair department; Miss Helen Jennings, Miss Alice Mead, Leonard Stokely, Catherine E. Hockridge and Miss Sarah Williamson, substitutes.

**JOHN H. PATTON**—A prosperous business man of San Bernardino, John Patton is noted for his trustworthiness and integrity and also for his loyalty, for he is a true representative of the highest ideal of American citizenship and, with his family, is a strong unit in the bulwark of patriotism which has made the United States what it is today. It requires a World war to bring out the silent, retiring forces of the nation, yet they are the forces which won the war. The ones who gave not only mere money until it "hurt," as urged to do, needing no urging either, but also gave the dearest thing to them on earth, their own flesh and blood in a spirit of self abnegation that would not stop to count the cost.

John H. Patton was born in Carroll County, Tennessee, August 6, 1862, the son of James H., a native of Tennessee, who was a planter by occupation all his life, and who died in his native state in 1882. His wife was Nancy Hart, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1867. They had twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity but have passed on since, leaving only three living now.

Mr. Patton was educated in the county schools of Carroll County during the terrible reconstruction period, and he recalls the fact that the school house had neither doors nor windows, and everything was of the most primitive order. After leaving school he went to Memphis and worked in the transfer business until 1887, when he went to Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee, and opened a general merchandise store. This he conducted one year and then sold out, and in January, 1888, came to California and located in Menefee, San Diego County. Here he took up a homestead claim, but remained on it less than a year, returning to his home state and locating at Trezevant, where he again entered the mercantile field. He lived there until 1895, when he decided to return to California, and sold out, returning to the state but locating in San Bernardino.

He started a grocery business in March, 1895, and built up a fine trade, conducting it until 1904, when he once more sold out and went to his native state. There he was engaged in farming until 1911, when he decided California was the right state after all, and he came back to San Bernardino, where he has since made his home, conducting a successful grocery store.

Mr. Patton married, in October, 1888, in San Diego County, Lulu Kirkpatrick, a daughter of W. J. Kirkpatrick, of Riverside County.

They have had four children: Amos H., born in Tennessee; William J., born in San Bernardino; Pauline, born in San Bernardino, and Gilbert, born in Tennessee. The two older boys are with their father in the store, and the two younger children are at home also. Mr. Patton is a democrat in politics and in religious faith he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

The Patton family has a war record of which any true American could well be proud. During the war Mr. Patton was always to the front in all activities which tended toward the good of the country, helping in any and all ways. He gave liberally to the Red Cross and all charitable organizations, both money and time. He was a consistent and constant investor in Liberty Bonds. He always lived up to all the regulations, believing that all good citizens should be willing to undergo any trials or hardships necessary to make our proper record in the great conflict. His two older sons were among the first to enlist at the call to arms.

William Patton enlisted in the Marine Corps and belonged to the famous Fifth Regiment. He enlisted April 17, 1917, and made nine trips across the ocean, perilous trips, fraught with agony for those left behind. This regiment was attached to the Second Division, which stands at the head of the list in the captures made and which was also the regiment losing more men than any other division. He made an honorable record and received his discharge in June, 1919.

Amos H. Patton also volunteered at the same time as his brother, but was rejected by the board for overseas service. Determined to serve in some way and be of use somewhere, he kept on trying to do his part. Finally he was accepted and served in the Spruce Division and was discharged in January, 1919.

While her two brothers were away in the army Miss Pauline Patton did her bit and was right in the front ranks of the home army. She was a member of the canteen unit in San Bernardino and assisted in everything which came up for war service. At the same time she did all she could to assist her father in the grocery store, helping in the conduct of the business. It is families like this that enabled the United States to make its wonderful showing in the World war.

CLARENCE E. PRIOR—One of the younger insurance men of Riverside city and county, Clarence E. Prior is one of the most prominent, having in a comparatively short space of time built up a constantly increasing clientele extending through the county. He has also become an active civic factor and a booster for his home city. He is a talented musician, possessing a fine tenor voice, and consequently is often heard in the various society, church and fraternal affairs. He is now singing in the choir of the First Methodist Church.

Mr. Prior sang second tenor in the famous Prior Brothers Quartette while with his three brothers he was attending the University of California. The boys sang all over the country and were great favorites, always in demand. H. A. Prior, now in the insurance business in Long Beach, sang second bass, Guy R., a rancher in the Palo Verde Valley, sang first tenor, and Percy H., also a rancher now in the Palo Verde Valley, sang first bass. Mr. Prior has another brother, G. W. Prior, who is city auditor of Riverside.

Mr. Prior was born in Kansas, August 12, 1882. His father was an Englishman who came to America when a young man, and was a farmer and merchant. He is now living in Riverside, retired. Mr. Prior was educated in the public and high schools, in the University of Southern California and in a business college at Riverside. He was

in the grocery business in Hemet for a while, in 1903-4, and then went to the University. His next move was to go into the insurance business, in which he has made such a notable success, preparing for this step by doing office work and accounting first. He is district agent of the Travelers Insurance Company, and also does a general fire and all lines of first class insurance.

Mr. Prior is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Rotary Club, is president of the Riverside Insurance Association, the Present Day Club and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the First Methodist Church and one of its Official Board.

He married on November 8, 1907, Ethel G. Woodman, a native of Ohio and a daughter of W. H. Woodman, who is in the sheet metal business in Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Prior are the parents of five children: Hubert Meredith and Herbert La Verne, twins, Gertrude Louise and Royce Woodman, all students, and Thelma Joyce.

D. A. CRAWFORD—The rewards of toil and patience are perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the case of D. A. Crawford, whose achievements as an orange grower are in evidence at his home two and a half miles north of Rialto, on North Riverside Avenue.

Mr. Crawford never had any inheritance, and he and his wife constructed their fortune entirely on the basis of thrift and labor. Mr. Crawford was born in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, July 26, 1865, son of Samuel and Mary (Howard) Crawford, his father a native of Canada, of Scotch ancestry, and his mother born in Dublin, Ireland. His father was a Canadian farmer. There were seven children in the family, and Mr. Crawford and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Day, of Los Angeles, are the only survivors.

D. A. Crawford had a grammar school education in Canada. In 1884, at the age of nineteen, he went out to Idaho, and for a number of years worked in the mines of that state, both in the gold and silver mines. Among others he was employed in the famous Anaconda Mine of Senator Clark. He became an expert ore sorter, culling high grade from ores of less value. This was a skilled work that was paid high wages. He continued in the mines of Idaho until the bottom fell out of the silver market. Then, in 1893, he came to Covina, California, where for eight years he tried orange growing. In 1900 he moved to Rialto and was employed by the German American Bank of Los Angeles in looking after some groves owned by that institution. At the time of his marriage Mr. Crawford possessed only one horse and buggy. He had the tremendously responsible and arduous task of caring for from 100 to 200 acres of young groves, and he set out many new orchards in that vicinity. After saving his first hundred dollars he made an initial payment of this sum in 1910 on twenty acres of wild land, agreeing to pay the balance of \$1,700.00 for land and water rights. This is his home grove, and he has developed it to a high degree of profitable cultivation in citrus fruits. Later he purchased what is known as the Flint grove from C. M. Flint, one of the best orchards in North Rialto. This orchard is twenty-eight years old, and has long been a show place in attractiveness and in productivity. Thus Mr. Crawford now has forty acres in fruit. Some nine years ago, for the Riverside Company, he set out forty acres of oranges, and has had the exclusive management of this property ever since.

On January 3, 1903, in Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Crawford married Mary Bolton, a native of England, who came to the United States in 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are people of such energy and judgment

as are needed to subdue the wilderness of Southern California. Mrs. Crawford for an entire summer carried water across a ten-acre lot so as to afford the necessary moisture in starting a young Eucalyptus wind-break to their grove. Half of Mr. Crawford's groves are set to Valencia and half to Navel oranges. The water supply is obtained from Lytle Creek. Mr. Crawford built with his own hands a most artistic bungalow, and he has other substantial ranch buildings. He is a democrat in politics, and for years has been a cooperating worker and adviser with his fellow fruit growers for the common welfare.

HARRY W. BRIMMER is one of the most widely known business men in the Rialto District, is the oldest real estate man there in point of continuous service, and is an acknowledged authority on land, agriculture and horticulture, particularly citrus culture.

Mr. Brimmer was born at Saukville, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, June 2, 1875, son of Porter and Elizabeth Ann (Wadsworth) Brimmer. On both sides he represents New England ancestry, the Wadsworth family having come to America in the early years of the seventeenth century. Porter Brimmer was a Wisconsin pioneer, was born in Jefferson County, New York, March 4, 1830, spent his boyhood there, and as a young man removed to Northern Wisconsin, where he homesteaded and cleared up some of the heavy timber to make room for his crops. Out of the virgin forest he created a good farm and home. Two years after locating there he married Elizabeth Ann Wadsworth, on January 13, 1853. She was a native of Wayne County, New York. They remained on their farm in Ozaukee County for thirty years, and in 1884 moved to Humeston, Iowa, and ten years later, in 1894, started for California, which for many years had been the goal of Porter Brimmer's ambition. He settled at Rialto, and before his death had achieved a reputation as a successful fruit grower. He was in every way a substantial citizen, public spirited, thoroughly honest and a strict prohibitionist. He purchased a young orange grove on coming to Rialto, and before his death had it in a profitable condition. His widow is now living at Long Beach, at the age of eighty-nine. The only daughter is Mrs. Amelia B. Kendall, and the three sons are Merton E., Harry W. and Arthur H., all of Rialto.

Harry W. Brimmer acquired his early education in a log schoolhouse in Wisconsin. He was about eight years old when his parents moved to Lucas County, Iowa, where he remained on the farm and also attended school, graduating from high school and from the Humeston Normal University. He was about nineteen when the family came to California, and his father gave him a ten acre orange grove, part of the Jordan place. He bestowed a great deal of study and hard work on this property, and became a practical and thoroughly successful citrus grower before he began handling lands as a dealer. He has been an active real estate man of Rialto for fifteen years. He has handled many large transactions, and is thoroughly conversant with conditions all the way from Fresno to the Mexican border. He has owned a number of orange groves at different times, buying and building up these properties and then selling them. He is a leader in both horticultural and civic affairs.

June 26, 1900, Mr. Brimmer married Miss Beatrice Dunn, who was born in Atwood, Ontario, Canada, and graduated from the high school of that city. Her parents were of Scotch and English ancestry. Her father was born at Stratford, Canada, in 1838, and died at Rialto in 1921. Her mother was born at Peebles, Scotland, January 24, 1841, and is still living at Rialto. The parents came to this section of California

in 1895, and became orange growers here. Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer find a great deal of satisfaction and honest pride in their two sturdy sons, both of whom are splendid young specimens of physical manhood and possessed of the best traits of their Scotch ancestry. The older son, Lorne Wadsworth Brimmer, was born at Rialto June 23, 1901, is a graduate of the San Bernardino High School and is now in his second year at Pomona College. He has been a good student and also excelled in athletics, having been a member of the baseball, football and track teams in college. The younger son, Burleigh Hamilton, was born at Rialto December 4, 1906, and is emulating his brother both in his studies and in athletics. He is now a student in the San Bernardino High School.

PETER E. WALLINE—In the recent death of Peter E. Walline San Bernardino County lost a citizen of distinctive power and influence in the affairs of this section. He came here many years ago with the capital he had acquired as a merchant in Illinois, but greatly extended and amplified his business interests in California. The use he made of his capital and energy was in every way constructive. It is represented today in the development of ranches and fruit farms and financial organizations.

His early life was one of comparative poverty in financial resources, though in point of industry and good character he was possessed of a fortune even then. He was born in Sweden, January 6, 1850. At the age of seventeen he came to America, reaching Halifax, Nova Scotia, with only two dollars and fifty cents. A few months later he was working in Illinois as a railroad section hand at seventy-five cents a day. Thrift was imposed upon him by necessity, and also by the strong urgings of his ambition to perfect his knowledge of American ways and make his Americanism an honor to himself and to his adopted country. He put aside some of his modest earnings as capital for the future, and at the same time was associating with men of better education and was a constant student of the American language and the American institutions. In those early years of struggle he laid the sound foundation of his later prosperity. After leaving railroad work he entered a mercantile house, learned the business from the ground up, and for a number of years conducted a prosperous business of his own at Cambridge, Illinois.

This business he sold, and on account of his wife's ill health moved to California in 1894. Mr. Walline at once located at Upland, where he employed his capital in the orange and deciduous fruit business, and bought and speculated in lands elsewhere. He was president of the Upland Feed & Fuel Company and the Chino Feed & Fuel Company, was the first president of the Magnolia Building & Loan Association at Upland, and was instrumental in the organization of the Commercial National Bank of Upland, being on its first board of directors. He and Mr. Morris organized the San Bernardino Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and he labored hard and earnestly to put this organization on its feet financially, and the first seven years his annual salary as president was only a hundred dollars. The solid prosperity of this company is in no small degree due to the financial ability of the late Mr. Walline. All of these interests represent great financial importance, and they grew from his modest start as a railroad laborer in Illinois. Among other holdings he had an eight hundred and eighty acre stock ranch at Bishop in Inyo County, and during his later years his time was divided between this stock ranch and his home at Upland.

Mr. Walline died February 6, 1921, and is survived by a widow and five children. In November, 1873, he married Miss Jennie S.





*Geo B. Lowell.*

Mascall, a native of Illinois. The oldest of their children is Emily, wife of T. C. Knoles, of San Jose. The second is Austin Walline, the third is Fannie, widow of Leslie Gay. The two youngest children are Harold and Kolland, who are prosperous farmers and stockmen, all living at Bishop, California, and engaged in the livestock business in Inyo County.

Austin Walline was born October 31, 1884, and was ten years of age when he came to California. He acquired a high school education, and in 1907 graduated Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from the University of Wisconsin, where he also specialized in chemistry. He became closely associated with his father's broad business interests, particularly fruit growing. From 1909 to 1913 he was on the stock ranch at Bishop. His chief success, however, has been gained in horticulture. He owns 310 acres on Archibald Avenue and Riverside Boulevard, which he developed from wild land into fruit bearing. Austin Walline offered his services as a chemist to the Government at the time of the World war, passed his examination on the first of November, but the armistice was signed on the 11th of the same month and he was dismissed. He is one of the very patriotic citizens in his home community, is clerk of the School Board of Ontario, and is a director of the California Fruit Growers' Association, comprising about six hundred ranch owners, of which Benton Ballou is president and Mr. Anderson vice president. This company owns and operates canneries at Riverside, Hemet, Elsinore, Fallbrook and Ontario, and does an annual business of about two million dollars.

On November 29, 1908, Austin Walline married Miss Bertha I. Stevens, of Upland, California. They have two children, Millard, born May 22, 1912, and Robert Stevens, born May 30, 1921.

The late Peter E. Walline was not only a successful business man but a citizen of sturdy moral fiber, an ardent prohibitionist, a friend of education, and did much to strengthen the moral and religious institutions of his community.

GEORGE B. ROWELL, M. D., was one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons at San Bernardino. That community for thirty-four years appreciated his great professional ability and service, while a great following of devoted friends acknowledged him as one of the most generous and kindly of men. His death in January, 1922, marked the passing of one of the best loved and most popular physicians San Bernardino has ever known.

Doctor Rowell was known as a brilliant student and investigator in the field of medicine and surgery even while in college. He was a native of Canada, born July 19, 1859. His parents, Spaulding and Martha (Ball) Rowell, were both born in Vermont and of old American families. The ancestors of Spaulding Rowell came from England to America in the early sixteen hundreds. His grandfather was an officer in the Colonial army in the Revolution. Spaulding Rowell was a farmer and moved to Canada to operate a lumber mill in the province of Quebec, this mill being owned by himself and father in partnership. Martha Ball's father had two uncles who made names for themselves in Vermont. One of them came to California across the Isthmus in 1849, became wealthy in the mines and returned to Vermont and rose to be a financial power and extensive land holder.

Dr. Rowell was educated in the public schools of Canada and in 1884 graduated from McGill University at Montreal with the degrees A. B., M. D. and C. M. Then followed a year of post graduate

study in London, where the degree M. R. C. S. was conferred upon him. On returning to Montreal he practiced for two years and at the age of twenty-six was appointed professor of anatomy in the Bishops College of Montreal, holding that chair two years.

Dr. Rowell came to California in 1887, joining friends at Riverside where he practiced a few months, and then located permanently in San Bernardino. He was one of the organizers in 1904 of the present College of Physicians and Surgeons at Los Angeles, was one of the original trustees of the school, and for four years held the chair of medicine in the faculty. From 1888 to 1894 he was surgeon at San Bernardino for the Santa Fe Railroad.

Amid the busy duties of a general practitioner he for several years, was best known as a specialist in gynecology and surgery. He devoted years of research to the subject of cancer, and has done something to advance the knowledge of that malignant disease and make some progress toward the problem of its cure. Dr. Rowell owned the Sugar Pine Sanitarium, located at Sugar Pine Springs amid the huge pines and giant oaks on the north slope of the San Bernardino mountains. This is an ideal location for a sanitarium, the air being bracing and balsamic, and has an even temperature night and day, while the nearby springs furnish water of healing power. At present the sanitarium has an equipment of between twelve and fifteen buildings, with accommodations for fifty people, but the facilities are greatly overtaxed and plans had been made for enlarged accommodations.

Dr. Rowell was for two years health officer of San Bernardino. He was a republican, a member of the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association, and in 1883 was made a Mason, being a member of St. George Lodge No. 11 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity and for three years, 1881-84, was a member of the Prince of Wales Rifles. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church.

At Riverside, June 14, 1888, Dr. Rowell married Miss Florence Wood, a native of Canada. At Los Angeles, September 11, 1913, he married Miss Louise Winkler, who was born in Vienna, Austria. One son, George B., Jr., born in 1917, was the issue of the second marriage.

W. H. JAMESON.—It is difficult for a traveler through the wonderful citrus-bearing territory of the San Bernardino region to realize the heart-breaking problems which confronted the pioneers into this part of California. To those who appreciate the extent of the work accomplished, and its value to the country, some idea comes of the broad vision, the optimism, the willingness to work unceasingly and the kindly, neighborly interest for all, which almost immediately created community action, possessed by those who had the courage to go into the dry mesa and through individual and concerted action bring about a change which is nothing short of miraculous. Throughout the two counties of Riverside and San Bernardino there are to be found many instances of what has been accomplished through the efforts of these workers in the front ranks of those engaged in blazing the way in agricultural development, but nowhere are they more apparent than at Corona, early known as the South Riverside Colony. Here much of the credit for the remarkable and gratifying progress is given to George L. Joy and his son-in-law.

W. H. Jameson, and their early endeavors are being ably continued by Joy G. Jameson and W. H. Jameson of the third generation.

George L. Joy was born at Townsend, Vermont, in 1832, and died at Corona, California, in 1896. He was one of the originators of the South Riverside Colony, now Corona, and from 1888 until 1896 served as president of the South Riverside Land & Water Company. Before coming to Corona he had been a successful business man of Saint Louis, Missouri, and Sioux City, Iowa. His characteristics were optimism, foresight and enterprise. He did much to change the dry and barren mesa into a well-watered and prosperous colony, which he loved as a community of his own planting, and never ceased to labor for its further development. A man of broad sympathies, he did not confine his interest to his own holdings, but felt the same chagrin in the failure of an investor as he would in his own, just as he rejoiced over another's success.

W. H. Jameson, son-in-law of George L. Joy, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846, and died at Corona, California, in 1912. In 1880 Mr. Jameson left San Francisco, California, where he had begun his business career, and went to Saint Louis, Missouri, which continued the scene of his labors until 1887, when he came to Corona, during that period conducting a successful wholesale lumber business. On his arrival at Corona he began planting citrus groves, and demonstrated his belief in the future of the colony by making practically all of his investments in this locality. He was interested in the greater part of the public utilities of Corona, with which he was associated almost from its beginning, having come to the colony soon after its establishment as superintendent of the Temescal Water Company. For many years thereafter he battled with the numerous problems common to pioneers in a new enterprise of this nature, and took pride in being able to solve the majority of them.

The W. H. Jameson interests at Corona are looked after by the two sons of the family, Joy G. Jameson and W. H. Jameson, both of whom are in all projects for securing the welfare of the community. Joy G. Jameson is giving largely of his time and efforts to the different co-operative enterprises of Southern California and Corona, including the Temescal Water Company, the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange and the Exchange By-Products Company, and is president of all three concerns. His brother, W. H. Jameson, is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and has been largely influential in building up the dairy interests around Corona, as well as being associated in the management of the citrus orchards and packing house connected with his father's estate, which are among the largest in the community. During the World war he held the rank of captain of the Twenty-third Machine Gun Battalion. Both young men are recognized as worthy successors to their grandfather and father, and enterprising and capable young business men of this region.

RAYMOND E. HODGE.—One of the younger generation of attorneys in San Bernardino, Raymond E. Hodge has already established himself as second to none in legal acquirements and as a master of the law. He has created confidence in himself by his handling of cases given to him, and his increasing patronage shows that the public recognizes his skill. His recreation seems to be hard work and research and, blessed with fine intellect, educational advantages and a determination to succeed, he is well known as a worth-while man. His friends predict many honors in store for him in the not distant future.

Mr. Hodge was born in Denver, Colorado, May 18, 1884, a son of Morgan C. and Enma J. (Wood) Hodge, the father a native of Ohio

and his mother of New York. Morgan C. Hodge was a traveling salesman until he came out to California and located in Rialto. Here he entered the scholastic field, becoming a teacher in the public schools of that city. He taught for ten years, and now has retired and is living in Rialto. His wife died in 1908. They were the parents of three children. Of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest, Harry is assistant manager of the Colton Globe Mill at Colton, and Victor is athletic instructor in Santa Rosa, California.

Raymond E. Hodge was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Bernardino, from whence he graduated, going then to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He was graduated from there with the class of 1908, with the degree of A. B. He took the pre-legal course and then entered the law offices of W. J. and J. W. Curtis and was admitted to the bar in July, 1908. He was with them nearly a year, when he was appointed deputy district attorney under Rex Goodcell. He remained in the office of the district attorney until January, 1915, and then formed a partnership with S. W. McNabb, which has since continued successfully. The firm does a general practice and is all the time forging ahead.

Mr. Hodge was united in marriage in June, 1910, with Bernice Anna Knoll, a daughter of Edward and Clara Knoll, of Riverside. Mrs. Hodge was born in Illinois, came to Riverside, California, as a child with her parents, and was educated in the public and high schools of Riverside. She is a member of the Women's Club of Rialto. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge are the parents of two children, Robert E. and Geraldine E. Mr. Hodge is politically a republican and in religion is a Methodist. Among his fraternal connections are those of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., and the San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of the San Bernardino Bar Association, the Delta Chi college fraternity and the Progressive Business Club, National.

**SAMUEL G. MATHEWS.**—The name of Mathews is associated with some very successful experiments in alfalfa raising at Arlington Station, and these and other activities have given Samuel G. Mathews a well-deserved position among the prosperous farmers of Riverside County. He is a native of Chillicothe, Missouri, where he was born December 27, 1854, a son of Stephen Mathews, a native of New York and a Union soldier during the war between the North and the South. The family is an old American one, his ancestors having participated in the Revolutionary war, but is of English descent. Stephen Mathews married Mary Harriet Trammell, a native of Kentucky, also of Revolutionary stock, but of Irish descent.

Samuel G. Mathews attended the public schools of Missouri and the Macon City, Missouri, College. His business experiences were many and varied, including the working for a time in the lead mines at Joplin, Missouri, and later farming in the vicinity of Chillicothe. In 1891 he came to Riverside, and was first occupied with orange culture, having had charge for some years of the grove of J. F. Humphrey. About 1898 Mr. Mathews bought his present tract of forty acres, and here he has very successfully raised alfalfa. He is also the owner of some very valuable property at Arlington Station, Riverside. When he began raising alfalfa it took considerable courage to embark in what was still an experimental venture. However, he is a man who likes to strike out for himself, and from the start he has been successful. He feels that the time is not far distant when Riverside will be as far-famed for alfalfa as it now is for oranges, roses and beautiful scenery, and when

he makes that statement he knows he is saying a good deal, but in it he is able to give expression to his faith in this crop and the suitability of Riverside climate for its proper cultivation.

He is a republican, and has taken an active part in politics, representing his party at city, county and state conventions and serving on the Central Committees. He has never, however, sought political preferment.

On August 30, 1884, Mr. Mathews married at Chillicothe Miss Margaret Watson Andrews, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of David Andrews, a native of New York. She, too, comes of Revolutionary stock, of Scotch descent. Mrs. Mathews is eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has several nieces who belong to that organization. She was a school teacher in Indiana and Missouri prior to her marriage, and has taught to some extent since then, having been connected with the schools of Riverside County for twenty years, and at different periods taught in the Riverside district for seven years. For five years she was principal of the Wineville School, and for the last five years has been principal of the Morena School. There are few educators of Southern California who are more highly esteemed, and she is recognized as one of the finest teachers in the state. Mrs. Mathews maintains membership with the Southern California Teachers' Association; with the Woman's Benefit Association; with the Maccabees, and with the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have two children, Grace and William McKinley Mathews. The daughter was also an educator prior to her marriage to N. F. Ward, of Wooster, Massachusetts, superintendent of the Compton & Knowles Loom Works. Mrs. Ward was educated in the Riverside public schools and the Normal School of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have one daughter, Polly.

William McKinley Mathews is shipping clerk for the Channel Commercial Company of Riverside. During the World war he enlisted in Company M, but was discharged on account of his heart. Registering in the draft, he presented himself for examination, but again failed to pass. He married Lola Nunns, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William C. Nunns. William McKinley Mathews has a daughter, Barbara Jane. The family all attend the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES CUNNISON has been an active business man at San Bernardino for twenty years, coming here as a young man, and has earned a successful place in business and an enviable reputation as a citizen.

He was born at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, November 30, 1882, and represents families of old American tradition and English ancestry. His father, James Cunnison, was born in Indiana, spent his life as a farmer in that state, and died in January, 1920. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. His mother, Mary (Dalman) Cunnison, was also born in Indiana, and died in the same month and year as her husband. They had a family of five children, all living; Alexander, an Indiana farmer; Margaret, wife of L. E. Koons, a retired farmer of Indiana; William, a business man at Riverside California; Frank, present recorder of Allen County, Indiana; and James.

James Cunnison attended the grammar and high schools of Fort Wayne and the International Business College of that city, and in 1901, at the age of nineteen, he secured his first engagement at San Bernardino, as cashier of the Wells, Fargo & Company Express. Four years later he became associated with the Ingersoll & Esler

Company, wholesale liquors, and was with that business for eleven years. Then followed a two year period during which he took a well earned vacation, enjoying extensive travel over the country.

In 1919 Mr. Cunnison became secretary of the Hanford Iron Works, one of the prominent industries of San Bernardino, and has since held that position. He is also financially interested in the company and is a director.

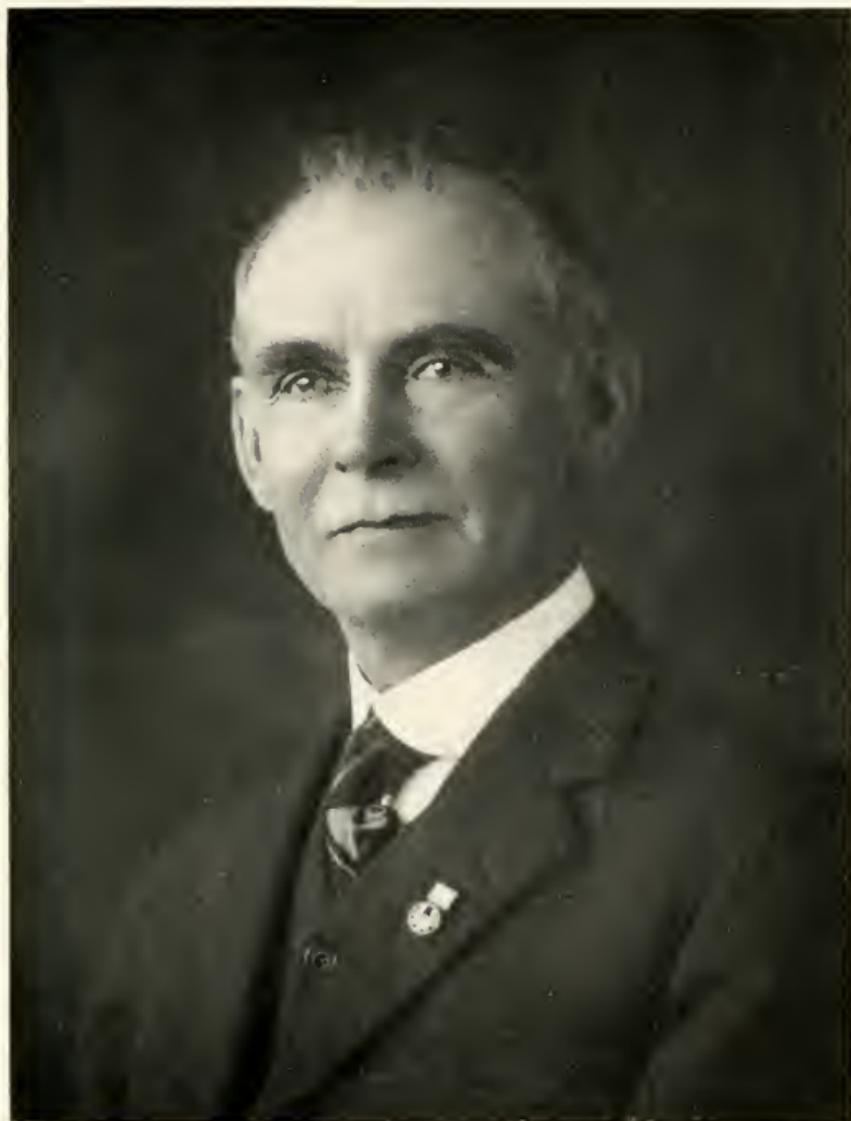
He has been a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles since 1910, was secretary for ten years, and was largely instrumental in increasing the membership from about three hundred to over six hundred, the membership figure at the present writing. He is a charter member and secretary of the Rotary Club, and has held that office since its inception. He is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Free and Accepted Masons, and a life member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Prominent in fraternal affairs, he was secretary during the World war of the Fraternal Patriotic Congress, which undertook and carried out an extensive program for the raising and handling of funds for patriotic purposes.

Mr. Cunnison served in 1918 as auditor for the City Water Commission during the administration of Mayor Catick. He is a republican in politics.

In August, 1905, at Riverside, he married Miss Anna Shelberg, a native of North Dakota and daughter of Charles Shelberg. They have two children, Helen and Fred, both students in the public schools of San Bernardino.

WILLIAM B. STEWART—The labors of many men, money and time have been required to develop San Bernardino County as a great horticultural district. It is no disparagement of the usefulness and the valuable contributions made by the aggregate workers to point out an individual case where enterprise, capital and management have effected on a large scale what many small growers and home builders have done individually.

William B. Stewart came to the Ontario and Upland district over thirty-four years ago. He and his two brothers have instituted and carried on some of the most important large scale development in this section of Southern California. Mr. Stewart, an honored resident of Upland, is vice-president of the Stewart Citrus Association, a private organization formed for the handling of the fruit products of the Stewart groves and ranches. William Boyd Stewart was born in Pennsylvania, at Cherrytree, in Venango County, July 30, 1860, son of William Reynolds Stewart and Jane (Irwin) Stewart, natives of the same state. His father was of Scotch-English and his mother of pure Scotch ancestry. The Stewarts were a pioneer family in Pennsylvania. William R. Stewart had a farm of forty-five acres in Venango County, and also operated a tannery, a vocation in which he was preceded by his father. William R. Stewart was born July 29, 1811. After the death of his wife he removed to Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he lived until his death at the age of sixty-seven. He married Jane M. Irwin, who was born at Milton, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1819, and died April 5, 1865. Her ancestors were Scotch people who went to Pennsylvania in Colonial times. For many generations the first born son in this family was given the name Richard. Her father, Richard Irwin, who was born at West Fallowfield, Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1785, was known in Venango County as "Richard at the Mill." As a miller he was following the ancestral



*W. O. Stewart*



vocation. He built the first grist mill at Cherrytree, and about 1835 erected a new and larger mill, standing on Cherrytree Run, just below the village. The wheels for this mill were made by his brothers, Ninian, William and James Irwin. Richard Irwin, who died at Cherrytree, September 25, 1857, was one of the most influential men in the development of his community, erecting several houses on his land, and being devoted to the welfare of the locality. He was a whig in politics and a Presbyterian. William R. and Jane M. Stewart were the parents of seven children, their son Elijah dying at the age of fifteen on April 17, 1863, while the three sons and one daughter still survive. 1. Eva, the widow of James A. Lawson, died January 25, 1922. 3. Lydia, who became the wife of James A. Lawson of Pasadena, California, died June 7, 1918. 2. Nancy J., the widow of John Dorland MacFarland of Los Angeles, California, is the surviving daughter.

The youngest of these children, William B. Stewart, was about five years of age when his mother died, and he thereafter spent his boyhood in Ashtabula County, Ohio, attending public school at Kingsville. At eighteen, following the death of his father, he removed to Bureau County, Illinois, and lived with his uncle, James B. Stewart, one and one-half years. He then returned to Western Pennsylvania and was identified with oil operations and production in that state for about seven years.

Mr. Stewart arrived at Ontario, California, October 15, 1887, was afterward in Santa Paula until June 6, 1888, when he located in the Ontario colony of San Bernardino County. He and his brothers became influential members in the corporation known as the Ontario Land & Improvement Company, did much to further its important development, and when the lands of the colony were sold acquired jointly about six hundred acres. This property they have extended by subsequent purchases, though also selling portions, and today the Stewarts are in point of acreage ownership and volume of production the largest citrus fruit growers in the Ontario colony. The Stewart Citrus Association was organized in 1901 to handle exclusively the output of the Stewart ranches, the owners of which are Milton Stewart of Pasadena, Lyman Stewart of Los Angeles, William B. Stewart of Upland and the estate of their sister, Mrs. Eva S. Lawson. The association erected a large and modern packing house at Upland, and while allied with the California Fruit Growers' Association, they ship direct to Eastern markets. While a private corporation, the association has been a stimulating factor in the many sided developments of the country in general.

Besides his interest in this association, W. B. Stewart owns a number of valuable properties of his own in the district, including a beautiful little homestead of ten acres in Upland, and he also manages the ten-acre orange orchard in Ontario owned by his wife. Mr. Stewart for many years has been a voter and stanch advocate of prohibition, and he and Mrs. Stewart are liberal members of the Presbyterian Church. The beautiful church edifice at Upland of that denomination is in no small degree a monument to the persistent labors and liberality of Mrs. Stewart. For thirteen years she conducted a Bible class among the Korean colony at Upland, and the people of that race have affectionately known her as "Mother Stewart." Mr. and Mrs. Stewart kept their home at their orange grove until October 4, 1911, when they moved into their beautiful modern home at Upland, at the southeast corner of First Avenue and D Street.

August 13, 1891, Mr. Stewart married Miss Mary E. Smith of Santa Paula, California, daughter of Parks B. and Mary Elizabeth (Garner) Smith. Mrs. Stewart was born at Mexico, Missouri, January 13, 1872, and was educated there in the public schools. She went to Indian Creek, Pennsylvania, with her parents when she was fourteen years old and completed her education in the public schools of that place. She came with her parents to Santa Paula, California, when she was sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of three children. The oldest, Milton Reynolds Stewart, born May 14, 1892, at Santa Paula, California, was educated in the Chaffey High School at Ontario, joined the army, but was discharged at Camp Lewis on account of defective eyesight. He now lives at the old homestead ranch at West Sixth Street, Ontario. He married Miss Leona C. Cook, a native of Iowa, and they have a son, William Milton, born March 1, 1920, and a daughter, Mary Leona, born April 11, 1922, who was named after her two grandmothers.

The second son, Harold Smith Stewart, born at Upland, August 24, 1894, married, April 8, 1918, Miss Mabel Hardwick, a native of Indiana. They have one child, Walter Eugene, born April 2, 1921, named after the oldest known ancestor of the Stewart family, whose name appears in an old Bible record with the year 1648. Harold S. Stewart enlisted at Los Angeles May 31, 1917, for the infantry, was trained three months at Arcadia, then at Camp Kearney, and was assigned to Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Engineers. He left Camp Kearney July 26, 1917, sailed for overseas August 8th and was on overseas duty ten and a half months. Altogether he was in the service twenty-five months, receiving his honorable discharge as sergeant, first class, at The Presidio, July 11, 1919, and is now a resident of Los Angeles. He was educated in the Chaffey Union High School, spent two years in Pomona College and graduated in 1917 from Stanford University, where he specialized in geology.

The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart is Agnes Louise, born July 3, 1900, living with her parents.

WILLIAM JOHN CAMPBELL has had a highly successful experience as a building contractor, a business he has followed forty years, and is head of the Campbell Construction Company, with home offices in Ontario, but widely known throughout Southern California for its business relations.

Mr. Campbell was born at New Sharon, Iowa, September 12, 1857, son of John and Mary (Mitchell) Campbell. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and in 1849 removed to the new state of Iowa. Both parents reached a great age, the father dying at the age of ninety-four and the mother at ninety-two. William J. Campbell acquired his early education in the public schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and as a youth learned mechanical trades and subsequently engaged in the general contracting business, which he has now followed for forty years. He moved to Kansas in 1881, and from there in 1910 came to California. Twelve years ago he organized the Campbell Construction Company, now one of the largest concerns of its kind in Southern California. This company gives employment to sixty men continuously. Mr. Campbell recently purchased a large tract of land in the heart of the City of Ontario, where he intends to erect an apartment building.

Mr. Campbell while a resident of Axtel, Kansas, held the office of mayor for several years. He is a republican, and in Masonry is a

past master of his Lodge, a member of the Chapter, Council, Knight Templar Commandery and Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an active and honored figure in the Ontario Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Congregational Church.

At Axtel, Kansas, March 17, 1892, he married Miss Luella Petre. She was born in Kansas and was only a child when her father died. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children: John Byron, born March 19, 1893, and Lois born August 22, 1898. The son, John, had two years of service in the World war. He was overseas with the 20th Engineer Corps, and was discharged as a corporal. He is secretary and treasurer, of the Campbell Construction Company. He is a member of the American Legion, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ontario Chamber of Commerce. After attending public and high schools at Axtel, Kansas, John B. Campbell took up the study of architecture, and also studied in France. Lois Campbell was educated in the Chaffey High School, Pomona College at Claremont and in the University of California.

JOSEPH MORT—A resident of Southern California more than thirty years, the Rialto community in particular has a grateful memory of his presence here, the work he instituted, the friendships he made and the kindly influence he exercised among all who knew him.

Joseph Mort was an honored Union soldier. He was born in Ohio, May 23, 1843, son of Conrad and Sarah (Hynes) Mort, natives of the same state. He was the third son in their family of seven children. When Joseph Mort was an infant his parents removed to Iowa and took up land in Van Buren County. Joseph Mort acquired a common school education there, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in the Federal army in 1862. He served in the infantry under General Heron and was with the Federal forces until the conclusion of the war. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and there was slightly wounded in the left shoulder. Subsequently he was captured, and for ten months he was confined at Tyler, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana. During the confinement his chief diet was a pint of corn-meal each day. The meal was hand ground, and the small end of the cob was mixed with the grain. After his exchange he returned to service.

Following the war Mr. Mort married in Iowa Miss Elizabeth Miller, on October 3, 1865. Mrs. Mort, an interesting pioneer woman, is still living at her home at Rialto, 221 North Olive Street. She was born July 6, 1843, in Van Buren County in what was then Iowa Territory. Her parents, Daniel and Margaret Elizabeth (Jackson) Miller, were among the earliest settlers in that section of Iowa, moving from Ohio in 1841. They made the journey with wagon and team, and took up Government land in Van Buren County, where they spent the rest of their days, Mrs. Mort's mother dying in 1861 and her father in 1891. She was one of their ten children.

Following his marriage Mr. Mort engaged in farming in Iowa. In October, 1887, he came to California, his family following him the next year. He located in the vicinity of Rialto, where he worked for the company developing this section in planting citrus trees and also assisted in setting out the ornamental trees along Riverside Avenue. He helped plant nearly all the early orchards in this vicinity. On account of injuries received while a prisoner of war Joseph Mort became totally blind in 1901, and he lived for

twenty years in darkness, though active in mind and enjoying his friends and the many interests that bound him to life. He died at Rialto March 1, 1921.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mort were born seven children: Della, born in Iowa October 17, 1866, married Edward Varnard and has two children, Elsie and Belle. Clyde Everett, born in Iowa July 27, 1870, married Frances Uren, daughter of a Methodist minister, T. S. Uren, and they have two children, Mildred and Leonard. Alpha Mort, born in Iowa May 25, 1872, died at the age of two weeks and five days. Ottis Hynes, born in Iowa May 26, 1873, enlisted and served for six months in the Spanish-American war, and he and his wife, Gertrude, have two sons, Russell and Francis, both of whom enlisted in the navy in 1920. Eddy Willis, named for Bishop Eddy, was born in Harvey County, Kansas, March 24, 1875, married Mamie Ely, and their four children are Evelyn Mort, Raymond, Delbert and Edwin. Thomas Glenn Mort, born in Iowa in 1878, married Caroline Humiston, of Iowa, and their children are Phyllis, Helen, Kenneth and Winnifred. Leonard Worth Mort, the youngest child, was born in Graham County, Kansas, February 28, 1881, and became an expert in all phases of the citrus fruit industry. A group of Mexican citrus growers sent for him to act as their adviser in field operations, and while thus employed he was drowned in a flood caused by a cloudburst on August 28, 1909. He married Ina Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort were birthright Methodists, and all their lives have been devout members of that faith. Mr. Mort served as a member of the Official Board of his church. He always maintained the hospitality of the home, and delighted in entertaining his friends. He was a worker for clean politics and for efficient government at all times. For some years after coming to California he owned an orange grove, and after selling this he bought five acres which are still owned by Mrs. Mort. When Mr. Mort came to this part of California there was not a building except the old adobe near Base Line in which he lived for a time. Later he built on West Rialto on his own land. In those days it was a difficult task to drive from West Rialto to San Bernardino to market. In dry weather the sand filled the air and cut the faces, and there were practically no roads through the sand and brush. During wet weather the streets in San Bernardino were so deep in mud that a vehicle had to be stopped every now and then to rest the horses. Very few windbreaks had been planted in the Rialto district when the Mort family reached here. The first water ditch from the mountains was constructed after Mr. Mort came here, and he helped do some of that work. Much of the early construction work with which he was identified remains to bear fruit and benefit to the present generation.

WILLOUGHBY MCKINLEY, whose attractive home is at 340 North Riverside Avenue, in the beautiful little City of Rialto, is one of the pioneer orange-growers of this district and has played an active part in the civic and industrial development of this community.

Mr. McKinley was born in Wayne County, Iowa, November 30, 1875, and is a son of John R. and Hannah (Davis) McKinley, who were born in Ohio and who became pioneer settlers in Iowa, where the father took up Government land and reclaimed the same to cultivation, he having developed one of the fine farm estates of Iowa, where he became the owner of several hundred acres. He and his wife endured the full tension of trials and hardships incidental

to the pioneer era, but with the passing years substantial prosperity rewarded them. They continued their residence in the Hawkeye State until the spring of 1894, when they came to California and established their residence at Rialto, where Mr. McKinley had purchased in the preceding year a tract of twenty acres of land. On this tract he planted and developed one of the first orange groves in the district, and here he continued his residence until his death, September 11, 1917, his wife having died in 1898. They were numbered among the honored pioneers of the community and well merited the unqualified esteem in which they were held.

Willoughby McKinley passed the period of his childhood and early youth on the old Iowa homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and he supplemented the discipline of the public schools by attending the Iowa State Normal School at Humeston. He has been actively identified with productive enterprise along agricultural and horticultural lines throughout his entire career, was eighteen years of age at the time of the family removal to San Bernardino County, and thus had the satisfaction of aiding his father in the development of the pioneer orange grove at Rialto. He is the owner of valuable real estate in this section of the county, and in all of the relations of life is well upholding the prestige of the family name. Mr. McKinley recalls the packing of the first carload of oranges shipped out from Rialto. The packing was done in an old shed, the bushes were trimmed by hand, and the fruit when packed was hauled by wagon to the railroad car.

On January 16, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McKinley and Miss Anna Klophenstein, who likewise was born in Wayne County, Iowa. She was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hackethorn) Klophenstein, the father a native of France, born near Paris, and the mother was born in Ohio. The father came to the United States when nineteen years old, locating in Iowa, where he was a farmer. He came to Ontario, California, in the autumn of 1900, and afterward lived retired. He died there May 30, 1907. The mother came to Rialto, where she died February 7, 1920. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are: Randolph, born January 27, 1910; and Pauline, born June 27, 1916.

DWIGHT W. WEBSTER is not only the owner of one of the fine orange groves that mark the Fontana district as one of the garden spots and prosperous industrial centers of San Bernardino County, but he is also engineer of the West Rialto Water Company, in which he is a stockholder and of which his wife is secretary.

Mr. Webster was born on a farm in Leon, Monroe County, Wisconsin, and is a son of Peter and Laura (Tower) Webster, he having been seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children. He was reared and educated in his native state and continued his active associations with farm industry until 1901, when he came to California, where he remained one year. He then returned to Wisconsin, but in 1904 he came again to California, where he established his residence at Pasadena and where he was engaged in a teaming business until 1908. He then purchased tract No. 399 in the Fontana district of San Bernardino County, a property for which he paid \$4,200. Here he now has twenty acres of full-bearing fruit besides owning twenty shares of the stock of the West Rialto Water Company, of which mutual corporation he is engineer, as previously stated. The improvements of his fine little property are of the best, including a mod-

ern house and other excellent buildings. At one period the water shares held by Mr. Webster were virtually without value, as the irrigating plant was in poor condition and its service consequently inadequate. The mutual corporation known as the West Rialto Water Company was organized in 1900 and now gives the best water service to approximately 350 acres. At the time when Fontana was made a distinct water district the West Rialto Water Company dismantled its old plant and installed in its place a new and modern equipment, the original supply of twenty inches of water-flow having been increased to 100 inches. The plant is operated by electric power and the stock of the company is now worth \$200 a share. As engineer for the company Mr. Webster has aided in the development of its plant to its present high standard of efficiency, the original equipment of two wells having been increased and the service being now of the best in every respect. When Mr. Webster here established his home the lands to the west of his tract were covered with brush and were entirely unreclaimed. Tracts that then commanded a price of only \$20. an acre are now valued at \$300. an acre, and that with no orange trees yet planted. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are representative citizens of the Fontana district, have won worthy success and command unqualified esteem in the community.

On November 4, 1896, Mr. Webster married Miss Elizabeth Chalfant, who was born in Marshall County, Iowa, February 5, 1874, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Hoskyn) Chalfant, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in England, the father having become a successful merchant in Iowa and later having continued in the same line of enterprise in South Dakota, whence, on account of impaired health, he later removed with his family to the southwestern part of Louisiana. Of the family of three sons and two daughters only Mrs. Webster is now living. She was nine years old at the time of the family removal to South Dakota, where she was reared to adult age and where she was eventually graduated from the high school at Huron. Thereafter she was engaged in teaching in that state until she accompanied her parents to Louisiana, and upon returning to the north she continued her work as a successful teacher for one year, at the expiration of which her marriage occurred. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Webster the firstborn, Harry, died in infancy. The first four children were born in Wisconsin, the birth of the second son, John Perham Webster, having there occurred November 2, 1898. This son was graduated from the San Bernardino High School, and while he was a student in Throop College at Pasadena the nation became involved in the World war and he entered the Reserve Officers Training Corps, of which he was a member at the time of his death, resulting from an attack of double pneumonia. He was a young man of gallant patriotism, and his fine character and personality gained to him a host of friends. Dorothy, the third child, was born September 14, 1900, and died October 6, 1916. Emerson was born February 7, 1903; Laura, December 23, 1905; Kenneth, January 27, 1908; and the next two children, twins, died in infancy. Mrs. Webster has been on the School Board for six years, and is now clerk of the Board.

HARRY H. MILLER, who has been a resident of California since 1884 and who has become one of the very successful orange growers of the Fontana district in San Bernardino County, has here proved himself a man of thorough as well as resourceful action, for he

encountered many obstacles in the earlier period of his enterprise as an orange grower, was not to be deflected from his course and eventually achieved distinctive success and reputation in his chosen sphere of effort. His orange grove, one of the best in this colony, is situated on Palmetto Avenue, one-fourth of a mile south of Foothill Boulevard, on Block No. 528, Fontana being his postoffice address.

Mr. Miller was born in the State of Iowa, near Burlington, September 11, 1856, and this date indicates with significant emphasis that his parents were numbered among the early pioneer settlers of that commonwealth, both having been born in Pennsylvania, and the father, Barnett Miller, having reclaimed and developed one of the productive pioneer farms of the Hawkeye State. Of the family of four children the subject of this review was the second in order of birth, and he was reared under the conditions and influences that marked the pioneer days in Iowa, his early education having been effectively supplemented by the careful reading and study, which have made him a man of broad information and mature judgment. He continued his active association with farm enterprise in Iowa until 1884, in March of which year he arrived in Merced County, California. For several years thereafter he was employed on large grain ranches, and in 1891 he came to Fontana and purchased ten acres of land on Palmetto Avenue. The representatives of the Semi-Tropic Land & Water Company tried to persuade him to buy twenty acres, but he refused to purchase more land than he could pay for at the time. By paying cash he bought the ten acres and a supposed water right for ninety dollars an acre, a ten percent reduction from the price he would have paid with deferred payments. The water right proved valueless, and later he purchased water shares from the Fontana Company, which succeeded the corporation previously mentioned. With characteristic energy Mr. Miller cleared the brush from his land, which he planted to raisin grapes. About two years later, however, in 1893, he set the tract to oranges, and when his water right failed he hauled domestic water from Rialto for two years in order to preserve his trees from destruction. He did all manner of incidental work to meet expenses, never wavering in his determination to develop his orange grove to successful productiveness, and he thus persevered at a time when many of his neighbors abandoned the field in utter discouragement. His reward is evident in his ownership of one of the best orange groves of this district, and the passing years have brought to him substantial prosperity, the while he has had the satisfaction of contributing his quota to both the industrial and civic advancement of this now favored section of San Bernardino County. He has about fifty hives of bees and makes the apiary department of his business likewise distinctly profitable. Mr. Miller has won success entirely through his own ability and efforts, and takes constant delight in the study of the best literature pertaining to the citrus industry, with the result that he has applied the most approved scientific methods in the development and care of his fine orange grove. He is a stalwart republican in politics, is affiliated with the Rialto Camp of the Knights of the Maccabees and is one of the popular bachelors of San Bernardino County. He served six years on the School Board.

JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER has gained precedence as one of the most successful growers of citrus fruit in San Bernardino County, where he is now the owner of a valuable property devoted to the best types of

oranges and lemons. He and his young wife initiated their enterprise as orange growers with minimum financial resources, and he credits his wife for much of the splendid success which has been achieved in this connection, for her effective counsel and ready co-operation have counted for much in his progressive career in the Rialto district of the county.

Mr. Fowler was born in Crawford County, Kansas, June 23, 1870, a son of David and Elizabeth (Thomason) Fowler, both natives of North Carolina, where their marriage was solemnized. As young folk the parents migrated to Missouri and established their home on a farm which is now the site of the City of Springfield. Later they became pioneer settlers in Crawford County, Kansas, about the time of the beginning of the Civil war, and there the father engaged in agricultural and stock-raising enterprise. The parents endured not only the hardships and trials that pertained to pioneer life on the Kansas frontier, but also suffered greatly from depredations committed in connection with border warfare in the Civil war, both the guerrilla bands and hostile Indians being a constant menace. On the old Kansas homestead the devoted mother died in 1878, and there the father continued to reside until his death in 1906, as one of the venerable pioneer citizens of the Sunflower State. In the family were two sons and two daughters, all of whom survive the father.

John W. Fowler was reared on the old home farm in Kansas, profited by the advantages of the public schools of the locality, and in 1892 graduated from the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. In 1894, influenced by correspondence with a kinsman who had preceded him here, Mr. Fowler came to Rialto, California, where he promptly found employment in a citrus orchard of forty acres. He was an apt student of horticulture and was soon made foreman and thereafter superintendent of this fruit ranch, where he remained four years. He then married the sweetheart of his early days in Kansas, and it was largely through the counsel of his talented young wife that they purchased ten acres of unimproved land, with water right, for a consideration of \$1,150, their initial payment being only \$100. Mr. Fowler planted a windbreak and began the general improvement of his land. In 1900 he laid a pipe line for irrigating the tract, and the tract was planted to oranges. After holding this property ten years Mr. and Mrs. Fowler sold the same for \$12,000, and they had previously cleared themselves of all indebtedness. Mr. Fowler has continued his successful activities as a grower of oranges and lemons, and they now own a well improved property of twenty acres, ten acres being situated just to the south of the original place, which now constitutes the oldest and finest lemon orchard in the Rialto district. In 1912 Mr. Fowler erected his present residence, at 128 East Third Street, Rialto, and the same is one of the finest and most modern homes in this beautiful and prosperous section of San Bernardino County. As an authority in the citrus fruit industry Mr. Fowler is also superintendent of many groves owned by non-residents, he being responsible for the care of ninety acres of such orchards.

Mr. Fowler is an uncompromising republican, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge, B. P. O. E.; with Rialto Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are charter members of Rialto Lodge, A. I. U. He is a member of the Board of Education of Rialto and is an enthusiastic worker in behalf of efficient educational system. Mrs. Fowler is a member of the Christian Science Church and the Rialto Woman's Club, and in the home community both she and her husband have a circle of friends that is limited only by that of their acquaintances.





JOHN P. DOMECCO



CHRISTINA DOMECCO

May 4, 1898, recorded the marriage of Mr. Fowler and Miss Oneda M. Hayes, who came from her home in Kansas to join him, the marriage having been solemnized at San Bernardino. Mrs. Fowler is a daughter of Jesse B. and Cecelia A. (Long) Hayes, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Pennsylvania. Upon removing to Kansas Mr. Hayes purchased a farm near Fredonia, judicial center of Wilson County, and there his wife died in 1887. Mr. Hayes later removed to the western part of that state, and he passed the closing period of his life at Ocean Park, California, where he died September 8, 1906. Mrs. Fowler depended largely on her own resources in gaining her higher education, which included one year at the Kansas State Normal School at Fort Scott and one year at the Kansas State Normal College at Emporia. She was for six years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Kansas, and retired from such pedagogic service at the time of her marriage. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler two died in infancy; Aleta M., who was born at Rialto May 26 1900, is a graduate of the high school and also of Longmire's Business College in San Bernardino, and she now holds a responsible position in the office of the American Fruit Growers at Rialto. Eugene, born December 17, 1906, is, in 1922, a member of the sophomore class in the San Bernardino High School. Julian Hayes, who was born March 26, 1911, is attending the Rialto graded schools.

JOHN P. DOMEQ came from his native France and established his residence in California more than half a century ago, and here he eventually became one of the pioneer exponents of ranch enterprise in San Bernardino County, where he developed and improved a fine landed estate and won substantial prosperity. He was one of the honored and representative men of the county at the time of his death, which occurred at his fine ranch home near Colton, this county, on the 24th of September, 1892.

Mr. Domeq was born and reared in the Pyrennes Mountain district of France, the year of his birth having been 1846. He received good educational advantages in his youth, and continued his residence in France until March 22, 1867, when he embarked for the voyage to the United States. He first settled at San Francisco, California, where he engaged in the dairy business, in which he had gained experience in his native land. He later established himself in the same line of enterprise at Los Angeles, and in 1882 he came to San Bernardino County, where he entered into a contract with John Anderson, Sr., to plant and develop a vineyard of 160 acres, a provision of the contract being that he should have the supervision of the vineyard until it became productive and was then to receive a deed to the ownership of one-half, or eighty acres, of the tract. It was on this homestead, two and one-half miles northwest of Colton, that he passed the remainder of his life, the place being eligibly situated on Rancho Avenue.

Mr. Domeq had most meager financial resources when he came to this country, but his ability, ambition and persistent application enabled him to achieve large and worthy success of material order, the while he stood exemplar of loyal and liberal citizenship, and his sterling character gave him secure place in popular esteem. In San Francisco he married Christina Kupferschlager, and he and his wife were earnest communicants of the Catholic Church and in politics he gave his allegiance to the republican party. After his death his widow assumed active charge of the home ranch, the management of which she successfully continued from 1892 until she, too, passed to the life eternal, her death

having occurred on the 1st of September, 1913. Mrs. Domecq was born in the fair old city of Cologne, Germany, June 24, 1852. Of the three children only one survive the honored parents, and this son, Peter J. Domecq, now owns and resides on the old homestead. On this ranch his birth occurred August 17, 1883, and his early education, received in the public schools of Colton and San Bernardino, was supplemented by a course in the Los Angeles Business College. He was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death, and after leaving school he learned the machinist's trade, to which he continued to give his attention as a skilled workman from 1900 to 1919, in the meanwhile continuing to reside with his widowed mother on the old homestead. After the death of her husband Mrs. Domecq set orange trees on eighteen acres of the land and sold twenty acres of the property, at the southeast corner, to James Barnhill. The remainder of the place remains intact and is now a valuable and splendidly improved property. After the death of his devoted mother Peter J. Domecq added to the area of the old home place by purchasing an adjacent tract of sixty-two acres, and this he has planted to grapes. The Domecq ranch is one of the finest and most picturesque in this part of the county, the home standing on a terrace rising above Lytle Creek and commanding a fine view of the mountains, of Colton and of the City of San Bernardino, as well as the valley below. Peter J. Domecq is well maintaining the honors of the family name and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the Colton District. His political convictions are indicated by his stanch support of the cause of the republican party, but he has had no desire for political activity or public office. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, F. and A. M., of Colton.

On the 11th of July, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Peter J. Domecq and Miss Nettie DeWitt, who was born in San Bernardino, July 2, 1886, and who was there reared and educated, she being a daughter of Alonzo DeWitt, of whom individual mention is made in following sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Domecq were born three children, of whom two are living: Alvin Joseph, who was born December 22, 1914, and June Irene, who was born June 1, 1918. May Christiana was born February 23, 1916, and died July 24, 1918.

ALONZO DEWITT, who now resides on the fine ranch of his son-in-law, P. J. Domecq, two and one-half miles northwest of Colton, San Bernardino County, is a native son of this county and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. The house in which he was born stood on the site of the old race track, on Mills Street, San Bernardino, and the date of his birth was December 16, 1861. He is a son of John and Nancy (Long) DeWitt, the former of whom was born in Iowa and the latter in Texas. In the early '50s the parents crossed the plains with the pioneer colonists of the Latter Day Saints who founded Salt Lake City, the wagon train having fought many hostile bands of Indians on the long and perilous overland journey. Later John DeWitt and his wife came with another band of Latter Day Saints to found a new colony in California, the journey having been made with wagons and ox teams. John DeWitt established his home on a tract of land that was later developed as a race track at San Bernardino, and there he grubbed the underbrush and cut off the timber to make the land available for cultivation. Both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in San Bernardino County and were upright and earnest pioneer citizens who commanded the respect and confidence of the community in which

they established their home. They became the parents of five children: George, Alouzo, Jane, Nettie and Emma.

Alonzo DeWitt was reared under the conditions and influences marking the pioneer period in the development of San Bernardino County, and as a young man he married Miss Orissa F. Boren, who was born and reared in this state, her father having come to California with ox teams and having been a pioneer settler in San Bernardino County. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt was solemnized by Judge Knox, and of this union were born five children: William Henry, now a foreman in the Hanford Iron Works at San Bernardino, married Miss Emily DeLore, and they have one son, Arthur. May is the wife of P. J. Domecq, of whom personal mention is made in preceding sketch. Inez is the wife of J. E. Harris, and they have one daughter, Joy. Lola married Miss Eva Roberson, and their one child is a son, Elmer. Fay, the youngest of the children, married Miss Bessie Olsen, and they have one daughter, Violet Belle.

DAVID FRANK STONER.—The Stoners as a family rank among the leading pioneers of the Ontario District of San Bernardino County. The spirit of enterprise has always been in their blood, and it is apparently as urgent to action today as it was in former years when all the country was new. The Stoner ranch is a mile south of Riverside Boulevard, on Archibald Avenue in Ontario, and the present residence is a mile and a half north of Claremont, on the new Camp Baldy Road.

The head of this family was the late David Frank Stoner, who died April 21, 1921. Mrs. Stoner, who survives him, possessed fully as much of the courage and ability to cope with the adversities of a desert country, and the same spirit manifests itself in their children.

David Frank Stoner was born in North Liberty, Iowa, January 2, 1854. He was fifth in a family of seven children, and acquired his education in Iowa district schools. In 1878 he went to Nebraska, where he followed his trade as a carpenter and cabinet maker. On October 26, 1881, he married Miss Mary Adaline Collins. Mrs. Stoner was born at Charleston, Indiana, October 13, 1862, and when she was seven years of age she lost her mother, and her father died two years later. She was the oldest of four children, and all of them grew up among strangers or relatives. Mrs. Stoner spent most of her girlhood in Nebraska.

When they married Mr. and Mrs. Stoner moved to an eighty acre farm which he had bought in 1880 near Lyons, Nebraska. There was a heavy mortgage on the farm, and he subsequently sold it and bought 320 acres of prairie land at eight dollars an acre. He borrowed a thousand dollars to make his initial payment on this land. The lender was his father. Eighteen months later Mrs. Stoner received her share of her father's estate, and with the proceeds she paid off the mortgage and built the substantial home in which they lived for eleven years. Their farm was near Wakefield, which at the time had one store, two residences and a blacksmith shop. The railroad was just building through that section of Nebraska. The community improved fast, and the Stoner farm was sold for about twelve thousand dollars.

In 1891 Mr. and Mrs. Stoner came to California for the benefit of her health. On January 11, 1892, they returned to make their permanent home here. Mr. Stoner had previously bought from a land agent twenty acres without having personally investigated the land. It proved to be worthless desert. He traded this, paying cash difference, for eighty acres on Archibald Avenue. This was also desert land, but had good

possibilities, and the fourth house built in that district was the Stoner place and the entire property is still owned by the estate. On this Mr. Stoner erected a modern home and set the land to peaches. Subsequently they bought three hundred and twenty acres in the Fay tract across the avenue, which they cleared and set to fruit. Later a portion of this was sold. The present Stoner estate consists of 210 acres, all in bearing orchard and very valuable. The conspicuous feature of it is that it is not irrigated, and the peach and apricot crops are raised by dry horticultural methods. In the early days the sun dried all the fruit. The family are now members of the California Growers Association, a mutual canning and marketing association. In one season as high as twelve thousand dollars worth of fruit was sold from the Stoner place. The Stoners were the fourth family to undertake horticulture as a desert proposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoner had seven children, the first five born in Nebraska and the last two in California. Donald Dale, born September 14, 1882, married Fredrica Buck and has a son and four daughters: Nina I., born September 9, 1883, is the wife of George T. Trotter, and they have a son, Morris, born July 10, 1916; Frank J., born October 8, 1884, married Lulu B. Bush, and their children are Mildred Adeline, born January 11, 1908, and Loraine Hildreth, born in 1911; Fay Elizabeth, born January 8, 1887, is the wife of Bert Pheysey and has a son, Herbert Hungate; Azile May, born July 19, 1892, was married to Charles G. Frisbie, and their two sons are Robert Charles, born in February, 1919, and Edward, born in June, 1920; Harvey Merton, born September 2, 1893, is a graduate of the Los Angeles Military Academy, and by his first marriage has a daughter, Alta, born February 14, 1914, while his present wife was Miss Winnifred Watson; Elbert Hugh Stoner, the seventh and youngest of the family, was born September 20, 1894, graduated from the Chaffey High School and the Los Angeles Military Academy, and married Miss Osie Bell Jones, their three children being Kathryn Corienne, born April 7, 1917, Emma Frances, born November 1, 1919, and Wanda, born February 11, 1922.

The pioneer instincts of the family show themselves in the sons, Elbert H. and Donald Dale, each of whom homesteaded 320 acres in Cochise County, Arizona, and have made this a valuable farming proposition. The son, Elbert, was a sergeant in Company D of the California National Guards, was a member of the state team of riflemen, and was selected as one of the expert riflemen to represent his organization in the annual rifle shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The late Mr. Stoner thus satisfied his ambition by life and exertion in new countries. He was born in the pioneer era of Iowa, shared in the early frontier days of Nebraska, and reached California in time to do his part in the great development of the country. Mrs. Stoner has proved not less eager in the conquest of nature. She has achieved more than the average that can be credited to most pioneer men. She laid out and sold the first subdivision in Ontario, a three-acre tract on East D Street and Sultana Avenue. She paid the expenses of paving, curbing and laying water mains, and overcame a great deal of difficulty in securing the consent of the Ontario Water Company to connect with her mains beyond the original city limits. She put on the market and sold this tract at a profit. Later she subdivided two and a half acres, associated with A. T. H. Alyen, who combined a similar acreage. This was the second addition to Ontario and was located on E. Street and Sultana Avenue. She and Mr. Alyen then put on a third addition,

also of five acres, jointly owned between them, located between East E and D streets on the Campus.

In 1910 Mrs. Stoner bought 150 acres of wild, rocky land, and in 1912 bought 130 acres adjoining. This land is at the mouth of Palmer Canyon, near Claremont. The water supply comprises a twelve-inch gravity flow and also a well affording fifteen inches additional. This tract Mrs. Stoner has improved with house and barn, and for a number of years operated it as a successful dairy farm, until failing health compelled her to desist from the work. She directed the labors of Hindus in dynamiting and clearing up the rock, and she constructed and directed the building of three-quarters of a mile of the New Camp Baldy Road, paying for all the labor and getting the task done for three hundred dollars less than the same distance constructed by the Pomona Protection Association. This property when purchased was considered worthless by Mrs. Stoner's friends, but her good judgment has been proved in the fact that it is one of the choicest sites in the frostless fruit belt, and is also valuable for its scenic attractions.

**THOMAS H. LACKEY.**—A remarkably eventful career has been that of this honored pioneer citizen of the Rialto district of San Bernardino County. He was born in Carlton County, Province of Ontario, Canada, at a point eighteen miles from the city of Ottawa, and the date of his nativity was March 27, 1852. Mr. Lackey is a son of Averil Cooper Lackey and Ellen (Johnston) Lackey, the former a native of Canada and the latter of County Antrim, Ireland, where she was born near Dublin. In the family were eight sons and three daughters, all of whom attained to maturity, married and became well established in life. The father was a farmer and carpenter in Canada, where he passed his entire life and where his wife likewise died.

Thomas H. Lackey was reared on the home farm to the age of fourteen years, his mother having taught him to read and write, and at times he attended the local school for brief intervals. He had to walk a distance of three miles to the little schoolhouse of the neighborhood, and as the winters in that section of Canada are cold, with much snow, he found it impossible to attend school regularly during the winter terms, while in the summer seasons he assisted in the work of the home farm. At the age of fourteen years he left the parental roof and was elsewhere employed one year. He then returned home, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age. In the meantime he learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, who was a contractor in the erection of houses and other buildings, the timber of which was gotten out from the neighboring forests during the winter and spring, prior to the putting in of the crops on his farm. At the age of nineteen years Thomas H. Lackey went to the city of Ottawa, Canada, where he followed his trade five years, within which he took unto himself a wife, in 1873. In Ottawa he built up the leading wholesale and retail confectionery business, and this he was successfully conducting, with a corps of seventeen employes, when he sacrificed the entire business, in 1884, to enter the service of the English Government in connection with a most important and hazardous expedition. On the 15th of September of that year he left Ottawa as a member of a company of 400 men engaged by the English Government to go to the rescue of General Gordon in Egypt. The expedition made its way up the Nile River with 900 small boats—sail and row boats—and after reaching a point above Cortie the members of the company found that the gallant General Gordon had been killed. Mr. Lackey was absent on this expedition for a period of nine months, his service being in the transportation of British soldiers up the Nile. For this service

he received a medal from Queen Victoria, the famous expedition having been in command of General Woolesley. From the Khedive of Egypt Mr. Lackey received also the star and crescent medal of that country. He was permitted to make a tour of the Khedive's palace and gardens in the City of Cairo. He went to Assuam, Egypt, by railroad and thence by river boat to Wada Halfa, he having been in Egypt at the time when the engineers were surveying in connection with the construction of the great dam on the Nile. He was in the best of health and thus proved immune when he nursed smallpox patients who were stricken on the expedition. It may well be understood that Mr. Lackey retains pleasing memories of this historic expedition in which he took part, and that he prizes the tangible souvenirs of the same. After his return to his home in Canada he there remained until 1886, when he came with his family to San Bernardino County, California, where he remained five years. He then took a homestead claim on Lytle Creek, and on this ranch he remained nine years, within which he developed and otherwise improved the property. He then returned to San Bernardino County. Upon his establishing his residence at Rialto he erected the first bakery building in the town, on the present Riverside Avenue. This he rented. There were at that time very few houses in the village and he became foremost in organizing the Rialto Building & Improvement Company, of which he continued president until the organization was permitted to lapse, after having admirably served its purpose. As a representative of this company he erected a number of houses, and he continued in business as a contractor and builder for many years. Mr. Lackey diversified his California experience by two years of desert gold-mining near Randsburg, Kern County, and he made also an extended prospecting trip in Mexico. He has been a constructive force in connection with civic and material development and progress in San Bernardino County, and here has secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

On December 23, 1873, Mr. Lackey married Miss Mary Edith Wyse, who was born at Montreal, Canada, April 21, 1854, a daughter of James and Julia (Sharp) Wyse, both natives of Scotland, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they immigrated to Canada in 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Lackey have been born nine children, four having been born in San Bernardino County. Of the number only three attained to maturity: Julia R., who was born in 1874, is the wife of Frank Lingo, and they have one child, Gladys Lillian, born February 11, 1904. Averil Albert Lackey, who was born June 20, 1876, maintains his home at Rialto. He married Margaret Easton, a representative of an honored pioneer family of San Bernardino County. Miss Ruby Ethel Lackey, who was born September 3, 1887, was educated in the public schools, including the San Bernardino High School, and in the San Bernardino Business College, in which she was graduated. She became a most efficient young business woman, was for a number of years employed in the office of an orange packing house at Rialto, whence she was called to the Sun Office at San Bernardino. In that city she later held a responsible executive position in the Index newspaper office, and thereafter she gave similar service in the office of the San Bernardino Sun. She was uniformly admired for her exceptional ability and was loved for her gracious personality, so that all who knew her felt a sense of personal bereavement when she passed to the life eternal on the 15th of November, 1918.

SAMUEL EARLE BLAKESLEE.—The name Blakeslee has received national recognition in musical affairs, but its solid foundation of fame

rests in Southern California, where Samuel Earle Blakeslee and his father, Samuel H. Blakeslee, have been teachers and musical directors for nearly twenty years.

Samuel H. Blakeslee, who devoted his active life to the profession of teacher of voice and chorus director, graduated from Oberlin College Conservatory, and from 1884 to 1898 was Dean of the Ohio Wesleyan Conservatory at Delaware, Ohio. From 1898 to 1904 he was Dean of the University of Denver Conservatory, and in these two positions became widely known and gave an important contribution to the success of the two conservatories. On leaving Denver he removed to Los Angeles. His wife, Ida Bevington Blakeslee, who died in 1912, was pianist and organist and a successful teacher. She was a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory and the Oberlin Conservatory, taught in the latter, and was head of the piano department at Ohio Wesleyan and Denver Conservatories, and also in Pomona College of California.

Samuel Earle Blakeslee was born at Oberlin, Ohio, November 2, 1883, and in his musical studies he had the care and supervision of his gifted father and mother in the various departments of voice, piano and organ. He acquired his literary education in the University of Denver, in the University of Texas, and graduated A. B. from Pomona College of California in 1908. He also studied music in Ohio Wesleyan University and the University of Denver, and was a pupil in composition of Henry Houseley, the composer, and studied voice with F. A. Bacon, William Shakespeare and Oscar Saenger of New York.

Mr. Blakeslee was for a time an instructor in the University of Denver Conservatory, and from 1906 to 1911 was an instructor in the Pomona College Conservatory. In 1913 he entered the field of public school music as supervisor at Longmont, Colorado, where he remained until 1916. During 1914-16 he was also director of the Colorado Chautauqua Music.

The portion of his career which deserves special recognition in this history has been his service as director of the music department of the Chaffey Union High School and Junior College at Ontario since 1916. Under his administration the Chaffey Music Department has attained a first rank among similar institutions throughout the state. In his work here Mr. Blakeslee has been greatly aided by the broad minded policy of the Chaffey school trustees and by Principal M. E. Hill. This aid has been particularly useful in the matter of equipment. This equipment includes a splendid new twenty thousand dollar pipe organ, in the securing of which the energetic policies of Mr. Blakeslee were in no small degree responsible.

During the World war Mr. Blakeslee did a great deal of volunteer work as a community song leader and member of concert parties in various camps, including Camp Kearney. He was a Four-Minute Speaker during the Liberty Loan drives, and active as a committeeman and lay worker in the Red Cross and other campaigns. He is a progressive republican in politics, a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at the University of Denver, and is a member of the El Camino Real Club and Red Hill Country Club at Ontario, and a member of the Gamut Club of Los Angeles.

As a choral director Mr. Blakeslee has given to the public some of the largest works, such as the Messiah, Samson and Delilah, Hiawatha's Wedding Feast, Death of Minnehaha. He is also interested in original research work in American music, and has spent

considerable time studying the music of the Navajo Indians on their New Mexico Reservation. Besides his other duties he has served as director of the Chaffey Community Chorus and of the Pomona Community Chorus.

At Claremont, California, October 14, 1909, Mr. Blakeslee married Miss Florence Hill, daughter of Rev. Charles W. Hill, now of LaMesa, California. Her father, a distinguished minister, gifted writer and speaker, is a graduate of Bowdoin College of Maine, Yale Divinity School, spent three years as a missionary to Hawaii, and has been active in church and educational affairs in California. Mrs. Blakeslee is a graduate of Pomona College with the class of 1909, is a soprano soloist, and has been associated with Mr. Blakeslee in teaching and the promotion of the musical interests of Ontario. They have one son, Earle Bevington Blakeslee, born June 23, 1913.

**WILBUR ADRIAN FISKE.**—Of an active career of more than thirty years devoted to education, Professor Fiske has spent about fifteen years in Southern California. He holds the important chair of geology and chemistry in Junior College at Ontario and is also librarian of the Chaffey Library.

He was born at Ashland, Ohio, August 19, 1866, son of John Wilbur and Arminda Alice Fiske. His mother was of German ancestry. John Wilbur Fiske, who was a Union soldier and died just as the Civil war came to an end, was descended from the stock of the Pilgrim Fathers. One branch of his ancestry was the Yocums, a long English line, some of whom came over in the Mayflower. The ancestral line also includes William Penn and others who settled the Pennsylvania colony. The Yocums were largely school teachers or ministers of the Gospel, and the Fiskes have contributed many names to the same professions.

Wilbur Adrian Fiske completed his liberal education after he had done some teaching. He graduated in 1886 from Fort Wayne College, received a degree from DePauw University of Greencastle, Indiana, in 1889, and subsequently did post-graduate work at Harvard University leading up to the degree A. M. His studies at DePauw Normal School were chiefly in preparation for teaching. Prior to coming to California Mr. Fiske among other engagements of his professional career was superintendent of schools at Owensville, Indiana, two years and one year at Liberty Mills, Indiana, and for sixteen years was teacher of physics and chemistry in the Richmond, Indiana, High School. His service in the cause of education in California comprised seven years as professor of geology and mineralogy in Occidental College at Los Angeles, while for the past eight years he has been professor of geology and chemistry in Junior College of Ontario.

In addition to his teaching he has considerable administrative work, including the duties of librarian of the Chaffey Library. This Library has an endowment of \$85,000.00, and is affiliated with the Chaffey Union High School and Junior College. While a more complete account of this educational institution appears on other pages, it should be noted that the high school has an enrollment of eight hundred pupils, the Junior College, three hundred, and the night schools have also been conducted for the benefit of the large number of people in the community.

Professor Fiske's interests and activities have been almost entirely in the field of politics and educational work. He served as president

of the Department of Science Instruction, National Educational Association, in 1903; has been a member of the American Association for the advancement of Science since 1900; in 1908 he organized the California Science Association. As a scientist he is author of a Physical Laboratory Manual, published in 1902, and in 1920 another book appeared under his authorship, entitled Amenities of Books. He is a member of the literary and social organizations known as the New Century Club of Pasadena and the El Camino Real Club of Ontario. He is a republican voter and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Greencastle, Indiana, November 7, 1889, Professor Fiske married Miss Edna Bayne, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bayne. Her father throughout his active life has been a lumberman and is still in that business in Louisiana. Mrs. Fiske was reared at Greencastle, the seat of DePauw University, and is a graduate of that institution. Professor and Mrs. Fiske have two children, Donald Bayne Fiske and Elizabeth Alice Fiske, both unmarried.

**HIRAM CLARK.**—A man's value to his community is not measured by the amount of his wealth, for, notwithstanding the fact that money begets money and that one who possesses large means affords employment to others, unless such a man is imbued with a high sense of civic responsibility and strives to render to his fellow citizens a constructive service he does not live up to the best standards of citizenship. The men whose names are recorded on the pages of history are those who have sought to accomplish something of note, and the ones who are held in high esteem by their own and succeeding generations are the ones who have put aside personal advancement and labored to bring about changes designed to result in benefit to the majority. One of the names which stands out in the history of San Bernardino County is that borne by Hiram Clark, for he has made it an honored and representative one and connected it with a high order of public service. He was the first man in this region who realized the practicality of building substantial roads over the mountains, and much of the improvements in this line are due to his effective efforts. In many other ways he has aided in the work of developing the county, and is held today as one of the most valuable assets the county possesses. Especially has he been interested in the work in the Highland, and owns and maintains a beautiful home on Base Line.

Hiram Clark was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, December 3, 1850, a son of Hiram and Thankful Clark, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. They moved to Illinois, where they were residing when gold was discovered in California, and were among the first couples to start on the weary trail across the plains, traveling in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. They stopped in Salt Lake City, where their son Hiram was born, and from there journeyed to Sacramento, which they reached late in 1850. The father was an Evangelical preacher, who had made several trips to England on Mission work in behalf of the Latter Day Saints, and was in San Bernardino when he died, Hiram Clark then being only three years old. His widow also died in San Bernardino. Of their eight children Hiram Clark is the only survivor, and he was the youngest born.

Losing his father when he was so young, Hiram Clark had few opportunities to attend school, but in after life has added to his store of knowledge by close observation and varied experiences, and is

today a very well-informed man, with a keen conception of human nature. His life has been a strenuous one and filled with the most arduous of hard work. When still a child he began helping in farm work, but early drifted to the desert, and for five years was engaged in freighting. In this difficult occupation he had many thrilling experiences which developed his character and self reliance. Disposing of his interests, he then engaged in the retail liquor business, first at Ivanpah, where he remained for two years, and then at New Camp Providence, where he remained for two years. He then formed a partnership with J. R. Brum, and for eleven years was successfully engaged in business at San Bernardino.

With some of the money his wife had saved for him during those eleven years, in February, 1887, Mr. Clark bought the squatters right to 160 acres of wild and unimproved land on Deer Creek, Cienega, from McHaney, and this he homesteaded, securing his Government patent five years later, and this is the world-famous Clark ranch. From the first he made improvements, erecting buildings and putting in crops, and his first materials were packed up Santa Ana Canyon. This he later, at great personal expense, widened to a wagon trail. He and his sons worked on it for three years, putting in all of the fords. A man with very practical ideas, he set out a large apple orchard and did general farming on his ranch, and ran stock on the range. His apples took first prize at the Saint Louis Fair in 1904. The wagon trail made by Mr. Clark and his sons was finally taken over by San Bernardino County and developed into the present automobile road under Supervisor West, but Mr. Clark with characteristic public spirit furnished much of the material and men at his own expense so as to have a good road made in the county. Subsequently he built the famous Clark Grade, mountain road, which he located with his eye, no surveying being done, and this is a marvel, as is all of the road building he has done, which extended over a period of eleven years, during which time he worked in behalf of the county without any remuneration, and is satisfied with what he accomplished for it, as indeed he has every reason to be, for there are very few men who have reared so permanent and useful a monument to themselves. In spite of the fact that he had no technical training and no outside experience his work is so perfect that no changes have since been made, nor has any engineer working in this region produced any effects in any way equaling his, both as to the quality of his work and the cost of construction. Without doubt he is one of the natural geniuses in this line, and, although he has accomplished so much in the walk of life in which his feet have been set, many regret that he was not given the training in his youth which would have led him to enter the profession of a civil engineer for they feel that the country would have reaped some wonderful results if he had.

In addition to his wonderful achievements in road building Mr. Clark continued ranching for thirty-three years. During that long period he saw many changes. In the beginning he and his son had to pack on horses over the rough mountain trail every article needed for the ranch. The machinery had to be taken apart and then re-assembled after it had been hauled, with incredible labor, up the mountain trail. Only a man of indomitable persistence and strength of character could have surmounted these difficulties. In 1874 Mr. Clark bought five acres on Base Line, between G and I streets, and

this he now makes his home, having sold his ranch to his son-in-law, H. G. English, and has now practically retired from business. However, it is impossible for a man of his caliber to remain inactive, and he is now giving considerable attention to his duties in the control office at Harvey's Control on Mill Creek Road, and is there rendering, as usual, a real public service. For forty-five years Mr. Clark has been a zealous member of Phoenix Lodge No. 178, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his wife belongs to Silver Wave Chapter No. 75, Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Clark is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On September 4, 1870, he married Laura Ellen Case, who was born at San Bernardino, March 10, 1855, a daughter of Gashum and Samantha (Wells) Case, natives of Ohio. They were among the first settlers in Utah, having made the long trip across the plains with oxen. They, like the Clarks, belonged to the True Latter Day Saints, and were most worthy people and good citizens. At the time Mr. and Mrs. Clark were married they had but three dollars in money, but possessed good health and strength, a willingness to work, and had unbounded faith in each other. During their more than fifty years together they have never placed a mortgage on anything, nor have they owed for a single article for which they could not pay. As the years went on Mr. Clark learned that his wife was the best economist of the two, and so formed the practice of turning the money over to her to save, and recognizes the fact that to her thrift and good management is due much of his success in life. From her he has always received an understanding encouragement and appreciation, and together they have reared their four children to be one-hundred percent Americans and useful men and women, in whom they take a natural pride.

The eldest of these children, Hiram Wallace Clark, was born July 4, 1873, and was reared on the home ranch, where under his father's watchful supervision he learned to be an expert agriculturalist, and is now one of the leading cattlemen of Clark County, Nevada. He married Miss Emma Stuart, a member of the well-known Stuart family of Kentucky, and they have one child, Hiram Stuart Clark, who was born September 11, 1914.

Grace Aphalena Clark, the second child born to Hiram Clark and his wife, February 24, 1876, was educated at San Bernardino, and was there married to H. G. English, and they have two children, namely: Helen Grace English, who was born in Seoul, Corea, February 20, 1904; and Henry Clark English, who was born at San Bernardino, September 17, 1910. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. English sailed for Corea, where he was sent from San Francisco to take charge as electrical engineer of the mines, railroad and general electrical construction of the English-American Electrical Construction Company, with headquarters at Seoul, and is responsible for some of the most important electrical construction work in Corea. Returning later to the United States, he purchased, as before stated, the ranch of Mr. Clark, and he is also a large property owner in the City of San Bernardino.

The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Clark is Fay Goodsell Clark, and he was born September 13, 1884, and he is exceptionally well educated. After having been graduated from the San Bernardino High School he took a three-year course at Occidental College, Los Angeles, following which he did two years' post-graduate work, and then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the University of

Michigan. Declaring his desire to study forestry, he so impressed the faculty with the importance of this subject that, having induced a sufficient number to join it, a class was formed, and this course is still maintained as a regular part of the curriculum. During his vacation period he had devoted himself to practical forestry, and after completing his course turned his attention to it and now has 1,500,000 acres of land under his supervision in Montana, and during the winter months teaches forestry in the University of Montana. By profession he is a civil engineer. He is superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association at Butte, Montana, and was on his way to an Eastern port to embark overseas in work for that association, but at Chicago was stopped by the signing of the armistice, and returned to his duties in Montana. He married Miss Alice Morgan, of Michigan, and they have two children, namely: Laura Emma Clark, who was born in Michigan, September 20, 1911; and Fay Morgan Clark, who was born at Missoula, Montana, September 16, 1914.

Ruby Cleo Clark, the fourth and youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Clark, was born April 1, 1888. She married Edgar Jones, of San Bernardino, and they have two children, Vernon Clark Jones, who was born April 16, 1907; and Mildred Cleo Jones, who was born May 20, 1913. Mr. Jones is a prominent agriculturalist of San Bernardino County, and a very highly esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM LOEHR, SR., is one of the venerable and honored citizens of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, and has maintained his residence in California for more than forty years. He was born on the Rhine River in Germany, September 5, 1847, and is a son of Ludwig Louis and Catherine (Müller) Loehr, who passed their entire lives in their native land. Mr. Loehr gained his early education in the excellent schools of his native province and as a youth he there learned the trade of cabinet maker. In accordance with the governmental regulations of Germany at that time he served four years in the German army, and in this connection took part in the Franco-Prussian war, he having been wounded in the right arm at the battle of Haerient, and the injury having prevented use of the arm for five years. His objection to the military rule in Germany led him to immigrate to the United States in 1880, and he worked at his trade in various cities, including Chicago and Taylor, Texas, in which latter place, in 1886, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Barbara Elizabeth Blum, who was born in Hessen, Germany, and who was sixteen years of age when she came to the United States, and whose death occurred at Bloomington, California, January 17, 1918. In 1889 Mr. Loehr came to Los Angeles, California, and engaged in the work of his trade, besides which he developed a prosperous contracting business. In 1890 he came to the Bloomington district of San Bernardino County and purchased ten acres of desert land, on which sagebrush, cacti and rattlesnakes were principally in evidence. On this tract, now at the corner of Larch and Bloomington avenues, Mr. Loehr set out orange and pear trees, and with the passing years he developed it into one of the valuable properties of the Bloomington district, in which he is a pioneer. On his property he has erected five houses, which he readily rents to desirable occupants. Upon coming to Bloomington he paid \$100 down on his land, this representing his entire cash capital at the time. The little house which he erected was destroyed by fire, with no insurance, but this was but one of many hardships he here encountered in the early days. As a skilled workman he has



FAMILY OF Wm. LOEHR, Sr.

- Catherine, John, William, Jr., Louis  
Barbara, Mrs. Loehr, Elsie, William Loehr, Sr., Ferdinand, Frederick.



erected all of the five houses on his land, and their superior construction causes them to be much in demand, even the doors and windows sash having been made by him. Mr. Loehr has much inventive talent and has patented a process of making fiber for the manufacturing of rope cordage from the Spanish digger or corthis. He has spent years in the study of chemistry and has made extended experiments in the production of a synthetic composition in imitation of marble, a work in which he has been remarkably successful, as his process produces an article equal to the best natural marble in appearance and durability and of distinct commercial value, the cost of production being remarkably low. Mr. Loehr is a man of broad mental grasp, a natural student and scientist, and is one of the honored pioneer horticulturists of San Bernardino County, where he has won substantial prosperity through his well-ordered activities. Of his eight children the eldest was Catherine, who was born at Taylor, Texas, January 9, 1887, and who was educated as a trained nurse, in hospitals at Riverside and Ramona, California. In a professional way she entered Red Cross service when her native land became involved in the World war and she was preparing to go to France in war service when her death occurred, at San Bernardino, November 19, 1918. William, Jr., was born at Los Angeles, February 8, 1889. June 21, 1911, he wedded Mary Belle Wilson, who died November 5, 1918. September 2, 1919, he married Mary McClaren, and they have three children: Elmer William, Walter Stanley and Louise Mary. Louis was born in Los Angeles, April 29, 1891. On the 10th of October, 1917, he married Mary Baker, of Rialto, and they have two children: Eleanor and Dorothy Marie. The family home is at Rialto. John was born at Bloomington, January 19, 1895. July 27, 1921, recorded his marriage to Miss Ruby Robert. He is a student in the State Agricultural College of Oregon. Barbara, born November 27, 1898, was united in marriage February 4, 1920, to Russell Davis, and they reside at Victorville, San Bernardino County. Ferdinand, born October 7, 1900; Frederick, born May 29, 1903, and Elsie, born December 13, 1906, remain at the paternal home.

FRED B. KELL, M. D., a physician and surgeon whose work has brought him a steadily increasing prominence in professional circles at San Bernardino, Dr. Kell came to this city in 1915, and was reared and educated and received his professional training in the Middle West.

He was born in Jefferson County, Illinois. His father, Charles D. Kell, is also a native of that state, is a medical college graduate, though he never practiced that profession, and his career has been that of a prosperous farmer and at one time he was prominent in Illinois politics. He still owns a large farm in Illinois. Charles D. Kell married Miss Sarah Faust, a native of Illinois. Her father was a California forty-niner.

Dr. Fred B. Kell attended public schools, the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale, took a two years' business course in Brown's Business College at Centralia, Illinois, and received his M. D. degree from St. Louis Medical University. Before beginning private practice he had one year of training in the St. Louis City Hospital, and in January, 1915, located at San Bernardino. Dr. Kell was in service as a first lieutenant from July 2, 1918, until March 4, 1919. He is a member in good standing of the County, State and American Medical Associations and is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge of Elks.

At Riverside October 17, 1917, Dr. Kell married Miss Lelia Erna Johnson. She was born in Colorado December 22, 1898, and her parents now reside at Long Beach, California. Dr. and Mrs. Kell have a daughter, Dolores Violet, born March 30, 1920.

THOMAS SHAY—In his long and interesting career Thomas Shay, of Highland, has experienced the wild free life of the early miners and the settled dignity of the modern ranch; the thrill of the newly-made strikes and the methodical sureness of twentieth-century business methods; the good fellowship of the out-of-the-way desert places and the substantial connections of the populous communities. Through it all he has preserved a buoyant spirit that has lent color to his career and has made of it something more than a matter of the achievement of success. The hardships and exposure of his early years gave him endurance and physical strength, and today, at the age of sixty-five years, he is still the best man on his ranch, in full possession of his every faculty, and performing his every-day routine of duties with the same ability and gusto that marked the days when hard work was not only a habit but a necessity.

Mr. Shay was born March 10, 1857, at El Monte, California, a son of Walter A. and Elisa (Goshen) Shay. His father, a native of Nova Scotia and a cooper by trade, went to Boston, Massachusetts, during the early '40s and was living in that city when he heard the news of the discovery of gold in California, in 1848. Seized at once with the fever that swept across the country, he made some few hurried preparations and boarded a steamer for a voyage around Cape Horn, but when the vessel put in at Aspinwall he left her and crossed the isthmus. On the Pacific side he took the old steamer, "Golden Gate," and arrived at San Francisco in the early spring of 1849. From that city he made his way by stage to Los Angeles, and, having found that the securing of gold was not as easy as had been represented, sought work at his trade there, and later took to ranching. It was at the ranch of Rowling & Workman that he met the cook of the ranch, Mrs. Elisa Goshen, and they were married in 1853. She had crossed the plains by immigrant train, in an ox-team drawn prairie schooner early in 1851, coming via Santa Fe, New Mexico, crossing the Colorado River at Fort Yuma, then crossing the desert and passing through the Carisa Creek country, through the mountains to Chino and on to Los Angeles. Her first husband had died on the way, at Tucson, Arizona, and she came on alone and secured the position before noted. She and her second husband, Mr. Shay, had five sons and one daughter: John Henry, who died as a child; Thomas, of this notice; William; Walter; and Mary, who became the wife of Thomas B. Hutchings. In 1857, when the Mormons were recalled from this section of California by President Young, the "faithful" sacrificed their San Bernardino lands and all possessions, and Walter A. Shay was able to secure 160 acres of land on Base Line for \$900, in addition to which he bought 100 acres of Government land adjoining, at \$2.50 per acre. There he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural operations, and made a success of his vocation.

Thomas Shay secured his education in the public schools of San Bernardino and for a time was associated with his father in the work of the home farm. The prosaic life of the homestead did not hold him long, however, for the spirit of the frontier entered his blood and he went into the mountains and took his chances with the other adventurous men of his day. For the next few years he lived a rough, strenuous life, working in the sawmills and mines and passing through many of the

periods of excitement that characterized the "seventies and early eighties." After his marriage, in 1887, he settled down to ranching on his present holdings, a part of the old Shay homestead on Base Line, Highland. Mr. Shay is now one of the substantial men of his community, and has a number of business, civic and fraternal connections. His reputation is unquestioned and he has many friends in the community in which his home has been made for so many years.

On January 15, 1887, Mr. Shay was united in marriage with Miss Mary T. Gamm, who was born at Stockton, California, August 15, 1861, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Gamm, the former a native of near Nashville, Tennessee, and the latter of Missouri. John Gamm crossed the plains to California in 1851, and his wife was a child when brought by her parents to this state. Her party traveled via the Platte River, Salt Lake, Truckee Pass, by ox-trains with the Indians a constant menace in North Dakota and on the North Platte River. In Carson valley, Nevada, the party packed hay for sixty miles to feed the stock, which had run out of forage on the desert trip. John and Elizabeth Gamm were the parents of ten children. To Mr. and Mrs. Shay there have been born seven children who are living: Arthur, born October 8, 1887, is employed as a United States Government forest ranger in the San Bernardino Mountains. He married Florence Sawyer and has three children, Lawrence, Winifred and Elaine. Marion, single, born April 10, 1889, is associated in partnership with his younger brother, Ora, in the live stock business in Green Valley, where they run large herds. Clarence, born March 18, 1890, single, has been engaged in the lumber business in Mariposa County, California, during the last twelve years, with the exception of his term of enlistment during the World war, in which he trained in various home camps, the armistice being signed just about as he was ready to be sent overseas and he was honorably discharged. Ora, born February 14, 1901, as noted above, is associated with his brother Marion in the live stock business in Green Valley. Lola, born January 12, 1893, married Stuart Lytle and has one son, Stuart, Jr. Mabel, born September 16, 1896, married Raymond Nish and has one child, Virginia; and Barbara, born January 4, 1899, is single and acting as bookkeeper in the Chaffey department store at Redlands, this state. The children have all been given good, practical educational advantages, fitting them for various positions which they have been called upon to fill in life, and all have been a credit to their upbringing and to the communities in which they reside.

WALTER FREMONT GROW.—It is the fortune of some individuals to rise above their associates through the possession in a remarkable degree of the salient characteristics which make for success in business undertakings. Their handling of affairs is so masterly that their onward progress is steady and uninterrupted, and they make prosperous all enterprises with which they are identified. To this class undoubtedly belongs Walter Fremont Grow, of Highland, president of the Highland Domestic Water Company, who is also identified with numerous other leading organizations and is a successful fruit-grower of San Bernardino County. A self-made man in all that the phrase implies, in his advancement he has carried with him a number of associates and has likewise been a prominent factor in the progress and development of the interests and institutions of his adopted community.

Mr. Grow was born in Maine, July 19, 1856, a son of Lorenzo and Harriet (Currier) Grow, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Maine. There were four sons and one daughter in the family, of

whom the eldest son, Charles Currier Grow, enlisted in the Union service during the Civil war, and while fighting with the forces under General Banks met his death in the battle of Sugar Loaf Mountain. About 1865 the rest of the family moved to Monona County, Iowa, where Lorenzo Grow took up 160 acres of school land, and during his fourteen years of residence there improved a good property and became a well-to-do farmer.

Walter F. Grow spent his boyhood on the home farm in Iowa at a time when the Indians were still to be found in large numbers in that state, and secured his education in the public schools, having the advantage of two years of attendance at the high school at Onawa. An elder brother, S. L. Grow, who was engaged in the livestock business as a shipper and dealer, made several trips to Sacramento and San Francisco, to which points he had shipped cattle, and his reports of the opportunities offered in the Golden State induced Walter F. Grow to come to this locality, arriving at Merced April 10, 1881. He spent about nine months at that point and Fresno, and in January, 1882, came to San Bernardino County and purchased ten acres of land at Highland, on Base Line. This he subsequently sold and purchased his present home site; 86.71 acres, a Government claim, from a man named Bulger, who was homesteading. As a pioneer, Mr. Grow moved to this property, which was chiefly wild land, rocky and covered with wild brush, and here he built his home, the eighth to be built in the colony. He began the work of improving, and soon planted an orchard and set out a vineyard of raisin grapes. His raisins he dried and delivered to Colton, while his deciduous fruits he dried and sold to buyers who traveled about buying fruits from the various growers. During this period his finances were at a low ebb, and he frequently was forced to hire out his services to other early settlers in order to secure the means of a livelihood. As a result of his untiring energy and the good management that has always characterized his affairs he is now the owner of a beautiful ranch, a modern home with a splendid view of the mountains and valleys, and a flourishing orchard of thirty-three acres, yielding oranges of the best quality.

In 1898 Mr. Grow was instrumental in the organization of the Highland Domestic Water Company, his associates in this project being L. C. Waite, Dr. C. C. Browning, A. G. Stearns and S. L. Grow. Mr. Grow, who was the first superintendent and manager of the body, is now president thereof and owns five-twelfths of the stock. He is also a director in the First Bank of Highland, a stockholder of the Gold Buckle Orange Association, and a stockholder in the North Fork Water Company, the Highland Water Company and the General Fertilizer Company. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the San Bernardino Farm Bureau, and is president of the Highland Public Library. A republican in politics, for years he has been a member of the Executive Committee of his party in the county and has been active in its affairs. His fraternal affiliation is with Highland Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and his religious connection with the Congregational Church.

In 1880 Mr. Grow was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Ella Burroughs, and to this union there were born two children: Edna May, now Mrs. William Brownlow, of Highland; and Laura Myrtle, now Mrs. T. A. Blakesley, of San Bernardino. Mrs. Grow died in 1890, and Mr. Grow married, December 15, 1891, Caroline Lowrie Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union there has come one son, Walter Lowrie, born June 4, 1894. Walter Lowrie Grow graduated from Pasadena High School in 1913, following which he entered Pomona

College, Claremont, California, which he subsequently left, but to which he later returned. He then enrolled as a student at the University of California at Berkeley, but on October 3, 1917, left his studies at that institution to enlist for service during the World war in the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy. December 5 of the same year he was sent to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and after being stationed there for eleven months was transferred to San Pedro, and later to San Diego. In September, 1919, he was placed on the reserve list and returned to Pomona College to complete his course. He was a member of the Phi Delta, and graduated from the institution with the class of 1920, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He next entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, for a four-year course, and at present is a student of that institution and a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. During his war service he received the rating of chief pharmacist's mate. He possesses a seaman's certificate from the territory of Hawaii and one from Philadelphia in the Merchant Marine. Mr. Grow is a member of Highland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a young man of exemplary habits and great ambition, whose advancement will be watched with interest by the many friends whom he has made in various sections.

ARTHUR PRESTON CRIM—Romances deal with imaginary characters and often impossible situations deftly placed in an environment to arouse a reader's interest. Seemingly it would not be a difficult task for even a tyro to pen a romance with its setting in beautiful and opulent Redlands. It is not necessary, however, to call in romance when truth serves well, and the sturdy, sterling people of this favored community find interest enough in the simple, straightforward stories of quiet achievement that reflect credit and honor on neighbors and friends. One of the prosperous and representative orange men of Redlands who has spent almost two decades here is Arthur Preston Crim, a self-made man who has built up a large business in the growing of oranges and citrus fruits, and made his name well known in the industry through his careful and intelligent methods.

Arthur Preston Crim was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1871, the second in a family of four children born to John Ralston and Elizabeth Crim. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1844 and died there May 5, 1901. His mother was born in the same state February 18, 1841, and survives, her home being at Kittanning, Pennsylvania. John Ralston Crim was a carpenter and became a contractor. In early years he not only prepared all the lumber he used but even went into the forest and cut down trees in order to obtain logs, but he lived to see mills and machinery doing the hand work over which he had labored so strenuously in his youth.

Arthur Preston Crim had educational advantages in his own county and was a member of the class of 1900 in Grove City College, having previously taught school and also, from his twenty-first year, worked with different business firms as an accountant and bookkeeper. In the meanwhile he had made plans for the future that included a home in California and engaging in the business in which he has met with so much success, and these plans he carried out following his marriage.

On September 3, 1902, Mr. Crim was united in marriage with Miss Emma Heffelfinger, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 27, 1871. Mrs. Crim is a highly educated lady and a talented musician, and before marriage was a teacher of music. Mr. and Mrs. Crim have three sons: Arthur Preston, Jr., who was born December 4, 1903, is a student in

the high school at Redlands, class of 1922; Clifford Jackson, who was born November 17, 1906, is in the high school, class of 1923; and Wilbur Roscoe, who was born September 1, 1909, is also a student of Redlands high school, class of 1925. Mr. Crim and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

It was on November 5, 1902, that Mr. and Mrs. Crim reached Redlands, California, with the intention of settling here permanently. Capital was not plentiful and of necessity hardships were encountered and years of hard work followed. Mr. Crim immediately went into the culture of oranges and citrus fruits on the south side of the city, and the family home continued there until August, 1920, when he purchased an exceptionally fine tract of land comprising ten acres located on the southwest corner of Colton Avenue and Nevada Street. In 1922 he purchased thirty acres of oranges, of which ten acres are in full bearing valencias and twenty acres in navels, at the northwest corner of Lugonia and Nevada Streets. Here he has opportunity to give his groves the attention and observation that he believes necessary in order to make the business a really profitable one, and is always on the lookout for added knowledge on the subject. Although never particularly active in politics, Mr. Crim is known to be a watchful, interested citizen, in every way anxious to promote the welfare of Redlands. During the World war he gave liberally and was foremost in local patriotic undertakings. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter No. 77, of Redlands, with Redlands Commandary No. 45, and Valley Chapter and is junior warden in the Blue Lodge and warden in the Commandery. For some years he has belonged to the Order of Elks, and is quite prominent in the order of Knights of Pythias, of which he was chancellor commander for two years. He is not only a leading business man here but commands public confidence and enjoys universal respect.

FREDERICK S. WATERS—Almost the first recollections of Frederick S. Waters are of San Bernardino County in its pioneer environment. His life has covered a wide and interesting range of development and progress, and at the same time he has been regarded as one of Redlands' most useful and honored citizens. His home is half a mile north of Loma Linda Sanitarium, on the Pepper Road.

Mr. Waters by the accident of birth is a native of Utah, though he was only a few weeks old when his parents journeyed into California. He was born on little Cottonwood in Utah Territory March 31, 1854, son of James and Martha Louise (Margetson) Waters. His father was a native of New York State while his mother was born in England and as a child came to the United States with her parents aboard an old sailing vessel that was fourteen weeks on the voyage. James Waters possessed all the mental talents and resources of the real pioneer. He lived his active life in the Great West, going to Utah in the early days. For many years his occupation was hunting and trapping, and he made friends of and was associated with such distinguished frontiersmen as Kit Carson and John Brown, Sr. He hunted and trapped among the Rockies and Sierras, all up and down the Pacific Coast, and came to California as early as 1849. As a trapper he loaded his furs on mules and burros and packed them overland to Eastern markets, making such trips through a country beset with hostile Indians.

James and Martha Waters were the parents of eight children: Frederick; James; Mrs. Martha Louise Kiplinger, whose husband is manager of the San Bernardino Opera House; Henrietta, whose husband,





ALFRED H. SMILEY

ALBERT K. SMILEY

J. A. Cole, was once sheriff of San Bernardino County; Mrs. Catherine Miller; Caroline Sophia, county librarian of San Bernardino; Mrs. Mildred Lawson; and Miss Lela, of San Bernardino.

During the infancy of Frederick S. Waters his parents moved to Mariposa County, California, where his father became a sheep raiser. When the son was three years of age they made their home at Los Angeles, and a short time afterward moved to Yucaipa Valley, where James Waters' old friend, John Brown, owned extensive land holdings. From him he purchased a large acreage and used it for a stock ranch. After twelve years he sold this land to William Stanifer & Dunlap, and then bought land in the modern city of San Bernardino, limited by the thoroughfares of First and Third streets and G to L streets. This he also used for stock farming purposes, and in addition had lease of a large tract at Chino and other lands for pasturage.

The original San Bernardino race track of ninety acres was formerly owned by a stock company in which James Waters was a stockholder. Later he and Amos Rowe bought out the other stockholders and eventually Mr. Waters acquired Rowe's interests. This land was originally swamp, but is now entirely reclaimed and forty-five acres of it comprise the homestead and ranch of Frederick S. Waters.

Frederick S. Waters married Miss Mary Hambly, who was born in Canada in 1854 and died at the home place near Loma Linda in 1912. Six children were born to their marriage and are still living: Louise, born January 17, 1882, is the wife of William Munsel, of Long Beach. Jane, born October 30, 1885, is the wife of H. C. Fronde, of San Bernardino, and is the mother of a son and daughter. Marshall, born August 22, 1888, is unmarried. The fourth and fifth children, Cyrus F. and George, are twins, born September 14, 1892. Cyrus enlisted March 22, 1918, in the 319th Engineers, Company A, was trained at Camp Fremont, on April 15, 1918, was transferred to Ammunition Train of the 8th Division, was made corporal May 18th, and was ordered to Camp Mills for overseas duty, but the signing of the armistice caused his company to be sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, and later were returned to The Presidio, where he received his honorable discharge February 28, 1919. His twin brother, George, also offered his services, but was rejected by the Medical Examining Board on account of poor eyes. The sixth and youngest of the family, Grace Waters, who was born August 18, 1896, is now Mrs. Alva Capper, of Loma Linda.

Frederick Waters out of his personal observation and experience is able to make some interesting contrasts between modern and pioneer conditions. He recalls the time when all supplies were hauled in by wagon from San Pedro, witnessed the passing of the Indian and the coming of the first railroad, and has seen transcontinental travel and communication move forward from ox trains to aeroplane, from pony express to telephone and wireless. In his district and after he had reached manhood a shipment of oranges was limited to six boxes, whereas now citrus fruit goes out to the market in thousands of carloads.

SMILEY BROTHERS—Redlands and San Bernardino County owe a lasting debt to the constructive and esthetic achievements of the Smiley Brothers, and the world too has come to appreciate the manifold measures of their contributions to the broader aspects of educational and humanitarian enterprise. This history on other pages has occasion to describe some of their undertakings, particularly the Smiley Library and Canon Crest Park, at Redlands, which are vital institutions in the development of this section of Southern California. The purpose of this

article is to tell in brief the story of their lives and some of the facts that have made them national and international figures in the welfare of humanity.

Of the three brothers the only one now living is Daniel Smiley, who is a half-brother of the late Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley, and while many years separated them in age all seemed to be animated with a common purpose in their working interests.

Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley were twin brothers with such a close resemblance in form, feature and manner, that it was often difficult to distinguish one from the other. They were born at Vassalboro, Maine, on March 17, 1828, sons of Daniel and Phoebe (Howland) Smiley. Both attained to venerable age. Alfred H. Smiley died in 1903 at the age of seventy-five, and Albert K. on December 2, 1912, at the age of eighty-four. They were educated in the academy in their native town, in the Friends' School of Providence, Rhode Island, and in Haverford College, Philadelphia, where they were graduated A. B. in 1849 and A. M. in 1859. Albert K. Smiley received the honorary A. M. degree from Brown University in 1875, and the degree LL.D. from Haverford in 1906. They were actively engaged in educational work for thirty years, first in Haverford College where they had charge of the English Department for three years. They founded jointly and were principals of the English and Classical Academy of Philadelphia from 1853 to 1857. Alfred Smiley then became principal and general superintendent of schools at Oskaloosa, Iowa. Albert K. Smiley was the principal of the Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro, Maine, in 1858-59, and from 1860 to 1879 was principal of the Friends' Boarding School, now the Moses Brown School at Providence, Rhode Island. His twin brother became associated with him in the management of this school and they made it one of the most famous of New England preparatory institutions.

In 1869 Albert K. Smiley visited Lake Mohonk, New York, and was so well pleased with the beauty and picturesqueness of the spot that he decided to establish a summer home for himself and develop a summer resort. He at once purchased the lake, together with 300 acres of land, and eventually he made the estate one of the splendid resorts of the Union. By successive acquirements he increased the area of this estate to 3,500 acres, and eventually to 5,500 acres, and built a summer resort hotel in 1870. The tract extends along the crests of the mountains for a distance of about six miles with an average width of nearly one mile. Over and through this idyllic preserve he constructed about forty miles of private roads and twenty-five miles of trails and paths and opened the property to the public. For the first ten years the property was managed by Alfred H. Smiley, who in 1875 had purchased Minnewaska, a twin lake, with more than 2,500 acres of land, seven miles distant, on the top of another spur of the mountain where he built two fine hotels with accommodations for 450 guests. He conducted these resorts on the same moral and social plane as did his brother Albert K. the Mohonk resort. It would appear that these two brothers were as nearly alike in disposition and aims in life as they were in appearance.

While busy with this large undertaking Albert K. Smiley did not abate his interest and influence in connection with educational affairs. From 1875 until his death he was a trustee of Brown University, was one of the original trustees of Bryn Mawr College, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Normal School at New Paltz from its establishment in 1884. He was a member of many societies and organizations.

In 1889 while in California the brothers became so impressed with the beautiful scenery and surroundings of Redlands that they purchased for a winter home 200 acres of the heights south of the town, through which tract they caused to be constructed a beautiful series of roads, both for driving and walking, and on the summit and along the northern declivities started a thousand or more species of rare plants and flowers of such varieties as flourish in this semi-tropical climate. Each of the brothers erected a beautiful and substantial residence on the crest of the hill. This property called the Canon Crest Park, commonly known as Smiley Heights, was thrown open to the public and the park has become famous throughout the land, being visited by thousands of Eastern tourists annually.

A sixteen acre tract which he acquired in the heart of Redlands, Albert K. Smiley also laid out for park purposes, and a portion of this is the site of the A. K. Smiley Public Library Building, an institution reflecting the liberality of all the Smiley Brothers and fully described elsewhere in this publication. In 1896 Alfred H. Smiley laid out a beautiful summer resort known as Fredalba Park, near the summit of the mountain range north of Redlands at an elevation of 5,500 feet. Here his liberality and splendid initiative made possible the development of another of the many fine resorts for which Southern California is celebrated.

Albert K. Smiley's career was not confined to local, educational and business interests. On the contrary, he had a national reputation as a friend of the Indian and the Negro, and as one of the foremost champions of international peace, in which last connection it was not given him to live to see the havoc of death and disaster wrought by the late World war, a conflict that could not but have intensified his intense desire to further that peace and good will of which the world stands more deeply in need at the present time than ever before in the annals of history. It has been in the sessions of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference that practically all reforms in the treatment of the Indians have originated. In 1879 President Hayes appointed Mr. Smiley a member of the National Board of Indian Commissioners, and it was due to Mr. Smiley's earnest desire to co-ordinate and harmonize conflicting religious and civic agencies dealing with the Indians that resulted in his calling upon prominent friends of the Indians to meet at Lake Mohonk House in October, 1883, to spend four days in discussing Indian problems and endeavoring to unite all Indian workers on a common platform. He invited the Board of Indian Commissioners, all secretaries of religious societies, the National Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, army officers having dealings with the Indians, all prominent members of the Indian Bureau, the Indian Rights Association, Woman's National Indian Association, heads of Indian Schools, editors of leading papers, and prominent men all over the country. Thus originated the annual conferences at Lake Mohonk. The results of these gatherings have been revolutionary. Congress has learned to heed and follow the advice of the little band which assembles every October on this mountain-top in Ulster County, New York, and no future historian will be able to write the history of our country without assigning a noble chapter to the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference. For the Indian cause Mr. Smiley contributed some thousands of dollars annually, and he served in various capacities in connection with the care of the Indians.

In the spring of 1889 Congress passed a law creating a commission of three men who were to select reservations for the Mission Indians of Southern California. The Secretary of the Interior appointed Mr.

Smiley chairman of this commission, and within the ensuing two years about forty reservations were selected, with the result that 3,000 Indians who were being despoiled of their rightful possessions were placed upon suitable lands, secured to them for a permanent home. Mr. Smiley, as representative of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in 1895, investigated and demonstrated the iniquity of the proposed government measure of uniting the two bands of Indians in Western Nevada, the proposed plan having been one that would have cost the government at least half a million dollars and deprive 2,000 Indians of their guaranteed rights—all in the interest of a railroad corporation. In all other matters touching the welfare of the Indians Mr. Smiley continued his unflagging interest until the close of his long and useful life, and his activities were wide and varied, including his service as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the whole Indian Bureau and suggest changes in its practical workings.

In the years 1890 and 1891, following somewhat the same general plan as that of the Indian conference, Mr. Smiley invited to Mohonk, as his guests, 200 or more philanthropists of this country, particularly those from the South, for a discussion with the object of uniting the North and the South in some concerted plan for the benefit of the Negro race. President Hayes presided at both of these conferences.

In June, 1895, Mr. Smiley invited to Mohonk many statesmen and prominent citizens for a conference in the interest of international arbitration, this being, so far as is known, the first American conference on this subject. Similar conferences for this purpose have been held annually at Mohonk.

Alfred H. Smiley married Rachel M. Swan in 1854, and of this union were born six children. July 8, 1857, Albert K. Smiley married Eliza P. Cornell, of New York. They had one child who died at the age of eight years. On the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1907, a large number of guests of the Lake Mohonk Mountain House presented to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley as a testimonial of their esteem an entrance gateway and lodge costing over nineteen thousand dollars, located at the main entrance of the Lake Mohonk estate.

Associated with these brothers in many of their enterprises and since their death continuing many lines of their noble enterprise is Daniel Smiley, who was born at Vassalboro, Maine, November 29, 1855, son of Daniel and Dorcus Burnham (Hanson) Smiley. He graduated from Haverford College in 1878, was instructor in Greek and Latin at William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia for three years, and in 1881 joined Albert K. Smiley in the management of the property of Lake Mohonk, and in 1912 succeeded to the ownership of the Lake Mohonk estate and also the Canon Crest Park at Redlands. Redlands is his winter home and quite recently he provided for the conception of a new wing to the public library.

Daniel Smiley has been associated in the management from the beginning in 1882 and now is in full charge of the conference of International Arbitration and the conference of friends of the Indians and other dependent peoples held at Lake Mohonk each year. Since 1912 he has been a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners. He is a trustee of Vassar College, Haverford College, is President of the Board of the State Normal School at New Paltz, New York, is a trustee of the University of Redlands. He has been a member of the executive committee of the National Peace Conference and is a member of a number of other organizations.



*Samuel Smiley*



June 18, 1881, he married Miss Effie F. Newell of Kennebeck County, Maine. They have four children. Albert K., manager of the Mohonk Hotel, married Mabel Craven of Westchester, Pennsylvania, and their three children are Daniel Smiley, Jr., Albert K. Smiley, Jr., and Anna Craven Smiley. Hugh the second son, also associated with the management of the hotel at Mohonk, married Hester Squier of Greenwich, Connecticut, and their two children are Virginia LeBeau and Hugh, Jr. Francis, the third son, also in the management of the hotel, married Rachel Orcutt of Boston and has a daughter Rachel. The only daughter of Daniel Smiley is Ruth. She was married by James M. Taylor, president of Vassar College on February 21, 1914, at Smiley Heights to Thomas Sanborn, who is manager of the Redlands estate including the Canyon Crest Park. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn have four children: Christine, Daniel Smiley, Thomas and Ruth.

ANDREW J. CRAM was born and is still living at the old Cram homestead at the end of Orange Street at East Highland. This is a property that has been in the possession of one family since pioneer days. Its handling well illustrates the processes of development through which this country has gone in its transformation from a wild desert to a wide stretching orange grove.

Mr. Cram was born there August 6, 1867, son of Lewis F. and Sarah Ann Cram, being the oldest of their seven children, six sons and one daughter. His father was born in New York State in 1834. His mother was born in 1847 in Quincy, Illinois, and is still living at the old home. The parents came overland with ox teams, making a number of stops en route, and their first location in California was at the Chino Ranch, where they engaged in farming. Later Lewis Cram homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres on section 3 in what is now known as East Highland. He and his brothers, together with one of the Van Leuvens, also filed on water rights from the Santa Ana River. This right is still referred to as the Cram and Van Leuvens right. The water was conveyed to their lands through an open ditch. These were the first settlers on the bench land. They planted vineyards and deciduous fruit orchards on the bottoms and did dry farming on the upper ground. All of this tract was cleared and improved by these pioneers.

Eighty acres of the old homestead is still owned by Mrs. Lewis Cram, and nearly the entire tract is covered with orange groves. Lewis Cram spent a busy and effective life in this community and died at Highland February 27, 1915.

Andrew J. Cram out of his personal recollections can recount practically every stage in the development of the community. As a boy he attended school in what is still known as the Cram district, a name given to it because of the many Cram children who have been pupils there. The schoolhouse he knew was a little building 16x24 feet, rudely constructed, merely with framing timbers and boards on the outside and without ceiling. Subsequently, as needed, additions were made until the schoolhouse was 75 feet long.

The first experimental growing of oranges on the Cram homestead was the setting out of two acres of seedlings. The fruit of these trees Andrew J. Cram and his brothers gathered and packed in the orchard, in absence of packing houses. The oranges were graded and packed in paper lined boxes two feet square and eight inches deep. The oranges were not wrapped individually then. These boxes were hauled by wagon to the nearest railroad station at Colton. Colton was also the site of the only cannery in this section, and all deciduous fruits were hauled there.

The oranges produced by the first grove on the Cram estate were shipped through in A. 1. condition, and were sold so as to bring the grower between three and a half and five dollars a box. In the extension of the fruit interests on the Cram homestead vines and peach trees were planted and oranges in blocks of six and eight acres, until all is now a citrus grove, one of the largest and most productive in the entire county.

Andrew J. Cram is the father of four children: Maggie, wife of Melvin Roddick, of Highland, and the mother of three children, Mildred, Virginia and James; Mollie, wife of George Hamilton, an orange grower at East Highland, and they have two sons, Arthur and Neiland; Mrs. Mabel Burright, of San Jose, and Florence, wife of Arthur Cook, a prosperous cattleman in Colorado.

Mr. Cram takes the liveliest satisfaction in the transformation he has witnessed of the wild cattle range into a superbly improved district where modern improvements and citrus groves give land value between three and four thousand dollars an acre. He has done his part well and effectively in that transformation, and is now enjoying life in his comfortable home in East Highland with his mother.

WILLIAM H. RODDICK—As a child, youth and man William H. Roddick of Highland has been through every phase of pioneer development of his section of California, from a sage brush wilderness to an almost undeviating prospect of orange groves and flourishing plantations.

Mr. Roddick was born in Nova Scotia in 1880, son of Samuel Donald and Ellen Hume Roddick. His parents were also natives of Nova Scotia, and farmers there. In 1887 they came to California, and without capital the father earned a living for his family by day and month work on the ranch of Cunningham and Stone at South Highland for about twelve years. William H. Roddick was then seven years of age. Altogether he had a very brief acquaintance with schools, and his education has been a thoroughly practical one. He early learned to imitate his father's habit of hard and intensive work, and did what he could to assist the family. As a boy he worked out, frequently picking fruit for a few cents a day and clothing himself and going to school. His father eventually bought a tract of land and planted it to deciduous fruits, but lack of water made the proposition a failure. His father about ten years before his death, which occurred in 1916, bought a thirteen and a half acre orange grove on Highland Avenue, and this proved the stepping stone to solid success for the family. William H. Roddick has been thoroughly schooled in ranching and fruit growing and is an authority on citrus culture.

In 1916 he and his brother David bought forty acres of the Linville estate, and they still own this as partners. It is one of the highly productive citrus fruit orchards in the country. Three years later William Roddick as an individual bought twenty-three acres of the Coy estate on Pacific and Central streets, and later ten acres on Boulder Street, where he has erected his modern home overlooking the Santa Ana River Valley, with view of the mountains to the north and east. All this land Mr. Roddick remembers as a sage brush desert, without railroad, and only here and there a scattered orange plantation.

On New Year's Day, 1914, he married Miss Susie Jane Skelton, member of a prominent Redlands family. She was born in Nebraska. Mrs. Roddick is a member of the Congregational Church and one of

the leaders in local society. They have two interesting children: Frances Rose, born April 26, 1915; and Walter Samuel, born May 22, 1917.

Mr. Roddick's success has not been of an ordinary character. As a boy he worked long hours, and energy and good management have carried him from stage to stage until he enjoys a goodly share of the substantial wealth of this country and at the same time has aided in the development that makes real wealth.

MRS. GEORGIE J. HOAG, widow of Isaac Newton Hoag, is a venerable and loved woman of Redlands, San Bernardino County, who has a specially high claim upon pioneer distinction in California, to which state she came in 1851 to join her widowed mother, who had come here in the preceding year, so that her experience has compassed virtually the entire period of marvelous development and progress in this state, while her husband was one of the adventurous aronauts who came to California in 1849. Mrs. Hoag was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of March, 1832, and is a daughter of Joseph G. and Mary Knight (Riggs) Jennings, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the State of Maine. The father was still a young man at the time of his death, which occurred in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1850 the widowed mother came to California, she having made the voyage around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel and having become one of the earliest pioneer women of San Francisco. Mrs. Hoag acquired the major part of her youthful education in the City of Portland, Maine, where she was graduated in a school for young women. In 1851 her mother sent her funds with which to defray the expense of the journey to California, the mother having come here in 1850, as previously noted. Mrs. Hoag gave the money away instead of applying it to the designated purpose, and her mother then sent an additional sum of \$700 to the eastern agents of the Adams Express Company, who secured transportation and became responsible for the safe delivery of the daughter in to the mother's charge at Sacramento. Mrs. Hoag was thus "personally conducted" by Messrs. Niblo and Parvue, who were at that time leading officials of the Adams Express Company and who traveled in direct charge of the express company's shipments, including Mrs. Hoag. The journey was made by steamboat to the Isthmus of Panama, and the first stop was made at the Island of Jamaica, where Mr. Parvue took his winsome "shipment," the future Mrs. Hoag, ashore to visit the barracks and to view other points of interest. Mrs. Hoag recalls the trip across the Isthmus of Panama as one of surpassing interest. The party passed up the Chagres River in a canoe rowed by natives, the tropical forests being so dense that the trees on the river banks were at times almost within touch of the passengers on the little fleet of canoes, while vines frequently extended across the full width of the stream, from tree to tree. Birds of resplendant colors vied in attraction with the tropical foliage, and monkeys chattered their curiosity and protest as the voyage proceeded. Upon leaving the river the company found further transportation by riding mules, and all of the women in the party sat astride, wearing bloomers to add to their stately dignity. Mrs. Hoag rode an express company mule. Mr. Parvue riding in front and Mr. Niblo behind as protection to Mrs. Hoag. The trail was narrow and innumerable difficulties were faced in making progress along its course, Mrs. Hoag having her full share of incidental

accidents and troubles, as may well be imagined. Upon reaching the coast the party embarked on the vessel which afforded transportation to the destination. Mr. Parvue and Mrs. Hoag always sat at the captain's table on the vessel, and Mrs. Hoag was shown every possible courtesy, as the special guest of the commander of the boat. After a delightful trip up the coast Mrs. Hoag disembarked in the port of San Francisco on the 1st of February, 1852, and her guardian on the eventful trip, Mr. Parvue, finally delivered her into her mother's charge at Sacramento, to which place the journey was made by river boat. At the home of her mother she formed the acquaintance of the man who was destined to win her hand and heart, the mother having become acquainted with Mr. Hoag some time previously. On the 19th of January, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Isaac Newton Hoag and Miss Georgie J. Jennings, the ceremony having been performed in the City of San Francisco.

Isaac Newton Hoag was born at Macedon, Wayne County, New York, on the 3rd of March, 1822, and his early education included the discipline of Macedon Academy. He taught school in the old Empire state and after his graduation in the academy he read law, his admission to the New York bar having occurred January 1, 1849. On this selfsame day he decided to join the goodly company of venturesome spirits who were making their way to the newly discovered gold fields in California. He made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and it may be consistently recorded that ninety-nine days elapsed in making the voyage from the Isthmus to San Francisco, the vessel having remained becalmed for thirty days of this period and the food supply having become so limited that passengers were reduced to a daily diet of one cracker and a pint of water. On July 4, 1849, Mr. Hoag dug his first gold, from Horse-Shoe Bar, on the American River. He was not accustomed to the hard manual labor involved in digging gold, and after meeting with measureable success in his mining operations he went to Sacramento and established himself in the mercantile business, his capital at the time having been about \$1,500. In 1850 he placed in service the first ferry across the Sacramento River between Sacramento and Washington, the latter place being known as West Sacramento. This ferry enterprise proved a distinct financial success, the receipts for three months in the fall of 1850 having been \$27,000. Steam power was finally brought into requisition in operating the ferry, and Mr. Hoag admitted to partnership a man named Myrick, who returned to the East and squandered large sums of the firm's money. Later a bridge was constructed across the river and the ferry encountered the opposition of the Southern Pacific Railroad, so that the business became unprofitable. About this time Mr. Hoag gained admission to the California bar. After retiring from the ferry enterprise he was for a time associated with his brother, Benjamin H. Hoag, in importing agricultural implements from the East, and he became also secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, an office which he retained ten years. As one of the leaders in the community he did all in his power to further its interests, and incidentally he acted as correspondent for various newspapers, including the Sacramento Record-Union and San Francisco papers.

He drew up and secured the passage of the law which made the California Agricultural Society a state institution, his election to the presidency of the society having occurred in 1862. He was for four years the leading agricultural writer on the staff of the Pacific

Rural Press, which was founded in 1870, and his contributions to other papers were mainly in the promotion of agricultural interests in the state. In 1881 he was elected secretary and actuary of the California State Anti-debris Association. In May, 1883, he was appointed commissioner of immigration for the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads, he having been the first to become a colonization agent in such service. In his official capacity he maintained headquarters in the City of Chicago, where the family resided about three years. In that metropolis he opened offices and displayed a large and varied assortment of California fruits and farm produce. En route to Chicago he made a visit to San Bernardino County in order to gain intimate knowledge of the value and productive resources of lands here owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and which he represented. His activities brought to California a large number of most valuable settlers, and when failing health necessitated his relinquishment of his service as immigration agent he returned to California, and in 1887 purchased thirty acres of unimproved land in the vicinity of Redlands. He developed this into one of the fine orange ranches of this section, erected an attractive residence at 816 East High Avenue, Redlands, and here remained, as one of the most honored and influential pioneer citizens of the state, until his death, on the 21st of April, 1898. His original tract of land at Redlands extended from Colton Avenue to Zanja and Church and Division streets. He laid out the beautiful Sylvan boulevard, deeded his portion of the same to the city and prevailed upon other owners to do likewise. His intense interest, his enthusiasm, his high character and distinctive ability, together with his broad and varied experience, made him the ideal colonizer and builder, and his name and fame shall ever remain closely associated with the history of development and progress in California. He continued his vigorous activities until an attack of pneumonia brought his earnest and worthy life to a close. In 1861 he was elected representative of Yolo County in the State Legislature, and later he served with characteristic ability as county judge of Yolo County. At Redlands Mr. Hoag was active in the promotion and support of many enterprises projected for the development of local interests. He assisted in securing the Chicago colony, and at one time had an interest in 1,600 acres of land belonging to the Crafts estate. He sold \$70,000 worth of this in one year, and through efforts to provide irrigation for the tract he assisted largely in the early improvement of Crafton. He was one of the organizers of the Domestic Water Company and became one of its directors. At the time of his death he was the owner of twenty-five acres of bearing orchards on Lugonia Heights.

Mr. Hoag was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, ordered his life in accord with the gentle and noble teachings of this great religious organization, and he commanded at all times the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow men, his death having been deeply felt as a general community loss and bereavement in Redlands. Mrs. Hoag still resides in the beautiful home which her husband provided at Redlands, and is one of the remarkable pioneer women of California, with secure place in the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. In former years she passed many days in driving about in her carriage in the furtherance of developing Redlands as a city of ideal beauty, she being a charter member of the United Workers of Public Improvement, and though now of advanced age she still retains a

vital and loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of her home community and its people. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag became the parents of six children: Charles Eugene, Anna Eunice, Granville, Edna, Lizzie Mary and Newton. All of the children are now deceased except Mrs. Anna Hoag Watkins who resides in Oakland, California, and Lizzie Mary Warner, the widow of Clarence A. Warner, her home being with her widowed mother, to whom she accords the deepest filial solicitude.

MYRON A. CLARK has been a resident of California since the year 1887, and as a contractor and builder has been concerned actively with the development and upbuilding of the communities in which he has lived. He is one of the representative citizens of Redlands, San Bernardino County, where his attractive home is situated on Myrtle Street.

A scion of a sterling pioneer family of Michigan, Mr. Clark was born at Amboy, Hillsdale County, that state, on the 8th of October, 1849. He is a son of Charles and Mary A. (Simonds) Clark, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts. The father became one of the substantial pioneer farmers of Hillsdale County, Michigan, in which state both he and his wife continued to maintain their home until their deaths. They became the parents of six children, namely: Francis M., Ella M., Myron A., Emma, Louisa and Charles G. Of the number all are now deceased except Myron A. and Charles G.

The common schools of his native county gave to Myron A. Clark his early education, which was supplemented by a course in a seminary in which higher branches were taught. His aid was early enlisted in connection with the work of the home farm, but he was only fifteen years old when he left the parental roof and initiated an apprenticeship to the trade of cabinetmaking. In accordance with the custom of the locality and period he, as a minor, "bought his time" from his father, who normally was supposed to provide for and receive the services of the son until the latter had attained to his legal majority. In securing this release and attending independence of action Myron A. Clark contracted to pay his father the sum of \$200. During his apprenticeship he received his board and lodging and the sum of ten dollars a month. He became a proficient workman and was assigned to the best class of productive work at his trade. His discipline was such as to give him ready facility when he engaged in the work of the carpenter's trade, and he became a specially successful contractor and builder in his native state, where he erected high-grade buildings in various cities and towns and where he continued his active associations with this line of business enterprise until he came with his family to Southern California. He arrived at Riverside, this state, on the 3d of January, 1887, his coming here having been largely due to the suggestions of kinsfolk of his wife, they having previously settled at Riverside. Mr. Clark continued his residence at Riverside until February, 1887, when he came to Redlands. Here he purchased ten acres of land on Fern Avenue, the place being given over to fruit propagation. He paid for this land \$2,900, erected on the same a good house and other buildings, and after there maintaining his home about five years he removed, in 1892, to Pasadena. Within a year after buying the property mentioned he was offered, but refused, \$14,000 for the place. At Pasadena Mr. Clark remained about fifteen years, within which he gained

precedence as one of the leading contractors and builders of that section of Los Angeles County. He erected a goodly number of the best buildings constructed at Pasadena within this period. He next passed three years at Oceanside, San Diego County, where he was the contractor in the erection of the San Louis Rey Hotel and a number of high-grade houses and business buildings. In November, 1904, he returned to Redlands and took possession of the residence property which he had previously purchased, at 25 Myrtle Street, his original Redlands property having been sold at the time when he left this city. As a contractor and builder Mr. Clark has erected many of the finest houses and other buildings in the Redlands community. The twin brothers, Alfred and Albert Smiley, whose contribution to the upbuilding and beautifying of Redlands was large and munificent, as shown in a personal memoir dedicated to them on other pages of this work, became personal friends of Mr. Clark, and it was while making a drive in company with Mr. Clark that Alfred Smiley became enthusiastically impressed with the natural attractions of the hills above San Timeteo Canyon, with the result that he telegraphed for his twin brother to join him here, and they purchased the property which they developed into the present idyllic Hill Crest Park, which has added greatly to the attractions of the Redlands district. As a personal friend of the Smileys, who knew his exceptional technical ability and experience, Mr. Clark was retained by the brothers to erect the various buildings on this fine property. He first constructed, for the use of the landscape gardener employed by the Smiley brothers, a cottage at the north end of the property. Thereafter he erected the beautiful home of Alfred Smiley, and later that of Albert. All of this work, in harmony with the very liberal policies adopted by the brothers in the improving of the magnificent estate, demanded the most punctilious attention and care on the part of Mr. Clark, who took deep pride in the progress of the work and gave to each detail a most careful supervision. Many beautiful houses stand in evidence of the ability of Mr. Clark as a contractor and builder. He erected the fine residence of Isaac N. Hoag on High Avenue, and his contribution to development and progress in Southern California has been large, along both material and civic lines. When he established his home at Redlands the nearest railroad point was San Bernardino, from which place all building material and other commodities were transported by team and wagon to Redlands and vicinity. None of the irrigating systems had been developed, and Mr. Clark has thus witnessed the wonderful transformation which had made this district one of the garden spots of Southern California, with the most modern of improvements and facilities.

At the time when the construction of the dam in Bar Valley was instituted the object of the promoters was to give irrigation facilities to the Allesandro Valley. Eventually it was found that the supply of water would be inadequate, and this feature of the irrigation project was abandoned. Mr. Clark had made heavy investment in this valley, and consequently he met with large financial loss when it was found that the supply of water was sufficient only for use in the Redlands district, the Allesandro Valley being left unimproved. Though Mr. Clark is now virtually retired from active business, he still responds to occasional demands for his interposition as a contractor and builder, and he continues as one of the most loyal supporters and ardent admirers of the beautiful district which he has seen develop from little more than a barren waste into one of the most attractive

sections of Southern California. Of conditions in evidence when he came to this part of the state it is not necessary to speak in this brief review, but he takes satisfaction in the thought that he has been able to have his part in the splendid march of progress during the past thirty or more years.

At Rollin, Lenawee County, Michigan, on the 19th of March, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clark and Miss Ellen Underwood, who had been one of his youthful schoolmates. Mrs. Clark was born at Rollin, Michigan, on the 21st of June, 1851, and is a daughter of Van Wyck and Mary Jane (Green) Underwood, both natives of the State of New York. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark brief record is here entered: William A., who was born at Amboy, Michigan, December 20, 1873, completed his education in the public schools of California, and he is now a successful exponent of ranch enterprise in the Imperial Valley of this state. He married Maude Tennison, and they have had four children—Leonard A., Kingsley (died in early youth), Louis and Eleanor. Fred B. was born at Rollin, Michigan, May 13, 1879, and his education included a course in a business college at Pasadena, California. He is now employed as an expert accountant in the office of the leading furniture store in the City of San Bernardino. He married Lulu Clem, and they have one child, Velma. Florence E., who was born at Addison, Michigan, October 8, 1884, died on the 9th of February, 1888, after the removal of the family to California. Leonard A. was born in Pasadena, California, and after his graduation from the high school at Holtsville, Imperial County, California, he found employment in a banking institution at that place. He entered service when the nation became involved in the World war, and he received preliminary military training at the University of Southern California. He gained the rank of sergeant and was transferred to an officers' training camp. He was thus placed at the time of the signing of the armistice, and upon receiving his honorable discharge he obtained a position in a bank in the City of Los Angeles. Later the president of the bank at Holtsville induced him to return to that place, and later he became teller in the Southern Trust & Commerce Bank of El Centro, judicial center of Imperial County, where, entirely through efficient service and sterling characteristics, he has been placed in charge of the department devoted to collections, notes, mortgages and all other securities.

G. STANLEY WILSON was born in 1879 in Bournemouth, England, and was educated in that town. His father, mother, three brothers and three sisters arrived in Riverside in September, 1895, and he himself has resided in Riverside since that time. In 1906 he married a daughter of Dr. H. H. Scott of the said city, and now has three children: Mabel, Ernest and Harry.

He entered business for himself in 1909 and is still in business in the same office at this time, 646 9th Street, City.

Among a great many buildings, he has superintended for Frank Miller are the Art Galleries, Kitchens and Spanish Wing, as well as other improvements. He was the architect for the Magnolia Avenue School, Lowell School, Liberty School, the Hemet High School, and has now under way the Corona High School. The residences include those of Judge Densmore, Mr. C. O. Evans, Mr. S. C. Evans and Mr. Allen Pinkerton of New York. Also the Loring Opera House, the Hellman Bank, the Crossley Garage and many others.



*Stanley Wilson*



He is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Sons of St. George. Also the Kiwanis Club.

He has an attractive home on the corner of 4th and Market in this city.

CHARLES L. ALLISON is the eldest member of the prominent Allison family of San Bernardino, a family which has done much for the advancement of its home city and is identified with the history of the city for nearly forty years.

He was born in Mason County, Illinois, February 12, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino, to which his parents brought him in 1882. After his graduation from the high school he commenced the study of the law, having, like the other members of the family, early determined what his work in life would be. He entered the offices of Paris & Fox in San Bernardino and was admitted to the bar on October 10, 1892. He at first practiced alone, but later formed a partnership with Col. A. B. Paris, which continued until May, 1897, when Colonel Paris died. He then practiced alone again until 1915, when he formed a partnership with Hugh L. Dickson, under the name of Allison & Dickson, which continued until February, 1921, since which time he has been alone. His practice is general and he has a large clientele.

Mr. Allison married August, 1912, Miss Clara Kellogg, a daughter of E. H. Kellogg, of San Bernardino, and they have one child, Virginia May. Like his father and brothers he is a staunch democrat. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge, F. and A. M.; of San Bernardino Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. Allison is also a member of the San Bernardino County Bar Association.

MONTE D. ALLISON, the popular and efficient druggist of San Bernardino, is a fine example of that "Noblest work of God," the self-made man. While a very young boy he made up his mind just what he proposed to do with his life, and with a single minded purpose went to work at it, and he gained the success only attained by those who seek earnestly for it. He obtained his education in the school of difficulties, and he certainly holds a graduation diploma from the "College of Experience." He learned by actual work all that most boys learn by theory and in books, and now that he is on the victory side of the battle of life it must be a source of gratification to him, as it is to his friends, that his own indomitable spirit, perseverance and industry placed him in the position he occupies today.

Mr. Allison was born in the City of Clinton, Missouri, on October 1, 1873, his father, Hugh Jackson Allison, being a native of that state. His mother, Elmira (Suman) Allison, was a native of Illinois. His father was a carpenter by trade, but only followed it for a short time, taking up farming and devoting his attention to that occupation until about 1895, when he retired from all active pursuits. He came out to California with his family in 1882, locating in San Bernardino. He passed on on June 13, 1920. He was a democrat in politics, and his sons have followed his political faith. His wife is still living in San Bernardino. They were the parents of eight children: Charles L., a prominent attorney of San Bernardino; Monte D., the leading druggist; Ella, wife of M. L. Cook, well known mining engineer of San Bernardino, whose story appears elsewhere in this history; Marie, wife of D. S. Newton, of Los Angeles; Effie G.; Claude, of San Bernardino; Harry

L., county clerk of San Bernardino County; Earl L., of San Bernardino.

Monte D. Allison was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino as far as he went in that line of education, for while attending school he commenced the study of drugs and while still very young he left school to go to work in the business. His first employer was F. M. Towne, the pioneer druggist, and here he continued his study of pharmacy. He soon graduated in this and then he worked for Mr. Towne, from 1884 until he was admitted to a partnership, forming the Towne-Allison Drug Company. This firm is incorporated and now has three stores with a very large and constantly increasing patronage, not confined to the city or even the county. Of this company Mr. Allison is the president.

He pins his political faith to the democratic party. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Free and Accepted Masons.

HARRY L. ALLISON, the popular county clerk of San Bernardino County, is another of the "near Californians," for he was born the year his parents came out to San Bernardino, making him practically a native son. He was educated in San Bernardino and passed his life there, and has served the city and county most efficiently.

He was born in Clinton, Missouri, October 8, 1882, his parents coming to California the same year and locating in San Bernardino. The family history is given in the sketch of Monte F. Allison, the leading druggist of San Bernardino, and his brother. Another brother is the attorney, Charles L. Allison. Harry L. Allison secured his education in the public schools of San Bernardino and then went into the newspaper business, remaining in it four years. He learned telegraphy and followed that for six years. He is a strong democrat and a prominent figure in local politics, and was elected city clerk in 1903 and was re-elected, serving two terms, 1903-1911. He was then elected county recorder, being the only democrat elected in the county. He served eight years, being re-elected. In 1920 he was elected county clerk, and is now filling that position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

He married in 1908 Clara Belle Dunlap, a daughter of F. S. Dunlap, of Redlands. They have one son, Hugh Dunlap Allison. Mr. Allison is a member of San Bernardino Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Methodist Church of San Bernardino.

JOHN P. FISK, vice president of the First National Bank of Redlands, is essentially one of the representative men of San Bernardino County, where he established his residence in 1887 and where he has wielded large and benignant influence in connection with civic and material development and progress during the intervening period of more than thirty years. He was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, September 11, 1857, and is a son of Professor John P. and Abbie Richardson (Clark) Fisk. The father was born in New Hampshire, in 1818, and was eighty-one years of age at the time of his death, in 1899. A man of strong character. Professor John P. Fisk was for twenty-five years one of the able members of the faculty of Beloit College, one of the admirable educational institutions of Wisconsin, and he achieved prominence and influence as an educator and as a leader in educational affairs in the Badger State. His wife was born at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, in 1825, and her death occurred in 1875; the children of this union were four sons and two daughters. Professor Fisk was a resident of Chicago, Illinois, at the time of



*John P. Fisk.*



his death, and his name and service are intimately linked with the up-building of Beloit College and the general educational history of Wisconsin.

John P. Fisk, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, continued his studies in the Beloit public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and he then entered Beloit College, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For several years thereafter he was successfully engaged in teaching, two years of this period being principal of the public schools at Richmond, Illinois. Thereafter he devoted a year to effective post-graduate study, after which he became an instructor in the academic department of his alma mater, Beloit College, where he effectively upheld the pedagogic honors of the family name. The confinement incidental to his service caused his health to become impaired, and after teaching in Beloit College during a period of about eighteen months he found it imperative to retire from the work. He made his way to the South, where he remained one winter. The following November, 1885 he made his initial visit to California, and while sojourning at Riverside he visited Redlands and was specially impressed with the scenic attractions and promising future of this beautiful spot. The result was that in March, 1887, he established his home at Redlands, and initiated his active association with civic and business affairs in the fair city that has continued as his home during the intervening years. At the time of his removal to Redlands construction work was under way on the building of the Union Bank, and when this two-story brick building, the first distinctive bank building at Redlands, was completed he secured a lease of its second floor and there opened offices for the conducting of a general real-estate and insurance business. His vigorous and progressive activities in the handling of real estate upon legitimate and honorable basis had much influence in furthering the development of Redlands and vicinity, as he promoted the investment of capital and gained the co-operation of men of wealth and influence in the improving and beautifying of the city and its surrounding country—groves, gardens and a wealth of foliage and flowers obliterating what had previously been but barren wastes. By his careful and honorable methods and policies Mr. Fisk established for himself an inviolable vantage-place as a business man, and many important real-estate transactions that have inured greatly to the benefit of Redlands and its environment were effected through his initiative and personal influence. He became a recognized authority in placing valuations on land in this district, and his judgment both in regard to intrinsic value and future possibilities was recognized as valuable. Among the more important of his early real estate transactions was the sale of the Dr. Barton tract of 1,100 acres to a syndicate composed of Los Angeles capitalists, who under the corporate title of the Barton Land & Water Company acquired the property for a consideration of \$300,000, and who subdivided the tract into orange and lemon orchards that have been developed to such degree as to be numbered among the finest in Southern California. Mr. Fisk also effected the sale of the Terrace Villa hotel property to A. G. Hubbard, who now resides on the site of the former hotel, a building in which Mr. Fisk himself resided during his first year's residence. Mr. Fisk was a resident of Redlands at the time of the construction of the old Sloan House, which was later sold by him to the First National Bank of Redlands, remodeled and made available for banking purposes and eventually razed to give place to the present modern building of the First National Bank of Redlands, a portion of the ground floor of this building being used as office

headquarters of Mr. Fisk, who still continues his long established and representative real estate, loan and insurance business, besides holding the office of vice-president of the First National Bank. As agent he purchased the sites for the railway stations at Redlands. He sold to Thomas W. England the land which the latter has developed into one of the most beautiful and celebrated spots in Southern California, the splendid Prospect Park, which is visited annually by thousands of tourists, as well as by appreciative residents of California itself. Mr. Fisk has been for many years a stockholder and director of the First National Bank, and for one year, beginning in February, 1915, he had active executive charge of the institution, into the management of which he introduced wise policies that combined economic conservatism with progressive methods.

Every worthy enterprise and object that has had to do with the social and material welfare of Redlands has enlisted the earnest co-operation of Mr. Fisk, and it should be specially noted that he took prominent part in organizing the local Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was chosen the first president. For a number of years he has been a member of the executive committee of the California state organization of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a director of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce, his political allegiance is given to the republican party, and both he and his wife are active members of Congregational Church. When he first came to that part of Redlands which was then known as Lugonia, the only church in the community was the little Congregational edifice that stood at the corner of Church Street and The Terrace, and Church Street of Redlands of the present day gained its name by reason of this pioneer church having been situated on that thoroughfare.

In December, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fisk and Mrs. Elizabeth Eddy, who was born in the state of New York and who was the widow of the late Rev. S. W. Eddy, a clergyman of Beverly, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk have two children.

In the foregoing paragraphs has been given a brief but significant record of the career of a sterling citizen whose success has been due to his own well ordered endeavors, and whose high standing in community affairs is due to the possession of those attributes of character that ever beget popular confidence and esteem.

GUY S. GARNER is a native of Southern California, has full appreciation of the advantages and attractions of his native state and is one of the wide-awake business men of Highgrove, Riverside County, where he conducts a well equipped automobile garage and where he finds time also to accord effective service as justice of the peace and as cattle inspector for Riverside County.

Mr. Garner was born at San Bernardino, California, August 12, 1876, and is a son of John Henry and Nettie (Ames) Garner, both natives of Utah. John H. Garner was a youth when the family made the long and hazardous journey across the plains and mountains from Utah to California with wagon and ox team, and the home was established at San Bernardino, which was then a mere trading station. His father, John Ellis Garner, was one of the well know pioneers of San Bernardino County, and was influential in community affairs. The Garner family was founded in America in the Colonial period and gave patriotic soldiers to the colonies in the War of the Revolution. John Henry Garner was a member of a large family of children, and the family had its full share of pioneer hardships after coming to California. His life was marked by earnest and worthy activity, he became a successful veterinary surgeon,

and at the time of his death he was president of the Board of Trustees of the City of Santa Ana, Orange County. His widow, who now resides in the City of Los Angeles, was an infant at the time when her parents made the trip from Utah to California by means of wagons and ox teams, and it is a matter of record that while en route the members of the immigrant expedition exhausted their supply of water, with the result that it became necessary to kill young calves and utilize the blood of the animals to quench the thirst of the members of the party. The mother of Mrs. Garner was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, of early pioneer parentage on the frontier, and her maternal ancestors came from England in the Colonial days, the family having been represented by gallant soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Guy S. Garner acquired his early education in the public schools of Santa Ana, where the family home was established when he was a small boy. Thereafter he was graduated in the Bisbee Business College in that city, and his initial service of practical order was rendered in the position of plumbing inspector for the City of Santa Ana. There he continued his residence until about 1901, when, by reason of the ill health of his wife, he removed to Bear Valley, where for two years he was employed in the De la Mores Mountain Mine, at the head of the valley. Later he entered the employ of the San Bernardino Gas & Electric Company. He had been thus engaged two years when he was retained as private guard by C. R. Lord, who had been shot by a nephew. About two months after this attempt to assassinate him Mr. Lord went to Japan, leaving Mr. Garner in charge of his fine bungalow home at San Bernardino. Six months later Mr. Garner came to Highgrove, Riverside County, and assumed the position of operator in the local hydro-electric plant, of which he was made chief operator three months later. He retained this responsible position thirteen years, and during eighteen months of this period he had charge also of the Peley electric plant. For the Highgrove hydro-electric plant he installed the first distributing lines and street lights in Highgrove, and he gained full technical and practical knowledge of applied electricity. In 1912 Mr. Garner became associated with Joseph Hudson, W. W. Ayers and John L. Bishop in the organization of the Highgrove Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a charter member and one of the early presidents. When the Highgrove hydro-electric plant was destroyed by fire several years ago Mr. Garner established a garage and electric-service station, which he has since conducted with marked success, besides which he has active charge of the municipal electric-light service of Highgrove. Upon the death of John Haight the County Board of Supervisors appointed Mr. Garner his successor in the office of justice of the peace, and in 1918 he was regularly elected to this office for a term of four years. He is a staunch republican, active in local political affairs, and progressive and loyal as a citizen. Mr. Garner seems to have exceptional capacity for service, and in addition to his other and varied responsibilities he has for the past several years had supervision of the interests of the East Riverside Land Company, besides which he is cattle inspector of Riverside County, under appointment by the Cattle Protection Board of the state. He is agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and as a broker in real estate he has handled much property in Highgrove. He was one of the organizers of the Highgrove Improvement Association, which raised the funds to buy the site and erect the community hall of the village. He is interested in farm enterprise in and about Highgrove, and is a member of the Farm Bureau and the Riverside County Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations is with the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World and Knights of the Maccabees.

At Santa Ana, February 23, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Garner and Miss Caroline Arborn, a daughter of Russell Arborn, of that city. Her paternal grandfather was a pioneer settler in Southern California, and the town of Arbondale was named in his honor, he having been a native of England. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Garner the eldest is Mildred Rophina, who is the wife of John B. Bellezza, an automobile mechanic residing at Highgrove, and they have two children, Rose Mary and a baby girl. Donald Guy S. and Dortha Antoinette, the younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Garner, are twins, and were born July 11, 1912.

EDWARD DAVID ROBERTS, banker, was born at Cambria, Wisconsin, July 18th, 1864, son of John W. and Eliza (Williams) Roberts. His father came from Bala, Wales, at an early age. He was a grain merchant in Wisconsin and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Here Mr. Roberts attended Duffs (business) College after finishing the Public School of Cambria and later completed his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania. After a brief period in the claims department of the Milwaukee Central Railroad Company, Mr. Roberts went to Bridgewater, South Dakota, where he joined his brother-in-law, John W. Davis, Jr., in establishing the first National Bank of Bridgewater.

In 1885 he removed to Colton, California, and entered the first National Bank of that place. During his residence in Colton Mr. Roberts served as a member of the City Council and took an active interest in all civic and business life.

Meanwhile, his father had become president of the San Bernardino National Bank of San Bernardino, California, and in 1895 the son joined him in the management of that institution, becoming its president upon the death of the older Roberts in 1904. In 1907 he established the San Bernardino County Savings Bank and in 1909 the First National Bank of Rialto and became president of both of these institutions. In 1915 he accepted the first vice-presidency of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and removed to that city, retaining the presidency of the three banks in San Bernardino County. In 1920, owing to the multitude of his other interests, Mr. Roberts resigned from the Los Angeles institution but remained a member of the directorate of both the First National and Los Angeles Trust Company.

While Mr. Roberts was closely identified with the strongest group of financial institutions in Southern California, he was also one of the largest fruit growers in San Bernardino County, owning extensive vineyards, orange orchards and stock farms, and was as successful with these ventures as with his banks.

A republican in politics, he was for years chairman of the San Bernardino County Central Committee and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1904 and 1912. From 1911-14 he served as state treasurer of California, and during his administration of this office its policies were thoroughly adjusted and put upon a basis creditable to himself and characteristically businesslike. He had the task of selling \$18,000,000 in state highway and harbor bonds, and when the Express Companies asked what seemed to be an exorbitant charge for transporting a number of the bonds to New York he loaded up two big suit cases with them and carried them to Wall street himself.

Mr. Roberts considered it the duty of every good citizen to take an unselfish interest in his country's affairs, and while he was offered many



*E. P. Thomas*



times by enthusiastic admirers among the republican leaders the senatorship or governorship of his state, he always refused, as his own affairs were of such a nature that it was not possible for him to serve. He accepted the appointment of Hiram Johnson to the office of state treasurer at the time when he *was most needed*.

He was a member of the State Bankers' Association and served on various committees, also a member and vice-president for California of the American Bankers' Association and a member of the nominating committee. He was a Mason, belonging to St. Bernard Commandery of Knights Templar and Al Malakai Shrine Temple of Los Angeles, also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church of Los Angeles. He also belonged to the California Club, Ciretos Gun Club and the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles and to the Sutter Club of Sacramento and Squirrel Inn Mountain Club of San Bernardino.

He was an extensive traveler, a liberal art patron and an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman. He was a man of attainments and eminently successful in any enterprise in which he ventured.

Personally he was warm hearted, generous to a fault, democratic and an indefatigable worker, with a genial disposition and a keen sense of humor.

He married Maud, daughter of Henry F. Adams, M. D., and Louise (Wilkerson) Adams, and to this union were born two daughters: Mrs. Louise Roberts Kamm, wife of Walker W. Kamm, of San Francisco and Portland, and Mrs. Marie Roberts Kamm, of Los Angeles, California.

As befitted a man of his character, Mr. Roberts' family life was ideally happy. He was a devoted husband and father.

He was stricken with appendicitis during a business trip to San Bernardino, where he went on July 31, 1920, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts, and died following an operation August 4, 1920. His remains rest in the family tomb at Inglewood, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Edward David Roberts was one of the Southland's best loved sons, who filled to the satisfaction of all concerned the positions entrusted to him, positions in which the acid test is nobility of character. His sound judgment and sterling integrity was united with practical commonsense and earnest purpose, combining to make him a man of unusual gifts and high character. He was a man of dignity, force, quick sympathy and possessed, a rare purity of motive. He knew the secret of contented and fruitful living and he was generosity personified. No appeal of a worthy cause was ever made to him in vain, and he gave freely and fully not only of material wealth but of his time and sympathy. His patriotism was very strong and deep, and he proved it many times.

Mr. Roberts loved California, and the City of San Bernardino was very dear to him. When he went to Los Angeles he left a void none could fill, not only in the financial and business circles but in fraternal and social circles, where his courtesy, geniality and graces of mind and heart made him an ever desired companion. The only compensation was his frequent visits. He retained many of his interests here, and his friends always cherished the hope that some day he would return to them.

Their grief cannot be measured when they learned of his death in Los Angeles, and his memory will be a living, loving one so long as one of his colleagues and friends remain. He has solved the one Great Mystery, raised and let fall the impenetrable Curtain of Si-

lence, yet those who are left behind know that he has seen the smiling dawn of a never ending day, that with him all is indeed well.

And now I know that immortality  
Is but the rending of a narrow girth free,  
That some great soul may conquer and go  
And, reincarnate, revolutionize the Earth.

M. A. R.

DR. HELEN EARLE LYDA is one of the representative women of Southern California. She stands very high in the state as an osteopath and among her patients, many of whom are of her own sex, as a marvel in her profession and a person of rare sympathy.

Doctor Lyda was born in Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Edwin and Hope (Dobson) Earle, both natives of New Jersey, of English descent. They reside at Ridgewood, New Jersey, where Mr. Earle is engaged in conducting a real estate business. Doctor Lyda received her preliminary educational training in Miss Liggets' School for Girls at Detroit, and then took three years' preliminary work in the Western College at Oxford, Ohio. She then had one years' training in Sweetbriar College at Sweetbriar, Virginia, following which she attended the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which she was graduated in 1911 with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy.

Marrying, she lived for a time at Kirksville, where her sons were born. They are Roscoe and Edwin Earle Lyda, both of whom are students of the San Bernardino public schools. In 1915 Doctor Lyda came to California and spent one year in Los Angeles, where she took up special work in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and came to San Bernardino in February, 1917. She purchased her home at 596 F Street, and has followed her professional career ever since.

As a member of the California State Osteopathic Association she keeps abreast of the progress in her profession, and has been a delegate every year to state conventions, serving at them on important committees. She is vice president of the San Bernardino County Osteopathic Association, and of the Delta Omega, the national Osteopathic sorority. Ever since coming to San Bernardino she has taken post graduate courses, and is probably the most skilled member of her profession in this part of the state. Doctor Lyda is an Episcopalian and belongs to Saint John's Episcopal Church of San Bernardino. She is a member of the San Bernardino Woman's Club, the S. O. S. of Young Women's Christian Association, of San Bernardino, and is one of the most active workers in both. Among the women with whom she comes into contact Doctor Lyda is held in loving esteem, and she is accorded by them as high a social position as she is given professionally. She dignifies the profession with which she has connected herself, and is accepted as one of the desirable residents of San Bernardino, where she owns one of the finest homes in the city. Her personality is delightful, and she inspires confidence, and wins affection because of it. While she has lost no opportunity to develop her faculties and make herself perfect in her profession, she has not in any way neglected her duty as a mother, but maintains a tender, wise and watchful care over her sons, who are growing up to be a credit to her love and wisdom. Such women as Doctor Lyda are rare, but when found are appreciated by all who understand their admirable characteristics.

LORENZO SNOW LYMAN, whose attractive home is on Cedar Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, has the unique distinction of

having been the first white child born within the borders of San Bernardino County as now constituted, this county having been still a part of Los Angeles County at the time of his birth, November 6, 1851. The pioneer dwelling in which he was born was situated on the bank of Lytle Creek, not far distant from the site of the present city of San Bernardino. He is a son of Amasa Mason Lyman and Cornelia (Leavett) Lyman, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and the latter at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, she having been born in 1824 and her death having occurred December 14, 1864. Amasa M. Lyman became an early convert of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was an associate and personal friend of Joseph Smith, one of the leaders of the great Mormon organization, and he served forty years as an earnest and efficient missionary of the church, much of this service having been in European countries. He was one of the twelve apostles of the church organization and was influential in the councils and work of the same. He firmly believed in the teachings of the Latter Day Saints relative to plural marriages, and upon coming to San Bernardino, California, in the pioneer days he was accompanied by his four wives. In this hazardous overland journey from Salt Lake City to California in 1851 he was leader of a section of the ox trains of the Mormon colonists. He was appointed one of the delegates selected to purchase the historic California ranch known as the Lugo ranch, in the present San Bernardino County, his associate delegates having been Charles C. Rich, who likewise was an apostle of the church, and Ebenezer Hanks. In the general historical department of this publication adequate record is made concerning this ranch and the founding of the Mormon colony, in all of the affairs of which Mr. Lyman was a leader. In December, 1857, when Brigham Young, head of the Latter Day Saints, ordered all of the faithful members to return to Utah, Mr. Lyman, with his wives and children, again made the long and hazardous overland journey, and upon arriving in Utah he settled at Parowan, judicial center of Iron County, where occurred the death of the mother of Lorenzo S. Lyman, of this sketch. Amasa R. Lyman was a close friend of Brigham Young and other leaders in the church, but about 1870 he seceded from the organization and renounced the faith of Mormonism. He was a resident of Fillmore, Millard County, Utah, at the time of his death.

Lorenzo S. Lyman was a child of but four and one-half years when he became a pupil in the old adobe schoolhouse established in the Mormon colony in San Bernardino County, his teacher having been W. S. Warren. In 1857, when about six years of age, he accompanied his parents to Utah, where he continued his studies in the schools of Parowan, Fillmore and Salt Lake City, his school work having continued until he was eighteen years of age. As a child he played on the foundation of the great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, and as a youth he was frequently a guest in the home of Brigham Young, one of whose daughters he escorted to dances and other entertainments. His great-aunt, Eliza R. Snow, became the wife of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, and after the death of her first husband she became the wife of his successor, Brigham Young. Mr. Lyman gained full experience in hard work and self-reliance under the pioneer conditions in Utah, and early formed opinions of his own, his convictions leading him to withdraw from membership in the Mormon Church when he was seventeen years old, and he later joined the Congregational Church, of which he has continued a zealous member to the present time. At the age of twenty-four years, accompanied by his young wife,

he returned to California, his native state, the trip having been made with team and wagon. He was engaged in farm enterprise in Santa Barbara County six years, and he passed the ensuing four years at Parowan, Utah, where he served as postmaster and county registration officer, under appointment by President Grover Cleveland. He again availed himself of team and wagon in making the return trip to California, and at this time he settled in San Bernardino County. He entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad. He supplied transportation to the chief engineer and his assistants in the making of the first and the final surveys of the right of way of this railroad from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, this having been in the year 1886. He next took up a homestead claim in the Alessandro valley, a property which he mortgaged and which he lost as the result of a great drought that caused failure of all crops in this section. With his financial resources reduced to the minimum, he removed to Merced County, but the family there suffered from malaria, with the result that he returned to San Bernardino County, where he purchased a partially improved tract of orange land, at Bloomington. He has since developed this property into one of the fine orange groves of this district and with the passing years substantial prosperity has attended his well ordered efforts.

As a youth in Salt Lake City Mr. Lyman learned the printer's trade, and was employed on early newspapers in that city.

On November 23, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyman to Miss Zuie Rowley, who was born and reared in England, her father having been converted to Mormonism, but her mother having refused to follow his example, with the result that the parents were divorced, the father having contracted a second marriage, in England, and having come to Salt Lake City and passed the remainder of his life in Utah. He sent for his daughter Zuie, who joined him in Salt Lake City and who later became the wife of Lorenzo S. Lyman. Mary E., eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, was born in Utah, October 2, 1875, and she is now the wife of Emil Anderson, of Bloomington, California, their two children being Charles and Robert. Cornelius, the second child, was born at Santa Barbara, California, in April, 1877 and he served in the Spanish-American war in the Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry. He is married and has four children: Dorothy, employed in a bank at Fresno; Chester, in service in the United States Navy; and Celenia and Vivian, at the parental home. Rosa, the third child, was born in Santa Barbara, in 1878, is the wife of William Moore, of Armada, Riverside County, and their one child, Walter, is secretary to one of the high officials of the Santa Fe Railroad. Nora, who was born at Santa Barbara in 1880, is the wife of William Stone, of San Bernardino County, and they have three children: Marion, Edwin and Lyman. Ina, the fifth child, was born at Parowan, Utah, is the widow of Worth Mort and is in charge of a dormitory at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Amasa Henry, who resides at Los Angeles, is married and has two daughters, Pamela and Amassetta Henrietta. Mrs. Zuie (Rowley) Lyman died in 1889, and in 1892, Mr. Lyman married Alpha A. Easton, who was born in Tuscola, Illinois. Of the two children of this union the elder is Arthur, who was born in September, 1898, and who is, in 1922, a junior in the University of California. He left his studies to enter the United States Navy when the nation became involved in the World war, he having enlisted in April, 1917, and having received his honorable discharge in July, 1919. As a member of the signal corps he saw fourteen months of service in the North Sea, on the battleship "New York," under Admiral Rodman, and incidentally he saw

the surrendered German fleet on its last voyage, an ignoble end in an English port. Ella Lucile, the younger child, was born in September, 1903, and is a sophomore in the Junior College at Riverside.

FRANCIS J. CONWAY. In every community there are certain men whose work is marked by its constructive character, and whose popularity is unquestioned. Because of their evident sincerity and honesty their connection with any movement gives it solidity, and as they are public-spirited, they may be depended upon to do what is necessary to advance their home section. Such a man is Francis J. Conway, one of the prosperous orange growers of Riverside, and one of the most dependable citizens of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Not only has he acquired a well-earned reputation for his horticultural efforts, but also for his skill as a painter, and he follows both lines of endeavor.

Francis J. Conway was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, October 21, 1854, a son of Francis J. and Elizabeth (Smith) Conway. The father, who was born in Ireland, died in 1855. By occupation he was a shoe merchant. The mother, born in England, is also deceased. Francis J. Conway was educated in the public schools of Ontario, and as a young man learned the trade of a painter, serving his apprenticeship at Oshawa, Ontario. He worked there and at many other places in Canada and the United States, and then, in 1885, came to California, arriving at Los Angeles May 5th of that year. For a couple of years after coming to the Golden State he followed his trade, and still takes contracts for painting when an especially careful job is required. After settling permanently at Riverside, in August, 1888, he bought two acres of land at 903 Pennsylvania Avenue, and has resided in the same house ever since. Subsequently he bought an orange grove of five acres, and later another one of ten acres, but has disposed of both of them. He has been a member of the Alta Cresta Fruit Exchange since its organization, and has never sold his fruit on the outside. While he votes the republican ticket, he is not active in politics, and he has never sought public honors, although did he desire to come before his fellow citizens as a candidate would likely receive a generous support on account of his great personal popularity. He belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union, and while in Canada was tenor horn in the band of the Thirty-fourth Battalion, Canadian Volunteers.

On July 11, 1881, Mr. Conway was married at Oshawa, Ontario, to Edith E. Billings, a native of Ontario, and a daughter of George W. Billings, a mechanic, and musician of repute. Mr. and Mrs. Conway have four children, namely: George, who is an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad, married Morna Main, a daughter of M. P. Main an orchardist of Riverside, has one child, Enid; Edith Estella, who is the wife of Charles W. Bennett, a merchant of San Bernardino, has three children, Murial, Francis and Robert; Pauline, who is the wife of P. L. Kyes of Riverside, has four children, Doris, Eleanor, Pauline and Perry; and Ernest Lawrence, who is in the shoe business with his brother-in-law, at San Bernardino. Not only have Mr. and Mrs. Conway made a success of their own lives, but they have reared their children to become responsible and desirable adjuncts to their several communities, and have in this way, as in many others, contributed valuable assets to their country, and have fully earned the appreciation they receive from all who know them, and place at their true value their excellent qualities.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH of Wineville has individually owned some properties in Southern California, but the chief claim to considering

him in this publication rests upon his demonstrated abilities in constructive lines of achievement and the efficient superintendence and management of large agricultural and horticultural enterprises. He is now superintendent of the Stearns & Sons ranch at Wineville, where he resides.

Mr. Smith was born in Platte County, Missouri, near Kansas City July 4, 1871, son of George B. and Jane R. (Cole) Smith, natives of Indiana. He was one of ten children, three of whom died in infancy and one in childhood. The other six are all living in California. Ida L. is Mrs. L. S. Wilson of West Riverside; Alice L. is Mrs. B. R. Smith of Pomona; Mrs. Kate E. Foster lives at Arlington; Mrs. Lizzie P. Wilson is a resident of Guasti; and J. L. Smith lives at Riverside and married a daughter of the pioneer Daly family, their marriage being celebrated in the old adobe at Rubidoux.

George B. Smith was a blacksmith by trade and arrived in California on Christmas Day of 1878 with his family. He settled in West Riverside but three years later bought twelve acres of land from Mrs. Anna B. Cunningham and improved this, finally selling it in 1907 to George W. Smith, a son, who continued its improvement and development, planting it to alfalfa and fruit and building on it a modern home. In 1910 George W. Smith sold this property to the Portland Cement Company, whose plant was on adjoining ground. George B. Smith died in 1909, having survived his wife several years.

George Washington Smith has lived in California since he was seven years of age and he acquired his education in this State. After selling his property in 1910 he did dry farming on leased land for three years. He then developed some land of his own, and also took part in the construction work on the new canal at West Riverside from the cement plant to Pedley. He became interested in the business of preparing adjacent ground for the planting of orchards. The excavation was done by contract and the planting of trees by day labor. After selling his own land Mr. Smith took a vacation, traveling all over the northwestern part of the United States looking for a suitable location, but in 1911 he returned to California and became general superintendent for the Fontana Company, handling the big job of planting a thousand acres to citrus fruits. He remained with the Fontana Company six and a half years, and during that time he developed five thousand acres. He also improved ten acres of his own and built his home on Cypress Avenue on the west side of the Fontana tract. This private property he disposed of for Los Angeles income property and then came to Wineville and accepted a position with the Charles Stearns & Sons as general superintendent of their ranch. He has the entire responsibility of two thousand acres. He has been with Stearns & Sons since January 1, 1919. When the prohibition law became effective Stearns & Sons proceeded to destroy their vineyard of wine grapes, and Mr. Smith had to superintend this great task. He removed the vines at the rate of 160 acres in eight days, destroying 800 acres of vineyard and replanting it during the first season with 12,000 apricots and 73,000 peach trees. At the present time the Stearns ranch comprises 800 acres of vineyard, 800 acres of apricots and peaches, while the rest of the 2,000 acres tract is in farm land. It is stocked with 400 head of hogs. There is a modern cannery covering two and a half acres and every part of the equipment is thoroughly modern. Mr. Smith was selected as manager of this big property because of his demonstrated record of efficiency and capability in the handling of large affairs and as a capable executive of men.





J. B. Sill

In 1896 Mr. Smith married Addie Suits, who was born in Indiana in 1872 and was reared and educated in that state. She was of Holland ancestry. Mrs. Smith died at Fontana in the fall of 1914. In May, 1916, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Nannie B. Levett of Los Angeles, whose maiden name was Nannie B. Stewart. She lived during her early childhood at Fort Scott, Kansas. Mr. Smith is a republican. He is a thorough Californian, in love with the country and its people and its opportunities. As a youth he was fond of riding over the ranges and frequently he joined a party of young people who went on horseback from West Riverside to Rincon, a distance of sixteen miles, and then danced until daylight.

**JOSEPH B. GILL.** Many of the most prominent men in public life in the state of California have achieved most enviable reputations in their eastern homes, in politics, finance, as merchant princes and kindred pursuits, and having accomplished much come out to "God's Country" to rest and enjoy the Southland. Few of them are inclined to take up again the former occupations of the east, but when they do get back into the harness they usually take up the burden just where they laid it down, resume the same old business, or go into citrus culture.

Joseph B. Gill, banker and financier of San Bernardino, made his fortune and his reputation in the East, but more of the latter than the former, and his forte was politics and the controlling motive was the protection of the poorer classes and the easing of their heavy burdens. In the state of Illinois he, for years, was the driving wheel in politics and statesmanship and his burning zeal for service, his espousal of the cause of the so-called lower classes made him a power to be reckoned with. With him it was noblesse oblige and all his actions were based on enduring justice and right, and he went down underneath superfluities to bedrock. The press at that time was warmly commendatory and although he was himself the owner and editor of a widely circulated newspaper the members of the craft were with him almost to a man without regard for petty jealousies and party bitterness.

Mr. Gill could think for the commonwealth, the proletariat, and he came to be their Moses, leading them out of the morass in which they were all but submerged. The youngest Lieutenant Governor Illinois ever had, and acting Governor for years, a lawyer by education, Mr. Gill from the first showed all the qualities for triumphant leadership, and he was soon tested in the fires of experience. He was, however, accredited by his friends, constituents and the press, with so many brilliant and unusual qualities and talents it seems as though he possessed more gifts than any one man should have. Throughout his public life he was never accused of misconduct, untruth, "wobbling," cowardice, lack of initiative or nerve. Although he was the champion of the poor and oppressed he soon won golden opinion from all classes, and always those who favored good government were solidly behind him.

Mr. Gill undoubtedly inherited many of the talents of his father and ancestors for he can trace his genealogy back to pre-Revolutionary days. His father was John M. Gill, Jr., his grandfather also John, and his great-grandfather John. The family was founded in America by the members who settled in Virginia among the first there. The grandfather, John Gill, was brought to Illinois by his parents from his birthplace in Virginia, while a small boy. His wife

was Nancy, who was American from pre-Revolutionary days, but of German ancestry. The Gills were of English and Irish ancestry. They had eight children, of whom John Gill was the fifth. They located in Illinois near De Soto, pioneers of that district, in 1813. The couple lived there all their lives, reared their family and died in 1885.

John M. Gill, father of Joseph B. Gill, was born in Murphysboro, Illinois, November 23, 1833. He received all the education possible in those times, and assisted his father on the home farm. He married Nancy J. Wright, daughter of Washington Wright of Williamson county. They had two children, Joseph B. and one deceased. In 1855 Mr. Gill began business in the merchandising line and in 1859 removed from De Soto to Williamson County, where he engaged in farming and dealing in tobacco and other produce of the farms. In 1863 he returned to De Soto where he resided until 1868.

In that year he located in Murphysboro, Illinois. He resumed his mercantile pursuits but fire swept away his store and he decided to take up milling. He soon became one of the prominent men of that district, always a staunch democrat. In 1876 he was elected Mayor of Murphysboro and filled the office two terms, establishing a record for the able discharge of his duties and the rare judgment he displayed in many situations pertinent to those times. He was also a director of the public schools for many years. He was a Mason for twenty years.

He founded the town of Gillsburg on the narrow gauge railroad on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about eight miles northwest of Murphysboro, a thriving, busy place. He was noted as a business man of finest principles, square and honest, and of strict integrity. He died on February 27, 1886.

Joseph B. Gill spent his youth chiefly in De Soto and Murphysboro. He was educated in the public schools and in the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis and graduated in the classical course of the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale in 1884. He took the law course for two years in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated an LL.D. in July, 1886, and was later admitted to the bar, passing an examination before both the Circuit and the Superior Courts. He never practiced law but his training in that profession has been invaluable to him.

He returned home after graduation and engaged in the field of journalism by purchasing an interest in the Murphysboro Independent which he conducted and edited until January 1, 1893.

From the first he was in politics, being a strong democrat and he was warmly welcomed by that party, becoming a power at once. In 1888 he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. Mr. Gill was opposed to corporate greed and an advocate of the laboring classes, working for every measure which tended to their betterment. Among the measures he espoused was the Gross Weight Bill, the Weekly Pay Bill and the Anti-Truck Store Bill and he was one of the men who pushed the Arbitration Bill to success.

The people who were almost without any representation or friends in the Legislature was the class Mr. Gill went in to aid, without any thought or desire for reward, yet soon after the Legislature adjourned this class united in a body to demand that Mr. Gill be placed on the state ticket. They wanted him for Governor, and this the other class did not want and accordingly they tried to sidetrack him but they could not keep him off the ticket and on the first

ballot, in April, 1892, Mr. Gill was nominated for office of Lieutenant Governor by the democrats in State Convention.

The usual tactics were employed all through the campaign but Mr. Gill had the entire confidence of the people who not only gave him their admiration without reserve but backed it up with their votes and worked for his success, and in this as in all else, Mr. Gill proved that failure could not be attached to his name, for his friends and beneficiaries elected him in triumph, he receiving the highest number of votes of any man on the ticket, excepting only the candidate for State Treasurer. But one remarkable thing was that many of the voters in the highest walks of life voted and worked for Mr. Gill, standing in this with the working people.

The thing worked much like the case of Theodore Roosevelt, for while Governor Altgeld did not die, he was so ill he could not attend to the duties of his office and had to go south at once. Mr. Gill as acting Governor assumed the reins of government, the first democrat to hold that office and occupy the Gubernatorial chair in over thirty-five years.

From the start he looked zealously after the rights of the common people and believing that money owned by the state had been carefully hidden away he started out to unearth it. He set the Attorney General on the scent by having him start suits against ex-state officials going back over many years. As may be imagined this was hot shot for the politicians and many financiers, while to his people it gave unqualified joy. On this issue the press of the state and the men of high place, as well of the common class, alike congratulated themselves upon their Governor, as he really was.

Mr. Gill, with implacable purpose, enforced every law and acted in the strictest accordance with the platform upon which he was elected and the people knew they had a Governor with whom their rights were paramount. In February, 1894, as Governor Altgeld was still absent in search of health, Mr. Gill again occupied the chair of the chief executive and again proved his love for his fellow men by his service for them. His youth was not a drawback, rather an asset and it seemed to draw him still closer to the very heart of the people. His is the rare case where press, fellow officials and people united in appreciation of a Governor and when he left the state, owing to ill health, it was declared that the keystone of the arch of government "by the people, for the people and of the people" had been taken away.

Mr. Gill had already secured the annexment of the weekly pay bill for the miners, and for this and other reasons while he was acting Governor his influence was so great that single handed he averted a strike, while insistent demands were being made to call out the militia. This strike occurred in the coal mines in the northern part of Illinois, and involved several companies and seven thousand miners. A large part of these miners gathered at Toluca, Marshall County, and demanded what they considered their rights. They were armed and in a very ugly mood. One of the big mine owners, Charles J. Devlin, also Sheriff of the county, fearing the destruction of property, sent repeated telegrams demanding the State Militia and holding acting Governor Gill responsible for any bloodshed and destruction that might follow if he did not send the militia. Governor Gill refused to do so, and he said that if the companies would furnish the miners free transportation out of the state he would go to the strikers personally. This program was agreed upon and Gov-

ernor Gill accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General made the trip, being met at Joliet by President Crawford of the United Mine Workers. On arriving at Toluca, a consultation was held with Devlin who agreed to furnish transportation if Mr. Gill could get the strikers to proceed to their homes. Mr. Gill and Mr. Crawford both addressed the miners and within three hours after they arrived the strikers were on the train enroute home. All over the state the press regarded this as a remarkable performance and was unanimous in praise of Governor Gill's tact and promptness.

Mr. Gill was on the way to the highest honors within the gift of the people but he refused steadfastly to be a candidate for any election or re-election, but the succeeding administration appointed him a member of the State Board of Arbitration, the highest honor a democrat could hold in the state at that time, but after his appointment by Governor Tanner, his health compelled him to resign after a few months. But Illinois' loss was California's gain for he came here to make his home. The only drawback to his coming was that he announced before and after coming here, that he was through with politics, for good and all, and men like Mr. Gill are needed always. It is because men of his calibre soon get enough of politics, of trying to stem the tide of graft and similar evils that the other kind have too often to be elected.

Mr. Gill was elected the first president of the Board of Trade of San Bernardino after locating there in 1897, and was re-elected. He was made Chairman of the Highway Commission that spent the \$1,750,000 bond issue of San Bernardino County, and everyone knows how efficiently that was done. He was active in the campaign for good roads, being a committee chairman on each occasion. He is president, 1922-23, of the National Orange Show. Mr. Gill is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., and was one of the first trustees.

Mr. Gill was in the lumber business under the name of the Gill-Norman Lumber Company and had three yards: one in San Bernardino, one in Riverside and one in Redlands. He sold out his interests after being engaged in it for twelve years and then retired from all business for ten years. But his high character, his record and his aptitude for finance soon brought him out of retirement and in 1920 he had to give up his life of ease and accept the presidency of the San Bernardino National Bank and of the San Bernardino County Savings Bank. He is now also a director of the First National Bank of Rialto, and is Vice-President of the Ocean Park Bank of Ocean Park, California. He was a director of the American National Bank of San Bernardino but resigned when he accepted the presidency of the other two banks of the city.

On April 27, 1920, Mr. Gill married Thelma Smith of Murphysboro, Illinois, daughter of Edward Smith and member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Murphysboro. Mrs. Gill is a member of the Christian Church and has already made many beloved friends in her new home in San Bernardino, friendships that are in fact a tribute to her high character and unusual social qualities.

By a former marriage Mr. Gill is the father of a son, James W. Gill, of San Bernardino, who was born November 11, 1895, and who is engaged in the lumber business in San Bernardino. He saw active service in France with the 145th Field Artillery.

The San Bernardino County Savings Bank of which J. B. Gill is president has H. E. Harris, first vice-president; A. M. Ham, 2nd

vice-president; J. H. Wilson, cashier; J. C. Ralph, Jr., assistant cashier. Directors: J. B. Gill, H. E. Harris, A. M. Ham, Victor C. Smith, T. A. Blakely, W. J. Curtis, Howard B. Smith, Mrs. E. D. Roberts, R. E. Roberts. On December 1, 1920, the capital was \$150,000, surplus \$150,000, undivided profits \$42,000. The resources were \$3,375,234.24.

The officers of the San Bernardino National Bank, are: J. B. Gill, president; H. E. Harris, 1st vice-president; W. S. Boggs, 2nd vice-president; R. E. Roberts, 3rd vice-president; J. S. Wood, cashier; Herbert Weir and V. J. Micallef, assistant cashiers. Directors: J. B. Gill, H. B. Smith, J. W. Curtis, J. S. Wood, W. S. Boggs, H. E. Harris, Jennie E. Davis, R. E. Roberts, H. P. Stow. The capital was \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$235,086.95. The resources were \$2,206,750.99. The combined capital and surplus of these two banks was over \$800,000, the combined deposits \$4,538,059.74 and the combined resources, \$5,624,924.20.

MATTHEW MOSES MORE, business man of San Bernardino, is not only a Native Son of California but the son of a pioneer and the grandson of a pioneer. His father and grandfather went through the strenuous early days and did much to aid in early development. He has lived nearly all his life in his birth place and was educated here.

Mr. More was born in San Bernardino September 23, 1876, the son of Matthew and Abbie (West) More. His father came to California with his father and mother in the early fifties and located in San Bernardino. They crossed the plains in the prairie schooner drawn by oxen which was the best mode of conveyance at that time and they underwent all the trials and discomforts of the hardy pioneers of that age. Matthew More was a teamster by occupation and in following that line of work was killed accidentally in San Bernardino June 30, 1881. The mother was also a native of San Bernardino, born near City Creek. She is still living in the old home place. After the death of her husband she married again, Charles A. More, a business man of Colton.

Both the father and grandfather of Matthew Moses More lived and died on the old home place which is very dear to the family and which is still in their possession, and still a home for the mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew More were the parents of four children, Minnie, wife of Z. T. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Citrus Belt Gas Company of San Bernardino; Jim, a blacksmith of Colton City; the next a son is deceased; and Matthew Moses More, of this sketch.

Mr. More was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino and then took up the trade of horse-shoeing which he has since followed. He worked for others for a time and then in 1904 he opened a shop in Redlands which he conducted until 1914 when he returned to the city of his birth and opened his present shop which he has since placed on a very secure basis.

Mr. More was united in wedlock in Pasadena in 1902 to Della Roach, a daughter of James I. Roach who came from Wisconsin in 1880 and located in San Bernardino County. Mrs. More has lived in San Bernardino County since she was four years old, except for a short residence in Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. More have two children: Harold and Gladys. Mr. More is associated with a number of fraternal organizations being member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Woodmen of the World and The Women of Woodcraft, and of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West. In politics he is independent,

selecting candidates he considers best qualified regardless of party affiliations.

MRS. MILDRED B. PIERCE—What is at once one of the most beautiful and most historic homesteads in San Bernardino County is the Crafts place, which on April 11, 1921, passed by purchase to Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce. Mrs. Pierce appreciates not only the wonderful charm of this home, but also its historic relationship with the community of Crafton.

The founder of the homestead and also the founder of the village of Crafton was M. H. Crafts, a New Englander, later a successful business man of Michigan who came to California in 1861 and bought four hundred and fifty acres at what is now Crafton, then known as the Altoona neighborhood. Later he increased his holdings to eighteen hundred acres, and in 1886, from a portion of this, he platted the town of Crafton and was busily engaged in carrying out plans for its development when he died in September, 1886. He set out the second orange grove in San Bernardino Valley, in 1870.

Mrs. Pierce, present owner of the homestead, is the widow of the late J. E. Pierce, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Pierce is of Southern ancestry, her father's father and mother and her mother's father and mother being Virginians. Much of her own life has been spent in the South.

Her only child and joint owner in the Crafton property is Colonel Junnius Pierce, a distinguished army officer who for fourteen years was in the service of the Regular Army. He was through the Great war, going overseas in October, 1917, and returning in December, 1920. He was adjutant to Major General John Biddle, chief of all the American Forces in England, and when General Biddle returned to the United States Colonel Pierce was appointed to perform his duties and later was made chief in England of the United States Liquidation Commission. He was performing his duties with that commission until he resigned to associate himself with a British Syndicate, handling its affairs in America. Colonel Pierce was awarded the distinguished service medal by his own Government. Also by the order of King George he was made companion of the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, the investiture taking place at Whitehall, Field Marshal Haig placing the decoration.

At San Francisco in 1913 Colonel Pierce married Barbara J. Small, daughter of the late Henry J. Small, who was a prominent official of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for more than a quarter of a century. Colonel and Mrs. Pierce have a daughter, Mildred Barbara Pierce.

W. P. McINTOSH.—To be able to look back over years of substantial achievement and to realize in some measure how beneficial this achievement has been to thousands of his fellow men, does not come to every man as he approaches the evening of life, but it is the happy lot of one of San Bernardino County's foremost residents, Hon. W. P. McIntosh, long prominent in politics, finance and land development. Mr. McIntosh has been a moving force and a personality in every phase of his long and useful career, from the time he proved to his first employer that his willing service was worth much more than his stipulated salary, through long years to the present, when thousands of acres of one time desert land yield enormously because of his far-sighted efforts that resulted in bringing life-giving water to the soil, and his generous but practical system of disposing of these lands.

W. P. McIntosh was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, February 27, 1849. His parents were P. D. and Anna McIntosh, the former of whom was born in Canada, of Scotch ancestry, and the latter of whom was born in Scotland. Of their large family of children W. P. was next to the youngest in order of birth. The father was a man of consequence, serving in a responsible public office for thirty-five years, retiring then against the wishes of those in higher authority. At the time of death he left an honorable name but no appreciable fortune to his family.

After W. P. McIntosh completed his schooling he began to plan for the future, and finally entered into an agreement with a local merchant to work for him as a clerk for three years, his salary for the first year to be \$36, for the second year, \$60, and \$96 for the third year, board and clothing being included. That he proved unexpectedly useful was indicated at the end of his first quarter, when his employer, without solicitation, advanced his wage to the third year's rating, and later, when the youth was offered a much more advantageous position, was honest enough to urge its acceptance.

Mr. McIntosh continued in the mercantile line in Ontario until 1868, when he came to California, reaching San Francisco on the day before the earthquake in that year. He went into Napa County, and as his funds were low, his sole capital being but \$5 at that time, he secured farm work at what is now Yountsville, and spent the winter there. In the spring of 1869 he went to Carson City, Nevada, with still less capital than before, but felt in no way discouraged, although he had neither friends nor acquaintances in this section. He had, however, a strong physique and a readiness to accept any work at hand, and thus found a job and made friends as he helped to build the Virginia & Truskee Railroad. Later he went with the Sierra Nevada Wood & Lumber Company, which was constructing the Marlette Lake dam to furnish water for the celebrated Comstock Lode Mine. In the second year with this company he was made general manager, a position he continued to fill for years, resigning in 1878 in order to accept the position of superintendent of the Cortez Mines at Aurora, Nevada.

In September, 1883, Mr. McIntosh located at Los Angeles and embarked in the real estate business in the following year, in which line of effort he has continued ever since. Although he has been an important factor in developing Los Angeles from the hamlet he found into the present beautiful city, he has by no means confined his business operations to this special section. In 1886-7 he purchased wild, desert land in the Mentone section, where no development had been attempted because there was no water. Mr. McIntosh, however, was exercising his gift of foresight. His first step was to secure water, and he made the first filing on underflow water of Mill Creek, commencing development above the first dyke, or natural dam, by tunneling under the stream and in this way searching out the underflow. This water right is now owned by the Mentone Groves Company, a corporation composed of W. P. McIntosh and his three sons. These lands, the original purchase being 2300 acres, but now reduced by sales to 350 acres, have been purchased by homebuilders, actual settlers, Mr. McIntosh having put in motion an easy system of payment that has enabled honest, thrifty individuals to acquire desirable home sites. In selling these lands Mr. McIntosh gives the purchaser ten years in which to pay for them and charging only six and one-half percent interest.

In 1897-8 Mr. McIntosh was elected president of the Barton Land & Water Company, and in the space of two years, under the above

terms, he had sold 1050 acres of the company's land in five and ten acre tracts. The invisible monument erected to him in the hearts of those who have benefited by the great opportunity offered them by Mr. McIntosh is a noble one and will stand to his credit for generations to come. In the Los Angeles district he sub-divided various tracts and in one sub-division sold lots for \$500 that within two years commanded \$4000, while in Mentone orange growers have amassed fortunes on the land they bought.

Mr. McIntosh married first Miss Kate D. Wade, who at death left three sons: Walter, George W. and Allen P., all of whom are now associated with their father in the realty business. The youngest son is a veteran of the World war and served in France as a member of the 61st Regiment, the famous "Grizzlies." The father of Mrs. McIntosh was an early pioneer in California, connected with many western enterprises and at one time was mayor of Placerville. Mr. McIntosh married for his second wife Miss L. V. McGill, who was born and educated in Illinois and is a talented musician. Her father served in the war between the states and after his return to civil life he established the Farmers Bank of Hancock County, Illinois, which is still operating under the name he gave it. Mr. McIntosh was reared in the Presbyterian faith and has never wavered in his allegiance but has, nevertheless, been liberal to other church organizations also.

As has been stated, Mr. McIntosh entered the State of Nevada in poor financial circumstances, but the time came when he was a very prominent factor in the financial field. He assisted in the establishment of two savings banks and carried the first savings bank in the state through its first year as its president. His business stability secured him the confidence of the public, and during his period of residence at Carson City political favor came his way, resulting, despite his youth, in his defeating a well known politician, John C. McFarnahan, for the State Legislature, in which body he served with marked efficiency. He assisted also in early development at Redlands, but the only other political office that he has consented to accept was in the early days at Los Angeles, when he served as chairman of the building committee of the Board of Education at the time the first large school bond was floated. It was a position of much responsibility, and Mr. McIntosh's business judgment was invaluable. For more than a half century he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, receiving his first degree as a charter member of Carson City Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, forty-eight years ago, and now is a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons, Los Angeles. Mr. McIntosh resides in one of the beautiful homes of Mentone, California.

R. EMERSON GILLILAND is one of the prominent men of Riverside who has earned the right to be numbered among the leading citrus fruit growers of the Southwest through his energy and efficiency. While he has acquired wealth in his industry, he has not neglected his duty as a good citizen, but has ever been generous in his donations of time and capabilities to public service. It is to such men as he that Riverside owes its present supremacy in so many lines.

Born near New Marion, Indiana, June 11, 1868, Mr. Gilliland is a son of William F. Gilliland, a native of Cross Plains, Indiana, now deceased. He was a farmer and raiser of fine stock in Indiana. During the war between the two sections of the country William F. Gilliland served as captain of Company E, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under General Logan and General McPherson,



*R. Emerson Gilliland*



She went through the W. R. C. and the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, having been president twice of the latter. She has a brother, Harry A. Willoughby, living in Sandusky, Ohio, and a sister, Blanche F. Alspach, residing in Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

Mr. Gilliland is devoted to the city and county of Riverside, giving his support to all matters of civic importance. He is an enthusiastic booster for everything Californian, and Mrs. Gilliland is not far behind him in her interest in these movements. Both of them stand very high in popular esteem, and their hospitable home is oftentimes the scene of delightful gatherings of their many friends, whom they welcome in true Californian fashion.

MRS. SUSAN MEEKS—Chino is the home of one of the interesting pioneer women of San Bernardino County, Mrs. Susan Meeks, who has lived here sixty-three years, and has made a modest fortune and reared and provided for her children out of the fruits of strenuous labor and remarkably resolute struggle with the adversities and hardships of existence.

Mrs. Meeks was Miss Susan Bishop before her marriage and was born in Fillmore City, Utah, December 13, 1855. Her mother, Melinda (Case) Bishop, came to California a widow. The Cases were among the first white settlers in San Bernardino, her brothers, John, William and James Case, having preceded her. Mrs. Bishop had come from Salt Lake with her brother-in-law, Henry Dodson, a trader, and her intention was to make a visit in San Bernardino. She and her four children reached here June 15, 1858. She never went back to Utah, and subsequently was married to Edward Wilcox, who died as the result of injuries received from the kick of an animal. Mrs. Bishop died at the age of seventy-eight, in Orange County. Her children were Martha, Julia, Susan and Artemus, all living in California.

Susan Bishop was three and a half years of age when brought to California, and she grew up in the home of her mother, the other children being reared elsewhere. There was little opportunity for schooling under such conditions, and Miss Bishop was earning her living and more when a mere girl. At the age of fifteen she became a general houseworker. At the age of seventeen her employment involved the care of children, all the housework, milking, churning and bread-making, all for a wage of five dollars a week.

At the age of twenty-one she became the wife of John H. Meeks, who was born in Indiana in January, 1835, and was a photographer by profession. His home for a number of years was near Westminster, California, in Orange County. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks became the parents of five children: John L., born in May, 1878; Laura A., born November 12, 1879, now Mrs. J. V. Dunn, of Chino, and the mother of eight children; Charles Edward, born October 1, 1884; Fred, born December 20, 1887, who married Agnes Irving and has a son; and Florence, born March 11, 1891, wife of Ray Campbell and the mother of a daughter and son.

Mr. Meeks after his marriage continued his profession as a photographer, removing to Chino in 1893, and died in 1901. He moved to Chino when the sugar factory was being opened. He had previously taken up and proved a homestead in San Diego County. Mr. Meeks was an invalid the last ten years of his life, and in addition to looking after him Mrs. Meeks had the care and burden of her household and her family, and at her husband's death she was practically penniless and her fortune has been accumulated by her thrift and good

management in the last twenty years. She has accumulated city property at Chino and at the Beach. After the death of her husband she bought her present homestead of five acres on Philadelphia Avenue and the Pipe Line. She paid eight hundred dollars for this, and has since refused five thousand dollars. It is well set in deciduous fruits. Mrs. Meeks did a great deal of nursing in Chino as a means of paying out on her property. As her children grew older they helped her in accumulating her present ample holdings. She bought real estate at different times, paying only a part of the purchase price down and carrying the remainder on interest. For thirty-six years she has been a member of the Methodist Church, a strong prohibition worker, and she has faced and solved the problems of life with true fortitude and Christian spirit.

JOHN SAMUEL ARMSTRONG was born at Sheffield, Ontario, Canada, October 11, 1865, son of Joseph and Eliza Armstrong. His parents were natives of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and almost life-long residents of Canada, and here he was reared and educated. On account of poor health he moved to Ontario, California, with his widowed mother and seven children, of which he is the eldest, reaching here March 3, 1889. The six other children are named Miss Etta M., Joseph W., Mrs. Arthur Yarnell of Los Angeles, Mrs. Margaret Herrett of Seattle, Washington, William and Mrs. Alice Hiller.

Mr. Armstrong soon after coming to California began in a small way to propagate and sell nursery stock. From this small beginning the business has grown until the nursery grounds now cover 350 acres, and the Armstrong Nurseries is now one of the best known nurseries in the state, doing mainly a mail order business but also enjoying a large transient trade from all over Southern California. Fruit trees, deciduous, citrus and tropical, are the main products of the nursery, particular attention being given to new fruits, among which are Avocados, new named varieties of Feijoas, Cherimoyas, Sapotas, Mangos, Jujube, Pistache, Loquats, etc. The ornamental department covers a wide field. Twenty thousand feet of glass are used in propagating beds.

Mr. Armstrong has formed a complete organization, employing trained, experienced men to conduct the various departments. Only the best known methods are used and the business is conducted with the firm purpose of holding the confidence of all patrons. An annual catalog is issued in large quantities, which is mailed to all parts of the world.

In Ontario Mr. Armstrong has been a member of the City Council for two terms, and is now president of the Elementary School Board. He is a director in the Ontario National Bank, a republican, a Mason and Shriner, a Methodist, and a member of the Red Hill Country Club.

At Clinton, Ontario, Canada, in September 1896, he married Miss Charlotte A. Cooper, a daughter of William Cooper, who came to Ontario, California, from Clinton, Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have three children, all unmarried, named John Awdry, Arthur and Miss Olive.

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS—The possibilities of achievement under discouraging and adverse circumstances are seldom better exemplified in an individual career than in that of William G. Williams, one of the prosperous orange growers in the Redlands District.

Mr. Williams was born at Newark, Ohio, November 15, 1860. His father, David Loyd Williams, was born in Wales in 1832 and on

coming to America in 1854 settled at Newark, Ohio. Four years later he married Mary Griffith, also a native of Wales, who was brought to America by her parents when she was two years of age. She was one of ten children, two boys and eight girls, and by her marriage to David L. Williams she was the mother of ten children, seven boys and three girls. All these are still living except one daughter, and eight of them live within a radius of five miles around the old home of their parents in Putnam County, Ohio. David L. Williams established his home in that county in 1866, buying a large farm in Sugar Creek Township, and he owned that and other acreage and was one of the large propertied men of the county. He died in 1908.

William G. Williams was the oldest of the family and is the only one in California. He had a country school education. He remained at home, devoted to the labors of the farm, until he was twenty-nine.

In 1891 Mr. Williams married Miss Ruth E. James, who was born at Granville, Ohio, daughter of Walkin and Jane James, of Granville, natives of Wales. Mrs. Williams is an educated and cultured woman, finishing her schooling in one of Ohio's best colleges, located at Granville. She has traveled abroad in Europe and elsewhere and has visited the old home of her parents in Wales.

Mr. Williams at the time of his marriage was not only without capital but was in poor health, due to malarial fever. He decided to come to California, and on Easter Sunday, April 17, 1892, he and Mrs. Williams reached San Bernardino. The following day they traveled into Redlands by way of the old Dummy line and here rented apartments for a time. Then occurred a relapse of the malaria, which finally concentrated in his left arm, necessitating four operations. At the third operation in a Los Angeles hospital the elbow joint was removed. There was a ten year struggle to regain his health, but he finally succeeded and now for a number of years has been able to do his full part in all departments of horticulture and ranching. Mr. Williams purchased his first lot on Cajon Street, between Home Place and Cyprus Avenue, on the east side of Cajon. Here he built a barn 14x18 feet, and lived in it two years. It was the first building in the entire block. They then built a good home on the front of the lot. This was their home until July 1, 1911, when Mr. Williams traded the town property for a ten-acre full bearing orange grove on East Luconia Avenue near Church Street. This excellent grove, located across from the University, has responded in abundant measure to his careful thrift and steady management, and considering the obstacles he has overcome few men could take more satisfaction out of prosperity than Mr. Williams, who accords liberal share of the credit for what he has accomplished to Mrs. Williams. Both have been faithful members of the Congregational Church since they were about fifteen or sixteen years of age. Mr. Williams is affiliated with Redlands' Lodge No. 300 of the Masonic Order.

WALTER MINTURN DEAN was descended from ancestors forming interesting strains in the making of the American race. Through his father, Albert Flandreau Dean, he harked back to the Mayflower, to New York and to the French Huguenots, while on the side of his mother, Elizabeth Pope Dean, he claimed as forebears Virginia Quakers who migrated to Ohio when conditions of living were primitive and Indians were plentiful.

Mr. Dean was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 24, 1874, gaining his foundational education in the public schools there and continuing it in the high schools of Chicago, whence the family removed later. Afterward he attended the University of Michigan, where he was prominent in sports and glee club activities as well as in the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Upon leaving the university he was associated with his father in the insurance business, the latter being the author of the Dean Schedule for rating. A flattering offer took him soon to the management of a department of the Goodyear Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio. However, a few years later a desire for a more genial climate was the cause of his going to Cuba, where he learned the tobacco business on a large finca near Havana, but his plans for a residence there were unexpectedly changed and the lure of California drew him back to his own land. He became a progressive citrus grower in Corona, and took the most intense interest in his groves and ranches. He was always a public-spirited citizen, serving enthusiastically in the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the organizers of the Corona Country Club and of the Orange Belt Tennis Association, during the existence of which latter he captured many trophies as a tennis player. He did much social service work among the young people of the Baptist Church. He was a man of fine presence and much social charm. His ability as an amateur actor and a talented singer, together with the fact that his wife is a writer of poems and plays, made his home a rendezvous for those who love the finer things of life. On the 31st of October, 1910, occurred his marriage to Janet Overall Williams, of distinguished Southern ancestry. His widow and two children, Walter Manley and Elise Overall, survive him.

## MEMORIE

by

Janet Williams Dean.

It is too stark to write the simple words—  
 There he was born—yonder he died—  
 This he achieved, and that.  
 Nay, let me sing  
 Who knew his heart  
 And let me say  
 How gladly he did hail  
 As sentinels of each new day,  
 The tall, worn trees  
 Grey with the mist of morn;  
 How tenderly at dusk he watched  
 The red leaves in the wind,  
 Dancing before they died.  
 How he had tasted ecstasy too sweet,  
 How he had heard the babbling of the stars  
 And read within man's wild rebellious heart  
 A prayer for beauty haunting him in dreams.  
 Let me make known besides  
 How oft the voice of God  
 Spoke to him in night's hush,  
 Or when the blue sea broke  
 In bubbles on the sand,  
 Or when his baby smiled;  
 Or further speak

How he gave honor  
 To the men who bend  
 In strength beneath their toil;  
 How he was touched  
 By woman's plaintive unpaid ministry;  
 How he had never stilled  
 The laughter in the heart of any child.  
 There is no need to chant  
 The fair and deathless tale  
 Of days of deeds  
 For this is all:—  
 Life beat and bent and hammered him  
 Upon her anvil wrought of grief and doom;  
 But never was that thing we call his soul  
 Too fagged nor spent too far  
 To point his camerades—  
 Man, woman and their child—  
 To that dim, winding path,  
 Leading through darkness  
 To the stars at last.

**WRIGHT CLIFFORD FARLOW**—An important share in the development work in the citrus district in and around Upland in San Bernardino County has been performed by Wright Clifford Farlow during his residence here of thirty years. Mr. Farlow has in recent years been receiving good dividends from his industry and persevering earlier efforts. He still owns the grove which he developed when he first came here, at the northwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Euclid Avenue, his home being at 203 North San Dimas Avenue, San Dimas, California.

Mr. Farlow was born in Burnett, Dodge County, Wisconsin, May 22, 1855, son of Alfred and Maria Farlow. His parents were farmers and the son grew up on a farm, acquiring a high school education. The first thirty years of his life he lived at home sharing in the labors of the farm. In November, 1886, he came to California and bought the twenty acres at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Upland. The corner ten acres was set to citrus fruits, and later he replanted the west ten acres, then in grapes and deciduous fruits, to oranges. While continuing the ownership and maintenance of this property he has accumulated other properties and has made his groves pay good dividends for his capable management. When he came here there were few improved places north of the Santa Fe tracks, only ten homes having been built there. Mr. Farlow served five years as road superintendent.

December 6, 1886, he married Miss Louise Maria Crawford, also a native of Wisconsin. Their daughter, Olive L., was educated in Chaffey College at Ontario, and is now the widow of F. H. Smith, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Smith has a daughter Frances, born October 15, 1909.

The son of Mr. Farlow is Perry C. Farlow, who was born July 11, 1889. He was educated at Los Angeles, finishing the course of the Los Angeles Polytechnic School. He enlisted for the World war in the mechanical division of the aviation service, and later was transferred to the Motor Transportation Corps for overseas duty. He was made transportation dispatcher, a position requiring strategy and skill, and requiring his presence at the immediate front. The

day the armistice was signed he was between the two hostile lines of heavy artillery. After the signing of the armistice he went with the Army of Occupation, directing truck traffic. On being mustered out he returned to California and is now in the oil business at Taft. While in the service he married Miss Marie Walker, a young lady of exceptional qualities, well educated and a teacher of music in the public high schools of Taft. While her husband was overseas she continued teaching. The subject of this review is a republican, attends the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Pomona, and is a member of Southern Fruit Growers Exchange.

FRANKLIN H. HEALD, who is living virtually retired from active business at his beautiful rural home of 2,400 acres on the Corona-Elsinore road, thirteen miles distant from Corona, is one of the substantial and honored citizens of Riverside County and has been a liberal and influential force in the civic and material development and progress of this favored section of California.

Mr. Heald was born at West Branch, Iowa, on the 10th of July, 1854, and is a son of Wilson and Sarah (Macy) Heald, who were born at Massillon, Ohio, and who gained pioneer honors in the state of Iowa where the father became a member of the famous underground railway system, and one of Old John Brown's men who escaped the gallows. He was a representative citizen of Cedar County. The parents came finally to California to join their son at Elsinore.

The public schools of Hawkeye State afforded Franklin H. Heald his early education, which was supplemented by a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College in the City of Burlington, that state. Thereafter he was for one year engaged in independent farm enterprise in his native state, and he was an ambitious and self-reliant young man of twenty-five years when, in 1879, he came to California and became identified with orange growing at Pasadena. In the spring of 1883 he purchased the Laguna Ranch and other lands, including what is now Alberhill, of 20,000 acres, and on this extensive tract he platted the towns of Elsinore and Wildomar. He became a leading exponent of the wonderful climate of San Diego County, and through the development of his own properties he contributed much to the advancement of the county along both civic and industrial lines. In 1894 Mr. Heald engaged in mining enterprise in the vicinity of Randsburg, Kern County, where he continued his operations until 1901, when he established his residence at Los Angeles. In 1912 he removed to San Diego County, and upon his return to Riverside County he located at Prado, which continued to be his place of residence until 1920, when he removed to his present attractive home. Mr. Heald has been an omnivorous student and reader, has covered much of the best in literature and is himself the author of a work entitled "The Procession of Planets," which was published and found most favorable reception. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his human faith is that of the Society of Friends, of which he is a birthright member.

September 20, 1874, recorded the marriage of Mr. Heald and Miss Anna M. Hoover, daughter of John Y. Hoover, West Branch, Iowa, who lived but a year after their marriage and passed away during one of those terrible Iowa winters, on the 6th of January, 1876, leaving Mr. Heald an infant baby daughter, who is now Mrs. Edna McCoy, of Elsinore, California. In 1881 Mr. Heald married a Southern woman of Los Angeles, and she is survived by one son, David W. Heald.

now a resident of the State of Washington. A younger son, Franklin H., Jr., died in early childhood.

On the 5th of September, 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heald and Miss Ida Louise Meyer, of Oak Grove, San Diego County, she having been born at Richmond, Indiana. She was a college girl, received her degree A. M. at Wittenburg in 1898, and taught in her native city for a number of years. Mrs. Heald is the popular chatelaine of the pleasant home and delights in extending its hospitality to the many friends whom she and her husband have gathered about them in Southern California.

LUTHER MARVIN PERSONS had a scientific as well as a practical training in agriculture in the State of Wisconsin, and for several years has been one of the prosperous fruit ranchers in the Corona District, his ranch being located two miles north of that city, on rural route No. 1.

Mr. Persons was born at Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin, November 13, 1871, son of Augustus Franklin and Melvina (Tyler) Persons, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of Wisconsin. A. Franklin Persons spent his active career as a farmer and died in Wisconsin in 1904, the mother passing away in 1890. A. Franklin Persons was active in public affairs in his home county in Wisconsin, served several years as township clerk, was clerk of the school district, and had a record as a Union soldier, having enlisted in November, 1864, in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, served as a private and was mustered out in 1865. After the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Church, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife had seven children: Tyler Stephen, of Pomona, California; Flora B., wife of J. A. Hawthorne, of Riverside; Augustus F., Jr., of Los Angeles; Luther M.; Orrin Elsie, of Pomona; Ernest M., of Calexico; and Melvin Royal, of Long Beach, California.

Luther Marvin Persons grew up on his father's farm, attended public schools, spent one year in the Whitewater State Normal School, and took the agricultural course in the University of Wisconsin. After finishing his education he was associated with his father on the farm until 1908. Then for a year he was at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, and from there came to Corona, California, and bought his ranch two miles north of Corona. He has developed one of the best managed fruit propositions in that vicinity. Mr. Persons has served on the School Board, is a republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

September 22, 1915, he married Mrs. Cora Aylworth, of Long Beach, California. She was born in Chicago, Illinois, was educated in public schools at South Haven, Michigan, and came to California with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Persons have one son, Marvin Luther, born August 8, 1916.

MARGARET PAINE—While during wife and widowhood she has borne the name Mrs. Ansel Ames, it was as Margaret Paine that she came to the San Bernardino Valley at the close of the Civil War, and her long life in that locality has produced associations that make it appropriate for her to be remembered in history as Margaret Paine. Mrs. Ames now lives at Cucamonga with her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Van Fleet.

She was born in Illinois March 4, 1848. When she was a child her father, Murrell Paine, who was of Southern birth, moved to Texas and settled in Johnson County, well out on the north frontier of Texas. At the beginning of the Civil war he was the only man in that county who espoused the cause of Abraham Lincoln with sufficient courage to vote for him. He was twice married, having ten children when his first wife died, and his second marriage brought him nine more. Five of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war. One served with the Federal Army while four were drafted and against their convictions did duty with the Confederates. All of these survived the dangers and exigencies of warfare. The position of the Paine family in Texas was not altogether a congenial one during the war, and in February, 1865, Murrell Paine started for California, traveling by ox train. He left hurriedly, when his stock was in poor condition, and, his party having been increased by the addition of a number of other fellow travelers in the meantime, they all camped on the Concho River in West Texas to feed up the cattle. Here a party of Confederate soldiers found them and were on the point of taking the men into service, when the travelers made their hurried departure into the desert and escaped. Margaret Paine was at that time seventeen years of age, and she has many vivid memories of the hardships of the journey. The party frequently had to depend on Federal troops to supply them with food as they went along. At the crossing of the Colorado River the soldiers refused them rations, and in desperation the father traded one yoke of his oxen for food. Going on, the party arrived at old San Bernardino about Christmas time of 1865. Murrell Paine had owned a flour mill in Texas. He sold it to a party but was never able to collect the debt, and consequently he arrived in California without financial means. He rented a house in Cottonwood and went to work as a laborer on a ranch for twenty dollars a month.

Margaret Paine shared in the responsibilities of supporting the family in those days, and went out and did washing for fifty cents a day, the same wage paid to Indian squaws. Eventually her father secured a ranch at Cottonwood, at the site of old San Bernardino. Margaret Paine grew up in time and place of peculiar stress and hardships, and the necessity of work precluded any advantages in schools. Only after her marriage did she procure the services of an old man to teach her penmanship, and by subsequent study and reading she attained an outlook on life as that of a well educated woman.

Soon after coming to California and at the age of eighteen Margaret Paine was married to Ansel Ames. He was born in Missouri and at the age of fifteen accompanied his parents with other Mormons to Salt Lake City and later he was with the Mormon Colony that came by ox trains from Salt Lake to the San Bernardino Valley. He had experiences similar to those of his wife on the journey, the party being without food and once, impelled by thirst, he killed an ox and drank its blood. Ansel Ames learned the trade of brick mason, and became a prominent builder and contractor in the early days of San Bernardino. He died at his home in Redlands in April, 1889.

Mrs. Ames was left with a family of four children, all of whom were born in San Bernardino. The oldest, Vada, was first married to David Johnson, a locomotive engineer who was killed in a railroad wreck. Three children survive that marriage: Murrell, Mrs. Olive Lytle of Los Angeles and Darius Johnson, a law student. Mrs.

Johnson is now the wife of Henry Pankey, of Santa Ana, California. The second child of Margaret Paine is Olive, now Mrs. Frank Thurston of Ontario, and they have two children, Dorothy and Margaret. The third child is Effie, who is Mrs. T. B. Van Fleet, and the fourth was Mrs. Essie Pope, of Santa Ana.

Effie Ames is married to one of Cucamonga's most prosperous ranchers. Mr. Van Fleet was born in Illinois, but his parents were pioneers at Downey, California, and he has been a resident of the Cucamonga district for thirty years. On coming here Mr. Van Fleet bought a ten acre tract, including one of the oldest vineyards in the locality. He has since added to this until he now owns a hundred sixty acres, well diversified in citrus, deciduous fruits and vine crops. He has become a man of prominence and means. Mrs. Van Fleet is well educated, has a literary turn, and is the author of a number of charming poems. Mr. and Mrs. Van Fleet have the following children: Vada, Mrs. Muriel Bray of Santa Ana; Nelson M., who was with the United States Marines until the armistice; Mrs. Katherine Krauter, of San Jose, Theresa, a student in the Normal School at Los Angeles; Francis and Helen, both attending the Chaffey High School at Ontario; Ruth, Helen and Stanley, pupils in the Cucamonga grammar school.

Margaret Paine is, therefore, one of the few survivors of that pioneer era when the San Bernardino Valley was being developed as the home of white men, but many years in advance of the modern era of orchards and vineyards and irrigated ranches with beautiful homes. She and her family have done a worthy part as pioneers in the making of this section. Mrs. Ames and her children are active workers in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, composed of Latter Day Saints, but not a branch of the Mormon Church.

ERNEST WYCOFF SLYGH is a Riverside County man who has achieved success out of many years of active experience in the farming and fruit growing industry. He is proprietor of a fine ranch four miles north of Perris.

Mr. Slygh was born at Elmwood, Illinois, January 1, 1876, son of George D. and Mary (Wycoff) Slygh, the former a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and the latter of Illinois. The father was a farmer. The mother came to California about a year ago, and is now living at Riverside.

Ernest W. Slygh acquired a public school education in Illinois and was twenty years of age when he came to California. For a time he was located at Riverside, associated with Mr. Ogden. Subsequently he started farming on his own account by the purchase of ten acres on Boulevard Road, twelve miles from Riverside. Since then he has increased his holdings to two hundred acres, and is one of the successful grain raisers, and has also developed part of his land to fruit. Mr. Slygh is one of the influential members of the Farm Bureau of Riverside County and is a republican in politics.

July 22, 1896, he married Miss Rose Lamb, daughter of Oswald and Catherine Lamb, of Alhambra, California. Mrs. Slygh was born in Utah and was educated in the public schools of Alhambra and San Bernardino and in the Los Angeles Normal College. Mr. and Mrs. Slygh have one child, Dorothy, now the wife of Orley Bridges, of Riverside County.

THEODORE F. SCHRADER, OPT. D.—In professional and business circles of Riverside a citizen who has impressed himself favorably upon his fellowtownsmen and whose name has been identified with professional ability, business achievements and participation in civic movements is Theodore F. Schrader, Opt. D. His career has been a singularly full and successful one, and while he is still a young man he has had much experience along several avenues of endeavor.

Doctor Schrader was born in Viola County, Minnesota, February 18, 1887, and as a lad was taken by his parents to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was primarily educated in the public schools. Later he pursued a course at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, being graduated therefrom in 1904; and subsequently spent two years at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School, Chicago. When he left the latter institution he faced the West, the next one and one-half years being devoted to the venturesome if not always remunerative vocation of prospecting for precious metals in the State of Wyoming. Locating at Los Angeles, California, in 1911 he enrolled as a student of the Los Angeles Medical School, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1913, receiving the degree of Doctor of Optometry. At that time he accepted a position as head of the optical department in the establishment of Otto Wuerker, with whom he remained two years, following which he embarked in business on his own account and continued therein until 1916. Doctor Schrader then came to Riverside, where he established an office at 820 Main Street, and has since been engaged in his professional calling with constantly growing success. He has become widely known not only along the lines of his specialty, but in business circles as well, having been one of the founders of the Mahala Oil and Gas Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder, and being president of the Riverside Copper and Development Company, a growing corporation.

In his fraternal affiliation Doctor Schrader belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has reached the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic order. He also holds membership in the Lions Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. He has supported beneficial civic movements with his means and energies and has stood for progress along material lines. On July 21, 1911, Doctor Schrader was united in marriage with Miss Juanita Ransberger, of El Paso, Texas, who died at Riverside January 26, 1921.

ALVA R. McCARTY has been a resident of California, since early youth, and is now one of the substantial landholders and representative farmers of San Bernardino County, where he gives special attention to the dairy enterprise. Mr. McCarty was born in Mason County, Illinois, January 16, 1858, and is a son of Cornelius McCarty, who was born in Ohio and who became a farmer in Mason County, Illinois, from which state he removed with his family to Texas and turned his attention to stock growing. In 1876 he came to California and bought a Government claim in Temescal, San Bernardino County, where he died about two years later.

Alva R. McCarty attended the public schools of Temescal, San Bernardino County, and initiated his independent farm enterprise by homesteading a tract of seventy-three acres, which constitutes his present home, five miles Northwest of Corona, where he and his sons are now the owners of a valuable and well improved farm

estate of 560 acres, devoted to diversified agriculture, the raising of live stock and the maintaining of a fine dairy with the best grade of Holstein cattle. Mr. McCarty and his sons are recognized as among the most vigorous and successful dairy farmers and stock growers in San Bernardino County. The sons now give valuable assistance in his extensive ranch enterprise. Mr. McCarty is a democrat in politics, and, while not a seeker of public office, he has shown his civic loyalty in his effective service as a trustee in his school district, a position which he held for several years. On October 6, 1881, is recorded the marriage of Mr. McCarty and Miss Margaret Walkinshaw, who was born and reared in San Bernardino County, California. She is a daughter of Thomas Walkinshaw. Of the four children of this union three are living, Clarence William and Jesse. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCarty died in childhood. Her name was Ona.

S. A. WHITE—One winter at Riverside and vicinity in 1898 converted Mr. and Mrs. S. A. White into enthusiastic lovers of the varied charms of that environment, and from a winter home Riverside became the permanent residence of Mr. White, where he spent the years of his retirement from active business happily and also employed his time and services in various directions for the public good so as to win him a rich esteem, fully recognized in the tributes paid him when he passed away.

In 1899 Mr. White had a winter home constructed at 833 Tenth Street. Intended only as a winter home, he became so enamored with the climate and the city that two years later he disposed of his business interests in the East and became a permanent resident of Riverside. In 1908 he constructed the permanent home at 1017 Tenth Street where Mrs. White still lives. It is an artistic triumph of the Colonial type, and the beauty of its exterior architecture is enhanced by the interior furnishings, which represent many priceless treasures that have come down through the family from two hundred to three hundred years.

Mr. and Mrs. White entered heartily into the life of the community, acquiring both city and country interest, though their chief attention was given to the beautifying of the home place. Mr. White, while not active in political matters in the city of his adoption, advocated most sincerely the importance of clean politics, often expressing himself along this line in the newspapers. Clean business, clean living and clean politics were his hobby. Cheerful, considerate and charitable, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and his death involved a real loss to a much wider circle than that of his family and immediate friends.

S. A. White was born at East Randolph, Massachusetts, February 21, 1845, son of Samuel L. and Silence Swift (Adams) White. The genealogy of the White and Adams family antedates the Revolutionary period. Both families were of English descent, the Adams family being of a branch of the distinguished Adamses of Massachusetts. The late Mr. White was much interested in tracing the genealogy of his own lines and those of Mr. White, and prepared three exhaustive and interesting volumes on the subject. His father, Samuel L. White, was born at East Randolph in 1818, and lived there until his death in 1894. For many years he had charge of an express business between East Randolph and Boston.

S. A. White was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native town. He left high school to answer the call for volunteers dur-

ing the Civil war, and at the age of eighteen became a member of Company I, 42d Massachusetts Infantry. He entered the army in 1863, and served until his honorable discharge at the end of his term of enlistment.

Following the war he engaged in the boot and shoe business as an employe of the manufacturing firm of L. B. White of Brockton, Massachusetts. After two years as superintendent of the factory he went to Boston, and for seven years was traveling representative for the shoe-finding firm of B. F. Brown of that city. During this time he made a splendid record as a salesman, and having in the meantime acquired a broad and varied knowledge of the business in all departments, he resigned from his engagement with Mr. Brown and in a small way began the manufacture of shoe-findings for shoe factories. Then ensued a period of rapid progress, resulting in the building up of a plant for shoe upper finishes that was the largest of its kind in the world, and besides the big plant in Massachusetts he conducted a factory at Montreal, Canada, a branch store at Leicester, England, and agencies in Germany, France and Australia. It was to this business that he gave his time and energies closely and with successful application for a quarter of a century, until he sold out to make his permanent home in California.

He enjoyed to the full the playtime that a busy life had earned, but would not have been wholly contented unless some small business claimed his attention. He bought and planted ten acres of oranges at Victoria and Van Buren Avenue, built a log cabin on the ground and named the place Log Cabin Grove. He invested in city property, one of his purchases being the Central Block and the Annex, which he remodelled.

During a business trip at Leicester, England, Mr. White became affiliated with the Masonic Order, and ever afterward manifested a deep interest in that fraternity. He became a member of the Knight Templar Commandery in Boston, subsequently demitting to the Riverside Commandery No. 28, and served as its eminent commander one year.

The first wife of Mr. White was Emma J. Burbank, of Lowell, Massachusetts. By this union there was one daughter, Alice E. White, who died at Riverside in 1903. The only son, Arthur Burr White, is a graduate of the Boston School of Technology, and while a well-qualified civil engineer his time is being given to the more congenial vocation of raising citrus fruits and nuts at Riverside. Arthur B. White is married and has five children: H. Cumings White, Lawrence Adams White, Arthur Burr White, Jr., Jane Amsden White and David Linfield White, the first three being students in the public schools of Riverside.

At Boston, Massachusetts, November 2, 1887, Mr. S. A. White married Miss Belle K. Sanger. She was born in Boston and represents one of the old and cultured families of that city. Her father, D. Otis Sanger, was a Boston merchant, was of English ancestry, and some of his forefathers fought in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.

GEORGE B. MACGILLIVRAY during the past twenty years has been associated with some of the most substantial of Corona's commercial affairs. For the greater part of this time he was one of the managing partners in the Corona Hardware Company and is still in the hardware business.

He was born at Smith Falls, Ontario, Canada, February 6, 1874, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Brown) MacGillivray. After finishing a public school education at Smith Falls he remained with his father on the farm, and at the age of twenty-five came to California and located at Corona. For a time he was in the men's clothing business, and then

became associated with Mr. Barth in the hardware business,, subsequently known as the Corona Hardware Company. Mr. MacGillivray in 1916 sold his interest in this establishment to Hough and Marsden. In 1917 he joined the Riverside Hardware Company, and two years later returned to Corona and has since been associated with the E. A. Weegar hardware business. Mr. MacGillivray is a public spirited citizen, interested in community advancement, is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church and the Masonic Order.

February 22, 1907, he married Miss Daisy Brown, daughter of Colby Brown, of Glendale, Los Angeles County. Mrs. MacGillivray is a native of Orange County and finished her education in the public schools of Glendale. She is an active member of the Corona Woman's Club. They have two children, Ione and Donald.

ERNEST G. BUTTON—Riverside is not alone noted for its magnificent development in the fruit-growing industry, but is equally prominent because of the stability of its manufacturing interests, which compare favorably with any of those of the Southwest. The men connected with the carrying on of the multiform lines of business in this locality are thoroughly experienced and bring to their concerns a ripened judgment and wide knowledge of men and affairs. One of them worthy of extended mention in a work of this class is Ernest G. Button, member of the firm of Button Brothers, whose connection with the sheet-metal industry and the automobile trade is one of long standing.

Ernest G. Button was born in Ontario, Canada, October 5, 1882, a son of William Button. A complete sketch of the Button family is given elsewhere in this work. Growing up in his native province, Ernest G. Button attended its excellent public schools and the Collegiate Institute of Clinton, Canada. Following the completion of his studies he engaged in the hardware business, in 1902, at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and conducted it for two years. He then went to Moosejaw, Ontario, Canada, where he was occupied with clerking for two years, leaving there to go to Shelborn, where he bought a hardware business and was occupied with it until 1911. In the meanwhile his father had come to Riverside, California, and finding conditions here very desirable, he wanted his son to join him. Therefore Mr. Button disposed of his business at Shelborn and came to Riverside, where he has since remained.

With his brother, W. Stewart Button, whose sketch appears elsewhere, Mr. Button purchased the sheet metal business they still own, and at different times the young men had several partners, but finally bought their interests and are now operating under the name of Button Brothers. When they first went into the business the brothers manufactured orchard heaters, which they shipped all over the country, but later added the production of canteens, ovens, gas furnaces and similar goods, and these are still manufactured and have a large sale.

In 1916 the brothers took over the Chevrolet automobile agency, and later the agency for the Scripps-Booth auto, and they have popularized these two makes in all parts of the county and have been very successful. Ernest G. Button manages the sheet-metal business, and his brother is in charge of the automobile branch of their activities. The brothers do a general contracting business in sheet-metal work in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, largely in heating and ventilating. Their plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, and they take care of all classes of work in their line. This plant, which is located on Fifth Street and the Santa Fe tracks, was erected by them and later, when they had need of them, they put up two more buildings as additions to their plant.

Mr. Button, however, has not confined his operations to an industrial life, for he is largely interested in and is a director of the Arabic Date Company, which has 120 acres in the Coachella Valley, thirty-four acres of which are planted to dates. This producing acreage is being extended as fast as possible, for it has been demonstrated that the finest dates in the world can be raised in this valley, and the demand for them far exceeds the present supply.

During the world war a permanent organization was formed to carry on all drives for funds, and E. G. Button was the chairman of the Factory Employees division. It was through this division of the organization that the work of raising money among the employes during the war was greatly simplified. In addition to his services in this connection Mr. Button also made himself valuable as a member of the National Guards and the Home Guards.

He is a republican in his sentiments, but Mr. Button has not been very active in politics since coming to this country, although in Canada, he participated quite extensively in public affairs, and on several occasions represented his party as delegate to the conventions from the riding in which he was residing. Raised a Blue Lodge Mason in Canada, he served his lodge as master, and now belongs to the Chapter and Commandery of Riverside, being past high priest of the former. Interested in local organizations Mr. Button maintains membership with the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, in which he is chairman of the Industrial Committee, the Business Men's Association and the Rotary Club. The Presbyterian Church gives expression to his religious faith, and he has long been an earnest member of it.

On September 7, 1910, Mr. Button married at Wingham, Canada, Miss Edith Emily Gregory, a native of Canada and a daughter of Thomas Gregory, a grain merchant of Wingham. Mr. and Mrs. Button have one child, Gregory, who is a student of the public schools of Riverside.

Mr. Button is not a man to be content with the attainment of success in the industrial life of his city, excellent and desirable as this is. The walls of his factory do not and cannot mark the boundaries of his visions, his interests, his affections, his purposes. He cannot become a mere business machine. Home, friends, the public welfare and matters of wide human interest call for his assistance and attention. The strong, high-minded business men of Riverside have been quick to admire his work and to admit him into the noble brotherhood of those who put conscience above gain, honor above self. He has always possessed high ideals of business honor and held close to them in all of his operations. Like many of the foremost men of this country and his own native land, he has made his way to an assured business success by untiring diligence, patient industry, sterling integrity and steadfast unswerving purpose. A man of public spirit, devoted to the public good, he has done much to advance the prosperity of his adopted city and country, and may be relied upon to always maintain his deep interest in promoting the efficiency of the different agencies for the development of better conditions and the upholding of the highest standards of morality and right living.

WILL HAMMOND HOLMES, M. D.—When he located at Riverside in May, 1919, Dr. Holmes brought with him a well-established reputation as a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, and for a number of years his work has been practically confined to those lines.

Dr. Holmes was born at Burlington, Iowa, November 6, 1887. His father, S. Perry Holmes, is a native of Illinois, now living at Chicago,

and until recently was in the fire insurance business. During the World war he was a captain in the American Protective League. The father of S. Perry Holmes was a United States deputy marshal in Southern Illinois during the Civil war. S. Perry Holmes is of Scotch Irish descent, of Revolutionary stock, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his son, Dr. Holmes, being eligible to the same patriotic society.

Will Hammond Holmes was educated in grammar and high schools, attended the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Illinois, and in 1911 received his medical degree from the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago. He also did post-graduate work in Rush Medical College at Chicago. From June, 1911, to June, 1913, he was a hospital interne in the Pierce County Hospital at Tacoma, Washington. Dr. Holmes did his first professional work in California at Pomona, where he engaged in general practice in June, 1913. Subsequently he returned to Tacoma, where he confined his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat. Then in May, 1919, he removed to Riverside. He is a member of the Riverside Community Hospital Association and has professional associations with the Riverside County, California State, Southern California and American Medical Associations. During his residence at Pomona he was health officer one term. He is a member of Pomona Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, a republican in politics and a member of the Congregational Church.

Dr. Holmes married Miss Louise Stone. Their marriage was celebrated April 22, 1913, in the cloister of the Mission Inn at Riverside. Mrs. Holmes is a native of Michigan, daughter of Judge F. H. Stone, of Hillsdale, that state. She is of English ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. Of the two children born to the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Holmes one survives, Mary Louise.

JOHN WESLEY DAY is remembered as one of the most commanding men of his day by the older residents of Riverside, with whom he stood exceedingly high, not only on account of his strong and pleasing personality, but also because of the interest he always took in civic matters. Had he not been compelled to restrict his actions somewhat on account of ill health there would have been probably no limit to what he would have accomplished. Through a change in climate and the devoted care of his wife he was spared into a ripe old age, but he was forced to alter his plans because of a serious breakdown, and give up much that interested him.

Born in Maine, October 23, 1832, John Wesley Day had the good fortune to belong to two of the fine old American families which were established in the American Colonies long prior to the Revolution by English ancestors, on both sides of the house. His parents, Leonard and Lois (Averill) Day, were both natives of Maine. Leonard Day was a manufacturing lumberman of his native state until 1854, when he was attracted to Saint Anthony, Minnesota, now a part of Minneapolis, and here he continued his lumber interests.

After completing his education in the public schools of Maine, John W. Day assisted his father in the lumber business in Minnesota and after the latter died, continued in that line with his brothers, Lorenzo D. and W. H. H. Day, until his health broke down from overwork in 1898, necessitating a complete change in his habits of living. During his long residence in Minnesota he took a very active part in different movements of public interest. During the Indian massacre in that state, which took place in 1862, Mr. Day served as a member of the expedition

sent out to subdue the savages, and never forgot his experiences of that period.

Realizing that the climate of Minnesota was too rigorous for him in his state of health, Mr. Day came to California and bought a thirty-acre orange grove at Moreno, which he conducted until his death. In the spring of 1899 he purchased a homesite, 120x240 feet at 1024 East Eighth Street, Riverside, and made many alterations to the house until today it is one of the finest on the east side. He beautified the grounds with flowers and citrus trees. Here he passed the remainder of his life, dying July 27, 1910. In politics he was a republican, and while he was prominently identified with the party interests, he was too busy a man to entertain the idea of holding public office. For many years he attended the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 3, 1854, Mr. Day married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Miss Lavinia Gray, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Benjamin Gray, a farmer of Maine. She comes of Revolutionary stock, and is, too, of English descent. Mrs. Day is now a great-grandmother, and leads a happy and quiet life in her comfortable home. She is a lady of unusual mentality, and with her husband created a refined home atmosphere which was reflected in the lives of their children from childhood. Mrs. Day is a member of the Advisory Board of the Riverside Community Hospital, and of the City Home League and the Wednesday Club, and takes an active part in many matters of civic importance. Mr. and Mrs. Day became the parents of five children, one of whom survives, Eugene H. Day, who is conducting a lumber business in Minneapolis and an orange grove at Moreno. He married Miss Mabel Conkey, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of DeWitt C. Conkey. Mr. Conkey was connected with the North Star Woolen Mill Company of Minneapolis. Three children have been born to Eugene H. Day and his wife, namely: Eugenia, who is the wife of John Paul Ganssle, of Minneapolis and they have one child, Jane Ganssle; Kingsley Day and John C. Day, both of whom are students in the University of Minnesota, Cora Day, now deceased, was the eldest child of John W. and Lavinia Day. She married David Willard, of Duluth, Minnesota, and, dying, left three children namely: Irma, who is the wife of Hope G. McCall, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and has one child, Willard D. McCall; Paul D. Willard, who is a graduate of the Riverside High School and Columbia University, is a mining engineer, and Constance Willard, who lives in Riverside. Paul D. Willard married Miss Ada Adair, a daughter of A. A. Adair, a prominent attorney of Riverside. They live at Hibbing, Minnesota, and have two children, Jean Adair Willard and Paul D. Willard, Junior. Florence Day the second child of J. W. and Lavinia Day, married Frank J. Mackey formerly of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They afterwards moved to Leamington, England, where they resided for twenty years, until the death of Mrs. Mackey in April, 1912.

JOSEPH WILSON—Two of the first names identified with the beginning of civilization in the San Bernardino Valley were Wilson and Van Leven. A representative of both families was the late Joseph Wilson, who was born at Richmond, Ohio, March 18, 1837, and died in San Bernardino County October 26, 1899. He married Rhoda Van Leven who was born in Camden, Ontario, Canada, December 24, 1838, and died in California November 21, 1918.

Bushrod Washington Wilson, father of Joseph, was reared in the faith of the Mormons and was selected for missionary work. He

spent a period in England and on returning found that Brigham Young had led his followers out of Missouri to Salt Lake. Going to Utah he became disgusted with the polygamous practice instituted by Young and burned his tracts and books secretly, disavowing Mormonism, and after securing food and an outfit drove with ox teams into California, running the risk of death from Mormons as well as Indians. It was in April 1855, that Bushrod W. Wilson made this journey from Salt Lake. He had trouble with the Indians, his cousin, a doctor in the party, being shot and wounded. A daughter died of the cholera and there was untold suffering to all the surviving members of the company. The year preceding the arrival of the Wilson family Benjamin Van Leveen with many others of the Mormon Church crossed the plains with ox teams in 1853, spending one year at Salt Lake to raise grain and food for their further journey, and thus continuing with wagons over the deserts and mountains to California. Mrs. Van Leveen while driving a wagon ahead of the rest of the party was attacked by Indians, but two of her nephews came to her rescue. They traveled day and night until the stock was exhausted and reached California in 1854. It is said that Rhoda Van Leveen as the party came out of the desert through Cajon Pass and stood by her father looking over the green valley of San Bernardino exclaimed that it was her wish to live and die in the beautiful region and she had her wish granted.

Joseph Wilson and Rhoda Van Leveen were married January 1, 1857, and at once began housekeeping in Old San Bernardino near the Mission. Joseph had ten acres and his wife twenty acres given her by her father. This land was on the old Mission Road in what is now the West Redlands District. The ten acre homestead is just east of the Mission school. This land was improved through the planting of fruits and grapes, and the dried fruit was readily sold to the passing traders and miners. The Wilsons also raised alfalfa and grain, another profitable crop in pioneer times. Joseph Wilson increased his land holdings from year to year and was one of the very successful men of the valley. He was also a freighter, using teams of six or eight mules in hauling groceries and other supplies from Los Angeles to San Bernardino. This was before the first railroad was built, and his oldest daughter Catherine has a vivid recollection of the first train that came into the valley over the newly constructed Southern Pacific line. She was at that time in school and the teacher took all the scholars to witness the coming of the first train, consisting of an engine and flat cars. They were permitted to get aboard and rode to Colton and back home.

Joseph Wilson and wife were the parents of seven children. The oldest, Catherine, born October 25, 1857, was married February 12, 1882, to Horace J. Roberts and he died March 6, 1918. Of her four children Horace Leslie, born November 24, 1884, spent two years after leaving high school at Nome, Alaska, and is now farming at Beaumont, California. He married Margaret English and their two children are Horace Leslie Jr. and Dorothy. Carrie Roberts, the second child, was born September 21, 1886, and died June 24, 1899. Joseph Ernest Roberts was born April 22, 1888, is a salesman for the Union Oil Company at Beaumont, married Edna E. Sewell and has three children named Doris Josephine, Catherine Augusta and Edna Mae. Rhoda Irene Roberts, born June 5, 1891, is the wife of Royal T. C. Roberts, an electrician at Coalinga, California, and had four living children,

Marion, Edith, who died November 12, 1919, and Jewell who died at the age of sixteen months, and Royal Thomas.

Benjamin Wilson, the second child of Joseph Wilson was born June 12, 1859, and died October 6, 1867.

Caroline, third of the family, born March 12, 1861, is the wife of M. L. Frink, a prominent orange grower on the Mission Road, and she has five children: Lena, Watkins, Amy Murphy, Milton J. Frink, and Howard L. Frink.

Delbert Wilson, born June 1, 1866, died in infancy.

Zilpha Wilson, born August 13, 1867, is the wife of J. J. Curtis, a prominent orange grower at Redlands, and has two daughters, Mrs. Alice Hill and Mrs. Mabel Seavey.

Anna Wilson, born January 29, 1871, married B. G. Simons of Nevada Street, Redlands, and has one daughter.

The youngest of the family Rhoda Wilson, born April 15, 1878, is the wife of Gordon Smith, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a fruit grower at Redlands.

GEORGE D. HAVEN—Among the men whose courage, faith and foresight have contributed to the wealth and progress of San Bernardino County, one who is still held in respected memory is George D. Haven. Primarily a mining man, perhaps his chief distinction lies in the fact that he was the first to grow grapes in desert land without irrigation, a move that led to the founding of a great industry and which added wonderfully to the resources and prosperity of the county.

Mr. Haven, a native of New York state, made the overland journey with the courageous argonauts of 1849, having joined the first great rush that occurred when the report was spread broadcast of the discovery of gold in California. For many years thereafter he followed his vocation through the western states, making and losing several fortunes, with true miner's luck, but in the main being eminently successful. For years he was a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, where he at one time built and lived in the city's showplace, the finest home at that time in the city. He and his partner were the owner of a portion of the famous Homestake mines, in South Dakota, consisting of seven original claims. They sold a portion of this property for \$400,000, each taking half, and each received a dividend of \$120,000, also.

During his long and varied career, Mr. Haven's experiences were numerous and interesting. It is related that on one occasion when he and his Homestake partner were riding through a gulch, Mr. Havens saw a likely-looking spot and remarked to his partner that there was a prospect. The other, after a cursory investigation said "Nothing to it" and rode on. Mr. Haven had faith in his own judgment however and when he remained his partner was forced to return. Within three weeks' time they took \$3,500 from this pocket. A thorough mining man of his day, Mr. Haven made many trips to San Francisco, always traveling in the greatest style and stopping at the famous old Palace Hotel. He was equally able to make friends at home, in the big cities and in strange places elsewhere. On many occasions he came into contact with the Indians who were frequently hostile. He never took the suicidal course of attempting to flee when he was overtaken by the savages, but would ride in boldly among them and thus gained their respect for his nerve, although doubtless his presents also played their part in gaining him popularity. At any rate, he was never seriously molested.

Mr. Haven was very successful and in 1899 retired from active mining operations. He had located at Cucamonga in 1881 where he and Mr. Milliken purchased 640 acres of desert land, cleared it of cactus and brush and planted it to wine grapes. This was the very first attempts to grow wine grapes without irrigation and was then spoken of as "Haven's Folley." When this land was planted, there was no water, and that to be used for domestic purposes and livestock had to be hauled four miles. It was an absolutely new experiment, and was at first widely ridiculed, but Mr. Haven had the faith of his convictions and eventually his judgment was vindicated in the wonderful success of the enterprise. He and Mr. Milliken later dissolved partnership, dividing the property evenly, and Mr. Haven later added many acres to his holdings. His grapes were marketed to the winery men, but the prices were not satisfactory. After he had sold his crop for \$5.00 a ton one year and had been offered the same price the next year, he realized that some means for the protection of the growers would have to be found, and he accordingly organized, and in 1909 built, the Cucamonga Vintage Company, a vast institution which has added many units since and is now a stock company of fifty-three growers. In addition to being its founder, Mr. Haven was one of the first officials of this organization and was a large stockholder. Likewise he was one of the first stockholders when the First National Bank of Cucamonga was founded. In December 1913, he incorporated his holdings, dividing his stock among nineteen heirs.

He died a very much admired and beloved man, November 25, 1914, at which time he left an estate valued at \$77,000, net, all of which he had accumulated absolutely without aid at the start of his career. Mr. Haven's wife died November 3, 1893. They have no children from this marriage. In politics he was a staunch republican. The property is now owned by H. H. Thomas and family, of Cucamonga.

**JOHN MCINTOSH.**—While loyalty to locality is by no means unusual among the residents of San Bernardino County, the affection John McIntosh feels for Redlands is due not only to its many charms as a place of residence but also to the fact that here he made his successful fight for prosperity, coming here some thirty odd years ago without financial capital, and is now retired from business and in the comfortable circumstances of a citizen who owns an attractive home and some productive orange groves.

Mr. McIntosh was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 15, 1862, son of William and Anna McIntosh. His father was a New England farmer, and John was next to the youngest in a family of eight children. He lived on his father's farm and attended public school but between the age of fifteen and sixteen started an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, and followed that occupation at Dorchester until 1882.

Mr. McIntosh has now been a Californian forty years, His first location was at San Francisco where he worked at his trade. In October, 1887, he came to Redlands. He left the train at Brookside, the nearest railroad point, and journeyed by stage into the village of Redlands, then new and with hardly a hint of its modern development. The town proper contained only a few houses, and one of those under construction was the Sloan house. Most of the town lots were covered with grapevines. Mr. McIntosh went to work in McLean's blacksmith shop for four months, and then opened a shop of his own at the corner

of Fifth Street and Citrus Avenue, where the Home Investment Company is now located. Later he moved to Orange and State streets on the site of the Fisher Block and still later purchased property of his own at 18 West Citrus and sold this to buy the Southwest corner of Fourth and Citrus Avenue, where he continued active in business until 1914. As a master blacksmith he employed a number of skilled hands, prospered and saved, and invested his surplus profitably in several orange groves and still owns a five acre block on Citrus Avenue and five acres on Domestic Street.

In 1886 Mr. McIntosh married Miss Harriet Jones who was born and educated in Berkeley, California. They are the parents of a daughter Lillian and a son Reuben. Lillian who graduated from the Redlands High School is the wife of H. A. Woessner, a painting and decorating contractor at Redlands. Mr. and Mrs. Woessner have one son Arthur Leroy, born September 29, 1910. The son Reuben who was born in 1892, is a graduate of the Redlands High School and has to his credit a distinguished war record. He enlisted in the 144th Field Artillery, known as the "Grizzlies," was trained at Camp Kearney, was made a sergeant, and from Camp Kearney went direct to France where his command made a record that will always be a matter of pride to California. He returned to the United States and was mustered out January 27, 1919, and is now a salesman for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. On February 23, 1921, Reuben McIntosh married Miss Chloe Wells of Portland, daughter of a retired lumberman and prominent Oregonian.

JAMES S. EDWARDS, recognized as one of the representative and influential business men of Redlands and San Bernardino County, was born at Plymouth, Illinois, on the 14th of April, 1857, his father having been one of the substantial farmers of that locality. After profiting by the advantages of the public schools Mr. Edwards continued his studies at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. In April, 1881, as a young man of ambition and purposeful outlook, he came to Riverside, California, and found employment in the work of an orange grove. In the following November, shortly after a plat of Redlands had been filed, he came to the new district and became one of the first buyers of property here. In 1882 he made minor plantings and other improvements on his land, and two years later he here initiated his nursery industry, by planting seed and starting the growing of nursery stock. The citrus-fruit industry of the Redlands district was then in its infancy, but a period of specially rapid development ensued and Mr. Edwards supplied a very appreciable part of the early nursery stock of the district. Under his careful and vigorous management the business became an important and prosperous one. In 1887 Mr. Edwards became associated in business with Wilbur N. Chamblin. Besides extending their nurseries, they built a warehouse (now belonging to Cope Commercial Company) and engaged in the shipping of fruit for the growers in a cooperative way and also in the handling of grain and hay. About the same time, the firm purchased about 500 acres of land in the East Highlands section of the Redlands district. In '91 their interests were segregated, Mr. Chamblin taking the warehouse and the mercantile business, Mr. Edwards taking the land and nursery stock. In 1893 Mr. Edwards began planting this tract of land to oranges and the entire area is now covered by orange groves. The property is now operated under coporate control, Mr. Edwards having effected, in 1893, the organization and incorpora-

tion of the East Highlands Orange Company. Of this corporation he is the general manager, and Robert Roddick is the efficient foreman. Here has been developed one of the best groves of navel oranges in California. The early selection of the land as the stage of such enterprise has proved a very wise action, for the district is comparatively free from damage by frost and the soil and general climatic conditions wonderfully to the successful propagation of navel oranges of the finest type.

Mr. Edwards helped to organize also the Goldbuckle Association, which owns and operates one of California's most complete and successful fruit-packing plants. In connection with the modern packing house, which is of large capacity, the association maintains its own ice-manufacturing plant, which supplies all ice required in connection with the business. Mr. Edwards is president of this association and C. S. Hunt is manager. Mr. Edwards is a director of the California Fruit Exchange, and Fruit Growers Supply Company, and is in every sense one of the leading representatives of the citrus-fruit industry in the state. He and his associates in the Goldbuckle Association have given careful study and consideration and conducted divers experiments in perfecting the service of what is conceded to be one of the most satisfactory and efficient fruit packing and shipping agencies in the state all growers being assured the maximum excellence of service through the medium of the Goldbuckle Association.

In August, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Edwards to Mrs. Alice Pratt, a native of the state of New York and a woman of exceptional culture. Mrs. Edwards, a talented musician, is a zealous member of the Congregational Church, and is known as an earnest worker in behalf of the unfortunate and helpless, as well as for the general uplifting of humanity. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards the eldest is Ruth, who was born November 19, 1888, who was graduated in Pomona College, and whose marriage to Paul R. Jennings occurred June 19, 1893, their home being in the city of San Diego. Paul L. Edwards, who was born September 24, 1891, is a graduate of the University of California, after leaving which institution he entered the Government service, in the department of commerce and labor. He was first sent to Brazil, and thereafter became commercial attache of the American embassy at The Hague, Holland, where he continued in service until the spring of 1920. During the period of the World war he served as representative of the Netherlands on the war trade board. Since his return to the United States he has remained in the service of the Government and he was stationed in the national capital until the spring of 1921. For nine months he was in various European countries and is now commercial attache at Constantinople. Russell W. Edwards, the third child, was born July 18, 1897, and was graduated in the Redlands High School. Though not twenty-one years of age at the time when the nation became involved in the World war, he promptly enlisted in the coast artillery, and he was in the training camp at the time of the signing of the historic armistice which brought a technical close to the war. He is now assistant superintendent of the Goldbuckle Association and proves an able coadjutor of his father in directing the large business of this organization. May 2, 1918, recorded his marriage to Miss Marjorie Reynolds, of Redlands.

James S. Edwards had little capital save energy, ambition and resolute purpose when he initiated his independent business career in southern California. He applied himself unremittingly in the developing and upbuilding of his nursery business. He is distinctively one of

the representative pioneers of the Redlands district and has contributed loyally and in generous measure to its development and progress. Mr. Edwards has been a most energetic and vigilant worker in behalf of prohibition, and he has been nominee of the Prohibition party for various high state and Federal offices. He was one of the original board of directors of the First National Bank of Redlands. He has vied with his wife in earnest and effective service in the Congregational Church of Redlands, and for a number of years was superintendent of its Sunday School.

**HENRY A. HOSTETLER**—Since coming to the Upland community seventeen years ago Henry A. Hostetler has studied and learned and has become a highly proficient orange grower, devoting himself to this industry and the work of his grove almost exclusively, allowing outside business interests to go their way without his participation, and has been unusually successful as one of the citrus producers of this section.

Mr. Hostetler was born August 18, 1854, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is of Swiss ancestry. The founder of the American branch of the name was Adam Hostetler, and his descendants through the successive generations were Jacob, Jacob, John, Jacob and Abraham B., father of Henry A. Hostetler. Abraham B. Hostetler was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1826, and died at Waterloo, Iowa, November 19, 1889. On February 19, 1852, he married Rachel Rankin, who was born January 29, 1833, daughter of John C. and Elimina (Kell) Rankin. Abraham B. Hostetler was a minister of the Dunkard Church. Abraham and Rachel Hostetler had a large family of children, named, in order of birth, John R., Henry A., Mary Ellett, George Washington, Arabella Jane, Elmer Lincoln, David Eugene, William Kuhns, Hiram Allen, Martin Birdy, Samuel C., Dora S. and Arthur Ives.

Henry A. Hostetler was thirteen years old when his parents moved to Waterloo, Iowa. Iowa was then a comparatively new state, and his father bought good agricultural land at twenty-five dollars an acre. Mr. Hostetler grew up on his father's farm. He completed the eighth grade in the schools, and his tasks and responsibilities were on the home farm until he was twenty-one. In 1877, after leaving home, he took a course in a seminary at Waterloo, and was awarded a teacher's certificate, though he never used it to teach school. From Iowa Mr. Hostetler eventually moved to York County, Nebraska, and followed farming until he came to California in October, 1904. He soon purchased ten acres at the corner of Eleventh Street and Mountain Avenue at Upland. This was a fine grove of Washington Navel Oranges, and at that time was sixteen years old and in full bearing. It is one of the best groves in this district and has been handled most efficiently by Mr. Hostetler, who gives it his complete time and energy. He has studied the most practical methods of citrus fruit growing, and is regarded as an authority on the care and cultivation of the orchard and the handling and packing of the fruit.

On March 6, 1879, Mr. Hostetler married Mrs. Mary L. (Bice) Mapes, widow of Jacob Mapes. By her first marriage she had two daughters: Mrs. Lovina Cory and Mrs. Florence A. Baker. These daughters were reared and educated by Mr. Hostetler. Mrs. Lovina Cory was born January 25, 1874, and has two children, Lovon, born in Woodbury County, Iowa, August 22, 1899, is the wife of Frank Phillips, and they have one son, Edwin Frank Phillips, born November 11, 1918. Oliver D. Cory was also born in Woodbury County, June

7, 1900. Mrs. Florence A. Baker, born July 9, 1876, married on May 9, 1897, C. C. Baker, who was born November 11, 1867. They have five sons and three daughters: Claude Birney, born February 16, 1898, John Leland, December 19, 1899, Lyle Leroy, May 19, 1903, Clarence Enis, May 27, 1905, Florence Lucile, July 12, 1908, Gladys Lovon, March 22, 1910, Cecil Lester, May 21, 1912, and Doris Leota, December 17, 1918. Claude B. Baker married Bertha Lucile Ross, December 10, 1918. John L. Baker married Fern Leota Frame, August 27, 1920, and they have a daughter, Pearl Janet.

The children of Henry A. Hostetler's own marriage were four sons: Arthur Derwin, Rolland Reginald, Elmer Bertram and Roy W. D. Arthur D., who was born May 24, 1880, at Bradshaw, Nebraska, married at Mason City, Iowa, Lura Martha Hutchinson. Their children are: Derwin Hutchinson Hostetler, born March 25, 1904; Dorothea Linde Dix, born August 22, 1905; Marjory Lura, born December 21, 1906; Ilene Lucile, born February 22, 1908; Arthur Gerald, born June 30, 1910; and Enid Mae, born September 15, 1913. The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Hostetler was born June 28, 1883, and died August 27, 1886. The third son, Elmer Bertram, born December 24, 1885, at O'Neill, Nebraska, married, August 28, 1906, Allie May Groner, born May 26, 1886. They have three children, two boys and a girl: Rolland Donald, born January 7, 1908; Elden Lloyd, born May 13, 1912; and Ardys Joyce, born September 27, 1913. The fourth son, Roy W. D., born May 19, 1888, married on July 8, 1908, Grace A. Wiley, born September 17, 1890, and they have three children, all boys; Harold Alton, born October 13, 1909; Verne LeRoy, born October 19, 1911; and Delbert Wiley, born September 7, 1915.

Mrs. Henry A. Hostetler was born in Kansas, January 5, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Madison County, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hostetler are active members of the Christian Church at Ontario, and he has always been an advocate and worker for temperance and in the cause of education.

ERICK GUSTAF NELSON was one of the honored pioneers of the present thriving little City of Chino, San Bernardino County, and played a large part in the early development and upbuilding of the town. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 17, 1917, and this publication consistently enters a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Nelson was born in Varland, Sweden, on the 9th of November, 1860, and was reared and educated in his native land. At the age of twenty years, penniless and unversed in the English language, he arrived in the City of Joliet, Illinois, where for three years he was employed at common labor. He then went to the City of Chicago, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1887, in company with his wife, he came to Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. In 1885 he married Mrs. Anna (Anderson) Colstrom, whose first marriage occurred in 1870, Mr. Colstrom having died in 1872 and being survived by one son, William, who became known by the name of his stepfather. Mrs. Nelson was born in Sweden on the 31st of January, 1850, and in 1880 she came, alone, to the United States. At Joliet, Illinois, she found employment as housekeeper, and in two years gained an excellent knowledge of the English language and the customs of her adopted land. With ten dollars in cash she built and eventually paid for a six-room house at Joliet, through the medium of a building and loan association, to which she paid eight dollars a month. She

made these payments by conducting a boarding house, in which she cared for an average of twelve boarders. She was thus engaged when she became the wife of Mr. Nelson, and they thereafter worked and saved together, with a determination to place themselves in independent circumstances. They arrived in Ontario, California, in the spring of 1887, and here Mr. Nelson aided in the construction of the first depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the only other business structures in the town at that time being a blacksmith shop and a grocery store. From Ontario Mr. and Mrs. Nelson removed to Chino, as pioneers, and here he erected some of the first buildings, including a hotel, a printing office, the Baptist Church and his own house. Here he built also the first railroad station, and he continued his operations as a carpenter and builder until 1890, after which he held for twenty years the position of carpenter foreman for the Chino Sugar Refining Company. In 1894 he purchased five acres of land on Riverside Drive, and developed the same as an apple and pear orchard. After selling this property he purchased the Bellflower Ranch, on the corner of Riverside Drive and Roosevelt Avenue, where his widow still maintains her home, this being one of the historic places of the Chino District. Mr. Nelson bought this property in 1905, and became the third person to own the property after the making of the original grant. When he came to Chico this ranch, which then comprised 8,000 acres, was owned by William Gird, and it was then a great cattle range, with virtually no improvements, Mr. Nelson having made all later improvements on the land which he thus acquired, and having brought the same under effective cultivation, with an excellent system of irrigation. He was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and was an earnest member of the Baptist Church, as is also his widow. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson had no children, but he was all that a father could have been in the caring for and the rearing of his stepson, William, who has borne the name of Nelson. This son of Mrs. Nelson's first marriage was born in Faulon Sweden, April 24, 1873, and was a lad of seven years when he accompanied his widow mother to the United States. He attended the first school established at Chino, and upon the death of his stepfather he assumed charge of the Bellflower Ranch, after having previously been for seventeen years in charge of the machinery department of the Chino Sugar Refining Company. In 1907 he married Mrs. Laura (Molen) Anderson, who was born September 16, 1870, her first husband being survived by two children, Arthur and Edelia, the former of whom is now in the employ of the Layne & Bowler Pump Manufacturing Company in Los Angeles. Arthur Anderson, the elder of the two children, was born at Stanbaugh, Michigan, August 21, 1893. In June, 1914, he married Wanda Hammer, and they have one daughter, Wanda LaVerne, born June 14, 1917. Edelia Anderson was born at Chino, August 14, 1895, and in June, 1911, she became the wife of Benjamin Kriegh, who is in the employ of the pump company with which her brother also is connected. Mr. and Mrs. Kriegh have two children: Charles Benjamin, born October 24, 1912, and Junita, born October 27, 1913.

William Nelson, now in active charge of the home ranch which his stepfather effectively developed and improved, is well upholding the prestige of the name of Nelson and is one of the substantial and loyal citizens of San Bernardino County.

SILAS C. COX first saw San Bernardino when he was about seven years of age, and his intimate recollections of this city and community

cover a period of almost seventy years, during which period he has witnessed the development of all the towns and cities in this section of the state from a vast horse, cattle and sheep pasture.

He was born in Fayette County, Alabama, January 14, 1843, and two years later his father, A. J. Cox, moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1847 crossed the plains to Utah and in the spring of 1850 the family came on to California and a year or so later came down to San Bernardino.

Silas Cox therefore grew up on the frontier, learned to ride a horse before he knew his letters, and in subsequent years his travels and experiences took him over nearly all the great West, as far north as Idaho and Montana, and he made a score of trips back and forth between Utah and California. He has been a cowboy, prospector, freighter, Indian fighter, and for about thirty-five years conducted a dairy ranch but is now living completely retired in his home at San Bernardino. His varied experiences, his character as a citizen, and his active associations with all the leading men of affairs of this district give him a well deserved prominence, and it is appropriate that this brief record should be preserved in the history of Riverside and San Bernardino counties in the absence of a complete account of his adventures, which in an important degree are part of the history of his times and which should be preserved in the pioneer records of the county.

M. L. BLACK was responsible for developing one of the earliest and finest orange groves in the Redlands District. He owns a large amount of property in that section, most of it developed through his enterprise and capital, and after more than thirty years of labor is now gradually retiring from the heavier responsibilities and turning them over to his sons.

Mr. Black was born June 10, 1853, at Louisburg, Ohio. His father, William Anderson Black, was born in Ohio July 19, 1827, and spent his life as a farmer. He died May 8, 1904. The mother, Amanda Maria Gruber, was born December 20, 1830, and died January 12, 1907.

M. L. Black was the second in a family of eight children. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and he grew up in that locality, acquiring a common school education. On leaving school and the home farm he became a telegraph operator, and for twenty years was in the service of the Rock Island Railroad Company in that capacity. He finally became afflicted with operator's paralysis of the hand, and seeking new fields and new enterprises he came to California in 1889. He at once engaged in orange culture, purchasing eighteen acres on Redlands Street, which he had prepared and set out to Navel oranges, and saw the profits of his work as a developer before he sold the tract in 1902. He then bought seventy acres on Orange Street. A small part of this was planted to oranges and the remainder was divided between vineyards, deciduous fruit orchards and grain. Mr. Black owned a hundred and fifty shares of the Pioneer or Sunnyside Water System, and with these water rights he has since improved his large tract, setting it out completely to citrus fruits, Navels and over a half in Valencias. On part of this land he erected his modern home on Orange Street. Within his personal recollection this tract exhibits in brief the complete history of transformation in Southern California. He saw the land when it was wild, while now it is entirely orchard, and electric cars pass before his door where only a few years ago jack rabbits and coyotes slunk away at the approach of the occasional human being.

In 1880 Mr. Black married Miss Emma J. Dodds, a native of Massachusetts. She died at Redlands in 1893. She was the mother of four children, the first three being born in Iowa. The oldest child, Charles Henry Black, born September 22, 1884, is a Redlands orange grower and on July 11, 1909, married Hester A. Smith. The second son, Everett A. Black, born August 30, 1888, has a distinguished war record. He was educated in the Redlands High School. He enlisted and served in the American expedition and in the campaign along the Mexican border. When America declared war against Germany he again volunteered, but was refused on account of disability. He had to be examined again when his name was drawn in the draft, and this time he was passed by the Medical Board and assigned to duty with the 364th Machine Gun Squadron, noted as the Suicide Squadron. He was overseas and has a fighting record enjoyed by few Californians. In the Argonne Forest he was exposed to fire continuously eight days and eight nights, until wounded by shrapnel in the arm, shoulder and at various points on the body. He was also gassed. For a time he was in a field hospital, then sent to a Base Hospital at Paris, and when partly recovered he rejoined his command, but was unable to keep up the duty and was again forced to go to the hospital. Again he secured his release and rejoined the command before he was able to take to the field, and was therefore assigned Y. M. C. A. work. After more than two years in the army he resumed civilian life in April, 1919, and is now attending the School of Horticulture at Ontario, California.

The third of Mr. Black's family is Beulah Mae, who was born February 18, 1891, was educated in the Redlands High School, and on June 21, 1911, was married to Richard D. Mills, of Ottawa, Illinois; a lawyer. She died January 1, 1919, being survived by one son, Robert Mills, born May 1, 1912. The youngest of the family, Clarence E. Black, was born at Redlands December 1, 1893, graduated from the Redlands High School, and on January 1, 1918, enlisted in the Aviation Corps and was in training at San Diego until honorably discharged in July, 1919. May 18, 1920, this son married Miss Eleanor Bushnell, of Redlands.

On July 11, 1912, Mr. M. L. Black married Mrs. Anna L. Prisler, of Ottawa, Illinois, but a native of Zanesville, Ohio. She was the mother of three children by her first marriage. Mrs. Black comes of a prominent family and has been a valued addition to Redlands society. She and Mr. Black have shared in many interesting experiences in travel, and have made many trips by motor, railroad and ocean vessels. They made a transcontinental tour by automobile, going from California to the Atlantic Coast, and visiting thirty-two states besides the District of Columbia and Canada. Some of their sea voyage took them to South American points, and they crossed the continent from ocean to ocean eight times in twelve months.

Mr. and Mrs. Black and family are members of the Congregational Church. While his substantial interests and affections are permanently linked with Redlands, he and Mrs. Black now contemplate making their home at Long Beach, leaving the management of his property to his sons.

ARTHUR BURNETT BENTON—The distinctive architecture of Southern California has been the wonder and admiration of the world and has been extended with modifications to many localities where it inevitably loses through lack of appropriate setting and climatic conditions. While this architecture is in a sense an almost native product, it has remained

for the genius of such notable men as Arthur Burnett Benton to develop it as the highest form of architectural expression and provide the flexible treatment that adapts it to a wide range of structural conditions.

Undoubtedly the greatest living authority on "the Mission style" is Mr. Benton, who for thirty years has practiced architecture and has been an indefatigable student of old Mission art in Southern California. The work of Mr. Benton has been characterized by a uniformity of beauty and an admirable adaption of line, structural symmetry, interior comfort, so that every element in the building harmonizes with climate and the purpose of his buildings. The work he has done during the past thirty years is exemplified in Los Angeles and all the leading cities and communities around, not only in private dwellings but in great public buildings. Mr. Benton has studied in every detail the architecture of the old California Missions, and has been the consulting architect in nearly every occasion where restoration work has been done on these Mission buildings. His work is well known throughout California. He has for twenty-three years been architect for the famous Mission Inn of Riverside, all of which excepting the Spanish Wing and the new kitchen has been designed by him and built under his supervision. He is at this date engaged in preparing drawings for the "Giralda" tower, which is to be a replica of the famous tower of Seville in Spain and will add most notably to the architecture of America.

Mr. Benton was born at Peoria, Illinois, April 17, 1858. His father, Ira Eddy Benton, was born in Chardon, Ohio, in 1829, and lived to the advanced age of ninety, passing away in 1919. He was an apothecary in Illinois, and the last twenty years of his life were spent in Long Beach, California. He was a descendant of Andrew Benton, who came from England in 1630 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. The mother of the Los Angeles architect was Caroline Augusta Chandler, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1831 and died in 1907. She was a descendant of William and Anna Chandler, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, representing a family that came from England in 1639.

Arthur B. Benton graduated from the Peoria High School in 1877. He was engaged in farming in Morris County, Kansas during 1879-1888, and was a draftsman in the chief engineer's office, architectural department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad during 1888-90. While there he attended the School of Art and Design at Topeka. During 1890-91 he held a similar position in the chief engineer's office of the Union Pacific at Omaha. Mr. Benton removed to California in 1891, establishing his home in Los Angeles.

In Morris County, Kansas, May 17, 1883, he married Phillipina Harriet Schilling Von Constat. She was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1849, daughter of James Ernest Carl and Louisa (Morgan) Schilling Von Constat. Her parents were natives of England, but her grandfather, George Frederick Schilling Von Constat, was a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, was a young officer of engineers in Germany and served as aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great. He came to America immediately after the Revolutionary war, with letters of introduction to George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, then Governor of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he left America and removed to London, England, where his son James was born. James and Louisa Schilling Von Constat removed to Virginia in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Benton have one daughter, Miss Edith Mary Benton, born in Morris County, Kansas, in 1884. She is a prominent worker in the Girls Friendly Society of Los Angeles,

captain of the Girl Scouts of that city, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Some of the varied interests as well as professional affiliations of Mr. Benton are represented in his membership in many learned and technical societies. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of its committee of conservation of historic landmarks; is past president of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Institute; is past president of the Society of Engineers and Architects of Southern California; is past president of the Academy of Science of Southern California; is past governor of the California Society of Colonial Wars; a member of the California Society of Sons of the Revolution, is a member of the Board of Governors of the Los Angeles County Museum, and belongs to the Jonathan, Union League and Old Colony Clubs of Los Angeles. He is a member and formerly vestryman of St. Paul's Pro Cathedral of Los Angeles. He is secretary and consulting architect of the Land Marks Club of Southern California. To this organization is due the preservation of San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando and Palo Missions, while it has also given substantial aid to the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. Mr. Benton is now a professional advisor in the conservation work being done on the San Luis Obispo Mission, the San Juan Capistrano Mission, and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Practically from the beginning of his California residence the early history and architecture of the state made a strong appeal to him, and most of his literary expression has found its themes in such subjects. He is author of "The Mission Inn Legend of Riverside and Capistrano," of "The Princess Phillipina," the "Mexican Romance of the Crusaders," and is author of a historical novel of early California known as "The Mission Builders." His writings have an individual style and charm that enhance their value as solid historical productions.

Besides the Mission Inn Mr. Benton was employed as the architect for the Christian Science Church, the Y. M. C. A. Building, the Water Company's offices, the Fairmont Park music pavilion, the Porter mansion, the parish hall of All Saints Church in Riverside. He was architect for the Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, and the New Arlington Hotel in Santa Barbara, the Woman's Club Building and the Unity Church in Redlands, All Saints Church in Covina. Some of his biggest work has naturally been in Los Angeles, where he was architect of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. buildings, the latter being now the Union League Club Building; the Friday Morning Club Building, the first large public building of pronounced Mission type, the dormitory of the Young Woman's Building built by Senator W. A. Clark in memory of his mother; and he is architect for John Steven McGroarty's Mission Play House at San Gabriel, the permanent home of the Mission Play. This is to be an historical museum and a great monument to California Colonial architecture as well as a play house. The main facade and porch is a replica of the Franciscan Mission of San Antonio de Padua, founded by Frev Serra, and one of the most beautiful of ancient Missions. For the present purpose this replica is twice the size of the original. The work is largely of adobe, performed by Mexican and Indian workmen. A great number of other residences, churches and public buildings in California have been constructed from the plans and under the direction of Mr. Benton. For twenty-three years he has been engaged in the development of the ambitious plans and ideals of Frank A. Miller in the creation of the Mission Inn and the improvement of Mount Rubidoux, and is now engaged

on the beautiful home at Arch Beach, named for Mrs. Miller, "Mariona."

Mr. Benton is a republican. As a young man on a Kansas ranch he took considerable interest in local politics, serving as chairman of his precinct Central Committee, as clerk of the School Board, and was nominated for clerk of the Morris County Superior Court, but about that time left home to begin his architectural career.

RUDOLPH H. BOETTGER is one of the younger men engaged in the orange growing industry of the Redlands district. He has made a close study of orange culture, and the condition of his orchard denotes ability and knowledge superior to many older growers.

Mr. Boettger, whose home and grove is on Texas Street, his home number being 1554, was born at Denison, Iowa, March 14, 1895. His parents, Martin F. and Watje Boettger, were born in Germany, came to America, and their thrift and energy achieved success in this country. They moved to Southern California when Rudolph Boettger was a child, and the latter was reared and educated at Redlands. While with his father he worked in the Imperial Valley, where they improved a hundred acres of land near Holtville. Rudolph Boettger returned to Redlands June 6, 1915, and has since been actively identified with orange growing. He has the energy and pluck required for success in this business. In January, 1919, he purchased a splendid ten-acre grove on Texas Street, extending from San Bernardino Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue. Half of this is in Valencias and half in Washington Navels. Mr. Boettger negotiated this purchase on terms and he provides his living expenses by caring for other groves, devoting all his crop receipts to paying out on his place, and when this program is completed he will have a valuable property, one that will insure substantial returns for many years.

Mr. Boettger married Miss Blanche C. Dalbey, who was born at Millsboro, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1900, daughter of Charles F. and Julia E. Dalbey, who are residents of Redlands.

HUGH L. DICKSON—While Hugh L. Dickson, attorney of San Bernardino, has not practiced continuously in the city, he has been here a number of years and has built up a satisfying practice, at first alone but in later years with a partner. The firm name is Allison & Dickson, doing a general law practice, but in the main largely civil, and they handle many personal injury cases, in which specialization they have been more than ordinarily successful.

Mr. Dickson has been quite a vital factor in political circles, holding office in the line of his profession and administering the duties of such offices in an earnest, able and industrious manner. That he is one of the city's loyal citizens is evidenced by his returning to it when larger opportunities and greater emoluments had been given to him in the East, successes which would have been a stepping stone to still higher positions. San Bernardino has no warmer booster than Mr. Dickson.

He was born in Water Valley, Mississippi, August 12, 1871, the son of William R. Dickson, a loyal son of the South, who wore the gray and yet served the wearers of the blue as a surgeon, an action which, while it seems strange, is in itself a tribute of the highest order to Dr. Dickson. It was the time when the war feeling ran highest, and yet, when Dr. Dickson was captured by the northern men he was placed in a position in which he could have done great harm to the Union forces. He was surgeon in the Confederate Army, of great

reputation, and at once the general in command asked him to assist in caring for the wounded Federal soldiers. He at once went to work, performing surgical operations and in many ways caring for the wounded, intent only on his work of mercy. Many surgeons, both of the Northern and Southern hosts, would have been sorely tempted, many would have succumbed to the temptation to neglect the wounded men. But he worked among them just as though they were Confederate soldiers. When Dr. Dickson was offered pay for his inestimable services he refused it, but he asked that he be given some chloroform to take back to his command so that the, of necessity crude surgery, could be done without the terrible suffering attendant without it. He was given ten pounds of the precious drug and sent back to his command. He died in 1888, after practicing most of his life in Arkansas and Mississippi. The mother of Hugh L. Dickson was Ella P. McConnico, a native of Mississippi, who died at the age of twenty-nine.

Mr. Dickson was educated in the public schools of his native state and then for two years was a student in the literary course of the University of Mississippi. In 1890 he took the senior course in the law school, then entered a law office and in 1896 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced first in Mississippi, remaining there two years, then locating in Kingman, Arizona, where he practiced for seven years. At the end of that period he moved to San Bernardino and practiced until 1909. At that time he went to Peoria, Illinois, as general counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He remained in that position until 1913, when he returned to San Bernardino and has since been in continuous practice in this city.

He married in 1904 Ola M. McConnico. They have three children, Margaret, Dorothy and Floreine.

Mr. Dickson is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., and was its exalted ruler in 1908. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In his first residence in San Bernardino he was district attorney, 1907-8, and he held the same position in Kingman, Arizona, for two terms, 1900-4. He was a candidate for Congress in 1920, but he was defeated in the general republican landslide. The family is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES G. HAM., M. D., a physician and surgeon of San Bernardino, who has established a truly enviable reputation in that city for his skill in diagnosing and treatment of disease, is almost a native son not only of California but of San Bernardino. He is in education and loyalty a genuine son of the Golden State, and San Bernardino is practically his birthplace, for he was only a year old when his parents brought him here.

He was born in Pettis County, Missouri, the son of Alexander M. and Leonora (Parazette) Ham, both being natives of Missouri. They came to San Bernardino from Missouri in 1882, and Mr. Ham at once opened a grocery store, which he still conducts, and for which he has built up a large and lucrative patronage. With his wife he is enjoying a happy and prosperous life far from the frozen East, and they are ranked among the honored pioneers of the city.

Dr. Ham was educated in the public and high school of San Bernardino, and he commenced the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Southern California. From there he was graduated with the class of 1907. He at once opened an office in San Bernardino, and has been in constant practice ever since. He

also maintains an office in the Title Insurance Building in Los Angeles, and has developed a large and ever growing practice in both communities. His is a general practice of both medicine and surgery and he has gained an enviable standing both with the profession and with the public.

Dr. Ham married in December, 1917, Irene E. King of San Bernardino. They have one child, Phyllis I. Ham.

Dr. Ham is affiliated with the San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M., and with the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E. In politics he is a supporter of the republican party.

LEON ARNOLD ATWOOD—is a son of George A. Atwood, whose achievements as a developer of the famous Yucaipa Valley have been described on other pages of this publication. L. A. Atwood was born in the Yucaipa Valley and since early manhood has been actively associated with the productive interests of that section, and is one of San Bernardino's prominent men of business and a civic leader as well.

He was born at Yucaipa, November 19, 1886, son of George A. and Alice R. Atwood. As a boy he attended the city schools of San Bernardino, and had planned a university career at the University of Michigan. A few days before he was to enter college he married, and with the responsibility of a family he turned at once to the serious business of life and, moving to Yucaipa, took up apple growing and farming. Mr. Atwood put out the first packed apples in the Yucaipa Valley. The first year he packed about five hundred boxes, and since then the output has increased to fifteen thousand boxes. With his father, G. A. Atwood, he owns the largest holdings in that fruitful valley. Besides apple orchards he has a twenty-acre orange grove in the Rialto District and San Bernardino city property.

At the outbreak of the World War L. A. Atwood was appointed chief of the American Protective League for San Bernardino County. This League did the secret service work for the Government, and over the country at large it was one of the most effective instruments of the Department of Justice. Later Mr. Atwood was appointed special agent for the Department of Justice in charge of Riverside, Inyo and San Bernardino counties, with office at San Bernardino. In this work his duties took him to many western states, as far south and east as Texas.

Mr. Atwood is president of the Better City Club of San Bernardino, and in that capacity conducted the last city campaign resulting in the election of McNabb for mayor. He is a republican in national politics, is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks, the Y. M. C. A., is a charter member and director of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club, and is president of the Delta Duck Club, which owns extensive holdings and a club house near Salton Sea in the Imperial Valley. Mr. Atwood is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

November 11, 1908, at San Bernardino, he married Miss Frances Alma Hooper, who was born at Colton, California, one of the four children of W. S. Hooper. Her father for many years, until his death, was well known as cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank. Her brother, Stanford C. Hooper, is now a commander in the United States Navy, attached to the Navy Board at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have three children: Leon Arnold, Jr., Frances Mary and Stanford William.

MORTON EVEREL POST—has been in the most significant sense a founder and builder, and the splendid achievement that has been his

in connection with the development and civic and material progress of Southern California marks him as a courageous and sagacious leader in thought and action. In offering a review, necessarily brief, of his career in California no better conception of his work can be given than by offering quotations from an appreciative article that appeared in the Los Angeles Daily Times of January 1, 1915. In this reproduction minor paraphrase and no little elimination must be indulged to bring the matter within the compass of a publication of this nature:

"Among the untiring, strenuous men whose fertile minds have blazed pathways to success and supplemented the tales of the Arabian Nights with real performances, none can show a brighter record than Morton Everel Post, a giant factor in the Southland's growth. His admirable achievements here are identical with the progress of the Mission Vineyard, a veritable garden of green, yielding vines planted on the level, rich ground where the patient padres began grape culture many a year ago. Mr. Post came to Cucamonga (San Bernardino County) in 1895, and his keen perception and foresight soon grasped the unequalled advantages that obtained here, and his energy, business ability and faith in the undertaking to which he set his head and hands are responsible for the existence of the vast vineyard and model winery. More than 1,000 acres of grape-producing soil are embraced in the enterprise, and the winery contains the most economical and sanitary equipment the world affords. More than \$150,000 annually is added to the wealth of California by this establishment, and its scope of activity is constantly widening. Last year approximately \$100,000 was paid out for labor and materials by the Mission Vineyard, all of this money going into the local marts of trade and enriching the people of this state alone, and, in bearing a heavy portion of taxes, contributed to the support of the State and Federal governments.

"The great Mission Vineyard was developed by the perseverance of one man and his chosen associate, on an earth surface that a few years ago was scoffed at and considered absolutely worthless. Sagebrush, wild, rough plants of the silent, barren places and parched dust were the offerings to man, and every foot of land reclaimed from the white plain was won by vigilant toil. That the man who has achieved a victory in the long-drawn-out battle with the desert possessed indomitable courage and a never-say-die spirit is strikingly proved by the record of his life.

"Mr. Post was born on a farm near Rochester, New York, December 25, 1840, and is a son of Morton A. and Mary (Wickware) Post, both natives of the old Empire State and both of New England ancestry. Morton A. Post was a substantial farmer in Monroe County, New York, and was ninety years of age at the time of his death, in 1895, his wife having died at the age of fifty-six years. Morton E. of this review, was the fourth in order of birth in their family of three sons and two daughters.

"After his graduation in the high school at Medina, in Orleans County, New York, Morton E. Post came West and engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to various western points. As foreman of a wagon train he made many overland journeys across the plains and mountains. He finally engaged in the same line of enterprise in an independent way, and in several years of operation he won considerable success. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Post followed the gold rush into Alder Gulch, Montana, from Denver, Colorado, and he left Alder Gulch with \$75,000 in gold. This, it should be borne in mind,

was in one of the most perilous parts of the plains, and the work was filled with hardships and dangers. Battles were fought with road agents and Indians, and in one encounter Mr. Post barely missed capture by a band of nearly 100 redskins, who attacked his wagon train with fury, one of his men being killed and nine out of the thirteen being wounded. Late in 1866 Mr. Post opened a forwarding house in North Platte, Nebraska, then the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1867 he joined the rush to Wyoming, where he became a pioneer in the stock-raising industry and also a leading merchant. Prior to 1888 his fortune was estimated at more than \$1,000,000. In that year a storm destroyed nearly fifteen million dollars' worth of property in Wyoming, and the catastrophe hit no one harder than it did Mr. Post, all of whose property was lost in the overwhelming crash. After passing a year in a tour of Europe he engaged in mining in Utah, where he met with varying success until he came to California and acquired the property which stands to-day as a monument to his genius.

"For more than twelve years Mr. Post was a power in democratic politics in Wyoming. He served in the upper branch of the Territorial Legislature from 1878 to 1880, was elected a delegate from the territory to Congress in 1881, and he thus served until 1885, when he declined the unanimous nomination proffered by his party.

"Other sections of the Southland have lured Mr. Post, and he has extensive interests all over Southern California. Of his handling of large and important holdings, landed and industrial, it is not necessary to give details in this brief sketch. He has been identified with development and progress in many counties in this section of the state, and his interposition has invariably inured to the benefit of the various communities. He has lived close to nature's heart, and nature has rewarded him by giving him the profit of requited toil. He has been a foremost figure in the development of both the vineyard and citrus-fruit industries in Southern California, as well as of the olive industry.

"Mr. Post resides at the Jonathan Club in the City of Los Angeles, and maintains a splendid country home on Havens Avenue, in the district of the Mission Vineyard. Here his many friends are often entertained with lavish hospitality. To be his guest is an honor that always brings pleasure and interest.

"It is more than worth while to talk with the man who created the wonderful Mission Vineyard, a man who has never known such a word as fail. Let him tell how it feels to lose the result of years of work, how it strikes one to lose a million dollars in a night, and then let him tell how it feels to take heart again and win a fortune greater than he knew before. Such things as these give strength and fortitude to mankind."

Mr. Post disposed of his vineyard and winery interests in 1919, at an enormous advance over the price which he originally paid for the property which he developed into the wonderful Mission Vineyard. He now has a luxurious home at 722 South Oxford Avenue, Los Angeles, and still holds the Jonathan Club as his favorite resort in the city. His has been a life of action and productiveness, he has done big things, and his own bigness of mind and heart has marked him as a man among men and one worthy of the confidence and good will that are uniformly accorded to him by his fellow men. By his character and achievement he has honored the great State of California, and this commonwealth in turn grants to him appreciation and honor.

He has been an apostle of progress in the West since his young manhood, and through him California has had much to gain and nothing to lose.

JONATHAN PETER CUTLER, a California pioneer whose enterprise was directed in a particularly fortunate way for the development of the famous district of Cucamonga, was a type of early settler whose memory deserves to be cherished.

He was a native of Tennessee, but as a boy went to Iowa and in the early fifties joined an ox train crossing the plains to Carson City, Nevada. There he engaged in a supply business, handling hay, grain and provisions, obtaining most of his commodities in San Francisco and making numerous trips to the coast while in this business.

While at San Francisco he married Mary Gasting, a native of New York State, and in the early seventies he took his family to Ventura, where he was engaged in ranching until 1884. In that year he moved to the Jomosa tract, now known as Alta Loma, where he bought twenty acres of wild land. Like the rest of the region, it was rough, covered with brush and stone, and with the aid of his sons he did the arduous work of clearing it. He provided it with water and also did the planting, setting out five acres to oranges and five acres to peaches. This orchard was subsequently sold, and was one of the first plats thoroughly improved in that region. It was located well north, on Hellman Avenue. Jonathan P. Cutler also bought with his son, Lewis, and developed ten acres on Olive Street from its wild condition. Here he built and improved and set out an orange grove. After selling there he bought a home in Hollywood. While living there in comfortable retirement he met an accident when his horse ran away, resulting in his death.

Jonathan Peter Cutler was hardy, honest, hard working, achieved material prosperity, enjoyed rugged health in spite of his roughing experiences, and always entertained the honest respect of his fellow men.

He and his wife had four children: George W., now a successful business man at Douglas, Arizona; Lewis T., of Upland; Mary Genevieve, wife of R. W. Thornbury, of Hollywood; and Elsie J., wife of J. R. Tweedy, of Walnut Park, California.

Lewis T. Cutler was born April 6, 1871, at Santa Paula, California, and was about thirteen years of age when the family located at Cucamonga. He attended school there, spent two years in school at Pasadena, and he and his brother did their share of the toil on their father's ranch. Later Lewis T. Cutler took up the business of driving water tunnels in the development of various irrigation systems, and has handled a great deal of tunnel construction and concrete work for the Arrowhead Reservoir Company. He entered the service of this company in 1892, and for eight years was in the engineering department. During that time the Little Bear Valley system was constructed. As noted above, he and his father bought a ten acre tract, and he paid for his five acres out of his wages. Since then his development work has made him one of the leading fruit growers in the Cucamonga District. However, as opportunity presented, he has frequently returned to tunnel work. In numerous instances he has taken tracts of wild land, improved and set them to fruit, and has also done much trading in real estate, both farm and city properties. Like his father he has been a hard worker, and has fully earned what he now enjoys.

On March 20, 1905, at San Jose, he married Julia Johnson, who was born January 28, 1875, in Hadley, Massachusetts, daughter of Edward and Lucy (Dane) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cutler have three children: Howard, born October 15, 1906, who was educated at Cucamonga and in the Chaffey Union High School; Lucy, born August 30, 1907, now a student in the Chaffey Union High School; and George, born May 3, 1909. All the children are natives of Cucamonga. After his marriage Lewis Cutler bought the noted old landmark, the old saloon and roadhouse and first store building in Cucamonga. In pioneer days this one room structure housed the post office, general store and saloon. It was remodeled under Mr. Cutler's ownership as a residence, and he and his family lived there until 1919, when he sold and has since occupied his present comfortable home on East Ninth Street in Upland.

CHARLES R. BUCKNELL.—The largest and finest home at Ontario is at the southwest corner of Laurel and G streets, a magnificent residence recently erected by Charles R. Bucknell for his permanent home. Mr. Bucknell has been a resident of Ontario for a number of years, and has had an interesting and successful role as a capitalist, dealer in real estate, and has done much in a constructive way for the development of this section. He achieved his prosperity as a highly successful Michigan farmer and land owner, and he still owns a large amount of valuable property in that state. He was born at Nottawa, St. Joseph County, Michigan, October 6 1841, son of John Henry Francis and Elizabeth (Bucknell) Bucknell. His parents were both natives of Somersetshire, England, but only distantly related. His father was born in 1815, and died in Michigan August 30, 1848, while his mother was born in 1820 and died in 1891. John H. F. Bucknell as a young man came to America, traveling by water as far as Toledo, Ohio, and thence overland to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he bought eighty acres of Government land. This he improved and sold on payments and turned the price to reinvestment in 220 acres. He plunged heavily in debt, but he had the resourcefulness and the great energy that justified assuming such responsibilities. Six years after coming to America he married, having known his wife during his boyhood in England. The three children of their marriage were: Julia, born March 10, 1839, and died in 1892; Charles R.; and George M., born October 8, 1843, still leading and prosperous farmer in Southern Michigan.

Charles R. Bucknell was only seven years of age when his father died, leaving his widow and three children. Charles R. Bucknell at once left school for two years, took charge of the stock, and at the age of eleven had the full responsibility of the farm. His mother, however, was a remarkable business woman, and her efficient administration during the five years after her husband's death paid the debts and accumulated much property besides. Charles R. Bucknell and his mother continued to operate the home farm, and during her lifetime they accumulated eight large properties in Southern Michigan. Charles R. Bucknell, while denied early school advantages later made up for this deficiency, attending high school and getting a good education. His career in Michigan as a farmer proved a factor in the construction development of his section of the state. At one time he owned nine first-class farms, models of improvement and agricultural efficiency, and he still owns three farms respectively of 320 acres, 175 acres and 80 acres in his home county, and also 100 acres in an adjoining county.

During the early '60s Mr. Bucknell was called back to Devonshire, England, to settle and dispose of a large estate consisting of ground

and two stores in Bristol. This business required his residence in England for about two years. In the fall of 1864 he married there Miss Anna Coles, daughter of a rich English farmer and stockman who had sold cattle to Queen Victoria. Mr. Bucknell's brother-in-law was a perfect specimen of physical manhood, and from a crowd on a street was selected on this account to serve as one of Queen Victoria's bodyguard, and acted as special guard for two years to her majesty. He is now a successful dealer in musical instruments and an importer in New Zealand. Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell soon after their marriage returned to Michigan, and their three children were all born in that state and died there. Albert H. was born November 27, 1865, and died in 1898; Bell was born September 26, 1867, and died in 1892; and George M., born June 30, 1872, was drowned at the age of thirteen. The mother of these children died in Michigan in 1891.

With his home broken up Mr. Bucknell during the past thirty years has traveled extensively, has crossed the Rockies to and from California twenty-nine times, and many years ago he selected Ontario as his permanent home. December 11, 1904, he married Miss Cynthia J. Miller who was born at Middlebury, Indiana, daughter of Lemuel and Sarah Catherine Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a very prominent grain dealer and owner of some large flour mills in St. Joseph County, Michigan. Mrs. Bucknell had a finished education and has traveled extensively, spending three years in the Hawaiian Islands. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell are: Charles R., Jr., born at Ontario July 28, 1908; Alice Margaret, born October 28, 1910; and Roy Lawson, born July 17, 1913.

Mr. Bucknell bought his home property in Ontario in 1902, at 213 West G. Street, and subsequently bought the ground at the southwest corner of Laurel and G streets, where he has just completed his magnificent home. The architecture of this residence has attracted wide attention, and the principal building material is solid granite, a material Mr. Bucknell was selecting over a period of seventeen years. The house comprises twenty-two rooms, and is a home of beauty and comfort within and without.

Since coming to California Mr. Bucknell has dealt extensively and with great profit in real estate and land, buying and selling many parcels over the southern half of the state. One of his early purchases was ten acres of vacant land at the corner of Western Avenue and Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood. He paid eighteen hundred dollars for this tract in 1900, and in 1921 he sold it to a studio company for eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Bucknell and family are Presbyterians, and he was one of the founders of the church at Ontario and one of the heaviest contributors to its maintenance. Mrs. Bucknell is deeply interested in educational and civic affairs, a member of the Current Events Club, an active prohibitionist and a member of the W. C. T. U.

CARL JOHN CARLSON has been identified as a business man and citizen at Riverside for the past ten years. The community in that time has come to know him as a man of most engaging personality, of thorough public spirit, and with an unselfish interest in the welfare of others that is a distinguishing qualification for his present duties as deputy regional scout executive for the 12th District under the National Council Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Carlson was born in Sweden April 20, 1879, son of Andrew J. and Marie (Ingrid) Carlson. The family came to America in 1881. His father is now living in Brockton, Massachusetts. His mother died Febru-

ary 10, 1922. Carl John is the oldest of nine children, all living. Three of his brothers are in Riverside, William Louis, Arthur C. and Oscar E.

Carl J. Carlson acquired his early education in the public schools of Brockton, Massachusetts, and on leaving that city came direct to Riverside in 1912. During the first two years he was in business as a grocery merchant, then for a year was deputy chief of police, and for four years was subscription manager of the Riverside Daily Press. In his public record he is gratefully remembered by Riverside people for the period of a little over two years he was chief of police. On October 1, 1920, he was made scout executive for Riverside County Council, Boy Scouts of America, and built up a strong organization in every part of the county. On March 1, 1922, he was transferred from the local work by the National Council to become deputy regional executive of the 12th District, consisting of the states of California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Carlson is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, is on the board of the Humane Society, is a republican in politics, one of the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church is a member of the Kiwanis Club and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and Mrs. Carlson are accomplished musicians. He has contributed to local musical activities as a singer, while Mrs. Carlson is an expert pianist.

He married Leora H. Upp, a native of Havana, Illinois, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Upp, who live at Riverside with their daughter. Mrs. Carlson is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rebekahs. They have one daughter, Genevieve Ingrid Carlson, now five years old. Mr. Carlson by his first wife who died January 1, 1912, has a son, Bela Keith Carlson, now fifteen years of age, an Eagle Scout and a high school student.

MEYER L. SCHOENTHAL, the vigorous and popular manager of the Hammond Lumber Company at Blythe, Riverside County, claims the old Keystone State of the Union as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred at Washington, Pennsylvania, on the twelfth of August, 1883. He is a son of Henry and Helen Schoenthal, his father having been a prominent merchant and manufacturer at Washington, Pennsylvania, for many years, with specially large interests in the manufacturing of glass, besides which he was influential in civic and political affairs in that section of Pennsylvania. He is now retired from active business, and he and his wife maintain their home in New York City. Of the three children the eldest is Miss Hilda Schoenthal, a woman of exceptional talent and fine professional attainments, she being at the present time an active member of a leading firm of chemical-patent attorneys in the City of Washington, D. C. Lee Schoenthal, the second of the children, was born and reared at Washington, Pennsylvania, and has become a prominent representative of the china and glass business, in which he is associated with the well known house of Gimbel Brothers of New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee.

The public schools of his native city afforded Meyer L. Schoenthal his early education, and after leaving school he gained most valuable experience through his association with his father and older brother in the china and glass business and the manufacturing of glassware. With these lines of enterprise he continued his active connection at Washington, Pennsylvania, until 1907, when he was called to Belleville, Illinois, to assume charge of the promotion of a theater enter-

prise. He remained there one year, and met with success in effecting the erection and equipment of a modern theater, and for the ensuing two years he represented New York manufacturers in the Middle West. In 1910 he married, and in the same year he and his wife established their home at Los Angeles, California, where he engaged in the general investment business and where he remained until August, 1916, when he came to Blythe, Riverside County, at the time of the completion of the railroad into this section of the county. Here he became manager of the Palo Verde Lumber & Trading Company, and it was, in a large measure, due to his progressive policies that the concern grew from one of modest order into one of major importance in its field of enterprise, the company having established well equipped headquarters both at Blythe and Ripley.

In April, 1921, the Hammond Lumber Company, the largest wholesale and retail lumber concern in the West, purchased the Palo Verde Lumber & Trading Company, together with the Dolge Lumber & Feed Company, and Mr. Schoenthal was retained as general manager of the consolidated yards. The Hammond Lumber Company maintains complete stocks of lumber and other building material both at Blythe and Ripley and the trade of the concern extends throughout the entire Palo Verde Valley. The company handles lumber, sash and doors, wallboard, lime, cement and builders' hardware, and a fleet of automobile trucks makes prompt delivery assured on all orders from the wide territory covered. The yards and offices of the company are conceded to be the best in arrangement and service in Southern California, and Mr. Schoenthal has gained a secure place as one of the most vital and progressive business men of the younger generation in the beautiful Palo Verde Valley. He is an active member of the Blythe Chamber of Commerce, in the organization of which he was influential and of which he served three consecutive terms as president. He is a member also of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Riverside County, an organization formed primarily for the promotion of the civic and material advancement of Riverside County, and his loyalty and public spirit are to be counted upon in connection with every enterprise and measure projected for the benefit of this splendid valley. Mr. Schoenthal is affiliated with Blythe Lodge No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Riverside Chapter No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; and Blythe Lodge No. 340, Knights of Pythias. He assisted in the organization of El Solano Country Club, and continues as one of its popular members. He is a member also of the City Club of Los Angeles, the Aero Club of Southern California, and of the local council of the Boy Scouts. He has had no desire for political activity or preferment, but is a staunch supporter of the cause of the republican party.

Mr. Schoenthal suffered the great loss of his first wife, who was before her marriage Miss Mary McKinnie, her death having occurred at Blythe on the 24th of December, 1918. She was the gracious and talented daughter of J. R. McKinnie, who was one of the empire builders of the West and prominently identified with large and important enterprises in Colorado and California. He maintained his residence at Colorado Springs for a term of years and finally came to Los Angeles, California, where he is now living, retired.

At Los Angeles, California, on the 19th of October, 1921, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schoenthal and Miss Carolyn S. Holgate, daughter of Thomas Holgate of Lawrence, Massachusetts, a prominent figure in the textile industry. Mrs. Schoenthal spent her

childhood in her native city, Lawrence, but came to California with her father in 1914, establishing a home at Riverside. Mr. Holgate has since returned to Massachusetts, where he has again associated himself with one of the large manufactories of that state. Mrs. Schoenthal is an active member of the Women's Improvement Club of Blythe and is a popular figure in the best social life of the Palo Verde Valley and Riverside County.

R. T. CLYDE, who is the owner of one of the excellent farm properties of the Yucaipa Valley in San Bernardino County, reclaimed and developed this property from a barren state and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has aided in the civic and industrial development of his native county. His attractive rural home is on rural mail route No. 2 from Yucaipa post office.

Mr. Clyde is a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of San Bernardino County, and in this county his birth occurred at the old pioneer homestead of the family near Base Line on the 20th of May, 1864. He is a son of Edward Prentice Clyde and Mary (Singleton) Clyde, the former of whom was born in New York, a member of a sterling pioneer family of that state, and the latter of whom was born in England, she having been a girl when her parents came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. Edward P. Clyde was born in the year 1833, and was reared under the conditions that marked the pioneer days in New York. In early youth he became a member of a party of horsemen who made the overland trip from New York to Utah Territory, where he gained pioneer honors and where he remained several years. In 1852, when the early gold excitement was still at its height in California, Mr. Clyde compassed the journey across the plains and mountains to this state. He arrived in the spring of that year at San Bernardino, and for a time he worked for his board, not more remunerative occupation being available. After crops were garnered, however, he found work in connection with the threshing of grain, and this paid him better. In this county was solemnized his marriage with Miss Mary Singleton, who came to California from Utah, where she had lived for some time, she having crossed the plains in the early days, when her parents made the journey from Philadelphia to Utah with ox team.

In 1854 Edward P. Clyde purchased land in the Base Line District of San Bernardino County, and this he eventually developed into a productive farm, his having been the honor of being one of the pioneer exponents of agricultural industry in the county, and his standing as a citizen having been of the highest, as he was a man of industry and honest worth and commanded the unqualified esteem of the community in which he lived and labored to goodly ends. Both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives on the old homestead farm, Mrs. Clyde having been about sixty-eight years of age at the time of her death, and he having attained to the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was one of the oldest settlers of San Bernardino County at the time of his death in 1911. Of the three children of these sterling pioneers the subject of this review is the youngest William R., the eldest son, was born May 16, 1860, and is now a resident of Redland, California. He married Miss Fannie Haws, of San Bernardino, and they have one child, Hazel. George E., the second son, was born in September, 1861, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Ella Cooley, still reside in San Bernardino County. They have no children.

The conditions and influences of the pioneer farm of his father near Base Line compassed the childhood and youth of Rufus T. Clyde, and his early education was acquired in the schools of the locality and period. He continued to be associated with his father in farm enterprise until his marriage, and his father then presented to him ten acres of land in the Base Line locality. This little tract did not long satisfy the energetic and ambitious ideas of Mr. Clyde, and in 1891 he purchased 100 acres of railroad land in the Yucaipa Valley, at the rate of \$2.50 an acre. The tract was without improvements and no water was available for irrigation purposes, Mr. Clyde having decided to operate the place in the raising of grain by the system of so-called dry farming. Better conditions were gained, however, when he added to the area of his landed estate by the purchase of 160 acres of hill land in the same locality, his principal reason for this action having been that he thus obtained the water from two small springs on the property, three miles distant from his original farm. He piped the water through to his farm for stock and domestic use, and he has since developed an effective water system for irrigation through the medium of a well and an electric-pumping plant. He has his land all leveled and his development work has included the planting of deciduous trees for the raising of various fruits, as well as an excellent orchard of English walnuts. He has many acres given to the successful propagation of alfalfa. Mr. Clyde has taken active part in the splendid development enterprise which has made this section available for the successful producing of apples, cherries, peaches and pears, and his farm property is thus assured of continued appreciation in value. The land which he purchased from the railroad at \$2.50 an acre is now conservatively valued at \$350 an acre. The situation of the pleasant home of Mr. Clyde and his family is ideal, with an excellent view of the mountains and of the beautiful Yucaipa Valley. Mr. Clyde has prospered in his industrial activities in his native county, takes pride in the manifold advantages and attractions which this section of the state affords, and as a citizen is specially loyal and public-spirited, though he has had no desire for political activity or public office.

On the 3d of March, 1888, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Clyde and Miss Geneva V. Haws, who was born in the same district of San Bernardino County as was he, the date of her nativity having been April 4, 1870. Mrs. Clyde is a daughter of the late Marion and Maletna Haws, who came across the plains with ox team and became early settlers in this county, where the father became a substantial farmer of the Base Line District. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde have one son, Robert S., who was born March 2, 1890, and who is now a partner with his father in the fruit-growing enterprise of the home place. His educational advantages included those of the public schools of Yucaipa and a business college in the City of San Bernardino.

REGINALD BRINSMEAD—Although born and educated at London, England, Reginald Brinsmead is an intensely patriotic American, and the love he bears for the country of his adoption undoubtedly surpasses that of many of its native-born citizens. He owns a magnificent seventeen and one-half acre orange grove on Victoria Avenue, and finds his greatest pleasure among his trees and with his family. When this country entered the World war, he offered his services to the Government, but owing to slightly defective eyesight, he was not accepted, and seeking some other outlet for his patriotism, he found

it in the government library service, and was made superintendent at Camp Pike, in Arkansas, which position he is still holding. He is popular and widely known, especially at Riverside, and throughout the state through his many articles on citrus culture and agricultural subjects which have been published in the Los Angeles Times, the Citrograph, local and other newspapers. He has made a special study of these subjects, and is regarded as an expert on citrus culture.

Reginald Brinsmead was born at London, England, August 3, 1880, a son of Thomas James Brinsmead, now deceased, who was a piano manufacturer of London, and a man of large affairs. He was a pioneer in many industries, and did much research work. A man of progressive ideas, he was one of the earliest to recognize the value of the Welsbach Mantle, and was a heavy stockholder and a director of the company manufacturing them. He was one of the pioneers in the development of kinema colored photography, and along other lines, and never lost his zest in life. His death occurred in November, 1906, he and his wife passing away within three days of each other, both of them being over seventy years of age.

Reginald Brinsmead attended the Merchant Tailors' school of London, a preparatory institution, Aspatria University and the Royal Agricultural College, being graduated from the two last named, and earned a fellowship in the Royal Agricultural Society. In 1897 Mr. Brinsmead first came to California in company with Matthew Gage, and was so delighted with the many delightful phases of the Golden West that he made up his mind to make it his permanent home. Going back to London, he completed his course at the Royal Agricultural College, and then returned to Riverside. He secured seventeen and one-half acres of land on Victoria Avenue and Horace Street, and has made this city his home ever since. The grove was planted by Captain Pimm and his house was the first one erected in Arlington Heights. Originally it was meant for a stable, but the many additions that have been built have entirely changed it and it is now one of the most comfortable and desirable homes in this part of the city. There is a large cedar tree near the house which was fairly well grown when it was brought from the Himalayas by Captain Pimm and placed in California ground. This is a species which requires seventy years for its full growth, and as it is fully matured, an excellent estimate can be made of its age.

Mr. Brinsmead supplemented his knowledge about citrus growth and things agricultural by much study and observation in the governmental station, and with the assistance of Mrs. Brinsmead has added interest, beauty, novelty and revenue to the place by the addition of many growths, including the peijoa, avacados, kumquats, loquats, edible Passion vine and sixteen varieties of fancy guavas. The grove consists of both navels and valencias, and between fifty and sixty English walnuts in full bearing. A very large assortment of beautiful roses, wistaria and other flowers in profusion, make up a home that leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Brinsmead is a cheerful optimist and notwithstanding adverse market conditions and disappointments, sincerely believes that anything can be grown in the unrivaled soil and glorious climate of California, and that it can be made to pay large dividends on the effort.

In addition to his home grove Mr. Brinsmead at one time owned a share in the Walton & Dean grove, and was also interested in a large grove at Arlington. He was one of the founders of the

Victoria Fruit Exchange and the Fairview Fruit Exchange, and was one of the organizers of the fruit exchange at Santa Ana. At one time he belonged to the Elks, and was one of the first members of the Victoria Club. At present he belongs to the Casa Blanca Club.

On June 5, 1907, Mr. Brinsmead was married at Riverside to Miss Mabel Tracey Simonds, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of the late Edwin D. Simonds. Mrs. Brinsmead was for two years a social settlement worker in Chicago Commons, and at the time of demobilization, after the close of the World war, was assistant government librarian at Camp Pike, Arkansas. She and her mother first came to California to escape the rigors of the Eastern climate, and the latter became the owner of an orange grove on Van Buren and Dufferin streets. After the death of Mrs. Simonds this property was sold. One of Mrs. Brinsmead's most cherished possessions is a time-yellowed parchment which bears the date 1836, and the name of her grandmother. It is a teacher's certificate issued to that lady, authorizing her to teach school in Richland county, Ohio, and is the first one ever issued in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead have two children, namely: Ruth and Thomas, both of whom are students in the Riverside public schools. They are members of All Saints Episcopal Church of Riverside, and active in the parish.

Mr. Brinsmead has a vast pride in Riverside and its environs and he and Mr. Rumsey organized the first Victoria Avenue Improvement Association. This spirit, which is also possessed by other residents of Riverside, has made the city what it is so universally acknowledged to be, the Gem of the most beautiful section of the finest country on earth. The natural resources and beauties were all here for hundreds of years, but it was not until the progressive spirit of the white American developed them that they have become so attractive. No region can be greater than its people, and unless the men and women of Riverside had possessed deep in their souls the real love of the beautiful could present results have been obtained. Therefore Mr. Brinsmead and his associates in civic beautification and improvements have every reason to be proud of their work, and their success cannot help but stimulate them to further efforts along similar lines.

**MILTON EDWARD DIMOCK**—While in all of the states the matter of establishing the rights to lands, and guaranteeing of titles is one of the most important lines of business, it is especially so in California owing to the fact that so large a portion of the state at one time belonged to Mexico, and the early Spanish holdings further complicate the complexities of the land office. Then, too, the numerous contests arising out of squatter rights and homesteading add to the burdens, necessitating the employment of experts in this line, among whom is Milton Edward Dimock of San Bernardino.

Milton Edward Dimock was born at Chicago, Illinois, February 6, 1879, a son of Marshall Dunbar and Lydia Elmira Dimick. The family name has been spelled several ways, the Dymokes coming to this country from England and settling in Massachusetts at an early day. In time the spelling was changed to Dimick, and still later to the present one of Dimock. Mr. Dimock's mother's family originated in Maine, and is also an old one in this country. About 1855 Marshall Dunbar Dimick crossed the plains and mountains to California, where he spent several years, being during that period in and around Marysville. He returned to his old home by sailboat

around Cape Horn. It was probably the influence of his stories of the El Dorado which led his son, many years later, to locate permanently in California.

Milton Edward Dimock attended the public schools of Luverne, Minnesota and La Grange, Illinois, subsequently acquiring a knowledge of the fundamentals of business life at the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago, Illinois. For a number of years he has been engaged as a searcher of land titles, and is one of the most skilled men in this difficult business. Mr. Dimock has become prominent in public affairs since coming to San Bernardino, and is now serving as president of the city Board of Education, to which important office he was elected in 1921. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and is determined to further improve the schools under his supervision, securing for the pupils the best of teachers and equipment, for he recognizes the value of a good education, not only to the individual pupil, but to the community generally. From his youth he has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is now serving as a Director of the Association of San Bernardino. Early united with the Methodist denomination, he has continued his connection with it, and is now a member and Trustee of the First Episcopal Church of San Bernardino. He has always been a staunch Republican, and is active in his party.

On June 18, 1901, Mr. Dimock was united in marriage with Anne C. Behrens, a daughter of August Behrens. Mr. and Mrs. Dimock have two children, namely: Marshall E., who was born October 24, 1903; and Elizabeth, who was born September 6, 1906. Ever since coming to San Bernardino Mr. Dimock has given an intelligent attention to civic matters, and has demonstrated in every way his resolution to make this city his permanent home, and to do all that lies in his power to aid in securing its welfare, and improving its condition, and he is consequently regarded as one of the representative citizens of this part of the state.

FREDERICK MONROE RENFRO—There is no truer saying than that which states that we live in deeds and not in years; in thoughts and not in breaths, and the young men of the West are giving living and convincing illustrations in proof of the above. One of them is Frederick Monroe Renfro, one of the best-known men in Southern California, former secretary of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and general manager of the National Orange Show, but now general manager of the California Flower Show and Horticultural Exposition, with headquarters at Los Angeles, although he still maintains his residence at San Bernardino. Although his years have been few, his accomplishments in behalf of the citrus industry, and the advancement of San Bernardino would do credit to a man double his age, his recent appointment occasioned no surprise to those who have followed the career of this earnest and determined young man, and while his friends seriously deplore his transferring his energies to another part of the state, they appreciate the fact that his genius needs broader fields of action, and rejoice for him over his promotion.

Frederick Monroe Renfro was born at Springfield, Missouri, January 27, 1887, a son of George Absalom and Belle (Ross) Renfro. George A. Renfro came of Revolutionary stock, and of English and French ancestry in the remote past. His wife belonged to the

famous Ross family, to which the celebrated Betsy Ross, the maker of "Old Glory," belonged.

Growing up in his home city, Frederick M. Renfro attended its schools, and following his graduation from them, took a business course in a commercial college. His first position was in a clerical capacity with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, St. Louis, Missouri, and he remained there from 1906 until 1910, at which time he decided to locate permanently in the Golden State, and did so, bringing his family here, and making the change with characteristic courage and faith in himself, for he had no resources aside from his own capabilities. They proved more than equal to the drain upon them, and he has steadily progressed.

Coming to San Bernardino in June, 1910, he occupied himself with whatever came to hand until the following January when he went to work, at a meagre salary, with the National Orange Show Association, and immediately began to display that genius for organization which he possesses in so marked a degree. He was soon made secretary of the association, and held that position during the succeeding four years, and so impressed were his associates and co-workers, that he was at the termination of that four-year period made general manager, holding that office until he resigned it to assume the responsibilities of a much more important one.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Renfro made the National Orange Show what it is, re-organized it, placed it on a sound financial basis, and made the annual shows a brilliant social feature. People from all over the world, and, of course, every Californian, visit these shows each year, and look forward to them with delightful anticipation. The last one with which Mr. Renfro was connected, held February 18 to 28, 1921, was the finest in every detail yet held by the association. His reputation has been firmly established through these shows, and this admirable work has been supplemented and strengthened by his connection with the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, in which he has held the office of secretary since 1914.

When Mr. Renfro accepted this office there was less than \$20 in the treasury, and but a handful of men belonged to the chamber. After he had everything in working order, he left it for a few months, but pressure was brought to bear upon him and he once more took hold of the affairs of the office in 1918, remaining as secretary until he resigned June 27, 1921. Since 1914 he has seen the membership increased to 700, all of the members being enthusiastic in behalf of the chamber, and determined to do all that lies in their power to advance the interests of San Bernardino. There is a substantial balance in the treasury, and every man connected with the organization is his warm, personal friend.

In June, 1921, Mr. Renfro received an offer from the State Nurserymen's Association, sponsoring the exposition to be held at Los Angeles in October, 1921, to act as general manager of the combined California Flower Show and the Horticultural Exposition to be staged at Exposition Park, Los Angeles. At first he refused to consider the project, but finally was induced to accept the offer, and immediately resigned the two positions he had been holding with such efficient capability. The people of San Bernardino, while pleased at the distinction bestowed upon their fellow citizen and the recognition of his ability, entertain the hope that he will return to them and the National Orange Show Association when he has completed the gigantic task before him. Others feel that he is too

big a man to be confined to any one locality, and are convinced that further honors await him in other fields.

While he exerts his right of suffrage, voting for the candidates of the democratic ticket, Mr. Renfro has not otherwise taken any part in politics. Likewise he has been too much occupied for many fraternal activities, although he did act for a time as counsel commander of the Woodmen of the World, and in that connection increased the membership of his camp by 100 members. He prizes greatly a beautiful ring which was presented to him by his fellow members when he left that office. He belongs to San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and still retains his membership with the Woodmen of the World. For several years he has been one of the active members of the San Bernardino Rotary Club.

On March 20, 1907, Mr. Renfro was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Viola Woolford, a daughter of Joseph and Melissa Woolford. Mr. and Mrs. Renfro have a daughter, Virginia Mae, who is a student in the San Bernardino schools.

Mr. Renfro is a man to whom organization comes naturally. He possesses the vision which enables him to look into the future and plan for subsequent events accurately and profitably. A man of such convincing sincerity and singleness of purpose, finds no difficulty in persuading others to fall in line with his plans, and securing their enthusiastic co-operation. Such a man is invaluable in any undertaking requiring executive ability of a high order, where it is necessary to have a clear and accurate knowledge of human nature. Those who know him best realize that his work in connection with the Los Angeles Exposition will but be a repetition of his brilliant successes in San Bernardino, only upon a broader scale, and they predict an overwhelming triumph for him and his associations.

JOHN W. DAVIS—Not only the City of Colton, which was their home, but the entire district of Riverside and San Bernardino counties, is indebted to the financial genius and the fine progressive leadership of the father and son who bore the name John W. Davis. They were properly distinguished as Senior and Junior, since in their activities in Southern California they were contemporaries, and the son survived the father only about five years. While perhaps best known through their work as bankers and constructive financiers, they were staunch friends and supporters of education and their aid was not withheld from any undertaking that appealed to their judgment and generous spirit of community helpfulness.

John W. Davis, Sr., was born in Wales in 1815. He came to America at the age of nineteen, having his own fortune to make. He possessed a sound intellectual talent, developed largely outside of school, and his faculty of hard work promoted him to the larger and more important spheres of business success. For some years he lived at Utica, New York, and was engaged in the cotton mills there. While at Utica, he married Margaret MacConnell, who was of Scotch parentage and who died in about 1864. From New York state John W. Davis, Sr., removed to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, for many years being active in business and to some extent in politics, laying the foundation of his prosperity there.

It was in an effort to gain relief from asthma that he came to California in 1876 and after an exhaustive search for the right climate

made his home at Colton. He was then past sixty years of age, in what has been called the "Indian Summer" of life, was possessed of generous means, and for a time was satisfied to lend the money on real estate as his only business activity. However, his unusual attainments including both the habit of logical thinking and the power of action did not permit him long to remain a passive factor in the community. He bought out the first bank in Colton from James Lee & Company and in 1886 he organized and as president opened the First National Bank of Colton. He had lived in the community for ten years, and all classes of citizens have come to regard his financial judgment as safe and conservative. It is recalled that one of the local citizens of Colton, who had been accustomed to keep his money buried in his garden, dug it up and placed it on deposit in the bank soon after it was opened. John W. Davis was also one of the organizers in the Colton Marble Lime Company, which owned Slover Mountain. That mountain has yielded material for untold thousands of tons of portland cement, and the business has been in operation steadily since the company was organized.

With his practical qualities John W. Davis combined a fine sense of humor. In politics he was a democrat. He never tired of telling his one prominent experience in politics. It occurred while he was in Wisconsin. The party organization nominated him candidate for state treasurer. His business partner William E. Smith was nominated republican candidate for the same office, and of course in the republican stronghold of Wisconsin was the successful candidate. Smith later became Governor of Wisconsin. For thirty years during his residence in Wisconsin, John W. Davis, Sr., was treasurer and one of the founders of Downer College, one of the earliest Woman's college in the United States, now known as the Milwaukee-Downer College, a foremost institution for the higher education of women in the middle west. The Milwaukee College was founded by Catherine Beecher four years prior to Downer College.

In 1882 John W. Davis, Sr., married the president of Downer College, Sarah O. Sheppard, who died two years later.

John W. Davis, Sr., died at Colton in 1888 at the age of seventy-three. He was the father of five children, Mrs. Charles Robinson, wife of the president of the First National Bank of Bloomington; Mrs. Chester Dawes, who died at Crete, Nebraska; Mrs. John R. Gamble of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Doctor G. L. Hutchison, who died in Los Angeles in June, 1921.

John W. Davis, Jr., only son and namesake of his father, was born in December, 1860, and died in 1893 at the age of thirty-three. In a brief life his achievements have put him in the first rank as a man of affairs. He was educated in the University of Wisconsin, and when he first came to Colton, became associated with Byron Waters and others in the Farmers Exchange Bank. After a brief time he returned to the University, and he studied law with Gamble Brothers in South Dakota. John Gamble was the first representative in Congress when South Dakota was admitted to the Union. In 1881, Mr. Davis opened a bank in Scotland, South Dakota, in partnership with a Russian, but later sold out and came to Colton to join his father in the banking business. His standing in banking circles can perhaps best be understood by recalling some of the history of local banking institutions in San Bernardino County. In the fall of 1888 when Ted Morse of the San Bernardino National Bank was shot, John W. Davis, Jr., was offered the presidency of that institu-

tion with the privilege of taking such stock as he wished at his own figure. Before accepting he had made a trip to Europe and upon his return, in the fall of 1889, he bought in and took the presidency of the bank.

A year or so later after S. C. Evans had accumulated a fortune of a million dollars in Riverside real estate, he went to San Francisco bankers and asked them whom they would recommend to organize and operate a bank in Riverside. The San Francisco bankers replied that there were only two men in the state whom they would care to recommend, and one of them was John W. Davis, Jr. The latter was approached by Mr. Evans, and he accepted the proposition and successfully organized the Riverside National Bank. This was his culminating achievement in banking circles, since he died soon after ward. He also organized the San Bernardino Abstract Company, was a large stockholder in the Colton Cement Plant and a director in an Insurance Company of Los Angeles. He bought a great deal of land on Colton Terrace, and upon his death the stockholders divided 320 acres, seventy acres going to Mrs. Davis. He played an important part in the Bear Valley Dam project and assisted Frank Brown to finance it.

At Portage, Wisconsin, September 4, 1893, John W. Davis, Jr., married Miss Jennie E. Roberts. She was born in Wisconsin, is a graduate of Downer College, and a daughter of John W. Roberts. A woman of a splendid family, of special position, highly educated, Mrs. Davis in the thirty years since her husband's death has proved herself one of the capable business executives in San Bernardino County. In the ten years of her married life she had been a valued confidant and advisor of Mr. Davis, and after his death she proved her resourcefulness in independent option or in calling to her aid capable executives to handle the responsibilities he laid down. Mr. Davis at his death owned the controlling interests in the San Bernardino National and the First National banks of Colton. Mrs. Davis immediately requested that her father take charge of these banks and he became president of the Bank of San Bernardino and president of the Bank of Colton, while Mrs. Davis' brother, E. D. Roberts, who had been associated with Mr. Davis in Colton, became vice president of the San Bernardino National Bank. At the death of John W. Roberts, his son succeeded him as president of the Bank of San Bernardino. Since the death of her brother, Mrs. Davis has been in practically sole charge of her accumulating interests and has greatly in hand the family fortune by her sound policies and breadth of vision. She acquired forty acres of land on Brookside Avenue in Redlands, and it is there in a beautiful orange grove and amidst ideal surroundings that she makes her home. Mrs. Davis is the mother of four daughters, all of whom are graduates of Smith's College except Marion, who is a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer College.

The oldest daughter Margaret is the wife of Dr. Charles E. Ide, who has charge of the Muirdale Sanitarium for the city and county of Milwaukee. During the war he was a member of the army medical corps, receiving his appointment from Dr. Franklin Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Ide have two sons, George H. and John Davis.

The second daughter Marion, is the wife of Hugh T. Osborne, associated with the Brown, Ford and Yerxa Packing house at El Centro, California. Mr. Osborne was a sergeant in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and was seriously wounded at Argonne. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have a son, William Davis Osborne.

Dorothy, the third daughter, is the wife of Algernon Sidney Jenkins, who with his father, Charles F. Jenkins, publishes the *Farm Journal* at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their three children are named David, Gwen and Phyllis.

The youngest daughter is Gwen, wife of Joseph S. Pendergast, an orchardist of Redlands. Their two children are Robert Ensor and Jane Ellen.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH (PHILLIPS) WALLACE—The life of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Phillips) Wallace, owner of one of the model orange groves of San Bernardino County, located one-half mile east of Riverside Avenue, on Rialto Avenue, has been an active and conspicuous one. A strong character, she has worked out her own success, and is possessed of uncommon spirit, energy and force. Her long life at Rialto, her abundant labors, her varied experience and unwonted activity have scarcely abated the vivacity of her disposition or the energy of her character. At the age of sixty-four years she is still alert, active and interested in passing events.

Mrs. Wallace was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, July 3, 1858, a daughter of Rev. S. G. and Mary Ann (Whitcomb) Phillips. Her father, born in 1828, at Plymouth, England, immigrated to America in 1853, at which time he began his ministerial labors with the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, in Canada. In 1857 he married Mary Ann Whitcomb, a native of Waterloo, Province of Quebec, Canada, and a member of a prominent family of that place. To this union there were born four daughters, all of whom are still living; Mary Elizabeth, Ada E., Alice and Gertrude. L. G. Phillips was a member of the ministry for a period of thirty-nine years, at the end of which time he was retired as superannuated. He came to California for the betterment of his health, in 1891, but died at Los Angeles, March 3, 1892. His widow survived him for a long period, passing away at Los Angeles January 20, 1908.

Mary Elizabeth Phillips early evidenced the fact that she was to mature into a woman of splendid business qualifications, a promise that has been eminently fulfilled. After attending the common schools of Ontario, Canada, and the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, an exclusive young ladies' college, she was given her degree of Mistress of English Literature, and for two years was a teacher in that institution. Her health failing at this time she was offered and accepted a teacher's position in another institution where she had greater outdoor privileges and taught there for one year.

In 1885, at Billings Bridge, Canada, Mrs. Wallace was united in marriage with T. W. Wallace. At the time of her father's death, in 1892, she came to California for a short stay, and in the following year came to remain permanently, her first seven years being spent in Los Angeles. Her husband had come earlier, in 1890, and purchased ten acres of wild land in the new colony on the corner of Rialto and Acacia Avenues, Rialto, which he set to oranges of select stock. When this grove became two years old, he deeded it over to his wife, who placed it in charge of her brother-in-law, James Moffatt, at that time one of the very prominent and extensive growers of the district. The state of the orange industry was anything but prosperous at this time. Many owners, having become discouraged, disposed of their holdings and left the community. Mrs. Wallace found her grove in a run-down condition, and in 1900 decided to move on it and to take personal charge of its operation. Her first crop only netted her 600 boxes,

but she had found out the trouble, and in the following year she harvested 1900 boxes. The number has increased annually, and at the present time has become one of the show groves of the Rialto community. Under her wise administration of affairs she has educated and reared her family from the receipts and has never had a mortgage on the place, in addition to which she has also been able to acquire valuable beach rental properties. She has succeeded where many men have failed, but with all her acquisitions she has fully preserved the innate delicacy of her womanly nature, and is none the less a lady because she has become a business woman.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Gertrude Elizabeth, was born in Canada, October 7, 1887. A graduate of San Bernardino High School, she had all her units and was not required to take her examination to enter Stanford University, where she spent three years in studies. This was followed by one year at the State Normal School, then commencing upon a career as a teacher in the Los Angeles schools, after which she became principal of the Bloomington School, where she remained two years. She gave up her career to marry C. P. Taylor, a graduate of Stanford University, a native son of California and a young man of much promise, who now is electrical superintendent of the Marysville Division, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Marysville, California. He was a valued man in the World war service and served two years in the Engineer's Headquarters, at Washington, District of Columbia, being retired from the Reserve Officers Corps with the rank of Captain. He was selected or chosen by superiors from Washington and removed from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Washington, District of Columbia, during the early days of this country's participation in the great struggle, and worked faithfully in the discharge of his duties. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Gilbert Phillips, born August, 1915, at Fresno, California; and Mary Elizabeth, born in February, 1922.

While Mrs. Wallace's interest has been centered naturally upon her orange grove, in which she has right to display a pardonable degree of pride, other interests have attracted her, and she is alive to all the real issues of the day. She has a full knowledge of political conditions and in issues of a political character gives her support to the republican party. She is a woman of education and refined tastes and is respected for what she has accomplished in the face of difficulties that have discouraged many of the so-called stronger sex.

WILMOT T. SMITH—Although he has been a resident of San Bernardino for a comparatively short period, Wilmot T. Smith has already won a high position among its most representative business men and financiers, and as president of the Farmers Exchange National Bank, for five years he has occupied a commanding place in the affairs of the Gate City. Under his administration the resources of his institution have increased from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000. It is safe to say that no movement of real value to the city or county is inaugurated and carried to a successful completion without Mr. Smith's co-operation, for his connection with any project is a sufficient guarantee of its soundness and worth to his fellow citizens, and his refusal to countenance it is accepted as proof that it will not stand the acid test.

Wilmot T. Smith was born at Lake City, Iowa, October 29, 1876, a son of the late W. T. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, an extensive landowner and operator, who was one of the pioneers of Calhoun County, to which he migrated when that country was a wilderness and

a swamp. During the war of the '60s he served as a soldier in the Union army, belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and saw considerable active service. After going to Iowa he became prominent in the affairs of Rockwell City, serving several terms as county treasurer, and also as county auditor and county recorder. The Smith family to which he belonged is one of the old ones in America history, and of Revolutionary stock and Scotch-Irish descent. His wife was Amelia Jack before her marriage, was born in Pennsylvania, and connected, through her grandmother, with the famous Pennsylvania family of Negley of Scotch-Irish descent, and Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Smith is also deceased.

After attending the public schools of Iowa, Wilmot T. Smith took a course in Epworth Seminary, and then, with his parents, left Iowa for Texas, where they arrived in 1891, and he became a student of the Daniel Baker College at Brownwood, Texas, and later of the Fort Worth University, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For three years following his graduation Mr. Smith was profitably engaged in merchandising at Blanket, Texas, during that period so firmly established himself in public confidence that when he organized the Continental State Bank, he had the full co-operation of the best people, and was made its manager and cashier. He was also connected, as a director, with the Continental Bank & Trust Company of Fort Worth, which owned the Blanket Bank, and maintained these connections from 1904 to 1917, when he disposed of his interests and came to San Bernardino to accept the presidency of the Farmers Exchange National Bank of this city, which office he still holds.

In 1920 Mr. Smith was connected with the organization of the Citizens National Bank of Rialto, of which he is now president. It was capitalized at \$25,000, and now has resources of about \$200,000. Mr. Smith is a director of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, a director of the National Orange Show, which office he has held during his entire residence in this city, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, treasurer of the local Lions Club and president of the Citrus Belt Gas Company.

Always willing to do his part to preserve the peace, and prepare for a proper defense in time of war, he served as a member of the National Guard while a resident of Texas, and during the late war he served on all of the bond committees and took a very effective part in all of the bond drives.

While he has always voted the republican ticket, aside from exerting his right of suffrage he has never been active in politics. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Bernardino, and is chairman of the finance committee. Active in church work and in the Sunday school, he has always endeavored, as a matter of personal conviction, to live up on the right side of every moral question affecting the welfare of the community.

In addition to all of his other interests Mr. Smith owns a small apple and pear ranch at Devore, in Cajon Canyon, San Bernardino County, where he and his family maintain a delightful summer home.

On May 20, 1903, Mr. Smith was married at Abilene, Texas, to Miss Mabel Humphreys, a native of that state, and a daughter of T. J. Humphreys, now deceased, who was formerly a cattleman and early settler of Western Texas. He belonged to one of the old families of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, namely: Amelia, who is a student of the San Bernardino High School, Class 1922; and

Wilmot, Merle Roy and Clifford, all of whom are attending the grammar grades.

The Farmers Exchange National Bank was organized in 1881, and has had a long and prosperous career. According to the statement issued by this bank under date of March 10, 1922, its condition is as follows:

## RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts .....	\$1,214,029.98
U. S. and Liberty Bonds .....	221,275.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.....	460,097.53
Furniture and Fixtures.....	21,000.00
Other Real Estate Owned.....	718.10
Interest earned, not collected.....	8,761.31
Cash on hand and due from banks.....	224,866.72
	<hr/>
	\$2,150,748.64

## LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	88,542.06
Interest Reserve Acct. ....	5,000.00
Interest Collected, not earned.....	1,000.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding.....	100,000.00
Deposits .....	1,856,206.58
	<hr/>
	\$2,150,748.64

The banking house is conveniently located at the northwest corner of Third and E streets. The present officials are as follows: A. G. Kendall, chairman of the board; Wilmot T. Smith, president; J. Dale Gentry, vice president; S. E. Bagley, cashier; and Fred C. Drew, assistant cashier. The following compose the board of directors: A. G. Kendall, M. E. Dimock, F. E. Page, Wilmot T. Smith, John Anderson, Jr., C. A. Puffer, J. Dale Gentry, S. E. Bagley, and Dr. Edwin Wytte.

The bank moved into its present quarters December 10, 1919, and the description of its opening by the Index that afternoon, is well worthy of preservation as historical data. It is given in full as follows:

"Hundreds of the city's people are this afternoon attending the formal opening of the Farmers Exchange National Bank's new home at the corner of E and Third streets, extending congratulations to the officers and directors on giving the bank of the city so modern and handsome a banking home.

"The foyer has been handsomely decorated for the occasion with palms, plants and flowers while several handsome floral remembrances from friends grace the desks of the officials.

"During the afternoon and this evening until 8:30 o'clock the officers and directors and their wives will serve as a reception committee greeting each visitor personally and showing them through the new banking house, explaining its facilities for serving its patrons.

"A geneous bunch of violets is being presented to each lady as she enters the bank while each gentleman receives a key purse as souvenirs of the occasion. The first 100 persons to enter the bank this afternoon after two o'clock were presented with a \$1 savings deposit with the bank as a starter.

"During the afternoon an orchestra stationed at the back of the room dispensed sweet music and will continue to do so all evening.

Another entertainment feature will be vocal numbers by a company of colored jubilee singers.

"Punch is being served all the afternoon and evening and it is expected that several thousand San Bernardino people will visit the bank and admire its facilities.

"The public is invited to visit the new home of the bank which has been 'A1' since '81, some time during the afternoon or evening. It will be open until 8:30 tonight."

E. J. CRANSTON during his residence in Southern California in the past dozen years has been a leading banker, and achieved his early recognition in financial circles during his residence in Minnesota. Mr. Cranston is president of the First National Bank of Hemet in Riverside County.

He was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 14, 1869, son of John and Mary Ann Cranston, both of Scotch ancestry. His father was a New York State farmer. His mother was born in Scotland and her fourth birthday occurred while her parents were on the voyage to this country. She was born in Scotland at Ayr, not far from the old home of Robert Burns.

E. J. Cranston as a boy lived on a farm in New York and attended common schools, and on leaving that state went west to Minnesota, where for eight years he was a teacher at Stillwater. Then after a year of travel he identified himself with the business affairs of Big Lake, Minnesota, where on January 2, 1905, he became president of the local bank and for part of the time while there was president of two banks.

When Mr. Cranston came to California in 1910 he located at Tustin in Orange County, where he organized and was cashier of the First National Bank. He was active in his duties as a banker there until March 19, 1917, when he moved to Hemet and became president of the First National Bank. He was deeply interested in all matters of general interest to the community and in large measure has been responsible for the present prestige and influence of the Hemet Chamber of Commerce. He is a republican in politics, and has long been active in the Presbyterian Church, being now elder and a member of the Board of Trustees and superintendent of the Sunday School of the Church at Hemet.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1899, he married Miss Madge E. Moore of Big Lake, Minnesota. Seven months later while on a visit to his old home Mrs. Cranston died. Three years later Mr. Cranston married her sister Miss Bennie E. Moore. They have two daughters, aged fourteen and twelve years respectively, and now attending the Hemet public schools.

GEORGE W. THOMAS is one of the oldest living residents of Riverside. He came here in October, 1870, with his foster mother. That was two months prior to the arrival of L. C. Waite, another pioneer whose career is sketched in this publication. George Thomas was a boy of ten, and then and afterwards he endured poverty and hardships to an unusual degree but at the age of sixty-two he is in perfect physical condition and enjoys every minute of the freedom and independence he has won by years of work and application. The sound philosophy that grew out of his experience is one that will permit him "to carry on" to the end of the course and realize in generous measure the satisfaction that comes from doing well for himself and others.

George W. Thomas in his early years was not only his own support but the support of his foster mother largely devolved upon him. He walked five miles daily to work that paid him a monthly wage of fifteen dollars. In confab with those limited circumstances Mr. Thomas is the owner of 320 acres of valuable land, has a large herd of registered Jersey stock, is represented as a director in a number of business organizations, but best of all is the father of four sons and two daughters, all born in California, and is proud of the fact that he is five times a grandfather.

He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, August 13, 1860. His father was Lycurgus Grice. The mother died when her son was only two weeks of age, and subsequently he was adopted and reared by a widow, a Mrs. Thomas, and he took her family name. His father, Lycurgus Grice was attracted to California during the gold rush of 1850, traveling from Joplin, Missouri to Marysville, California with ox teams. Spent four years in that neighborhood, seeking his fortune in gold, and then returned to Joplin. He was a soldier in the Union army from 1861 until the close of the war.

Mrs. Thomas and her adopted son George W., came west on a visit to her daughter in October, 1870, when all it possessed beyond its name of Riverside was three little houses on the plains. One of these houses was owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smith, another by her brother-in-law and wife, Sidney Morton, and the third was the office of the Southern California Colony Association. The other houses were in course of construction, being those of Judge North, J. T. Wood and Judge Broadhurst. The house of Mrs. M. M. Smith was on Main Street between Seventh and Eighth on property now owned by Evans Brothers. Mrs. Thomas came west from Omaha over the newly constructed Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, and came south to Los Angeles by boat. It was a fifteen day trip.

Mrs. Thomas bought a squatter's right to 120 acres of land on West Arlington Avenue, and she lived there with her foster son for thirty-five years. Mr. Thomas still has the patent to this land signed by President R. B. Hayes. George Thomas finished his education after coming to California, attending the Riverside School then conducted in a little building where the Sixth Street School now stands. He walked a distance of five miles daily to and from his studies. His first teacher was Mrs. Meacham and later L. C. Waite. But application to his studies in school was of brief duration, since there were more serious things to think about and do. Mr. Thomas claims the distinction of having been part of the original water system service of Riverside. From the fall of 1870 when he arrived until July, 1871, all the water for all purposes in the community was hauled in barrels on a spring wagon by himself and A. R. Smith. They would go down to the river, driving the wagon into the stream, and George rolling up his pants would fill the buckets and pass them up to Smith. This water was then peddled and distributed over town, and besides being used for domestic purposes it served in starting some of the original seedling orange trees on the K. D. Shugart place.

While he was growing up at Riverside the only vocation that presented a real opportunity to an ambitious boy was farming. He accordingly adopted it, but has given less attention than most Riverside colonists to the fruit growing side of farming. His own particular sort has been live stock. Years ago he tinned his face in blooded stock, and has worked consistently to the end that his herd should be registered Jersey stock. In 1912 he purchased 315 acres

of rich land four and a half miles south of the town of Arlington, and while it had been partly under cultivation to oranges he has converted it into alfalfa and dairy ranch. It was in the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Smith, that his foster mother Mrs. Thomas passed away at the age of ninety-eight.

Of his ranch land Mr. Thomas has used ten acres for deciduous fruits and one acre in oranges. The department in which he took greatest pride, however, is his herd of sixty-five registered Jersey cows, about thirty of which are regularly milked, the milk being sold wholesale in Los Angeles. He is primarily a cattle man, though he also raises hogs and chickens.

Outside of his ranch Mr. Thomas is a director and vice president of the Milk Producers Association of California; director of the Riverside County Mutual Fire Insurance Company; director of the Riverside County Farm Bureau; director of the Southern California Fair Association; director and vice president of the California Pure Bred Livestock Association; director of the Federal Farm Loan Association of Riverside. Fraternally he is a Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Yeomen of America. He is a member of the Universalist Church, is a republican, has served on the Republican County Central Committee, but has never sought official responsibilities. His ranch is known as the "Golden Glen Stock Farm, G. W. Thomas and Sons, Proprietors."

George W. Thomas and Miss Margaret St. Marie, were married in Riverside by Rev. M. V. Wright on August 15, 1880. Mrs. Thomas is a native of San Bernardino, her father Alexander St. Marie having come from Illinois and identified himself with the "Gate City," at the time of the first Mormon settlement. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

Frank A. Thomas the oldest son is a graduate of the Riverside High School, a carpenter by trade, assists his father on the ranch, and when America entered the World war though above draft age, he went to Los Angeles and volunteered for service in the tank corps in August, 1917. He was with the forces at the front in France until the signing of the armistice. Before the war he had a long experience in the National Guard, serving as a non-commissioned officer, and First Lieutenant.

The second son Roy Thomas, also in partnership with his father, married Sadie Lincoln of Pomona, and they have a son Randolph Grice Thomas.

The third son, Myron M. Thomas, graduated from the Polytechnic School of San Luis Obispo, took post graduate work in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and was called for service in the great war, but did not report for duty before the armistice.

Of the three daughters the oldest, Grace May, died at the age of sixteen. Anna L. is the wife of E. E. Stevens who was captain of the Pomona Company which went overseas, is now Assistant Superintendent of the Pomona Consolidated Water Company, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have one daughter, Maurine Dee Stevens. Eva A., the youngest daughter is the wife of Paul E. Pierce, Superintendent of the Romie C. Jacks farm in Riverside County, and they have three sons, George Nathan, Robert Eugene and Kenneth Crawford.

The youngest member of the Thomas family is Leo. E. Thomas, who graduated at the Corona High School, spent one year in the

Riverside Business College, and prior to the war kept books for a local firm, but being a natural born mechanic, he turned his attention to that vocation after his discharge from military service. He went overseas as a mechanic in the Hydroplane Department of the Navy.

PETER MUNRO has pursued his trade and business as a mason contractor in many sections of California, but a great many years ago he yielded to the fascination exercised over him by Riverside, established his home here, and has had and still conducts a successful business.

Mr. Munro was born in 1853 in Falkland County of Fife, Scotland, son of James and Susan (Kilgour) Munro. His mother spent all her life in one village, where she died at the age of eighty-six. His father was a Scotch Highlander.

Peter Munro began earning his own living away from home at the age of ten, and at the age of sixteen he crossed the ocean to America. On reaching Chicago he realized the handicap he was suffering from his imperfect education and while putting in a full day's work he attended night school and acquired a substantial as well as practical education. For twelve years Mr. Munro worked at his trade as mason in Chicago and was there during and after the fire. He had listened attentively to many stories concerning the Golden West, and on leaving Chicago he came to California, and for several years worked at his trade in San Francisco, Sacramento and other cities. Thirty-seven years ago he established himself permanently at Riverside, and has been doing a profitable business as a contracting mason ever since.

Mr. Munro is independent in politics, a member of the Masonic Order and he and Mrs. Munro are Presbyterians. In Chicago in 1878 he married Miss Annie Christie. They have three children, James, Annie and Archie. James, born in 1881, has been in business for twenty years in Los Angeles; Annie, born in 1884 is married and living in Los Angeles; Archie, born in 1889 is in the brick contracting business with his father.

SOUTHWESTERN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY—Victorville is the home of one of the most progressive and prosperous industries of San Bernardino County, the Southwestern Portland Cement Company, a corporation of western capitalists, most of them citizens of Southern California.

The first unit of the plant at Victorville was constructed during 1916-17 and an additional unit completed in July 1920, doubled the sum of the property. At present the property gives 2400 barrels of finished product daily and construction work is now under way for third Kiln and Mills that will increase output to 3400 barrels per day. The fuel for burning the raw material is crude oil. The power is electrical energy purchased from the South Sierra Power Company and carried over high voltage wires from a considerable distance. A private Railway seven miles long has been built to reach the inexhaustible breadth of the raw material supply for the manufacture of cement. This road has been in continuous operations since it was built and the entire plant has been run at a maximum capacity. One hundred and fifty men are employed, and approximately twenty-five per cent are skilled, including chemists, engineers, electricians and machinists.

The president of the company is C. Leonardt a pioneer contractor of Los Angeles. O. J. Binford of El Paso, Texas is secretary, F. H. Powell of Los Angeles, treasurer, C. C. Merrill of Los Angeles, general manager, and the superintendent of the plant at Victorville, is L. V. Robinson.

L. V. Robinson has been associated with the industry at Victorville from the time it was put in operation, being assistant superintendent until 1920. He is an electrical engineer by profession and has had a wide experience in industrial and mechanical affairs. Southern California and other portions of the southwest demand enormous quantities of cement, and the orders to be filled have always exceeded the maximum output of the plant at Victorville. The company also has a large plant at El Paso, Texas.

WILLIAM CURTIS was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of San Bernardino County at the time of his death, which occurred at Redlands on the 11th of September, 1912. His were wide and varied experiences in connection with pioneer affairs in the west, he wrought wisely and well, adjusted himself to conditions that existed in the early days, proved a force in the furthering of civic and industrial development and progress, and ever stood exponent of enlightened and loyal citizenship. He did his part in futhering the early march of progress in this section of California and a tribute to his memory consistently finds place in this publication.

Mr. Curtis was born April 1, 1826, at Pontiac, state of Michigan, and he was eighty-six years of age when death set its seal upon his mortal lips. On the 15th of August, 1850, he wedded Miss Mary H. Raseg, who was born December 15, 1833, and who survived him by two years, her death having occurred at Redlands, California, August 21, 1914. Their marriage was solemnized at Fredericksburg, Texas. They resided in Bandera County where Mr. Curtis was three times sheriff until the secession of the state from the Union at the inception of the Civil war. All citizens whose Northern sympathies or other interests prompted in them a desire to leave Texas at this time were granted permission to make their departure, with the stipulation that they must be outside the borders of the state prior to July 22, 1861. All men who remained in the state after that date were subject to being drafted for service in the Confederate army. On May 11, 1861, Mr. Curtis, with his wife and their five children, set forth with a party of three other families—Hiram Snow and his wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Carter and their five children; and Gideon Carter, with his sister and her child—with wagons and ox teams to make their way to California, the limited household effects having been transported in the wagons and the party having a number of head of cattle that were driven along with the primitive caravan. All of these families sacrificed all else that they had owned in Texas, and they became veritable refugees. At Fort Davis, Texas, they were joined by eight other families, and from that point forward they were compelled to traverse eighty miles of desert, from which no supply of water was to be had at any point. Thus they provided in advance all the water that they had means of transporting, and before they had passed through the arid tract this supply of water had been reduced to an alarming minimum. Two rain storms replenished the water for man and beast and thus averted not only suffering but probably death and loss. Upon arriving at Eagle Pass the weary sojourners found a limited

supply of water that was being held in barrels for the use of Confederate soldiers en route to El Paso. The guards of this precious supply refused to let any of the Curtis party have the requisite supply of water, and under these conditions the members of the party held a caucus to decide whether it were better to proceed or to turn back on their course. The women of the party courageously voted in favor of using force to gain the necessary supply of water to enable the journey to be continued. The women and children took buckets and filled them from the reserve barrels and the soldier guard did not molest them, as they refused to fire on women and children. The party continued on its way, and was still about thirty-five miles distant from the Rio Grande River. No water was to be had en route, but a welcome rain again gave replenishment to the meager supply. Upon reaching the river the party had to proceed up its course a distance of seventy-five miles to reach a fording place. After traveling two days the company was overtaken by a force of Confederate soldiers, the party of emigrants having by this time been largely increased in numbers, so that it had about fifty men. The soldiers threatened to hang one member of the party—a man named Cummings, who was known to be a Union sympathizer—and an open conflict was avoided only when the soldiers agreed to leave the sojourners unmolested, though the time limit had about expired and the party was not yet outside of Texas. On the next day the emigrant party arrived at a point opposite Victoria, a small town in Mexico, and there a guide or pilot was employed to convey the emigrants and their belongings across the river. Joseph Curtis, a brother of William Curtis of this memoir, and Gideon Carter were selected to go to El Paso del Norte and secure the necessary pass which would enable to the party to travel through Mexico to Santa Cruz. As the wagon train was passing along the river bank a guide came out of the bush and motioned for the wayfarers to follow him, and the entire party crossed the river in safety, though a few soldiers who had witnessed the escape made all haste to the Confederate camp, about two miles distant, to obtain reinforcements sufficient to stop the passage of the fugitives. By the time the soldiers arrived on the scene the entire party of emigrants was safely on Mexican soil. The journey was continued through Mexico and into Arizona where the crossing of the Colorado River was effected at Yuma. On October 11, 1861, the jaded and travel-worn sojourners arrived at San Bernardino County, California, the original Curtis party, with four wagons, having come through intact, notwithstanding the hardships and dangers encountered on the long and weary overland journey. The addition to the original party had been many, and the wagon train increased to fully 100 wagons. There were over sixty deaths in the combined party, chiefly as the result of mountain fever, but fortunately with the Indians there was but one encounter to the perils of the journey.

After establishing his family in a primitive dwelling in San Bernardino, William Curtis gave his attention principally to gold mining on Lytle Creek until about 1867, and his returns from this enterprise was sufficient to enable him to purchase a tract of sixty acres, partially improved, in the district known as old San Bernardino, near the old Mission. Seven acres of the land were planted to grapes at the time Mr. Curtis purchased the property, and a profit was obtained by drying the fruit and shipping it by freighting teams to the Arizona mines. The Indians had constructed rude water ditches for irrigation

purposes, and Mr. Curtis and other pioneers utilized these primitive water courses for irrigating their lands, thus utilizing the first distinctive "water rights" in this section of California. Mr. Curtis was one of the early orange-growers of the district, his first venture having been made with seedlings, and later years having recorded his adoption of the now famous navel type of oranges, his property having been excellently improved with the passing years and the entire tract being now given to the propagation of oranges of the finest type. About the year 1886 Mr. Curtis erected a modern house of two stories, and he provided other excellent buildings on his fine fruit ranch. The land is now divided among his heirs, the old homestead being owned by Miss Ruth A. Curtis, a daughter who was born in Texas, July 24, 1855. She resides in the attractive old home dwelling erected by her father, and it is needless to say that the place is endeared to her by many hallowed memories and gracious associations, the while she has a host of friends in the community that has represented her home since the pioneer days.

William Curtis was a man of vision and public spirit, and he and his wife delighted to extend to friends and to the wayfarer the hospitality of their home. Indians and Mexicans were plentiful in this section in the early days, and none was turned away hungry from the Curtis door. A gentle and gracious personality was that of this honored pioneer, and both he and his devoted wife are held in reverent memory by all who knew them. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters: Henrietta, who was born October 16, 1851, became the wife of John Furney and was about twenty-two years of age at the time of her death. She is survived by one daughter, Mary Ida, who is now the wife of Leroy Oliver Yount, a prosperous fruit-grower of the Redlands district. Mary A., the second child, was born March 31, 1853, and is the wife of Hugh Henry Cole, of San Bernardino County. They have one son and three daughters: Lela (Mrs. Wilbur Bell), Henrietta Sarah (Mrs. Harry Porch), Alma Mary (Mrs. George Roster) and William Henry. Ruth A., the third daughter, remains at the old home, as previously noted in this review. William George, who was born October 24, 1857, married Miss Elvira Wilcox, and they maintain their home at Redlands. They have two children: George Edwin, who married Miss Eva Easton, and Miss Faye, who was graduated in a business college at San Bernardino and also in Claremont College, now holds a responsible position in the Internal Revenue office at San Bernardino. Eli, the fifth child, was born February 24, 1860, and thus an infant at the time of the memorable hegira of the family from Texas, as described in earlier paragraphs. He too continues his residence in San Bernardino County, where he was reared and educated. He married Miss Jennie Newton, in 1885, she being a native of the state of New York, and they have three children: Nellie is the wife of Maurice B. Doughten, of Camden, New Jersey, their marriage having been solemnized May 17, 1919. Mrs. Doughten went to the national capital in 1910, and was there employed in one of the government offices. Later she held a responsible position with the General Electric Company, as a representative of which she was sent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco. Grace, the second child of Eli Curtis, was born in 1887, and was graduated in the Redlands High School. In January, 1919, she assumed a position in the government war-risk department, at Washington, District of Columbia. In June, 1921, she resigned this position and is now employed in the county library, in San Bernardino. Theodore, the third of the children,

was born in 1890, and is now associated with his father in the activities of the latter's orange ranch. Jeremiah Joseph Curtis, the first of the family born after the removal to California, was born in San Bernardino County, February 10, 1864. September 5, 1886, recorded his marriage to Miss Zilpha Wilson, and they reside in Old San Bernardino, their two children, Alice and Mabel, being married. Newell B. Curtis, the seventh child, was born June 20, 1868, and he likewise is one of the successful exponents of orange culture in San Bernardino County. He married Miss Rachel Watkins, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Ethel, born December 8, 1895; Mary, born December 17, 1897, married June 22, 1921; and Raymond, born February 14, 1904. Robert T., the youngest of the children of the late William Curtis, was born August 2, 1872. He married Miss Ella Strever, and they have one son, Strever. The family home is in Tulare County, California.

It was about the year 1867 that William Curtis established his residence on the fine ranch estate which is still held in the possession of the family. Eventually he developed a prosperous enterprise in manufacturing wine from the grapes raised from vines planted on the land prior to his purchase of the same, and this he continued in connection with orange-growing, for a number of years. A former owner of the place planted the first walnut trees, and two of these now large and venerable trees add to the attractions of the old homestead. Three of the seedling orange trees which were on the place when Mr. Curtis bought it are still bearing fruit. Mr. Curtis was an apostle of civic and industrial advancement in Southern California and his worthy and useful life touched with benignity this favored section of the state, where he lived and wrought to goodly ends and where his name is held in enduring honor. The old Curtis homestead is situated two and one-half miles east of Redlands.

CHARLES F. THOMS was a man who was in the most significant sense one of the world's productive workers, and it was entirely through his own ability and efforts that he made a success of his life and incidentally contributed to the wellbeing of the communities in which he lived. He was a pioneer in the development of the orange-growing industry in the Fontana district of San Bernardino County where he planted one of the first orange groves, and here he continued his residence, an upright, useful and honored citizen, until his death, March 5, 1918.

Mr. Thoms was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1835, and was five years old when the family removed to Michigan, where his father obtained wild land and began the development of a pioneer farm in the midst of the forest. It was under such primitive conditions that Charles F. Thoms was reared, and by virtue of such conditions, his educational opportunities were in inverse ratio to the arduous work which he performed in his youth. In the passing years he profited much from the lessons gained in the school of experience and through self-application to study and reading, so that his early educational handicap was not of enduring influence. Living in the little log house and working zealously in the reclaiming of the pioneer Michigan farm, he early gained the self-reliance that was a sustaining force throughout the remainder of his life. This sturdy young man naturally was moved by a spirit of utmost patriotism when the Civil war was precipitated, and he promptly tendered his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and proceeded with his command to the front, where he participated in

various heavy engagements. He was finally captured by the enemy and was incarcerated in historic old Libby Prison until his exchange was effected and he was able to leave that odious Confederate bastille. He rejoined his regiment and continued in active service until the close of the war, with a record of having taken part in many important battles, besides innumerable skirmishes and other minor engagements. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and thereafter was with the forces of General Sherman on the ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea. In later years he vitalized his interest in his old comrades by maintaining affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the war Mr. Thoms continued his association with farm enterprise in Michigan until 1874, when he removed with his wife and their one child, a daughter, to Kansas, where he became a pioneer farmer near Salina and where he endured his full share of the hardships that fell to the lot of the early settlers in the Sunflower state. He eventually was prospered in his farm enterprise in Kansas, and there he continued his residence until 1891, when he came with his family to San Bernardino County, California, and became a pioneer in the Rialto district, where he purchased the east ten acres of Lot No. 429, on the present Locust Street and Foothill Boulevard. This barren land was a part of the tract that has been placed on the market by the old Semi-tropic Land Company, and the rude shack that had been built on the place was repaired by him and made available as a home for the family. He later erected a commodious and well equipped house and made other improvements of the best order, the water right which he originally secured having proved of no value, so that for two years he was compelled to haul water to supply the needed moisture to the orange trees which he had planted. The surrounding land in the early days was virtually a desert, with naught but sage brush and other rank vegetation. He eventually developed one of the model orange groves of this locality, and obstacles and unpropitious conditions were overcome by him with characteristic courage and determination. He aided in the splendid advancement of this section and the old wagon road that originally was the only highway through the sagebrush and cacti of the district has now been made into a fine cement boulevard. Mr. Thoms was a republican in politics, was at one time actively affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thoms to Miss Hannah Hoats, who was born in Michigan, March 30, 1838, the year following the admission of that state to the Union, her parents having been very early settlers in Michigan. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Thoms only the first was born in Michigan, the other two having been born in Saline County, Kansas. Cora, the eldest child, now resides in Ohio. Clifford, is a resident of Taft, Kern County, California. F. Claude, youngest of the children, has management of the old home place and he is recognized as one of the progressive orange-growers of San Bernardino County, and is one of the original stock-holders of the Citizens National Bank of Rialto. He was registered in connection with the second draft when the nation entered the World war, but was not called into service.

JAMES S. McNAIR—Of the use of cement as a building material in Southern California perhaps no one is better equipped by long experience to stand as an authority on the historical aspects of the subject

than James S. McNair, the veteran contractor and builder of San Bernardino.

Mr. McNair learned the use of plastic materials in Scotland as a boy under his father, but has been a resident and business man of Southern California for over a third of a century and most of the time in San Bernardino. His old friends know him as "Scotty" McNair. He was born at Torphichan, Scotland, July 4, 1862, son of Robert and Annie (Simpson) McNair, both natives of Scotland and now deceased. His father was a cement and plastering contractor. James S. McNair was educated in the schools of Scotland and from the age of twelve served his apprenticeship at his father's trade. At the age of sixteen, in 1878, he came to America and for a year did cement and plastering work in New York. On leaving New York he started west with California as his ultimate objective. Before reaching California he had put in an interesting and varied experience as a journeyman worker, stopping at nearly every town and city of consequence while passing over the continent. He reached San Francisco in 1883 and while living in that city he attended for a time the Lincoln Night School. He began contracting in cement and plastering work soon after establishing his home in San Francisco. In 1887 he removed to San Diego during the great boom in that city and did a vast amount of cement and plastering work there.

Mr. McNair moved to San Bernardino in 1890 and has kept his home and headquarters in that city ever since, though frequently handling large contracts outside. In 1890 he did the cement and plastering work under contract for the Patton Asylum, and for the San Bernardino High School. For one year he handled some large contracts in Salt Lake City. He has built every city reservoir at San Bernardino since coming here, has paved many of the city streets, paved Lemon Street from Fourth to Fourteenth in Riverside, built the roads, walks, and sewers at Fort Rosecrans and also worked on the 10-inch gun emplacement for the California Construction Company. Probably no other individual or firm could claim a greater volume of cement contracting in the county than Mr. McNair.

For many years much of his work has been done in the role of a capitalist for himself. He owns a number of cottages he built at San Bernardino and uses for rental purposes. The most modern apartments in the city are the Torphichan Apartments, named in honor of his birthplace, standing at 133 I Street. This is a three-story structure containing twelve apartments, steam heated and modern in every point of equipment. Another example of his building was the first cobblestone cottage in the city, which attracted great attention because of its artistic and ornate beauty. Mr. McNair owns five cottages and the business block at 241 H Street now occupied by the Alfred Company, and at one time had twenty acres of land on the Baseline.

One distinction of which Mr. McNair is properly proud is that he is one of the oldest members of the Naval Reserve of the State of California. He was one of the organizers of the Reserve at San Diego in 1888, this being the first organization of the kind in the state, and is still an honorary member. During the Spanish-American war he was ensign in charge of the crew of the U. S. S. "Pinto" in San Diego harbor. In politics he is a republican, and has been a party worker and a delegate to county and city conventions. He was superintendent of streets during the administration of Joseph W. Catick. Mr. McNair is one of the charter members of the San Bernardino Lodge of Elks, has been affiliated with the Woodmen of the World for thirty years, and

is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Through these organizations, through his successful business career, and his fine public spirit, he enjoys a popularity and a following of loyal friends that make him one of the best known men in the entire county.

**SAM P. COY**—The professional intimates of Sam P. Coy, of Colton, unhesitatingly place him among the efficient and resourceful general practitioners at the bar of San Bernardino County, and he is equally at home in every department, whether civil or criminal, common law or chancery, real estate or corporation law. Because of this breadth of eminence he has earned a firm place as one of the leading lawyers of Southern California. Throughout his life he has been an associate of great lawyers and prominent business men, and is one of the ideal gentlemen in private life, a man of remarkable mental strength, and of unassuming courtesy. He is now acting as attorney for the Colton National Bank, in addition to carrying on his extensive general civil and criminal practice, and discharging the duties of a public spirited citizen which are somewhat onerous for he has a high sense of civic responsibility.

Sam P. Coy was born at Highland, December 28, 1887, a son of Louis I. and Mary J. Coy, the former of whom was tax collector of San Bernardino County, and died while serving for the third term in that office. After being graduated from the San Bernardino High School in 1905, Sam P. Coy attended Pomona College for a year, and then, from 1907 to 1909 he was a student of the University of California. His professional training was secured in the law department of the University of Southern California, which he attended from 1911 to 1914, and he was graduated therefrom in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From 1909 to 1911 Mr. Coy was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad at San Bernardino as timekeeper and bonus inspector, but with that exception his attention has been given to the law, in which he began his practice at San Bernardino in 1914 as a partner of Grant Holcomb. The firm of Holcomb & Coy was associated with Hon. Byron Watters in the practice of the law at San Bernardino from 1914 until 1917 when Mr. Coy entered the army in Young Men's Christian Association work. In September, 1919, he purchased the practice of N. L. Watt, at Colton, and since that date has been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city.

During the late war, Mr. Coy served as secretary in the Army Young Men's Christian Association, and was building secretary for the association at the United States Army Aviation Camp at North Island, San Diego, California. He has rendered an efficient public service, having been a member of the Board of Education of the city schools of San Bernardino during 1916 and 1917, and president of the Colton Chamber of Commerce during 1920 and 1921. An active republican, Mr. Coy was central committeeman for San Bernardino County during 1920. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, San Bernardino; Colton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Del Ray Club, University of California; Delta Chi Fraternity, University of Southern California, and is popular in all of these organizations. Mr. Coy affiliates with the Congregational Church of San Bernardino.

Mr. Coy's success has been thorough and normal, but only a mind of unusual strength, backed by a persistent grasp and broad sweep of abilities can earn signal appreciations from the profession and public alike, in a field already crowded with keen competitors, and at the

same time retain fresh and balanced faculties for the consideration and advancement of great public and social problems. The character of Mr. Coy is cast in no ordinary mould as is proven by the fact that he stands among the leading lawyers of his time and community, and has achieved a wide-spread reputation as a clear and broad exponent of many of the vital questions of the day now agitating thoughtful citizens.

**SAMUEL ROGERS**—Two localities responsible for a considerable part of the history made in San Bernardino County, and appropriately recounted on other pages, are Holcomb Valley and Victorville. One of the most interesting and active figures in these scenes was the late Samuel Rogers, and it is the purpose of this brief article to preserve an outline of his career for the benefit of future generations.

Samuel Rogers was born at Stockport at Muskingum County, Ohio, January 13, 1829, one of seven children, five sons and two daughters. He had a common school education, left home at the age of eighteen and thereafter he was responsible for his own life and his own success. He crossed the continent by ox team during the great gold rush of 1849. For a number of years he was profitably engaged in mining in Marysville and vicinity. It was the gold excitement in the Holcomb Valley that attracted him to this district of Southern California, and he shared in its excitement and victory for a time. In 1875 he bought the Old Huntington Stage Station, about one mile northeasterly and on the opposite side of the Mojave River from the site of the present Victorville. This old overland station was one of the points on the route of the stage and mail coaches and was also an outfitting place for freighters, mining men and prospectors. Mr. Rogers operated the station for six or seven years and was one of the first postmasters there.

In 1876 he also bought a squatter's claim to lands located at Victorville and Mojave River, and he took out the first water rights on that stream. A great deal of difficulty ensued before he could secure his title to the land. He had a contract to purchase from the railroad and it was twenty or thirty years before the titles were cleared and the railroad gave him his deed. He had one and a half sections of land, all virgin and wild, and many years of industry were required to make it productive. The level lands he cleared and prepared for irrigation, and the rough lands were retained for grazing. He was the first man to raise alfalfa in that valley. It was in this work and in the congenial surroundings of Victorville that Samuel Rogers spent his life. He died in San Bernardino April 22, 1914, when eighty-five years of age.

He married in 1880 Mrs. Jane (Arborn) Garner. She was born in 1849 in Australia, and came to California with her parents at the age of eight years. The family first lived at San Pedro and in the vicinity of Los Angeles when that city was a pueblo, the population being largely Mexican and Spanish. Her father, Robert Arborn, spent his last years on a farm in the Rincon Valley. By her first marriage to Freeman Garner, Mrs. Rogers had three children.

The only child of the late Samuel Rogers is Sam Knox Rogers, who was born August 29, 1882. He was born in San Bernardino on ground where the Ramona Hospital now stands. He acquired a common school education, and from boyhood worked with and became familiar with his father's farming operations. In July, 1920, he sold a portion of the old land, but still retains half a section. He has since lived with his mother at San Bernardino.

From pioneer times the efforts of the Rogers family have been impressed upon the developments in the vicinity of Victorville. Samuel

Rogers was a pioneer who reached the high tide of his life when stage coaches were still running over most of the traveled routes in Southern California.

**JAMES ERWIN**—For centuries there has lain between the fertile lands of the San Bernardino Valley, and the blazing sands of the Mojave Desert, the wonderful valley to which the name of Big Bear is now given, but until 1861 it was only known to the wild creatures of nature. In that year a prospector by the name of Holcomb discovered traces of gold in its sands, and there followed one of the typical gold rushes of the period, traces of which are still to be seen. When the gold was exhausted the valley was used for stock raising purposes, and this industry still flourishes.

As the years passed, here and there was found one who appreciated the wonderful natural advantages of the valley, but up to 1915 there were but two permanent camps within its confines. In the meanwhile the great European war had practically closed the playgrounds of the old world to tourists, and the slogan, "See America First" produced some remarkable results. Enterprising persons who recognized the possibilities of the valley began to pour in and establish permanent camps, erect modern hotels, build roads, and place upon the waters of Big Bear Lake fast-moving motor boats and other craft. Soon the automobile of the trans-continental traveler began to roll into the valley; the casual visitor was multiplied many times and today the valley accommodates upward of 8,000 people in the season from June to August, inclusive. This remarkable development has attracted to this region some of the ablest men and women of the country, and one who is making a remarkable success of his undertaking is James Erwin, proprietor of the widely-known Erwin's Camp on Big Bear Lake, one of the most complete and popular resorts in the valley.

James Erwin is a native son of California, having been born at San Francisco, January 10, 1891. After attending the public schools of his native city, and several private ones in the East, he completed his education in the University of Pennsylvania, and then began traveling all over Europe, his business interests in various lines taking him to far-distant countries, where he dealt largely in securities.

His extensive operations being interrupted by the progress of the war, as were those of so many people during that time of stress, he turned his attention to American undertakings, and becoming interested in Big Bear Valley in the spring of 1919, he assumed the management of Erwin's Camp at the close of that year. This valuable property is now owned by him and his wife, and consists of thirty acres of land where they have a most complete mountain camp, with an American plan hotel, store, housekeeping cabins, with an individual water and lighting system. Every kind of amusement is provided for as there is a commodious dance hall, saddle horses, sixty row and motor boats ranging from those forty feet in length to canoes. A private reserve is maintained for duck hunters, including 220 acres of land on Baldwin Lake.

In 1916 Mr. Erwin was united in marriage with Miss Constance Alden, a talented young lady, a member of one of America's prominent families, and the seventh generation in direct descent from John Alden. She was born at Boston, Massachusetts, was educated in the leading schools of the East, and finishing schools in Europe, and speaks Spanish fluently. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have two children, namely, Henry B., and Constance A. Mr. Erwin is an ideal host, a most excellent business man, and

since he became the owner of his camp has thrown himself enthusiastically into the work of further developing the valley, and improving its condition.

ELLA MAY (LOGSDON) FISH has been a resident of San Bernardino for twenty-six years, and the ties knit by residence have included a deep interest in the community's growth and progress and a participation in its social life.

Ella May Logsdon is a native daughter of California, and was born at Porterville. Her father, William Logsdon, should be remembered as one of the California pioneers who crossed the plains in 1848. He was an Indiana farmer, was a Union soldier in the Civil war, and represented an old American family of English ancestry. His wife was Gertrude Linebarger Logsdon. Her father was a soldier in the Indian war. Her mother, Maria (Brown) Linebarger, is still living at Oceanside at the age of ninety-four and is one of the few surviving pioneer women of California who crossed the plains with an ox team immediately following the discovery of gold. She is distantly related to the Daniel Boone family.

Ella May Logsdon Fish for a number of years was prominently associated with church work in San Bernardino and elsewhere in California. She is a member of the Methodist Church and the Eastern Star Chapter. She owns some valuable oil property in the Cajon district, and plans for the development of this property are now under way. Mrs. Fish's sister, Eva Logsdon, is the wife of Charles Kingman of Colorado and has three children, named Doris Gertrude, Barbara May and Helen Irene.

WILLIAM O. TAYLOR, optometrist, is one of the highly qualified men of his profession in Southern California, and for several years has practiced in San Bernardino.

Doctor Taylor was born at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, December 18, 1889, but the following year his parents, Richard and Anna Jane (Ashdown) Taylor, moved to California and located in Pasadena. His father, a native of Ireland, was a leading merchant of Pasadena for a number of years, also served on the city council, and died in December, 1912. The mother, now living at Vallejo, was born in Canada of English ancestry.

William O. Taylor attended the grammar and high schools of Pasadena and in 1913 received the O. D. degree from the Southern California College of Ophthalmology and Optometry of Los Angeles. He has been engaged in the work of his profession for ten years, beginning at Pasadena, living at Los Angeles and at Long Beach, and then removed to San Bernardino, where in his place of business on Third Street, he has all the facilities to supplement his own training and broad experience to aid in the fitting and adaptment of glasses for the eyes. He is a member and former secretary of the Orange Belt Optometric Association.

During the World war Doctor Taylor enlisted in the Canadian army in the Depot Battalion No. 1, Company No. 1, and was connected with the Dental Corps at Vancouver, British Columbia. He is a member of the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce at San Bernardino, is an independent voter, and is Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, is Past Prince of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, and is also affiliated with the Masons, B. P. O. E., Eagles, and the Y. M. C. A.

September 28, 1909, at Santa Ana he married Almeda C. Lyman. She was born in New York State, daughter of the late W. C. Lyman. Doctor and Mrs. Taylor have two daughters, Marjorie May and Barbara Ann, now students in the San Bernardino schools.

ROBERT W. RUSSELL—The Riverside Blue Ribbon Packing Company was established in 1911. The company had an authorized capital stock of \$10,000, and they began business by the purchase of the building at Casa Blanca from the Earl Fruit Company. The packing house affords 14,000 square feet of floor space, and the capacity of the plant is 150 cars of fruit per year. About fifty people are employed by the company which is a mutual company and handles the packing of oranges, lemons and grape fruit produced chiefly by the stockholders of the company. The first officers of the company were Harwood Hall, president, and Robert W. Russell, secretary and treasurer. The present executive organization consists of A. McDermont, president; E. T. Wall, vice president, and R. W. Russell, secretary, treasurer and manager.

Mr. Russell was one of the most active of the organizers of this business, being a practical fruit grower of Riverside, where he has had his home for the past fifteen years. Mr. Russell was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1875, son of James Alexander and Mary Anne (Willson) Russell, his father a Pittsburgh banker. R. W. Russell had a liberal education in preparation for his life's work. He attended public school at Pittsburgh and in 1899 graduated in the scientific course from Washington and Jefferson College. After leaving college Mr. Russell was in the undertaking business at Pittsburgh until 1907 when he removed to Riverside, and has since been closely identified with the fruit interests both as a producer and packer. He owns thirty-five acres devoted to citrus fruits. Mr. Russell is a republican, a York Rite Mason and Shriner, member of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 11, B. P. O. E., and a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity.

January 17, 1899, he married Miss Ildrie Roberts of Braddock, Pennsylvania, but a native of Maryland. She completed her education in the Washington Seminary at Washington, Pennsylvania. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Russell are Dorothy, Edith, Robert W., Jr., and James L.

FRED BOSCH is an active and alert business man and rancher of the Victorville locality. He was unknown and moneyless when he landed in that community some ten years ago, and a remarkable degree of energy and application to the business in hand has been the lever by which he has raised himself to a considerable degree of fortune and esteem.

He was born in Hechingen, Hohenzollern, South Germany, March 2, 1872, one of the four sons and two daughters of William and Maxmiliana (Hoch) Bosch, natives of the same province. Both father and grandfather were butchers by trade and this was the occupation Fred Bosch learned after acquiring a common school education. He worked as a journeyman butcher in Germany until he came to New York and thence to Los Angeles, arriving in the California city in 1912. When he reached American shores Mr. Bosch had only \$50 in capital. He followed the butcher's trade in Los Angeles, and on May 3, 1913, arrived at Victorville, where he found work in a meat market as a cutter and clerk.

His chief ally in his growing prosperity and independence has been Mrs. Bosch, who has shared with him in their mutual undertaking in every respect. He married Miss Annie Straub October 6, 1912. She was born at Lafayette, Indiana. When they were married they had only \$5 between them, so that their prosperity today is an accurate measure of what they have accomplished in the ten years since their marriage. In May, 1914, they bought twenty-four acres of bottom land adjoining the town site of Victorville, the contract price being \$125 an acre. The land was wild and unbroken, and one of their first improvements was the sinking of a well. They cleared the land of brush and since then

have improved it to one of the very profitable ranches in the Victorville vicinity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bosch worked long hours to achieve their ambition. In October, 1914, Mr. Bosch opened the meat market which he still continues. His business is a strictly home market. He buys local home grown stock, personally supervises the slaughtering, dressing and retailing, and has successfully met the heavy competitions of the packing interests and his service and the quality of his products have gained him the confidence and the patronage of a home people who favor his market over all others.

Mr. Bosch for a number of years has had a schedule of work that pays no respect to the standard working day. He worked long hours, usually slaughters his beeves on Sunday, while Mrs. Bosch has kept the oversight and to a large degree the work of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Bosch are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES SUMNER HAMILTON, a prosperous orange grower at East Highland, has been identified with the citrus fruit industry in its various phases in this section of San Bernardino County since boyhood and is widely known over the county.

Mr. Hamilton was born near Quincy, Illinois, in February, 1886, and was about two years old when brought to California. His parents were John Watson and Charlotte (Edwards) Hamilton. His father was an Illinois farmer. The mother in seeking restoration of her health paid a visit to California, and this visit resulted in the family moving out to the State in the fall of 1888. John W. Hamilton acquired a ten-acre tract of wild land on Water Street in what is now East Highlands. He brushed and leveled this tract, set it to orange trees, half in seedlings and half in Washington navels. Later the seedlings were budded to navels and in after years John W. Hamilton enjoyed many successively profitable seasons from his efforts as an orange grower. He died in 1919, and his wife in 1905. He was a Knight Templar Mason. Of the three children Charles Sumner is the oldest. George Edwards, who was born in October, 1888, married Miss Mollie Cram of the pioneer Cram family of Highland, where she was born, and they have two sons. The third, Miss Irene May Hamilton, was born at Highland in May, 1898, and is a graduate of the high school of Omaha, Nebraska, also of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, and is now teaching in high school.

Charles Sumner Hamilton took his preparatory course in the University of Southern California and spent one year in that university, since which time his efforts have been directed in the orange industry.

In 1909 he married Miss Carrie Bush, a native daughter, who was born in 1887 and was educated at Watsonville. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have one child, Jene, born December 26, 1915.

For seven years Mr. Hamilton was foreman of the Gold Buckle Orange Packing House, but resigned that office in 1920 to assist his brother in caring for their groves in East Highlands. He is known as an alert, progressive young orange grower, a son of pioneers of the industry in this section of the State and a man of unqualified good citizenship. He is a Knight Templar Mason, being affiliated with Redlands Commandery No. 45, and is also a member of Lodge No. 583 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Redlands.

CLARENCE S. CRAIN is a veteran editor and publisher, has been in the newspaper business in the West for many years, and directs the destinies of one of the live papers of San Bernardino County. He has

a wide acquaintance with people and conditions in the desert section of the county, and experience and residence admirably qualify him to work for the common interests of this region as representative of the first district on the County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Crain was born in Iowa, September 18, 1867, oldest of the four sons of Ira B. and Jane (Summers) Crain. His parents were natives of Michigan and farmers. Clarence Crain acquired a public school education in Iowa, and as a youth learned the printer's trade and took up the business and profession of journalism when still quite young. For ten years, while living in Iowa, he owned and conducted the Brooklyn Chronicle in that state. For many years he has been an active and staunch republican in politics, working in the interests of the party, and has been one of the party leaders in San Bernardino County. The first political recognition paid him was in 1896 when he was appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, Iowa, under President McKinley. In 1901 he sold his newspaper and resigned the office of postmaster.

Coming west he located at Ely, Nevada, where he purchased and for ten years conducted the White Pine News. In 1910 he was elected on the republican ticket sheriff of the county, and held that office six years, until January 1, 1917. Then after a brief vacation and period of travel he located at Victorville, California. In May, 1917, Mr. Crain purchased and on June 1, took possession of the Victor Valley News-Herald, and during the past five years he has brought this paper to a high standard as one of the leading journals in the valley, a paper which on both its business and its news sides reflects his long experience and talent.

His prominence as a newspaper man as well as his vast knowledge of conditions was a factor in his selection to represent the first district as supervisor. He was requested to make the campaign and was elected in 1920, assuming the duties of office in December of that year. Since then he has overcome many obstacles contending measures of vital benefit to his district of the county. While a detailed record of his work cannot be presented, mention should be made of the successful exertions he made to fulfill the project so long talked of in the state highway connecting Victorville with Cajon Pass and San Bernardino. The chief object of this project for a number of years has been securing the right of way, and Mr. Crain personally conducted those negotiations, and made it possible to complete this vital system of roadway linking the desert country with the coast cities. Mr. Crain served as secretary of the local Red Cross during the war and is still its secretary. He was deeply interested in all war causes. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, San Bernardino Lodge of Elks, is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and at all times has the interests of the community at heart.

August 3, 1902, Mr. Crain married Miss Margaret MacDonald, who was born in Scotland in 1880, coming with her parents to America at the age of two years. She was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Crain have one son, Donald L. Crain, born at Ogden, Utah, October 7, 1903, a graduate of the Victorville High School and of Longmire's Business College of San Bernardino.

MACK W. H. WILLIAMS, treasurer of San Bernardino County, has done many things which are of paramount importance to the people of the county. He is one man who is especially fitted to the office, in whose administration is shown great shrewdness of perception and masterly exhibition of skill in finance. His stewardship of the wealth of the county has shown him to be a man of real ability and fitness, one who

can handle the monetary affairs of his commonwealth with severe exactitude, a master of every detail.

His work is worthy of chronicle for it has all been constructive and upbuilding. His keen knowledge of finance is inherent and he is able to instantly cope with any situation which arises. His rare maturity of judgment has placed him at the head of the treasurers of the State in points of earnings, for which the citizens of San Bernardino County owe him a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Williams was born in Morristown, Tennessee, January 3, 1879, the son of J. S. and Mollie E. (Ellis) Williams, both natives of Tennessee. J. S. Williams was, in his early life, a millwright and flour mill operator but afterwards a builder and contractor. He died in 1911, but his wife is now living in Redlands. They were the parents of three children, all now living: Dora, wife of Rufus B. Knapp of Hollywood; Cora L., wife of C. W. McIntosh of Redlands, and Mack W. H.

J. S. Williams moved his family from their native state first to Texas, then to Southwest Missouri, later to Colorado, and then to Redlands, California, in January, 1899, where he followed his regular line of business.

Mack W. H. Williams attended public schools in Texas and Carthage, and then went to business college. There he learned the printer's trade in Carthage, Missouri, on the Carthage Press, remaining there four years. He then went into the paint contracting business which he followed for two years in Colorado. In 1899 he came to California, locating in Redlands, and followed the same business in that city for about seven years. The next eight years found him prospering in the real estate business, but his real life work commenced when he was appointed county treasurer and tax collector under the old charter. In 1918 he was elected treasurer under the amended charter.

Previous to this he was mayor of Redlands a year and a half and city trustee for two and a half years. During his term as mayor and city trustee of Redlands the municipal water plant was built, the main city park was constructed and the ornamental lighting system was installed. These three improvements are among the most important of the city's public improvements and the supervising of them, with the myriad of details, problems and adjustments called for a vast amount of executive ability. It called for talents of an unusual order but Mr. Williams proved himself the keystone of the arch, winning golden opinions from everyone. In fact he placed himself in line for higher offices in the gift of the people.

During his term as treasurer he has taken advantage of the system which has permitted him to save the tax payers of the county many thousands of dollars, for he made the money placed in his hands earn an interest, which pro rata rate exceeded any other treasurer in the State. After the report of the State Controller showing his earnings in excess of other treasurers', many of the county treasurers of other counties became more active and are now showing increased earnings.

The following extract from one of the county grand jury reports is of interest: "The records of the treasurer's office are in excellent condition and we feel he is to be commended for conducting his office with such thorough efficiency and care and for so utilizing the funds in the treasury to earn for the county a large sum of interest." The interest earned on current deposits by Treasurer Williams, January 4, 1915, to January 4, 1922, seven years, was \$136,924.71.

The State Controller's report for 1916 shows that Treasurer Williams earned more from current deposits than any other county treasurer in

the State, regardless of the fact that other treasurers had more money, and the controller's subsequent reports show his pro rata earnings to be at the top.

Mr. Williams was married in 1901 to Edith E. Baughman, a daughter of C. H. Baughman, of Redlands. They are the parents of four children: Eva E., a student at Stanford University; Ray E. and Donald C., attending Redlands High School, and Betty E., attending grammar school.

He is in religious faith a Baptist. In politics he adheres to the principles of the democratic party. He is a member of Redlands Lodge No. 300, Free and Accepted Masons; Redlands Chapter No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; Al Tir Sar Temple No. 189, Knights of Khorassan; Redlands Lodge No. 186, Knights of Pythias, and Fraternal Brotherhood No. 27. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FRANK L. TALMADGE—The name of Talmadge is a well-known one in Southern California, and especially in Big Bear Valley, where three of its bearers, Frank L., John W. and William S. Talmadge have taken a very prominent part in the development of this region. These brothers, reared in the mountains, with but limited opportunities, are splendid specimens of American manhood, upright, honorable, broad-minded and dependable, eminently successful from every standpoint. They have been largely instrumental in securing the opening up and up-building of Big Bear Valley, in which they have resided for so many years for they were here when the Indians were driven out; witnessed the last fight made by the Red Men in the valley, which resulted in the death of a number of the savages, and the wounding of two of the Talmadge mill crew. William S. Talmadge distinctly remembers the wounded men being brought into camp. In those early days bear, deer, duck and other game was very plentiful. While the Talmadges have been interested along many lines, their operations have been heaviest in lumbering and stock raising.

The father of these brothers, also named Frank L. Talmadge, was born in the State of New York in 1830, and died at Victorville, California, in 1918, at the age of eighty-eight years. In 1855 he was married at Los Angeles, California, to Nettie Jane Lane, who was born in Illinois in 1829, and died at Victorville in 1910. Five children were born of this marriage, namely: Etta, who was born at El Monte, California, in 1857, married J. H. Benson; Edna, who was born at El Monte, California, in 1859, married C. J. Daley; William S., who was born at El Monte in 1862; John W., who was born at Little Bear in 1864; and Frank L., Jr., who was born in 1868.

When a boy the elder Frank L. Talmadge was taken to Illinois by his parents, and there he resided until 1853. In the spring of that year he left Chicago, and traveled by ox team overland by way of Salt Lake to San Bernardino, arriving there in December of that same year. He was first employed by David Seeley, and worked for two weeks in a saw mill in Seeley Flats, now Los Angeles playground, when the winter storms drove them out, and he had to look elsewhere for employment. He obtained work at his trade as a mason at Los Angeles, and continued to work as a mason and bricklayer in that city until 1862. During all of this time he longed for the mountains, and in 1862 returned to them and lived there the remainder of his long and useful life. For a time thereafter he worked in a saw mill owned by a Mr. James, and then moved to Little Bear Valley, where he constructed a saw mill, the first and only one in the district operated by water power. It was located on the present site of the dam.

In 1865 Mr. James moved his saw mill to the present site of Blue Jay Camp, and Mr. Talmadge joined him, and in 1866 bought him out, and formed a partnership with Messrs. Caley, Richardson and Armstrong. They operated this mill for eight years, and then moved to the present site of the Pacific Electric Camp. After three years another change was made to Little Bear Valley, and the plant was maintained there until it was burned in 1891. Mr. Talmadge was a pioneer in the lumber industry, and found a market for his product at Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino. He supplied the lumber used in the construction of the old courthouse at San Bernardino, and for many other buildings of the early days. Ox teams furnished the motive power, and Mr. Talmadge freighted his lumber with them, prior to 1870 hauling as far as Los Angeles. He and his partners owned many head of oxen, and had two fast ox teams, of six yoke each. These were for fast freight, and used continuously from 1853 to 1870.

The wife of Mr. Talmadge was a widow when he married her, she and her first husband, Nathan Strong, having come to Los Angeles by the southern route, in ox teams. Mr. Strong died soon after their arrival at Los Angeles.

Frank L. Talmadge, Jr., received but a common school education and lived in the mountains both summer and winter, and worked in his father's timber and mill. In 1892 he began butchering beef stock, and then, during 1893-4 he worked for Mr. Fleming. In 1892 George Rathburn and William S. Talmadge bought 320 acres of land in Bear Valley, and in 1906 the latter bought Mr. Rathburn's interest. They were engaged in the stock business, feeding in the valley in the summer, and around Warren's Wells in the winter. In 1911 William S. Talmadge and John Clark bought 640 acres from John Metcalf, and in 1913 he and his brother, Frank L. Talmadge, bought Mr. Clark's interest. The three brothers then bought 1,120 acres adjoining land, and as they already owned a portion of the Lucky Baldwin land, had a large property. In 1920 they sold the Metcalf land to Bartlett Brothers, making a handsome profit. They have continued in the stock business, have prospered, and still own a large herd of cattle. They are all Masons, belonging to Phoenix Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of San Bernardino; Frank L. and William S. Talmadge are members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Native Sons of California, and the Big Bear Valley Chamber of Commerce.

John W. Talmadge married Martha Whitby, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Bert W., Dorris and Bernice. Bert W. Talmadge is a veteran of the World's war, having served in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, Fortieth Division. He was trained at Camp Kearney, sent overseas, and participated in some of the heaviest of the fighting in France. After the signing of the Armistice he was released, returned home, and is now operating a saw mill in Bear Valley.

William S. Talmadge was married to Minnie Rathburn in 1888. She was born in San Bernardino, and died in 1915. They had two sons, namely: Otis, who was born December 4, 1888; and William R., who was born April 12, 1901. Both were drowned by the overturning of a canoe in Big Bear Lake, October 8, 1912.

These brothers have been connected with many operations in the valley. William S. Talmadge's freight teams transported the power plant into Lytle Creek. Other instances might be given of the various enterprises which they have either owned or backed, but it is scarcely necessary for they are known far and near as men of public spirit, enterprise and business acumen. Practically all of their lives have been

spent in this region and their interests are centered here, and none of the people of the valley are better pleased over its remarkable development than they.

O. W. HARRIS—The biggest element of success in California, as anywhere else, is the man and not the conditions of environment, climate or other circumstances. A case in point is that of O. W. Harris, one of the prosperous and widely known citizens of San Bernardino County, whose home has been in the Redlands district since the year that colony was planted, during the '80s.

Mr. Harris was born in Indiana in 1860, son of John T. and Louisa J. Harris, natives of the same state and farmers there. O. W. Harris was the oldest of their four children, the others being Grant D., Bruce T. and Edgar D.

Reared on his father's Indiana farm and securing such advantages as were offered by the local schools, O. W. Harris remained there during the vigorous years of his early youth, and accumulated some degree of prosperity as a farmer. In 1883 he married Miss Alice E. Cook, who was born in Indiana, March 27, 1860, her father being a native of the same state, while her mother was a Virginian. Mrs. Harris passed away June 21, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Harris lived in Indiana until their first three children were born, and then sold their property for \$4,000, and on October 30, 1887, started with this capital for California, leaving the train at San Bernardino and completing their journey to Redlands by team. They reached their destination November 7. Redlands had been formally instituted as a colonizing center the preceding year, but when the Harris family reached there the settlement was still in its infancy, including a few scattered improved tracts, but chiefly wild desert or grain land. Mr. Harris remembers when there were only four buildings near State and Orange streets. The railroad did not reach the town until the next winter. His brother, Grant, had preceded him to Redlands. The \$4,000 that represented the proceeds of the sale of his 160 acre farm in Indiana Mr. Harris invested in ten acres of wild land in East Highlands, with water rights. At odd times he leveled the land, hauled orange trees from Redlands, and developed a grove that became noted as one of the best in the community. He sold that property in 1920. At one time he was also in the nursery business, raising orange stock, but entered this feature of the industry rather late, when the market was well supplied and there was much competition. Mr. Harris put in a number of years of very hard labor leveling, grading for groves, and caring for orchards of other owners. In 1887 he planted the property at the corner of Alvarado and Palm avenues, and that is his present home, comprising a magnificent site, which he has improved with a modern and beautiful residence, commanding a picturesque view of the city and valley below and the mountains in the distance. When he first came to California Mr. Harris and family lived in his barn. In 1910 he planted sixty acres on Judson Street, Colton Avenue and Lugonia. The great freeze of 1913 nipped the trees in the bud, but as his years of study and experience dictated he cared for the plantation and they now constitute a fine orchard. At the present time Mr. Harris owns eighty-five acres of bearing orange trees, a splendid grove, and much city property besides, including the southeast corner of Central and Fourth streets. His pioneer instinct directed him in 1898 to buy a tract of land in the mountains. This he named Oak Glen, and he set out an apple orchard, the results of which have proved a splendid apple district. He sold this tract to his son in 1920. Altogether his record is that of a practical and

successful fruit grower, and one that earns him a high place among the citizens who have constituted the progress and prosperity of the Redlands country.

He was one of the organizers and has been a director of the Gold Banner Association since it was founded. This association is one of the largest packing houses in Redlands. He is a director and the president of the Redlands Water Company; is president and a director of the Oak Glen Domestic Water Company, and he is a director of the East Lugonia Mutual Water Company.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris after they came to California. Ruth E., the oldest of their family of seven, was born December 9, 1883, was educated at Redlands, and has entered heartily into the affairs of that community, being a member of the Contemporary Club, the Presbyterian Church and did much war work. The second of the family, Chester C. Harris, was born October 5, 1885, is a rancher living near San Bernardino. He married Mabel Webster, of San Bernardino, daughter of a pioneer family of California forty-niners. They have one child, Oscar Webster Harris, born September 17, 1911. The third child, Hazel L. Harris, born July 20, 1887, died May 14, 1901. The fourth member of the family, Virginia R., was born February 25, 1891, and died June 3, 1909. The fifth of the family is Benjamin H., born January 21, 1896. He was in the World war with the Fortieth Division, being trained at Camp Kearney, went overseas in 1918, and as a member of the Military Police was chiefly employed in traffic service, keeping men and supplies moving. He returned to the United States in 1919 and was discharged at Camp Kearney. The next in age, John M., was born October 20, 1896, enlisted in the Naval Reserves in July, 1918, was on active duty until January, 1919, and is still subject to call. He has been an employe of the postal service at Redlands since leaving the military service. He married Bernice Blankenship, of East Highlands, and they have a daughter, Jean, born October 10, 1919. The youngest of the family is Olive E., born April 5, 1898, educated at Redlands, an enthusiastic patriot during the war, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRED H. BAILLEE, who passed to the life beyond some years ago, is recalled with affection and appreciation by the residents of San Bernardino, where he made his home for nearly a quarter of a century. No man stood higher in the business life of the community, progressive and active in all the details of his business life he lived up to his strict ideas of business honor and integrity. He was always active in every forward movement of the city and was one of San Bernardino's greatest boosters.

In fraternal and social circles he held the same enviable position for in his intercourse with his friends and associates he was courteous, kind and considerate, and so today he is thought of with tenderness, with deep regret for his loss.

Mr. Baillee was a valued member of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and was president of the Merchants' Protective Association. While he was a democrat he was never an offensive partisan, but always ready to do his part in the service of his party.

Fraternally Mr. Baillee was a member of the Masons, of the San Bernardino Castle No. 27 of the Knights of Pythias and of Lodge No. 836 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights of Maccabees. His Free and Accepted Masonic affiliation was with the Phoenix Lodge, No. 178.

Mr. Baillee was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, a son of David and Margaret Baillee, his father being a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and his mother of Dublin, Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of Scranton and at once went into his father's wall paper and paint store in Grand Island, Nebraska, receiving a thorough training and insight into business methods. He remained with his father until the latter's death and then carried the business on alone for some years afterwards. He then removed to Rock Springs, Wyoming, entering the same line of business in 1893. He remained there for two years when he sold out to come to Southern California.

He located first at Redondo, but in 1896 removed to San Bernardino. He started business in partnership with W. H. Parsons in the same line he had always been in, wall paper and paints. At the end of two years he bought out his partner and continued the business up to the time of his death on February 19, 1910.

Mr. Baillee married on April 30, 1890, at Grand Island, Nebraska. Mrs. Baillee carried on the business until 1918, when she closed out the wall paper and paint departments, retaining the art department. She replaced the two departments with a floral establishment she purchased and is running the resulting business now. In addition to her business activities she is active in politics, being a member of the Democratic County Central Committee of San Bernardino.

MRS. MARGARET E. BETTERLEY—Having won her right to a place among the worth-while women of her period, Mrs. Margaret E. Betterley, after six years of strenuous effort as owner and manager of Camp Eureka, has retired with a comfortable fortune, but she will long be remembered as one of the most active factors in the development of Big Bear Valley, and the raising of high standards of living. Her influence has always been exerted in behalf of a proper enforcement of law and the maintenance of order, and it will continue to be felt, although she no longer is in business on the lake.

Mrs. Betterley is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Jackson, the former of whom is a prominent business man of Jersey City, New Jersey, where Mrs. Betterley was born. Her parents are also natives of New Jersey and members of old and honored families of that state. She was reared and educated in Jersey City, where she attended Saint Bride's Academy, a parochial institution, following which she received a practical business training in her father's office.

In the same church, Saint Bridget's of Jersey City, where she was christened, Margaret E. Jackson was united in marriage with William Betterley. There was one son born of this marriage, Jack Anthony Betterley, February 28, 1901. His preliminary educational training was received at Saint Mary's-of-the-Lake, in New Jersey, but when his mother came to Long Beach, California, in 1911, he accompanied her and there continued his studies. When he was only seventeen years old and a student of the Long Beach High School, he left school to enter the service of his country. Having when but a child become deeply interested in radio telegraphy, he studied and read on the subject, and in 1912 built a plant of his own, and used to spend Saturday and Sunday experimenting, while at nights he continued his studies in wireless mysteries. In 1916 he established the first radio in the Big Bear Valley country. Therefore it was but natural when he entered the service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard it should be as a radio electrician, third class. He was sent to Columbia College to learn special and war codes, and later he was set on board the United States submarine chaser No. 77,

which later burned at sea. His S. O. S. were noted by other vessels and the entire crew rescued from the perilous position at sea in open lifeboats. He was then given an examination and rated second grade, and sent to secret listening-in station, City College, New York City. At that time only eight men in the navy yard had this privilege, with its grave responsibilities. Those who were thus trusted had to know both radio and telegraphy. At the expiration of six months the navy regulations compelled a change, and he was transferred to Main Control Station of the Third Naval District, one of the most responsible positions in this branch in the navy, and held it for another six months. Again he was transferred and sent to Rockaway Avenue Station, Rockaway Beach, New Jersey, and was first operator with highest rating there. His duties were to fly seaplanes, operating telephone and telegraph by radio, connecting with all seaplanes across the Atlantic, and during the six months he held this position he was rated first class and was acting chief. While on the submarine chaser he was connected with all radios and electrical work, and sea tubes for the detection of the sound of German submarine propellers. While all of this work was intensely interesting, it was very arduous. Following the signing of the Armistice, he was placed on the inactive list, and honorably discharged at the termination of his period of enlistment, February 28, 1921. At present he owns and operates a modern wireless latest type of transmitter of C. W. type, positively noiseless in operation. There are only two others so modern in use on the Pacific Coast. This station is located at Big Bear Tavern, in Big Bear Valley. This young man is one of the strongest in the Western World in radio work, and acquired all of his preliminary training from books, as he had no special training until he entered the service. When it is remembered that he has not yet reached his majority, some idea of his remarkable abilities and positive genius may be gleaned.

Mrs. Betterley is a woman of great business foresight and acumen. After coming to California she became one of the most active participants in the work of the Catholic Church at Long Beach, and in 1915, in competition with four others, was honored by being elected Queen of Long Beach by a majority of 32,000. That same year she came to Big Bear Valley, and the day of her arrival purchased from Gus Knight an acre of land, to which she added another ten the next year, and here she established Camp Eureka, the first one on the upper lake. Possessed in a remarkable degree with a magnetic personality and generous and kindly disposition, she made welcome to her camp her various guests, who eagerly returned to her each year, for she was able to create a real home atmosphere, even during the period of the war when her mother's heart was filled with anxiety over her only child, patriotically serving in the most dangerous of positions. In 1921 Mrs. Betterley sold her camp to the Bear Valley Country Club, and retired to her beautiful country home on Baldwin Lake, comprising four and one-half acres, an acknowledged beauty spot of California and one of the most artistic in the mountains.

Mrs. Betterley is most intensely interested in the civic affairs of Bear Valley, and is an active member of its Chamber of Commerce and of the Big Bear Lake Association. When the Chamber of Commerce gave a barbecue, she managed it for them, fed 800 people and made \$380 net. She also managed the Hard Times dance given by that association and cleared \$281. She is equally active in promoting affairs given by her church, and is an acknowledged leader in Catholic circles.

While Mrs Betterley is a product of her times, for she is fortunate in living in days when women were accorded more opportunities than formerly, she is one who would have succeeded in any age, or under any circumstances, for such is her remarkable nature. She does not know that there is such a word as "fail." Others recognize her genius for making a success out of any enterprise, and gladly follow her leadership. Having now acquired a little more time for public matters, she will no doubt give much more attention to civic affairs, and it is needless to say that whatever she undertakes in behalf of her beloved valley will be carried through completely and efficiently. Mrs. Betterley not only knows how to do things, she understands how to make others believe in her, and through her really remarkable magnetic personality exerts an influence which is as widespread as it is beneficial.

CHESTER T. JOHNS is one of the prosperous ranchers and horticulturists of the Ontario district, owning and managing the property which his father, the late Lloyd G. Johns, bought and developed. Mr. Johns lives in a modern town home at 201 East H Street, in Ontario.

He was born at Seward, Nebraska, June 24, 1887, only child of Lloyd G. and Mary R. Johns. Lloyd G. Johns moved to Los Angeles in 1895 and paid four thousand dollars for a ten-acre grove of Mediterranean sweet oranges at Vernon, a suburb of Los Angeles. At that time fruit had a restricted market, and his crop for a season or so was sold to the Earl Fruit Company for about ten dollars a ton. After selling the grove Lloyd Johns engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Seventh and Broadway in Los Angeles, and continued this successfully for several years. He then sold out and bought acreage of wild land in the Ontario district, the land being covered with sagebrush and greasewood. He cleared and graded and planted the tract to deciduous fruit and vineyard, and successive purchases brought the ranch up to its present area. This is the property now owned and operated by Chester T. Johns. The father died in 1909. The mother is still living.

Chester T. Johns was eight years of age when the family came to California and in 1907 he graduated from the Chaffey High School and at once became actively associated with his father on the ranch. He is a practical fruit grower and though living in town keeps in close touch with his orchards and ranch.

In 1910 he married Miss Mary Rowe, who was born January 11, 1891, at Cucamonga, where her parents were pioneer settlers. Her father died in 1903 and her mother is still living. Mrs. Johns is a graduate of the Chaffey High School and is deeply interested in educational affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have four children, the first three born at Cucamonga and the last at Ontario: Henrietta, born September 1, 1913; Mary E., born November 2, 1915; Mildred Virginia, born March 8, 1918, and Lloyd Edwin, born February 19, 1919.

ARTHUR D. SMITH—Riverside has had a remarkable growth, especially during recent years, when the attention of the East has been directed toward this gem of the great Southwest, and men of means have flocked to it, and, finding here ideal conditions, have invested in its realty and bought into its business concerns. This influx of outside capital has necessitated the active co-operation of some of the most alert of the young men of the community in order that adequate housing accommodations be afforded, and consequently the activities of the real estate brokers have been greatly stimulated. One of these reliable realtors who has been connected with some of the most important trans-

actions in realty of Riverside City and County during the past few years is Arthur D. Smith of this city.

Arthur D. Smith was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1887, a son of Franklin H. and Elizabeth (May) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, and now residents of Charlotte, Michigan. Franklin H. Smith is a retired oil producer and prominent at Charlotte, where he was at one time a member of the city council. He comes of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. His wife comes of Holland-Dutch stock. In addition to Arthur D. Smith, Franklin H. Smith and his wife have two children, namely: Roscoe E., who is manager of the chain of stores of the Miller Jewelry Company, with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan, and Beryl, who is the wife of Huron A. Slosson, a practicing physician of Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Arthur D. Smith attended the public schools and the Michigan Business College, from which he was graduated in 1906, following which he studied law in the Detroit College of Law for four years, and then for two years continued his legal studies in the law department of the University of Southern California. While in Michigan he began his first work of a practical character as auditor of the Kellogg-Toasted Corn Flake Company at Battle Creek, where he remained for two years, and for the subsequent two years he was with the Detroit White Lead Works, where he handled all the foreign shipments and collections. In 1912 Mr. Smith came to California and bought two ranches at Hemet, and there raised alfalfa and citrus fruits for about three years. Disposing of these ranches, he went to San Jacinto, and for two years served as bookkeeper and auditor for the Stuart-Smith Company of that city.

In 1919 Mr. Smith came to Riverside, embarking in a real estate, insurance and loan business and has since carried it on with profit to himself and benefit to the city. He has been most successful in the handling of both city and country properties, and also makes a business of buying old houses which he remodels or rebuilds and after placing them in first rate condition sells them at an excellent figure. Mr. Smith belongs to Phi Delta Phi, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Realty Board, and at one time served the latter body as secretary and treasurer. A republican, he does his duty as a good citizen, but is not at all active in politics.

On September 18, 1907, Mr. Smith was married to Anna L. Hamlin, a native of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and a daughter of Ada L. and James Albert Hamlin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons, Duane and Theodore, both of whom are students of the Riverside public schools, the latter being a native son of California. While Mr. Smith has never entered upon the active practice of his profession, he finds his knowledge of law a very valuable asset, and also that the rigid training he underwent in preparation for his calling one of the main reasons for his present success. His mental faculties were developed, he was taught to weigh carefully every proposition, and not to take anything for granted. He also learned to apply himself closely to any undertaking, and to persist until he had thoroughly invested the matter from every standpoint. Because of these excellent qualities which he possesses, which are both natural and acquired, Mr. Smith has not only been able to acquire a gratifying material prosperity, but also to win the approval of his fellow citizens.

MRS. SARAH STOCKER—It is often said that whenever the occasion arises for the services of a great man in this country, he is raised up to do his appointed work, and if this is true of the sterner sex, it is cer-

tainly just as much a fact with reference to the women of this land, and especially of those of the West. The record of the accomplishments of some of these brave pioneers reads like a romance, but is founded on hard facts, all of which have been proven. Mrs. Sarah Stocker is one of the women of Big Bear Valley who deserves all of the credit which can be accorded her for she came into the valley in 1899 and made one of the very earliest camps in this region. Her initial purchase of one acre of land for \$300 is now worth more than \$18,000; in fact, she recently refused that figure for it. Her life has been full of hard work and constant activity, and she has the satisfaction of knowing that she has accomplished what seemed an impossibility, and did it in the face of the most severe opposition from her family.

Mrs. Stocker was born at McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Illinois, February 22, 1867, a daughter of Reece and Mary Gullic, natives of Mullinsville, Kentucky. On November 3, 1884, Mrs. Stocker left Illinois for Redlands, California, which continued to be her home until she came into Big Bear Valley in 1899. In 1883 she was married to James Monroe Stocker.

For some years after her marriage Mrs. Stocker devoted herself to her husband and rapidly increasing family, but she saw that if she and her husband were to carry out their plans for the education of their children, they must venture much in hope of large rewards. She was a woman of untiring strength, an excellent cook, and one who was able to look ahead and see how to meet probable obstacles in an efficient and successful manner. In spite of the opposition of her husband, who felt that he could not permit her undertaking so serious a charge, she came to Big Bear Valley, packing in with burros, and on her acre of ground, bought with her long-cherished savings, she opened her camp. At that time there were no stores or postoffice, and for two summers there were no hotels. Her two sons, twelve and fourteen years old, assisted her in packing in supplies over the old Seven Oaks trail. Her first improvement consisted of a cabin home for her family and numerous tents, which she rented, and she named her camp Swastika Lodge. Since that primitive beginning Mrs. Stocker has improved her camp, building modern and picturesque cabins, and has now one of the permanent camps of the far-famed valley. For the first five years Mr. Stocker did not see this property, he having to remain at Redlands and carry on his own business, while she struggled with the problems in Big Bear Valley during the summer months, although during the winters she and the children returned to Redlands so that they could have the advantages of its excellent public schools. Her camp is supplied with pure mountain spring water and was filed on many years ago by Augustus Knight, Sr.

During the years she has operated here Mrs. Stocker has witnessed many wonderful changes which have developed the wilderness into one of the most remarkable mountain resorts in the whole world. When she first settled in her primitive cabin, Bear Valley could only be reached by a difficult mountain trail, but she can now sit on her front porch and not only see the countless automobiles flash by, but also witness the landing of passengers from airplanes. She was one of those who saw John Fisher drive the first automobile into camp. This remarkable lady has by her foresight, energy and fine business ability provided generously for the needs of her family, her natural pluck triumphing over difficulties which might have well discouraged the hardiest man, let alone a woman, and one who was the mother of seven children. Many of the men who came into the valley about the same time as she were baffled

bled by the problems, and returned to the outside world, but she never was discouraged, and worked with a firm faith in the future of the valley, and has lived to see that faith wonderfully justified. Without any doubt she is entitled to a leading position among the really fine American pioneer women.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stocker were as follows: William S., who was born in Illinois in 1883, died in the Imperial Valley, June 15, 1921. He was a man of sterling character, and his untimely demise was deplored by his wide circle of friends and business acquaintances. John, the second child, was born in 1887 and was on the firing line in France during the World war, in which he participated as a member of the First Division, and he was in the major engagements of the offensive campaigns of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne. During the eighteen months he was in France he was wounded several times before he received his last wound, was gassed, and among the missing for a month, having been injured from drinking water poisoned by the enemy. Found unconscious, he was taken to the hospital and reported dead by wire from France, but fortunately recovered, was honorably discharged at San Francisco and returned to Redlands, where he is now prospering in the bee business. Ila, the third child, was born at Redlands in 1890, and she married Edward Reynolds of Michigan, where she and her husband now reside. Beverly was born in Redlands in 1893 and married Henry L. Crane and they live in Big Bear Valley. James was born in 1896, and he, too, is a veteran of the World war, having enlisted in the famous Ninety-first Division as a member of the Signal Corps. He spent sixteen months overseas and was in the heaviest of the fighting. His division was the one which was under constant fire for nineteen days and nights, and his duties as a first-class member of the Signal Corps made his risks extra hazardous. Following his return to this country after the signing of the armistice, he was mustered out at Camp Kearny and honorably discharged. He is now the owner and operator of the transfer business in Big Bear Valley and is very successful. Rosalie, the sixth child, was born at Redlands in 1898 and is a typical mountain girl, as she was only one year old when her mother first came to Big Bear Valley. She is expert at hunting and fishing and is most at home in the open. With the exception of Gus Knight, she was recognized to be the best rifle shot in the valley and hunted deer, climbing mountains after them, including the difficult Sugar Loaf peak. She married Cecil Brandenburg of Portland, Oregon, and they reside in Big Bear Valley, he being State Fish Commissioner for this region. Thomas, the youngest of the family, was born August 11, 1910. He is the only boy ever born in Big Bear Valley. He attends school there and has lived there all his life, living with his sister Rosalie during the winter months and with his mother during the summer season. He is a crack duck shot even at his age and is also an expert snowshoer, being able to outdistance most anyone many years his senior. He has often walked six miles to and from school without a sign of being fatigued and is truly a hardy mountaineer.

FERDINAND GROTZINGER of Corona is one of the valiant pioneers who proved his fighting ability in early days and likewise the ability to meet and cope with the conditions growing out of successive phases of development in more later times. He has prospered and deservedly so, and is one of the men of highest standing in San Bernardino County. His home is half a mile south of the Jurupa School House.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 9, 1860, son of George and Mary Grotzinger. His father was a farmer. Ferdinand was an only son, and his mother dying when he was two years of age, he was placed with his grandfather, a native Frenchman, who moved to Los Angeles in the spring of 1873. Ferdinand's grandfather was a cabinet maker and found work in his trade at Los Angeles.

Ferdinand Grotzinger left school at the age of fifteen, soon after coming to California, and from that time forward fought his own battles and earned and saved his capital. He first learned the butcher's trade at which he worked three years and for seven years he was an apprentice and journeyman in the carriage painting trade in Los Angeles. None of the successive stages in the development of this section have escaped his witness. He saw freight teams draw goods from San Pedro to Los Angeles, saw the first railroads, the building of telegraph lines, the first street car, the first theater and the first circus ever in Los Angeles. As a youth he accompanied his uncle, Page Grotzinger, to Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora, Mexico. His uncle established a large blacksmith shop at Tombstone, Arizona, and Ferdinand worked under him. In 1884 he returned to California, locating on the Santa Ana River, where he bought land and leased many hundred acres besides. This was practically all the bottom from the Pines Ranch East. Here he ran cattle and sheep over a portion of the Jurupa ranch lands and he continued his operations on leased land up to 1921. Mr. Grotzinger in 1906 bought his home ranch and also owns land around Redondo and extensive holdings of ranch properties in Riverside and Los Angeles counties. He practiced there farming and stock raising, and in recent years has disposed of most of his holdings except his home place and some Beach properties. His ventures have proved profitable, and he has never departed far from his essential industry as a farmer and stockman.

In August, 1884, Mr. Grotzinger married Miss Julia C. Casteel, who was born on the Santa Ana River. Her father, James Casteel, was a Mormon, and in 1852 came from Salt Lake with the Mormon Colony to San Bernardino. He was a sheep and cattle man and he died on the Santa Ana River, where he was a prominent pioneer and one of the leading stock growers of his time. His widow is still living at Los Nietos, California. Mr. Grotzinger is the father of three children: Emma, born at Riverside in 1885, was educated in that city, and is the wife of William Huston, a machinist in the Borax mines of Death Valley. They have a family of three daughters and one son. Bert Grotzinger, born in 1887, is unmarried and is now continuing the farming and stock raising interests of his father. Clarence, born in 1889, is a machinist in the Borax mines of Death Valley and married Lela Jones.

As a young man in the stock business Ferdinand Grotzinger carried a gun to protect himself and his stock from cattle rustlers and thieves. Out of his earnings as a trade worker he saved the money to establish his small nucleus of stock. Cattle were always cheap in those days. He frequently bought good saddle horses at from one dollar to two dollars a head. In one particular dry year he saw sheep sold on the streets of San Bernardino for ten cents a head. In 1877 Mr. Grotzinger saw Samuel Slaughter start out to take sixteen thousand head of sheep to the range and in the fall he returned with only two thousand head, and another instance was Lucky Baldwin, who went to the Bear Lake country with twenty-five thousand head and returned with only six thousand. When Mr. Grotzinger bought his present home ranch it was

an unirrigated property and he developed a well and pumping plant for irrigation purposes, and has developed it extensively to fruits and alfalfa.

OTIS SHELDON was a lad of eight years when his parents established the family home at Riverside, and when it is stated that here he has maintained his residence during the long intervening period of half a century it becomes at once apparent that it has been his privilege to see the county seat of Riverside County grow from a mere village into one of the most beautiful and prosperous communities in southern California, besides having witnessed the transformation of acres of barren sage-brush land into productive orange groves and fertile little farms that are improved with modern buildings and that go to makeup a district of idyllic charms as well as of industrial prosperity.

Elisha M. Sheldon, father of him, whose name initiates this review, was born in the state of Vermont and was a scion of a staunch New England Colonial family of English origin—one that gave its quota of patriot soldiers to the Continental forces of the War of the Revolution. The marriage of Elisha M. Sheldon and Eliza Mary Sharp was solemnized in the state of New York, of which Mrs. Sheldon was a native daughter, she having been of Scotch lineage and of Revolutionary ancestry and one of her grandfathers having been prominent in connection with American trade in Europe. Elisha M. Sheldon became a manufacturer of brick in the state of New York, where he continued his residence until 1872, on the 11th of December of which year he arrived with his family in Riverside, California. Here he established, on Colton Avenue, now known as La Cadena Drive, the first brickyard in Riverside County, where he had the distinction of manufacturing the first building brick issued from a local kiln. He continued his successful operations as a brick manufacturer and building contractor during the remainder of his active career, and erected many of the more important brick buildings in Riverside, including the Grant Schoolhouse, the Loring Building, the Riverside Hotel on the corner of Main and Eighth streets, and the Frederick Building. He was one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens who aided much in the civic and material development and upbuilding of Riverside, and his ability and sterling character gave him inviolable place in popular confidence and good will. He and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he erected for the Methodist Church its first brick chapel at Riverside, charging only for the material used in the structure, and finally donating even the material. He became the owner of 160 acres of land at Riverside, and this property, which greatly increased in value in the passing years, was divided among his four children at the time of his death, in accordance with the stipulations he had made. He was the owner also of a number of business buildings and other realty in Riverside, and though he was not active in politics and steadfastly refused all importunities to accept public office, he wielded much influence in community affairs and was one of the representative and honored pioneer citizens of Riverside at the time of his death, September 7, 1891, his widow having survived him by only two years and having passed to the life eternal on the 9th of September, 1893.

Otis Sheldon gained rudimentary educational discipline in his native state of New York, but, as before noted, he was eight years of age at the time of the family removal to Riverside, his birth having occurred in New York state on the 2d of July, 1864. He profited

by the advantages of the public schools of Riverside, and thereafter became actively associated with his father's brick manufacturing and contracting operations. He was twenty-two years of age at the time of his marriage, and has since been actively and successfully associated with farm industry of the intensive order common to this section of California. His home place of thirteen acres, on Massachusetts avenue, was originally given over to an orange grove, but he now uses the tract primarily for the raising of alfalfa. On this tract, at 113 Massachusetts avenue, Mr. Sheldon erected the finest farm house in this district, the same being a brick building of two stories and of modern facilities. He is aligned loyally in the ranks of the republican party, and he is recording secretary of the local organization of the Foresters of America.

At San Bernardino, in June, 1886, Mr. Sheldon wedded Miss Alice Dunlap, and she is survived by two children: Edward, who is a mason by trade and vocation, resides at Riverside, his wife, whose maiden name was Electa Fields, being a native of Massachusetts, and their children being three in number: Joseph, Warren and Helen. Lois, the younger of the two children, is the widow of Charles Doak and now resides at Pasadena. She has three children: Lola, Russell and Richard. The second marriage of Mr. Sheldon was solemnized at San Diego, where Minnie M. Zimmerman became his wife, she being a native of the state of Missouri. Mr. Sheldon's brother, Ezra, is a successful contractor at Riverside. The brother Frederick is deceased, as is also the sister, Lois, who became the wife of John Down, the latter likewise being deceased.

EDWARD DOLCH.—As a participant in the frontier development of Southern California for forty years, Edward Dolch, of Victorville, bears witness to the history of that and other localities, and has been one of the steadiest, truest and best esteemed citizens of San Bernardino County.

He is the oldest son of Joseph and Caroline (Pelzolo) Dolch and was born in Silesia, a portion of the German Empire, on December 23, 1860. His father was a farmer. Up to the age of fourteen he attended the common schools of his native land, and then left home to begin his apprenticeship as a barber and surgeon. It was still customary in Silesia for a barber to perform the principal service of the surgeon—blood letting—true to a tradition running back to unknown times.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Dolch was compelled to begin his army service for a period of three years. After he had been in the army about two years an opportunity was presented to escape across Holland border, and he accepted it and came to America. In Silesia he had been vice-president of a local organization known as the Colizota Company to promote immigration to America. This was a scheme for projecting a colony in Benton County, Arkansas. On reaching America Mr. Dolch went to the city of this colonial enterprise in 1882, and soon discovered that conditions were far from what they had been presented to his fellow countrymen back home. He took effective measures to break up this fraudulent scheme, and thus saved many of his compatriots from further losses.

Mr. Dolch spent some time in Little Rock and then at Atkins in Cook County, Arkansas, where he was in the grocery business. The Arkansas climate afflicted him with malaria fever, and in 1885 he had to come to California for the sake of his health. He lived at Los

Angeles a year or so, and not finding his health restored as rapidly as expected in 1887 he bought some mules and wagon and started for the desert country. He stopped where Hesperia now stands, and settled on the first ranch of one hundred and sixty acres west of the townsite. This was all desert and wild land, and for a time he had to haul his domestic water supply eight miles from Victorville. He planted and developed a splendid orchard of deciduous fruits without irrigation. It was an experiment, but it demonstrated the possibilities of the country. While at Hesperia he was overtaken with two successive dry years, the total rain fall of those two seasons being only one inch. On this account he was compelled to abandon his land, which he later traded, and moving to Victorville he engaged in mercantile business in the old town across the tracks. He bought the business of Strickhouser, who was the first merchant and postmaster there, he being the second postmaster. He served five years during the Cleveland administration. Selling out his store interest in 1900, Mr. Dolch went to Gold Mountain, then the scene of a great mining excitement, and there he established a general store. This mining camp went to pieces in 1905, and he left there after losing over seven thousand dollars. On returning to Victorville he turned his attention to the improvement of some lots and other property which he had previously acquired, and since then his property and business interests have been in and around Victorville. He has some substantial investments in city property, and has developed a ranch of thirty-two acres adjoining the farm, purchasing the land at a hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre and it is now one of the finest ranches in the valley. The old Mormon trail crosses the land, and in the process of clearing many old muskets were unearthed, these being relics of the early conflict between the Indians and Mormons.

In 1896 Mr. Dolch married Miss Elizabeth Greenlee, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and daughter of James and Catherine Greenlee. Mr. and Mrs. Dolch have one son, Edward G. Dolch, who was born February 13, 1898, at Cambria City, Indiana. He is a graduate of the Victorville Grammar School, and of the San Luis Obispo Polytechnic. While under age, he attempted to enlist at the time of the World war, but about the time of his enlistment he was stricken with the influenza and pneumonia and was rejected. He then returned to his father's ranch and began raising food for his country.

Edward Dolch immediately after reaching America took out citizenship papers, and his record as an American citizen is one of which he may be justly proud. He was originally a democrat in politics, but is now a republican, and has always been a keen student of politics and public affairs and greatly deplores extravagance and waste of public funds by Governmental authority. He still has some holding in mining claims. Mr. Dolch was the first constable in the Hesperia District, was made a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Booth, and he served twelve years as constable of Victorville. At one time this was the toughest town in the state, due to the presence of many Indians, Mexicans and the unlimited use of booze and guns. One of the frequent occurrences was a party of Indians getting drunk and engaging in a free fight among themselves. One night in his official capacity Mr. Dolch had to take six wounded Indians to a hospital. When America entered the World war he volunteered for active service, but was rejected on account of his age. However, he was assigned to local guard duty, and of twenty-five men selected for such service he was the only one to remain faithful throughout the period of the war. His duty was as guard of the Santa Fe Railroad Bridge

over the Mojave River. While he was living in Los Angeles Mr. Dolch served as a corporal in the California National Guards, during 1885-87.

CHARLES FRANKLIN SMITH was educated as a sanitary engineer, but about eighteen years ago retired from that profession and became an orange grower in the Redlands District. He is one of the successful horticulturists of San Bernardino County and also a citizen whose influence is constantly directed to the larger welfare and prosperity of this section.

Mr. Smith represents a prominent family and is a son of the late Brigadier General Franklin Guest Smith, who had a distinguished career as an American soldier. General Smith was born in Pennsylvania February 16, 1840, and died at the City of Washington October 7, 1912. He was a son of Dr. Franklin R. and Mary (Guest) Smith, his father being a physician. General Smith graduated a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1859, and for a brief time was private secretary to the general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed private secretary to Major General George B. McClellan, and in August of that year was appointed a second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery and subsequently as first lieutenant served with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He remained in the regular army, with promotions at regular intervals, participated in Indian campaigns against the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes, was in the campaign against the Apaches in 1881 and in the spring of 1898 was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Artillery and served as an artillery inspector in the Department of the South. He was promoted to brigadier general in August, 1903, and the following day was retired from active service. For a number of years he was commissioner and secretary of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, and instrumental in planning that great national cemetery. His own monument was erected there during his lifetime as a tribute to his distinguished service. General Smith married, February 8, 1866, Frances L. Dauchy, of Troy, New York. In 1881 he married Georgiana Dauchy of San Francisco. General Smith's uncle, Charles E. Smith, was president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad during the Civil war and led a most active life. T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo, New York, General Smith's first cousin, represented the Carnegie Steel Company there, and his life is a matter of public record.

A son of his father's first marriage, Charles Franklin Smith, was born at Fort Canby, Washington Territory, August 13, 1874. He was educated largely in the East, and received his training as a sanitary engineer in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1903 Mr. Smith came to California and located at Crafton, where he bought a ten-acre orange grove on Citrus Avenue. This has been his home ever since. He erected a modern home in the midst of the many duties of this particular location, and besides being a fruit grower he is active in business as a real estate man at Redlands. Prior to coming to California he was employed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Virginia, by the U. S. Engineers on the fortifications in Portland, Maine, and by the New York Car Wheel Company in Buffalo, New York. Since coming to Redlands he has been secretary of the Crafton Orange Growers Association, president of the Crafton Fumigation Association, associated with H. W. Hill, of Redlands,

California, in the Redlands Automobile Company and when this latter business was sold he entered into the real estate business.

July 11, 1907, he married Miss Marjorie Vail Fargo, who was born June 16, 1886, at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, daughter of I. Latimer Fargo. Her father was an able scholar and his great uncle was one of the founders of Wells Fargo Express Company. Miss Marjorie Fargo came to California with her parents in 1899. She completed her education in the exclusive Girls School at Boston, conducted by Miss Church. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three sons: Franklin Guest, born September 8, 1908; Latimer Fargo, born December 16, 1909; and Rodney Dauchy, born October 18, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Episcopal Church, the Country Club, and both were prominent in local war work. Mr. Smith organized and was president of the local Rifle Club and also organized and was drill master of the Home Guards. He has a button recognition of his skill as an expert rifleman. During the late war he applied twice for military service, but owing to a slight lameness was not accepted.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PENN is one of the oldest residents in the Victorville community of San Bernardino County. He came here nearly forty years ago, when there were only one or two houses in the village. His previous experience as a quarryman brought him here, and his productive work has been largely in the granite quarries. The name and activities of this old pioneer have always been associated with sterling traits of character.

He represents the old Quaker stock that originally planted the Pennsylvania colony, and William Penn was his great-great-grandfather. His grandparents were natives of Virginia, and his parents were born at Alexandria, that state.

George Washington Penn was born at Cumberland, Maryland, February 5, 1857, and was the only one of twelve children born there ten being natives of Virginia, while the youngest was born in Washington, D. C. Their parents were William T. and Rebecca Ann (Simmons) Penn. His father was a cabinet maker, and in later years worked at this trade. He had been one of the very prosperous farmers and planters of old Virginia, and when the Civil war came on he was worth twenty-five thousand dollars. He was a staunch Union man, all his holdings were in the South, and they were confiscated by the Confederate government, so that he was financially ruined. He died at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1865, at the close of the war, and his wife died two years later. Four of the oldest sons enlisted and served in the Federal Army.

George Washington Penn was about eight years old when his father died, for several years he lived on a farm in Pennsylvania, and all his schooling did not take any more than six months. At the age of twenty he left Pennsylvania, going to old friends in Iowa, in which state he was led to believe there were better chances for a young man. Mr. Penn was a resident of Iowa for seven years, and at the age of twenty-seven he went on to the Northwest of Portland, Oregon, and in the fall of 1884 arrived in San Francisco, making the journey by way of steamboat in the absence of any railroad between Portland and San Francisco. He was employed and worked at Oakland until 1886, and in that year came to Victorville through the influence of friends, who requested that he come as an expert to supervise the work of the marble quarries where an attempt was being made to burn lime. He had become proficient in such operations in

Pennsylvania. Within two months the concern failed, and he had to seek other opportunities. At that time there were only three houses at Victorville, one of them being the stage station, since destroyed by fire, a brick house, and the Southern California section house. After the failure of the lime burning operation Mr. Penn went four miles below town to the old Turner ranch, where he remained four years, doing general work in the improvement of the property. For fifteen years he was quarryman in the granite quarries. He has quarried material for many of California's prominent public works and buildings. One example of the dimension of materials quarried in the Victorville district by Mr. Penn were the great levelers used in the construction of the foundation for the dome of the Union Ferry Building at San Francisco. There were forty-four of these levelers, 6x6x1 feet, twenty-two 4x4x1 feet, and four of the dimensions 8x8x2 feet, the last weighing twelve tons. A large part of the paving blocks used in various Southern California cities were produced in these quarries. Mr. Penn quarried all the granite used in the New Court House building at San Bernardino and the granite platforms and steps in the New Court House at Bakersfield. When he came to this part of San Bernardino County the largest alfalfa tract in the valley was five acres. He has lived here, has seen the country grow and develop, and has served in the work and the consequent prosperity.

On November 4, 1891, he married Miss Elizabeth Agnes Leahy, who was born in Massachusetts in 1866. Five children were born of their marriage, all being natives of Victorville. Ethel May, born November 21, 1892, is the wife of Wilson Herrington, and they live at Sierra Madre, California, their three children being Wilson, Jr., Dorothy and Dorris. The second child, Mary J. Penn, born October 3, 1894, died November 5, 1895. The third child, Myron C. Penn, born February 17, 1896, is unmarried and is agent for the Santa Fe Railroad, now located at Hesperia. Elizabeth A., born August 8, 1899, is the wife of Walter Wechlo. William Henry Penn, the youngest of the family and still a boy, was born November 27, 1903.

GEORGE F. HERRICK, who passed away January 3, 1922, was a leading orange grower of Riverside County. He started out to be a railroad man, and made encouraging advancement and progress in that line. However, he was convinced that he was a natural born farmer, and it was his good fortune many years ago to realize his special adaptability for that role, and during his life in California of a third of a century his activities had been identified in an increasing degree with horticulture and practical farming.

Mr. Herrick was one of Riverside's most popular citizens. Born at Milton, Vermont, July 29, 1851, he represented some sturdy lines of old American and New England family stock. His parents were Phineas and Emily (Mears) Herrick, both natives of Vermont. His mother was of English descent, while the Herrick name runs back in genealogical record to Eric the Red of Denmark. Phineas Herrick was a Vermont farmer and a man of character in keeping with the rugged hills of the state. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church and superintendent of its Sunday School many years, and held such posts as selectman, school trustee and town liquor agent at Milton. His son, Edgar E. Herrick, had a notable record as a soldier of the Union. He enlisted in Company I of the Sixth Vermont Volunteers in the fall of 1861, served three years and then re-en-

listed. Going out as a private, he returned a lieutenant. He participated in forty engagements. His first promotion was a reward for having rescued the colors at Fredericksburg Heights, and he was given the honor of bearing those colors for the regiment. Still another son, E. Dwight Herrick, came across the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1853, and in later years was associated with the railway postal service on the Union Pacific lines between San Francisco and Ogden. The soldier, Edgar E. Herrick, died at Dayton, Ohio, in 1920. Two others of the family survive: Stephen H. Herrick, of Rockford, Illinois; and Charlotte E., wife of Richard Corey, of Santa Barbara, California.

George F. Herrick acquired a public school education and took a special course in railroad telegraphy and railroad work at Oberlin, Ohio. For twelve years he was connected with Vermont railroads in telegraph and office work, and then returned to the calling with which he had been made familiar as a boy on the Vermont homestead. In Vermont he rented his farm for three years. In December, 1887, he arrived in California, followed by his family two years later. Making his home at Riverside, he employed his talents as a mechanic at house building the first year, and then went into orchard work, a line of which an experience of nearly thirty years gave him expert and authoritative knowledge. His first purchase was five acres on Ottawa Street. He also bought a half interest in ten acres at 702 Chicago Avenue, where he later had his home. He was one of the staunch and sturdy members of his local fruit exchange after it was organized, shipping through Riverside Heights Packing House No. 10.

In 1893 Mr. Herrick was called upon to act as secretary of the Riverside Y. M. C. A. He held that office eighteen months, keeping up his ranch work with the aid of a hired man. Largely through his influence he kept the association together when it was almost moribund. He issued a magazine known as the Y. M. C. A. News as a proper means of publicity and for the purpose of arousing interest in the movement. Just at that time a beginning was made in organizing the athletic side of the association, and altogether Mr. Herrick may be said to have laid some of the sound foundations on which the association rests its prosperity and influence today. While he was secretary the president of the association was Mr. A. A. Adair.

Thus various interests from time to time have enlisted his time and means. He was one of the organizers of the camp of the Woodmen of the World, which later consolidated with the lodge of which he was a member and past consul. He was a charter member of the Knights of the Maccabees and on the Official Board, and for a number of years was trustee of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, also leader of the choir and always much interested in the musical activities of the church. In earlier years he was identified with the Congregational Church and was clerk for eleven years.

On September 27, 1874, at Cambridge, Vermont, Mr. Herrick married Miss Susie E. Tyler. She is a native of Vermont, daughter of Frederick Tyler, a farmer. Mrs. Herrick is descended from a long line of New England ancestors, and one branch of the family included President Tyler. Mrs. Herrick, who died in 1920, was the mother of five children. Charles W., the oldest, a native of Westminster, Vermont, has been in the railway mail service for over twenty years, now on the Santa Fe running between Los Angeles and San Diego. He married Emma Shephard, a native of the State of Maine, and their five children are Robert W., Florence E., Walter

L. and Martha E. and Margaret E., twins. The second son of George F. Herrick, Walter L. Herrick, died at the age of twenty-two, and the third child, Bessie M., died in infancy. Frederick T. Herrick, the third son, who was for four years physical director of the Riverside Y. M. C. A., and has always been actively interested in church affairs, is now connected with the Standard Oil Company at San Francisco. He was born at Westminster, Vermont, and by his marriage to Miss Marian Gates of Berkeley has a daughter, Dorothy M. The youngest of the family is George W. Herrick, who was born at Windsor, Vermont, and is in the dairy business at Riverside. His wife is Ethel Long, of Riverside, and they have a son, Albert E., and a daughter, Helen Leota.

HOWARD SPRAGUE REED, Ph.D., has given his life to study and researches and the scientific application of the principles of plant physiology, and for the past six years has rendered many important services to the citrus industry of Southern California in his position as professor of plant physiology at the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station.

Dr. Reed was born at North East, Pennsylvania, a section famous for its grape industry, on August 6, 1876, son of Joseph H. and Emma Gertrude (Sprague) Reed. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, is an extensive farm owner in Erie County, owns and conducts two large farms, and has also enjoyed an influential place in the community for many years. He has served as burgess, as town clerk and county auditor. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and one of his ancestors, Colonel Joseph Reed, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Reed's mother was born in New York State and is now deceased. Her people on coming from England settled in Connecticut in Colonial times.

Howard Sprague Reed as a boy attended the grammar and high schools of North East and subsequently entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated A.B. in 1903. As a youth his inclinations led him to an enthusiastic study of botany, and while carrying his classical studies at the University he served as assistant in plant physiology from 1899 to 1903. From 1903 to 1906 he was instructor in botany at the University of Missouri, and at the same time was doing his advanced work in science which earned him the degree Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Missouri in 1907. From 1906 to 1908 he was expert in soil fertility for the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Reed was Professor of Mycology and Bacteriology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and also Plant Pathologist of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station from 1908 to 1915. While thus engaged he obtained a leave of absence and went abroad during 1913, studying plant chemistry at the University of Strasburg, Alsace, France, and Naples, Italy, where his investigations in plant physiology were chiefly conducted on marine plants. Much of the material he collected for his studies came from a grotto on the Bay of Pozzuoli, a grotto mentioned in Virgil's writings, and also near the town of Pozzuoli, where Saint Paul landed after his shipwreck on his journey to Rome.

Dr. Reed was appointed professor of plant physiology with the University of California and assigned to his duties with the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station in July, 1915. He is an authority of national reputation in his chosen field. His manual of Bacteriology, published in 1914, is one of the leading text books on that subject in

use in agricultural colleges. He has written many other articles on plant physiology and plant pathology, published as bulletins or in scientific periodicals.

Dr. Reed was a delegate to and attended the Tenth International Congress of Agriculture at Ghent, Belgium. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a member of the American Botanical Society, a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Phytopathological Society and president of its Pacific Division and past president of the San Jacinto section of the Western Society of Naturalists. Dr. Reed has also thoroughly interested himself in local affairs at Riverside and is a member of the City Park Board. He is a member of the Sigma Xi scientific fraternity, a republican, a member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church and the Kiwanis Club of Riverside. August 17, 1904, he married Mary Hannah Dewey, of Owosso, Michigan, in which state she was born. Her father, George M. Dewey, was for many years prominent in Michigan newspaper affairs. Her father is a first cousin of Admiral George Dewey. Mrs. Reed is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the winter of 1921-22, Dr. Reed visited Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Jamaica and Cuba, studying the plants and fruits of those countries. The trip was one of intense interest, and brought him in contact with many new phases of the fruit industry.

GEORGE H. LONGMIRE was born in Washington County, Tennessee, September 27, 1869, and the following spring his parents, William and Julia (Brown) Longmire, moved to Kansas. His father was of German descent and his mother of an English family, both were born in Tennessee and both are now deceased. His father spent his active life as a farmer. George attended public schools in Kansas, and for several years he gave unflinching attention to the duties of the family farm. He completed his liberal education with his graduation from the Central Normal College of Great Bend, Kansas, in 1901, with the A.B. degree. The following year he remained as an instructor in the Normal College, then established and conducted for a year a business school at Hutchinson, Kansas, after which he taught a year in the Iowa City Business College at Iowa City, Iowa.

Mr. Longmire has had an active part in the life of San Bernardino since 1903, when he came to take charge of the old San Bernardino Business College. He was manager of this institution for three years for its owner, Mr. Zinn, who owned another school in Riverside. At the end of three years Mr. Zinn sold the school, and Mr. Longmire then entered the service of the San Bernardino National Bank as bookkeeper, with which he remained five years.

In the meantime, in 1907, Mrs. Longmire had started the Longmire Business College at 415 H Street. In that location this school has prospered and grown and in 1911 Mr. Longmire joined her in the management. In 1919 he gave up his college duties to take charge of the Santa Fe Building & Loan Association, in which he was a large stockholder, but after a year, owing to the ill health of his son, he resumed his work in the college, since it gave him more time at home.

The original building used by the Business College was a small one. It has been enlarged and now occupies a ground area 50x100 feet. The school has all the facilities of equipment and teaching staff for the most thorough instruction in commercial and shorthand

branches. Between 125 and 135 pupils are enrolled yearly, and the number has been steadily increasing. Approximately fifteen hundred students have had the benefit of training under Mr. and Mrs. Longmire since the school was started, and these former pupils include many men prominent in business and professional life in San Bernardino and elsewhere.

Mr. Longmire is a member of the Rotary Club, the Modern Woodmen of America and the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He and Mrs. Longmire have had unbounded faith in the future of San Bernardino, and their surplus has been invested in city property until they are owners of valuable land in several sections of the city.

Mrs. Longmire was formerly Miss Mabel Kelly. She was born in Iowa, daughter of Louis Kelly. As a young woman she taught district school near Dodge City, Kansas. She was married to Mr. Longmire August 30, 1899, and they pursued their course in Central Normal College together, Mrs. Longmire graduating with the Bachelor of Science degree. They have a daughter, Floy, wife of M. R. Irwin. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Longmire died at the age of seven years.

**JOSEPH L. EDMISTON.**—During a period of twenty years one of the best known figures in musical circles of Los Angeles was Joseph L. Edmiston. For the last six years, however, he has been a follower of the rural life, and at West Riverside is the possessor of a modern and highly remunerative poultry ranch. In these widely divergent activities he has shown himself possessed of versatility and capacity for painstaking effort, while as a citizen he has never failed in those duties and responsibilities which in their performance evidence the true worth of a man to his community.

Joseph L. Edmiston was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1867, a son of Rev. Berry and Ednah (Lee) Edmiston, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of New Hampshire. Rev. Berry Edmiston, who was a minister of the New Jerusalem faith, removed to Riverside in 1878, where he resided until his death in 1912. Mrs. Edmiston also passed away here in the same year. They were the parents of three children: Joseph L.; Charles H., of Riverside; and Rev. Lloyd H., of Riverside.

The education of Joseph L. Edmiston was secured in the public schools of Riverside, to which city he had been brought as a child. From early youth he had displayed musical talent of no small order, and, this being developed, when he was still a young man he embarked upon a musical career, which he followed at Los Angeles for some twenty years. In 1916 he gave up his musical work and returned to his boyhood home, where he purchased ten acres of land at West Riverside and started a poultry ranch. His original venture was a somewhat modest one, but each year has seen his enterprise grow and flourish. He was formerly president of the Arlington Poultry Association, and at present is a director in the Farm Bureau Poultry Division. His political faith makes him a republican, and his religious connection is with the New Jerusalem Church.

On September 22, 1904, Mr. Edmiston was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Jones, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Board) Jones, of San Diego, California, and to this union there have been born three children: Joseph R., Tasker L. and Constance M., all at home and attending school. Mrs. Edmiston was born at Bristol, England, where she received her education, and came with her par-

ents to the United States about 1890, settling first at Cincinnati, Ohio, and removing later to San Diego, California. Both she and her husband are interested in worthy charitable, educational and religious projects, and give them their support on all occasions. Their acquaintance is wide and their popularity great in the community of their home.

**CARL W. STILLWELL.**—California is properly termed the Golden State, for it has proven a veritable treasure trove to the people of this country from the day that the first particles of precious metal were discovered, but today its wealth is not confined to its gold deposits, nor are those profiting from its wonderful natural resources merely miners. Its possibilities are unlimited, and almost every day new ones are uncovered until the enthusiasm of its native sons is shared by all who come within the radius of its beneficent influence. One of these of quite recent development is the presence, especially in the southern portion, of regions which for beauty of scenery, climatic conditions, hunting and fishing opportunities and camping facilities far out-distances any advantages offered by foreign resorts in any part of the world. One of these delightful natural playgrounds is Big Bear Valley, which since 1915 has shown a most remarkable development, and is fast becoming one of the most popular in the country. The fact that here may be developed ideal camps to which are attracted the very best class of tourists has brought into the Valley men of wide experience, high character and commanding business ability, and one who is finding here congenial surroundings and manifold opportunities for his genius as a promotor is Carl W. Stillwell, proprietor of Stillwell's Camp at Pine Knot.

Carl W. Stillwell was born at Big Rapids, Michigan, May 12, 1884, and was educated at Ferris Institute, that city. His first business experience was secured at Saint Louis, Missouri, with the Stillwell Catering Company, operating in hotels and restaurants. For ten years he maintained this connection, and then, in 1911, came to California and was still associated with his father C. H. Stillwell (now proprietor of the Stillwell Hotel, Los Angeles, in opening up and managing the following places. They opened and operated The Morgan Hotel, Eighth and Hope streets, Los Angeles. Selling this property, they opened the Monroe Apartments, lease and furnished, and conducted them until they sold them. The next venture was the operating of the furnished apartment houses known as the Hirsh and Potter apartments, which they had newly furnished.

Always on the outlook for big undertakings, Mr. Stillwell came to Big Bear Valley August 24, 1919, and leased of the Bear Valley Mutual Water Company for a period of twenty-five years, with the privilege of buying the property at the termination of the period of the lease, ten acres of lake front land. At once he began the improvement of his property, constructing Stillwell Camp. He erected permanent buildings, modern in design and equipment, a general store, dance hall and pool hall, twenty-five cabins and nice dining rooms, and provided for all kinds of outdoor sports and athletic games, which are offered free to his guests, including a fleet of boats, motor, row and sail, and canoes. Many original ideas are constantly being carried out for the advantage of his guests. During 1921 he inaugurated the practice of throwing open free to the public the dance and pool halls. Mr. Stillwell's young son, Charley Monroe Stillwell, is leader of his magnificent orchestra, which plays in his dance hall and pavilion.

The same enterprise, energy and originality which characterize his present operations have made Mr. Stillwell a success in all of his former enterprises.

On December 29, 1904, Mr. Stillwell married Miss Mamie Caroline Monroe at Saint Louis, Missouri. She was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a highly educated, cultured lady, whose charming personality adds to the attractiveness of the home atmosphere she and her husband strive to maintain at their mountain camp. They have a son, Charley Monroe, who is fifteen years of age and was born at Saint Louis. He has attended the Los Angeles High School, and although only fifteen years old is a musical genius, specializing on the piano, saxophone and drums. The opening of the spring season 1922 will find him leader of a five piece orchestra, he playing the drums as well as the saxophone.

F. C. SKINNER.—The right kind of a man can carve any manner of fortune for himself out of circumstances which to others would offer no opportunity whatever. The love of adventure must be in his soul, the willingness to take a chance at big odds, and the determination to make good no matter at what cost to himself. These are some of the characteristics which have enabled F. C. Skinner, manager of Pine Knot Lodge, to make an overwhelming success of his life, and, while acquiring a fair measure of prosperity, to assist in building up Big Bear Valley, the play-ground of Southern California, an ideal location, 6,800 feet above the sea level, surrounded by three commanding peaks, San Gorgonio, or Greyback, 11,485 feet in height, and San Bernardino and Sugar Loaf Peak, both over 10,000 feet in height. Prior to coming to the Valley, however, Mr. Skinner had accomplished much, passed through many experiences, and made numerous friends, but he regards what he has accomplished since his arrival at Pine Knot Lodge as the most noteworthy of his achievements.

F. C. Skinner was born at Dixon, Nebraska, August 1, 1872, a son of H. D. and Mahala Skinner. H. D. Skinner was born in Scotland, while his wife was a native of England. Both came to the United States with their parents, he when four years old and she at the age of nine years. They were married in Michigan, and in 1869 migrated to Nebraska, making the long trip overland with oxen. When they located at Dixon the entire region was a wilderness, and for some years their home was in a sod house. They experienced many hardships, but lived to see their section of the state vastly improved. F. C. Skinner had an elder sister, Minnie B., who was born and died in Nebraska, these two being the only children of their parents.

The boyhood of F. C. Skinner was spent much as that of any lad on a Nebraska claim in the '70s and '80s, and he acquired what educational training he received in the neighborhood schools. In 1893 he made a trip to California, but left it for Denver, Colorado, that same year, and lived in that city until 1899, when he went to Spokane, Washington. In the meanwhile, however, he had enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, and served as quartermaster sergeant of Company F, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, and after the close of the war was sent to the Philippines, where he remained for a year, in all being in the service for eighteen months. He was mustered out at Fort McAlister, San Francisco. With the discovery of gold in Alaska, he decided to seek his fortune, and in 1900 went to Nome Beach, Alaska, and for the subsequent two years had the regular gold man's luck, winning and losing. This did not discourage him from being one of the Goldfield rush

in 1904. After reaching Goldfield he decided that there was more money for him in the hotel business than in prospecting, and he conducted a hotel there, and later one at Rhyolite.

Returning to Denver, he matched Jack Squires against Jim Jeffries, but this match was broken. Mr. Skinner then became manager of the Denver Country Club, which position he held until November 2, 1912, when he came to Los Angeles, California, and conducted a cafe at Ocean Park until February 15, 1915, when he signed the contract to take charge, as manager, of Pine Knot Lodge, Big Bear Valley, and entered upon what has been for him the most constructive period of his life.

In the spring of 1915 he came into the Valley, and at that time there were not accommodations for over 250 or 300 people in the entire Valley, in camps and private homes altogether. In 1921 such progress has been made that there are over 700 private homes and thirty-two camps, each one of the latter having accommodations for from 40 to 250 people. Pine Knot Lodge is a world-famed resort, and although situated in what was once an almost inaccessible valley, is now reached by the Mill Creek and Clark's Grade road and the Crest Route combined, which make what is known as the "Rim-of-the-World Highway," recognized to be one of the genuine wonders of the country, if not of the world. The Lodge is most modern in every way, and the management has an individual lighting and ice plant, and operates a store in connection with a modern hotel and bungalows.

Mr. Skinner has lived a busy life, and since coming to the valley has exerted himself to the utmost. Coming to Pine Knot Lodge practically a poor man, he soon saw that here was his opportunity, and set to work to develop it. Today he is known all over the civilized world for his expertness as a host and his knowledge of the hotel business, which enables him to attract to his resort the most seasoned travelers. Some idea of the affectionate esteem in which he is held may be gathered from the fact that, although in the very prime of vigorous manhood, he is called by his many guests "Dad" Skinner. He has acquired large interests in numerous holdings in Big Bear Valley, among others being the valuable North estate. In July, 1921 he organized the corporation known as the Big Bear Amusement Association, with a capital of \$150,000, the officials of which are: Alfred L. Brush, president; F. C. Skinner, vice president; G. M. Bartlett, secretary; J. H. Lowe, treasurer, and these gentlemen, with James Ervin, R. R. Woodward and G. R. Siler, form the Board of Directors. The association has taken over all of the dance halls, pleasure boats, picture theatres, golf club grounds, and all indoor and outdoor sports in the Valley.

Mr. Skinner belongs to the Chamber of Commerce in Big Bear Valley, one of the most active organizations in San Bernardino County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, both of Redlands, the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, the Tuna Club of Catalina Island, the largest fishing club in the world, and has always taken an active part in clean athletic sports and recreations.

On July 29, 1896, Mr. Skinner married Evelyn Andis, who was born in Nebraska in 1881. They have one daughter, Helen, who was born at Denver, March 4, 1899. She is a graduate of the Denver High School, and for a time was a student of Saint Mary's School of Denver. She is now the wife of R. L. Shouse, a successful automobile dealer of Los Angeles.

Mr. Skinner is a man of delightful personality, and his many experiences have given him a vivid hold upon life, and an appreciation of the best in it. He appears to have a natural appreciation of just what a hotelman should be and to carry out his ideas completely and capably. Yet, while he is sincere and genuine in his warm friendships, he is none the less an astonishingly good business man, whose quick-acting mind can reach out and grasp the possibilities of a project, as is evidenced in his recent amalgamation of the various pleasure-giving activities of Big Bear Valley, which promises to be one of the most important ventures of the entire valley. So sanguine is he of the further opportunities of this wonderful region that he looks to see many other projects developed along numerous lines, and it is safe to say that if he has anything to do with such development the ventures will be successful.

ROYAL HENRY KENDALL, whose death occurred at Redlands, San Bernardino County, December 19, 1916, came to California within a few years after completing his gallant service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and he gained much of pioneer experience in connection with the development and progress of Southern California.

Mr. Kendall was born in Rockingham County, Vermont, April 25, 1848, and was a son of Isaac F. and Idelia (Pulsifer) Kendall, both representatives of families founded in New England in the Colonial era. Mr. Kendall was one of a large family of children, and in 1922 one of his sisters and two of his brothers were living in New England. Mr. Kendall was but thirteen years old at the inception of the Civil war, but his youthful patriotism was not long to be curbed, as shown by his having enlisted in Company C, First New Hampshire Cavalry. He had previously made ineffectual attempts to enlist, but was rejected on account of his youth. He was seventeen years old when he was finally accepted for enlistment, and he continued in service until the close of the war—a period of about two years. He took part in twenty-six important engagements, and a wound which he received in his right foot at the battle of Shepherdstown continued to afflict him until the close of his life. He participated in the Shenandoah campaign, and was also with Sherman's forces in the Atlanta campaign.

A few years after the close of the war Mr. Kendall came to California, and here his first service was in the employ of Judge Willis at Old Mission, San Bernardino County. After his marriage, in 1876, he settled on a ranch in the San Jacinto District, and later he became one of the first settlers at Redlands, where his house was one of the first buildings there erected. For some time he was there engaged in the hay, grain and feed business, and finally he organized the Criterion Mining Company, which made exploitation in mining in the Old Baldy District. In this venture he met with financial losses, from which he never fully recouped. He was ever a staunch democrat, and he served four years as city marshal of Redlands. His health finally became much impaired, but he continued to give his attention to such service as he could render, he having been unable for many years to do manual work. He was one of the sterling and honored pioneer citizens of Redlands at the time of his death, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the days of his prosperity did much to advance the civic and material growth and development of Redlands, where his widow still maintains her home, she being an earnest member of the Baptist Church.

In 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kendall and Miss Emily Benson, who was born at Alameda, this state, January 20, 1858, a daughter

of Jerome and Jane (Pine) Benson, who were born and reared in the State of New York and who came from Illinois to California with wagon and ox team in the early pioneer days when the gold rush to California was still at its height, their children having been four in number, Dudley, Eliza, Ina and Emily, the last two being the surviving children in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall became the parents of five children: Stella, born July 2, 1877, became the wife of Victor Sublett, and her death occurred June 2, 1919, she having left no children. Etta, born November 1, 1879, is the wife of George Nowlin. Roy H., the elder son, is made the subject of the following sketch. Dudley Bert, who was born April 1, 1883, married Marie Boening, and they reside at Long Beach. Laura, born May 13, 1886, became the wife of Roy Kendall (no family kinship), and she died June 7, 1913, leaving no children.

ROY H. KENDALL, who now has active management of extensive citrus orchards in San Bernardino County, with residence at 750 Citrus Avenue, Colton, was born at Redlands, this county, on the 20th of June, 1880, adequate record concerning the family history being given in the preceding sketch to follow in the memoir dedicated to his father, the late Royal H. Kendall.

Mr. Kendall attended the public schools at Redlands until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist, in which he became a skilled artisan. He successfully conducted one of the first automobile garages at Redlands, the Park Garage, and in this connection he attracted the attention of Alonzo Hornby, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Redlands, who retained him as chauffeur and mechanic for seven years, within which they traveled extensively through European countries, they having toured through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland, besides having visited Algiers. After returning to the United States Mr. Kendall passed two years with his employer in New York and the New England States, and he is now associated with Mr. Hornby in the extensive growing of citrus fruits on the Colton Terrace of San Bernardino County, where he has active supervision of a large acreage of orange groves.

The year 1912 recorded the marriage of Mr. Kendall and Miss Florence Pentland, who was born in the State of Arizona and whose parents were born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have one son, Harold Henry, who was born at Redlands, August 15, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall are members of the Presbyterian Church, and they are popular figures in the social life of their home community.

EDWIN F. WILLIAMS, of Blythe, Riverside County, has shown in his sentiments and activities the vigorous progressiveness that has been potent in connection with the development of productive industry in this section of Southern California, and his prominence and influence are measureably indicated by his holding the office of president of the Palo Verde Joint Levee District.

Mr. Williams was born at Waverly, Iowa, on the 8th of December, 1866, and is a son of Alfred and Delia (Clarke) Williams, the father having been a sterling pioneer of the Hawkeye State. Edwin F. Williams continued his studies in the public schools of his native state until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when his independent spirit and love of adventure led him to go to Wyoming, where he gained a full quota of experience in handling cattle on the great open ranges. He continued his service in this vocation for several years, within which he

found employment also in Idaho, Nevada and Colorado. His ability eventually gained him promotion to high positions with the great cattle companies of the West. He lived up to the full tension of the vigorous life of the cattle range of the early days, and his experiences were marked by arduous work and by conditions that would be considered hardships by one not inured to the free and open life of the western frontier. Mr. Williams recalls with satisfaction many herculean tasks performed by him and his faithful associates, the loyalty of the cowboy to his "boss" being proverbial. Mr. Williams on more than one occasion worked to hold the herd of cattle together in the face of raging blizzards, fought the blinding snow, endured bitter cold, crossed torrential rivers, and never thought of deserting the herd. Nothing less would have been considered by him and his companions to be consistent with the ethics of the range. In 1888 Mr. Williams made his way to Arizona, and there he purchased land, a portion of which lay across the border in Mexico. He became successfully established in independent operations as a cattle man, and incidentally built and conducted a meat-packing plant at Cananea, Mexico. His holdings in Mexico became varied and important, but he lost all of these as a result of revolutionary disturbances, which involved the closing down of mines in that section of Mexico and the disruption of all normal business enterprises. In 1906 he came to Palo Verde, California, to look over the Blythe Ranch estate, and he passed some time in sizing up the situation and the possibilities offered. After making his visit to this section of California, Mr. Williams returned to his ranch and business in Arizona and Mexico, but in the spring of 1909 he came again to the Palo Verde Valley, where he obtained a tract of land and instituted the improving of the same. He brought to bear his best energies and broad experience in furthering the development of this beautiful and productive valley, was the first to receive by popular election the office of director of the Palo Verde Mutual Water Company, and he served for a long term of years as president of that company, a post which he finally resigned to accept that of president of the Palo Verde Joint Levee District. A gigantic work was that here achieved in the early days of development, and adverse conditions and all manner of discouragements failed to dampen the ardor and determination of Mr. Williams, who overcame innumerable obstacles and showed marked executive ability in carrying forward the work which he knew to be necessary. In early days it was found necessary to make frequent, and often heavy, assessments, and Mr. Williams and other pioneers sacrificed a goodly portion of their land holdings to provide funds with which to insure the successful prosecution of the general work that should redeem the land of the valley to effective productiveness. Mr. Williams held to his course with confidence and faith, and he continues to live on his homestead in the Palo Verde Valley where he is one of the honored pioneers and representative citizens, and both his character and his achievement mark him as well deserving of the unqualified popularity which is his.

In 1912 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Williams and Miss Edyth Everett, who was at that time residing in the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mrs. Williams was born in England, and in addition to her general culture she is a talented artist. The home contains many fine specimens of her work in pastel and oil and water colors. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one child, Edwin F., Jr., who was born in July, 1913.

Mr. Williams has been in the fullest sense one of the world's constructive workers, and his advancement along both mental and material lines has been the result of his own ability and well directed efforts. Leaving school while yet a boy, he continued his studies by the camp-fires maintained at night in connection with the herding of cattle on the open ranges of the early days, and by careful study and reading he has become a man of broad information and wide intellectual horizon. He has done a splendid work in redeeming barren lands to cultivation, and for his service in this important field he is entitled to enduring honor and commendation, as no better contribution could be made in behalf of generations yet to come. He has a capacity for big things, and in the Palo Verde Valley he has given full evidence of this capacity in his admirable work and service.

JOHN E. CUTTER.—Riverside was the home of John E. Cutter for nearly forty-five years. One of the oldest residents of that city at the time of his death, November 19, 1921, he contributed much to its development as a horticultural center and enjoyed that place of esteem given to those who have labored most unselfishly and public spiritedly for the general welfare and progress.

Mr. Cutter was of New England birth and ancestry. The genealogy of the Cutter family has been traced back in direct line to King Alfred the Saxon. The Cutters came to America in 1639, and many descendants of the old New England stock are still in the East. One Cutter was surgeon general for the East End Department during the Revolutionary war.

John E. Cutter was born March 16, 1844, at Webster, Maine, son of Dr. Benoni and Olive S. (Drinkwater) Cutter, his father a native of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and his mother of Cumberland County, Maine, where her father was also born and where the Drinkwater's were pioneers. Dr. Benoni Cutter was a competent physician who died when just coming into the enjoyment of the rewards of his talents, at the age of about thirty-five.

John E. Cutter attended common schools at Webster and remained at home there until 1862, when, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company E of the 23rd Maine Infantry. He received his discharge from this regiment in 1863, but at once re-enlisted, joining Company K, 29th Maine Infantry. This regiment was a part of Gen. W. H. Emory's 19th Army Corps, and he was in service under General Banks in Louisiana and later under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. With the close of the war he returned home and finished his education in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill.

Mr. Cutter for many years was devoted to educational work, and his first associations with Riverside were with the local schools. He taught school in various places in Maine after graduating from college, and then became a pioneer in Murray County, Minnesota, where he homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres. Every winter he was in Minnesota he taught in Olmstead County, and after Murray County was organized he was appointed the first superintendent of schools, in 1872. Soon afterward he returned East, to Sabatis, Maine, and continued teaching there for five years. The last two years he was principal of Litchfield Academy at Litchfield Corners.

It was in the spring of 1878 that Mr. Cutter came to Riverside, and for a year was principal of schools and later taught two terms in another school. In the meantime he was developing some land to fruit. In

1879 he bought eight acres on Cypress Avenue, planting it to oranges and grapes, and in the same year acquired ten acres on East Eighth Street. Here he became associated with A. J. and D. C. Twogood in the nursery business, and continued in that business until 1894, after which he concentrated his time and energies on his individual fruit ranch. He had but recently practically retired from business, though superintending the work on his ten acre grove on East Eighth Street. Mr. Cutter was one of the organizers of the Riverside Heights Orange Growers Association in 1894, and a director in that pioneer organization, and was also a director of the Riverside Fruit Exchange.

In his political views he was a republican, but never accepted a public office. He gave liberally of time and money as a member of the Riverside Methodist Church and was one of the leading members of Riverside Post No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Present Day Club and until a short time before his death was identified with the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cutter never abandoned the intellectual and literary interests of his early manhood. He was a contributor of both prose and verse to papers and magazines, and had a thorough knowledge of the many books in his private library and of other literature as well.

In March, 1876, at Litchfield, Mr. Cutter married Miss Annie L. Dinsmore, who was born at Canaan, Maine. She was also a teacher, and after coming to Riverside she taught several terms in the public schools while Mr. Cutter was busy with his fruit ranch. She died at Riverside, May 24, 1894, and is survived by one child, Charlotte Mary, who later married Frank A. Noyes, Jr., also a granddaughter, Natalie A. Noyes. In June, 1897, Mr. Cutter married Ellen E. Prescott at Trinidad, Colorado, who survives him.

CHARLES A. BOECK, of Redlands, can claim a residence in this part of Southern California for more than a quarter of a century. He is a business man who early mastered the practical side of citrus culture, and his financial standing in the community is evidence that his efforts have been more than ordinarily successful.

Mr. Boeck was born December 6, 1871, at St. Louis, Missouri, and he grew up in that city and acquired a good knowledge of business under his father, the late Adam Boeck. Adam Boeck was born in Frankfort, Germany, February 9, 1838, and came to America in 1853, when he was fifteen years of age. He landed at New York and spent the remaining fifty cents he then possessed for a pocket book which attracted his attention. His first employment was as a striker for a blacksmith. While working during the day he attended night school, studied bookkeeping, and accepted every opportunity to qualify himself for a career of usefulness as an American citizen. Going west to St. Louis, he was employed by a real estate firm known as Webb & Caine, and subsequently entered that business for himself as one of the firm of Greather and Boeck. The title of this firm was frequently mispronounced, and one day an Irishman entered the office and inquired for "Mr. Get there and back." Adam Boeck was in business continuously for half a century. He enjoyed the especial esteem and confidence of the large German element in the population of St. Louis. His knowledge of real estate conditions and his ability brought him such clients as Hetty Green and Jay Gould. When the Gould interests undertook to build the great Union Passenger station at St. Louis Mr. Boeck was intrusted with the responsibilities of purchasing agent for the Gould

interests. The district now covered by the great station and the train sheds was then completely built over with residences. Mr. Boeck bought all this property preparatory to the erection of the depot. In 1888 he acquired the interests of his partner. About that time he brought his personal capital of a hundred thousand dollars to Southern California and invested in real estate in San Diego. For a time his property increased until he was probably worth a million, and then came the deflation when he lost heavily and returned to St. Louis. He earned several fortunes through his real estate business. He was not a speculator in real estate, and most of his wealth came from earned commissions. He believed in practicing the principle of doing what had to be done immediately. That characteristic once earned him a commission of a hundred thousand dollars on one transaction. Requiring the signature of certain parties to papers to close the deal, he went to the home of the party at midnight, woke him out of bed, and had the deal practically closed when early the next morning nine of his competitors sought out the same party for a similar purpose.

In 1906 Adam Boeck returned to California and located at Los Angeles, where he loaned his money on real estate, but lived practically retired at Hollywood, where his death occurred November 2, 1918. At the age of twenty-nine he married Mary Kriechbaum at Des Moines, Iowa. She died at their home in Hollywood in 1913, at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of six children: Nellie, born in 1867, now Mrs. Ball, living in New York; Walter, born in 1869, who died at Los Angeles in 1908; Charles A.; George, born in 1875, who succeeded to the real estate business of his father in St. Louis; Mabel, born in 1878, and died at the age of five years; and Percy A., born in 1882, now a resident of Los Angeles.

Charles A. Boeck grew up and acquired his education in St. Louis, and for ten years had more or less active association with his father in the real estate business. He arrived in California March 1, 1894, and at that time planned to learn thoroughly and engaged in the citrus fruit industry. Before investing any of his capital he worked for Mr. Drinkwater of Corona, a man who specialized in the care of groves. His first hundred dollars of capital he made and saved through physical labor. Later he was employed by Mr. Hatch of Redlands, with whom he worked three months for his board in order to learn the bee industry. In 1897 Mr. Boeck bought seven and a quarter acres from George Gray, this acreage being set to navel oranges. The purchase price was forty-three hundred dollars. His practical knowledge and increasing experience has made him one of the very successful orange growers of Riverside County. He has always treated his trees for scale by the use of kerosene in the dormant season, and his grove has regularly passed inspection. On this land at a picturesque spot on Highland Avenue he erected the beautiful modern home, which he sold in June, 1921. This home was built by day labor. At that time it was possible to secure carpenters for two dollars and a half a day of ten hours. He consequently completed the house at a cost which was three thousand dollars less than the highest bid submitted by any contractors.

After completing his home he married, in 1898, Miss Pearl Bangle. Mrs. Boeck was born near Oxford, Mississippi, November 26, 1875, daughter of Henry Worth and Mary Bangle. Her father was a Mississippi farmer, and after coming to California secured Government land in the Perris Valley. Mrs. Boeck was educated in California schools. She is a member of the Holiness Church and an energetic

and consistent Christian who has given much of her time to charity in addition to presiding over her beautiful home. Mr. and Mrs. Boeck have one child, Grace, born December 24, 1901. She is a graduate of the Redlands High School and is now attending Southern Branch of the University of California, preparing for a teaching career. She is specializing in higher mathematics and is also a talented musician.

After selling their Redlands home Mr. and Mrs. Boeck purchased an attractive home at North Hobart and Melrose streets in Los Angeles, where they now reside.

DAVID H. WIXOM.—San Bernardino has in proportion to its population probably more of the real pioneers, the men of the early adventuresome, wild and picturesque days than any other city in the district, and few of them have been longer identified with the city than has David H. Wixom. He is an almost Californian, just missing being born here by three short years, but those three years do not count for much, as he has spent the remainder of his life here, was educated here and has made a success of his life in his home town.

Mr. Wixom has followed for a time several lines of business most successfully, has been elected and appointed to various public offices, and in all things he has been the peer of any man, filling the posts of honor and trust most acceptably, always sure of himself and giving an unswerving fidelity to every trust. He is never afraid to tackle the big things of life, and many times his mettle has been severely tested, but he came through every ordeal unflinchingly and there is no such word as compromise in his vocabulary. He is a man who has all his life made warm friends, whom he holds in ever growing attachment, and he is getting out of life just what he put into it, kindness, good will, loyalty to home and friends.

Mr. Wixom knows his California and many are the tales he could tell of the early days, of Indian fighting and of pioneer methods of handling things. He has seen a transformation so wonderful it must seem like a dream, the modern civilization which encompasses him, the beauty of groves, lawns and flowers replacing the sage brush and greasewood, the ease and luxury of life as compared to the hardships he underwent as a boy in common with all the intrepid souls making up that primitive village of the pioneer days of the fifties and sixties.

Mr. Wixom was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on February 7, 1848, the son of Nathan and Betsy E. (Hadlock) Wixom, both of whom were natives of New York. His father was a farmer and trader in the East for many years, and hearing the many tales of California, rife at that time, he decided to come here in 1851, and in December of that year he reached his destination, after the usual perilous journey by means of ox team, undergoing dangers and hardships, with his wife and family, safe and well. He located first in Monterey County, but shortly afterward came to San Bernardino and at once he and his wife knew they had found their home, and here he lived happily, farming and stock raising for too brief a period, for he died within fifteen years, but not before he had won the esteem and friendship of everyone. He not only farmed, but he took up a ranch on Lytle Creek, now known as the Glenn ranch, and he also ran a feed stable and he built property which he rented, and improved many things. His wife was his faithful partner in all things, the encouraging indomitable wife he needed. These qualities they surely transmitted to their son, the subject of this sketch. She died in 1885 in San Bernardino.

David H. Wixom was one of a family of twelve children, the tenth in order of birth, the others being: Reuben, deceased; Clarissa, wife of Charles Ferguson, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Matthews, both deceased; Mary Ann, widow of Lucian D. Crandall, living in San Bernardino; Willard, Elmira and Jasper, deceased; Eliza, wife of a Mr. Muchman, deceased; Cynthia, wife of Joseph Paine, living in San Bernardino; Charles W., deceased; and Chauncey, deceased.

Mr. Wixom was educated for a short time in Monterey County public schools and then in the public schools of San Bernardino, also attending a private school and a night school. He then went into farming and teaming, following this for nine years outside of San Bernardino, and also teaming to Prescott, Arizona. He then had to move into San Bernardino, to take charge of his mother's business, caring for the property for four years.

In 1882 he was elected city marshal and served two terms, was deputy assessor for four years, and was appointed chief of the fire department and filled that office for about five years. He then decided to return to private life and bought a ranch at Highland, with three hundred colonies of bees, and stayed there four years, but the lure of the city became too strong and he moved back into San Bernardino. He was next elected a member of the city council and served two terms, being re-elected. In 1897 he went into the laundry business with Dr. Clarence Dickey, but sold out and retired from all active business for a time.

His next move was to take up a homestead on the mountains, and this he proved up on and made it a beautiful place, planting four hundred apple trees and building a fine house. One of its attractions is a large fish pond. He must often think of this beautiful environment of the days of old, and especially of the time in February, 1867, when he was one of the party who went out on the trail after the Indians who had murdered Bemis, Whitesides, Parish and other white men. They were out two weeks, and made "good Indians" of many and ran the rest out of the country, and this ended for all time the real Indian trouble, the killing of the whites.

In addition to his home, Mr. Wixom owns other city properties. In addition to his other public service he was school trustee for seven years of the Mt. Vernon School.

He married on December, 25, 1866, Mary Ann Stuchberry, a native of Australia, the daughter of John and Emma (Cadd) Stuchberry, both her parents being natives of London, England. Mr. Stuchberry moved to Australia when a young man. They crossed the ocean to America in 1858, making the voyage in a sail boat and arriving at San Pedro, Los Angeles County, State of California, in November, 1858, they continued their journey to and settled in San Bernardino, and remained until their deaths.

Mrs. Wixom is the oldest of the following children: John Franklin, deceased; Thomas, living in Pomona; Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Harris, of San Bernardino; William, deceased; Ellen, wife of Ben Southern, of San Bernardino; Joseph Henry, living in San Bernardino; James, in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Wixom are the parents of the following children: Emma Louisa, wife of W. B. Reeves, of San Bernardino, who has the following children: Maud L.; Blanche, married to William Amblen, of San Bernardino; Ellen, wife of Dr. Clarence Dickey, Jr., of San Bernardino; Frank Wixom Reeves, married and living

in Texas; and Elizabeth. David William, of San Bernardino, married Elizabeth Smith and has three children: Mabel, married to Carl Barco of Colton; Ennis, married to Olive Switzer, and Percy. Laura E. married Frank M. Meisner of San Bernardino. She has one child by a former marriage. Arthur H. married Norah May Harmon, and they have three children: Clifford, Frances and David. Nathan Chauncey died in 1875, at the age of two.

Mr. Wixom is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, of Woodmen of World and of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. Mrs. Wixom is also a member of the Pythian Sisters, Women of Woodcraft and the Maccabees. In politics they are democrats.

VERNON E. STOCKWELL.—Volumes have been written concerning the romantic experiences and adventure of the California argonauts. However, the age of romance is not dead since some of the men who have come to California in comparatively recent years have ventured and achieved in a way fully as interesting and perhaps even more beneficial to the country at large than the early gold seekers.

A story in point is that of Mr. Vernon E. Stockwell of Los Angeles, who some years ago dared to come over the mountains against the warning of a physician who said he could not live to make the trip, who reached here a stranger and with only a few dollars at his command, and now has business interests and connections spread all over the country around Los Angeles, including some that make him a man of prominence and interest in San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

Mr. Stockwell was born at Spearsville in Boone County, Indiana, August 25, 1872, son of Austin and Mary P. Stockwell, who were natives of Ohio. Vernon Stockwell grew up on his father's farm, had a working experience while attending common schools, and as a young man took a course in a Horological College at La Porte, Indiana, and also graduated from the Myers Institute of LaPorte, thus receiving a technical training in the watchmaker's trade and as an optician. He was in the jewelry and optical business for three years, located in Iowa and Missouri and part of the time traveling over these states selling jewelry and optical goods. Failing health compelled him to seek a different climate and after about a year of invalidism he went to Denver, Colorado, and entered the piano business as salesman for the McCammon Bros. at 16th and Champa streets. He traveled over Colorado, New Mexico and Utah as a general salesman and with more than ordinary success. In December, 1900, he came to Los Angeles, primarily because he was unable to live on the eastern side of the Rockies and he hoped and realized his expectations of finding in Southern California a genial climate where his strength would be restored and also some business opportunities. He reached here with nine dollars in his pocket. It was a period of hard times. In seeking work he applied to the Los Angeles Piano Company. They had too many men already, said the sales manager. "Have you pianos to sell?" asked Mr. Stockwell. The manager indicated that they had plenty of goods to sell and he immediately proposed to sell on commission. At the end of the first week his sales had enabled him to put a hundred ninety dollars in the bank. Later he was employed by the Southern California Music Company, but in 1901 took up the field that has afforded the widest opportunity for his genius, real estate. He

located in the Douglas Building at Los Angeles, but soon rented quarters on the ground floor at 454 South Broadway, and still later removed to 304 Grant Building, where he now has a suite of three rooms. He and Ben White were the first to inaugurate the Exchange business in the Los Angeles real estate market, a plan that has been widely adopted elsewhere.

On February 11, 1901, Mr. Stockwell married Miss Bertha C. Greenleaf, daughter of William and Rosalie P. Greenleaf. Mrs. Stockwell is an accomplished musician, particularly as a pianist. Her father was a native of Iowa and her mother was born in the city of Berlin and was brought to America when a child by her uncle.

The spirit that has prompted him to accept chances all his life has, with the enlarged resources of success, enabled Mr. Stockwell to engage in many diverse fields. He has mining interests, particularly in the State Range Mountains of Inyo County, claims he has developed and where the Stockwell Gold Mining Company of which he is president, general manager and chief stockholder operates a thirty ton Lane mill and complete modern cyanide plant.

Mr. Stockwell in 1915 purchased a controlling interest and took over the management of the Consumers Salt Company with plant at Saltus in San Bernardino County. In that vicinity there is about six thousand acres underlaid with a solid body of salt eight to nine feet deep. The company had four and a half miles of railroad fully equipped with two locomotives, oil and salt cars, and there is a modern three-story mill building with a capacity of five hundred tons of salt daily. Mr. Stockwell operated this plant four years, put it on a profitable financial basis, and then leased it for twenty years to John Smith of Los Angeles. In 1917 Mr. Stockwell's investigations discovered calcium chloride on this property. He then organized the Calcium-Chloride Syndicate, established a refining plant at 2436 Hunter Street in Los Angeles, the first calcium chloride plant west of Michigan. He operated this for two years in a very successful way, and then leased it likewise to John Smith, who now operates both the salt and chloride plants. These two industries are among the most prosperous of San Bernardino County.

Mr. Stockwell was one of the early investors who put their resources behind the developments in Imperial County. He has owned many tracts of land there, and is still a large holder of farm lands. In 1912 he put on sale the townsite of Alamorio where he built an electric light plant, creamery, ice plant, general merchandise store with thirty-five thousand dollars worth of stock, was one of the founders of the Methodist Church and the Church of the Nazarine, contributing substantially to the maintenance of these institutions, and was instrumental in securing the establishment of yards of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company. He kept in intimate touch with this town for four years, after which he sold out his interests. He had organized the Chamber of Commerce and its first meetings were held in his home. At that point he sank one of the first wells in the valley, developing an artesian flow of water with valuable mineral qualities and installed a bath house. This well is visited annually by hundreds of people who seek the benefits of the use of the water. Mr. Stockwell is regarded as an authority on investments in the valley. At the time of the well remembered floods he maintained and continued his investments at a time when others were getting out as fast as possible. He put on one of the first subdivisions of

Tropico, running a special train on the Salt Lake Railway, and selling the entire tract at auction. He also put on the market Stockwell's subdivision at Corona in Riverside County. He owns sixty acres of citrus groves at Corona, Pomona and Ontario and at different times has been interested in retail business enterprises, including the old Hollywood confectionery store on Broadway at Los Angeles, a large millinery store, and has been interested in a number of hotels. Recently he purchased thirty-one acres at Lynwood, the half way city between Long Beach and Los Angeles, and is planning its subdivision and development.

Besides this ample evidence of his financial prosperity and his growing prominence as a citizen, Mr. Stockwell is the picture of rugged health and energy, all of which he credits to Southern California climate, though doubtless his personal persistence and determination have been equally important.

J. GORDON SMITH as a young man accepted the opportunities of his inheritance and has made a success of the more than passing note in the horticultural and business affairs of the Redlands District.

Reared in Southern California since childhood, he was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 7, 1873, being five years old when the family came to this country. His parents were James and Constance (Stein) Smith, both natives of Scotland. James Smith and a brother owned a large furniture manufacturing plant in Glasgow. It was a prosperous business, but James Smith was for years a sufferer from asthma, and the rugged Scotch climate not agreeing with him he came to Pasadena early in 1879, returning with his family in September of that year, and built a home in Pasadena in 1880. He at once launched into the furniture business both as a manufacturer and retailer, under the name James Smith & Sons, with store at the corner of Fair Oaks and Green streets. Subsequently he built the four story Arcade Building which he occupied. This building adjoins the First National Bank at Fair Oaks and Colorado streets, and subsequently the fourth story was removed and it is now the Hotel Central, owned by the youngest daughter of James Smith. James Smith had other business interests. He bought sixty acres now in the heart of Pasadena, lying between Orange Grove Avenue and Fair Oaks and extending north and south between Palmetto and Alvarado streets. This he made an extensive plantation of orange and deciduous fruits, but it is now completely built over. He undertook the work of subdividing this tract, selling one ten acre homestead to E. R. Hull, but most of it in lots at advantageous prices. His estate still owns twelve acres of the original sixty, this portion being on Pasadena Avenue between Waverly and Bellview. Some of the prominent streets were laid out by the Smiths, such as Bellview, Gordon Terrace, Waverly, Pasadena Avenue, Palmetto. About the time he ended this subdivision work James Smith sold his furniture business to his son, F. H. Smith, who continued it at the old stand, but is now a business man of San Francisco. Subsequently James Smith was in the crockery business, being interested in the Pacific Crockery & Creamery Company at Los Angeles and he also operated a retail store at Pasadena. At the time of his death he owned eleven hundred and sixty acres of ranch land in the Perris Valley of Riverside County, land which with other holdings was divided among his children, and a large portion of which is being farmed by J. Gordon Smith. James Smith with his wife and daughter visited Scotland, where his old asthmatic trouble quickly returned, and while at London on his way home he died December 14, 1910.

He and his wife had eight children. The oldest, Sidney A. Smith, is a San Bernardino business man. Francis H. has already been mentioned as the successor of his father's business at Pasadena and now in San Francisco. Wilfred S. is ranching at Perris, California. J. Gordon is the fourth in age. Alfred Dore Smith lives at Laguna Beach, California. Lewis F. is a rancher at Perris. Constance Agnes died in infancy. The youngest is Clara Agnes, of Pasadena.

J. Gordon Smith was liberally educated, attending the public schools of Pasadena, Parker's Academy and Throop University. On leaving school he determined that his career should be one that took him out of doors. He had from early boyhood enjoyed the sports and occupations of his father's farm, and on August 18, 1897, he rode a bicycle all the way from Pasadena to Redlands to enter upon his duties as manager of his father's ranch lying along California Street. In this location his home and interests have continued, and he inherited the property from his father. His older brother was then on the ranch, but being homesick was preparing to vacate, and Gordon stepped into his place. He has shown the qualities of his Scotch character in the successful way he has handled his ranch and orange and deciduous fruit crops, and has kept his business going in bad years as well as good.

October 9, 1906, he married Miss Rhoda Wilson, youngest daughter of Joseph Wilson and descended from one of the most interesting of the pioneer families of San Bernardino County. Some of the experiences of the Wilson family are related on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Smith was born on the old Mission Road afterward known as Old San Bernardino, now West Redlands, April 15, 1878.

THEODORE L. EVENS had achieved a competence through his business career in the East before coming to California. For a time he was interested in orange growing, but he is now practically retired, having sold his groves. His home is at 417 Magnolia Avenue in Riverside.

Mr. Evens was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1859, son of George W. Evens, a native of Pittsburgh. His mother was born in New York. George W. Evens spent all his active career in the meat business at Pittsburgh. Theodore L. Evens acquired a public school education in that city and learned the meat business from his father. On leaving Pennsylvania he went to Iowa, and for twenty-two years was in business as a retail meat dealer in Des Moines. Mr. Evens came to Riverside in 1909, and he bought a valuable orange grove on Magnolia Avenue, but has since sold this property. He is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

October 16, 1894, he married Miss Maria B. Thompson, daughter of David Thompson, of Pittsburgh, where she was born and reared and educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Evens have one son, Albert W., now of Cranbrook, Canada. They also have a grandchild, Leona May.

ARCHIE MILTON ROBERTS.—A member of that class of workers whose practical education, ready perception and great capacity for painstaking industry have advanced them to positions of agricultural and business substantiality formerly occupied only by men many years their seniors. Archie Milton Roberts, while representing the vigorous and resourceful present of the Pacific Coast, gives promise of participating in its more enlightened future, more especially of Highland, where he is the owner of a large and productive alfalfa and potato ranch.

Mr. Roberts was born July 3, 1882, in San Timoteo Canon, California, the youngest son of Berry and Frances (Thomas) Roberts. Berry Roberts was born in Conway County, Arkansas, September 18, 1836, the youngest of the children of Jesse and Mary (Aplin) Roberts. He was still an infant when his father died, and at the age of fifteen years started across the plains with his mother, and others, driving four yoke of oxen. The party started April 10, 1852, and arrived at their destination in Mariposa County, California, October 1 of that year. His mother, a native of Tennessee, later went to Texas, where her death occurred. Berry Roberts began his California career as a miner, but after five years of this work moved to San Bernardino County and took up ranching, in December, 1857, taking up cattle raising in the San Timoteo Canon of Riverside County. He was one of the men to introduce fine live stock in this section, and was one of the first breeders of such stock in the state. He started life in a new country, without means, when money was scarce, but through persistence and capable effort made a success of his ventures, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Redlands, at the home of his son, William M. Roberts, he was possessed of a good ranch and of the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In Mariposa County, California, 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.

Archie Milton Roberts was educated at the El Caseo school and all his early training was along the line of ranching. During his father's later years, with his brothers Sterling and Early, and his sister Ida, he managed the elder man's property, and Archie M. Roberts continued to be so engaged until his own marriage, at which time he set up house-keeping for himself. He married December 20, 1906, Miss Marie Charles, and at that time purchased six acres of land at Colton. This he later sold and bought ten acres on South Waterman Street, and within one year's time disposed of this property at a satisfying advance. In 1914 he bought his present home of twenty acres at the corner of City Creek Road and Pepper Avenue, Highland, and to this has since added an additional twenty acres. His forty-acre tract is now improved in the most modern style. He has a complete irrigating system, having sunk six wells, to which are attached pipe lines, his home is of the most modern architecture, and his ranch throughout is equipped in the most complete style. Mr. Roberts is engaged in general farming, his special crops being alfalfa and potatoes, which he grows in commercial quantities. His success has been won through enterprise and industry, coupled with a natural ability and capacity for good management. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Native Sons and has a number of social, business and civic connections that bring him into close and constant touch with the life of the community.

Mrs. Roberts was born March 1, 1879, at Havre, France, a daughter of William and Mary Charles, whom she accompanied to the United States when five years of age. She has one brother, Julius. Mr. Charles, who was a member of the police force in his native land for fourteen years, first settled at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he followed manufacturing for four years, as he did also for a time at South Bend, Indiana. In 1889 he came to Cucamonga, California, where he engaged in ranching, and finally purchased a ranch on City Creek Road, which is now owned by his son. He passed away on this property December 9, 1915, his wife having died at San Bernardino in 1902. Mrs. Roberts

is a woman of intelligence and numerous gifts and graces, as well as a high school graduate and a graduate of the Longmire Business College of San Bernardino, this state. She and her husband are the parents of three children: Milton, born November 3, 1907; Myrtle, born February 27, 1909; and Francis, born December 18, 1912. The children are all being given excellent educational advantages.

CHARLES E. GAINES, present street superintendent of Riverside, is a civil and construction engineer with many years of successful experience in the building and rebuilding of railroads and other public works. He was identified with railroad building in a number of southern states, and finally, during a three months' leave of absence, came to California and became so enamored of the charms of the Golden State that he never resumed his work in the East, and it may be stated has never had cause to regret the decision that made him a factor in the affairs of Southern California.

Mr. Gaines was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, June 28, 1878. His father, Thomas Moore Gaines, was also a native of Kentucky, of Maryland and Virginia stock. The Gaines family was one of sixty-eight that crossed the mountains by wagon train and were the first to colonize in Bracken County, Kentucky, each family taking up a section of land in that wilderness region. Gaines is an English name, and members of the family were in the Revolution. Thomas Moore Gaines is also a resident of California, living in San Diego County, where he is a supervisor in the Indian service and has been identified with the Indian service in the West for twenty years. While in the East he was prominent in the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, and for nineteen years was high priest of the Chapter. His wife was Mary Florence Wells. She is a native of Kentucky and is also living in San Diego County. She is of English-Welsh descent and of Revolutionary stock. Her father, Jacob Wells, was a provost marshal in the Union Army during the Civil war and assisted in heading off Morgan's raid through Southern Ohio.

Charles E. Gaines acquired a public school education, graduated from high school at Vanceburg, Kentucky, in 1896, and also attended the Jones & Kelley Business College at Lexington, Kentucky. During vacations he had his first experience working with a crew under Mr. Prather, who was under Chief Engineer A. E. Childs on the Collis P. Huntington division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. He continued the same work for two or three years after graduating. For one year he was with the Kinnekenic & Freestone branch of this railroad that penetrated what is known as the Boone-Furness and Herald and Johnson tracts in Northeastern Kentucky, where were originated great volumes of tonnage of iron ore, glass sands and freestone for bridges. At that time Mr. M. E. Ingalls was president of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Big Four. Mr. Gaines was employed on the Big Four system under Chief Engineer G. W. Kittredge, and also for the purchasing agent, George Tozzer. Following that he was under C. W. Cheers, general superintendent of construction, in the reconstruction of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railway. Then followed a period of employment with the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, working jointly for George Dale Wadley and Alexander Gorman, general superintendent of construction. This work involved the joining up of several smaller lines and extending the system from 139 miles to 740 miles from Brunswick, Georgia, to Birmingham, Alabama, with a "Y" into Atlanta. In this

work Mr. Gaines had charge of much of the grading and roadbed construction and also the building of bridges.

The three months leave of absence which he spent in California came in 1908. After going as far as San Francisco he returned to Los Angeles and soon afterward sent in his resignation to the Southern Company and joined the Pacific Electric Railway Company. This corporation employed him in straightening out and making a complete record of the rights of way, and he served as right of way agent and then in charge of all the company's paving and street construction in the various towns served by the system. Altogether he was for eight years with the Pacific Electric. For two years he was in the contracting and paving business, building roads in Los Angeles, Ventura, Kern and Kings Counties. In Mono County he built the dam at Grant Lake for the Southern Sierra Power Company. During the period of the World war he was with the D. C. Jackman interests, his time being divided between the Ray Plant in Arizona and the Chino plant in New Mexico.

Mr. Gaines came to Riverside and in September, 1920, was appointed street superintendent, and he is now employing his broad experience and abilities in this important responsibility. On coming to Riverside he also bought a four acre navel orange grove at the end of Grove Street. Besides looking after his oranges he has embarked rather extensively in the poultry business. At the present time his plant contains a flock of eight hundred pullets, and he plans additions that will bring it up to a normal average of five thousand. He also has an apiary of 117 stands, and this he also plans to increase steadily.

Mr. Gaines is a member of the County Farm Bureau. He is a past senior deacon of Lodge No. 305 F. & A. M. at Waycross, Georgia, is a member of Lodge No. 672, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Pasadena, California, is an independent in politics, and while in Georgia served as a member of the County Central Committees of Ware and Glynn counties. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Alhambra. December 12, 1899, Mr. Gaines married Edith Van Norman, who was born in Los Angeles County, California. Her father, Joseph M. Van Norman, was a pioneer Texas cattleman. Mrs. Gaines represents an old southern family of Holland Dutch ancestry, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. They have one daughter, Ysabel.

LOUIS R. HILL, general superintendent and chief engineer of the San Bernardino plant of the Southern California Ice Company, is one of the experienced and skilled men of his profession and a citizen who is held in the highest esteem because of his professional and personal qualifications. He is a native son, having been born at Santa Barbara, California, February 6, 1876, a son of the late Dr. R. W. Hill, for many years a prominent practicing physician of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. Born in Vermont, of Revolutionary stock and English ancestry, he came to California about 1870, located in Santa Barbara, and was there married to Mary Carmel Guitierrez, a native of Santa Barbara. Her mother, Sarah Guitierrez was also born in California and was a daughter of Benigo Guitierrez, who owned the first drug store of Santa Barbara, and continued to conduct it until his death, or during a period of fifty-six years. He was also the owner of the historical Rincon ranch, which marks the dividing line between Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. Benigo Guitierrez, came to California in the early '40s from Valparaiso, Chili. Mrs. Hill survives and lives

at Ventura City, California. She and her husband had twelve children, those other than Louis R. Hill being as follows: Emmet, who resides on the Rincon ranch; Ruby, who is deceased; Benjamin, who is deceased; Edward, who is with the Southern Counties Gas Company at Ocean Park, California; Carmelita, who is the wife of Douglas Rhodes, of Los Angeles, California; Jesse, who is the wife of Andrew Claussen, of Santa Barbara; Grace, who conducts a millinery store at Ventura; Abner, who is a resident of Ventura; Newton, who is studying pharmacy in the University of Southern California; Esolina, who is the wife of Bert West, of Ventura; and James, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

Louis R. Hill received his educational training in the public schools of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, after graduating from the Ventura High School he at once turned his attention to stationary engineering, working at that calling for five years at Santa Barbara and going from there to the famous Yellow Aster Mine at Randsburg, where he worked as an engineer for one year. Returning to Santa Barbara, he spent a short time in that city, but left it for Los Angeles, and became an engineer for the Southern California Ice Company. After a year he was transferred by the company to San Bernardino, in 1906, and since then has been general superintendent and chief engineer of the company's plant here.

Fraternally Mr. Hill maintains membership with the San Bernardino Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a republican, but has never been active in politics and has never sought public preferment.

In 1895 Mr. Hill married at Santa Barbara Miss Alice Henry, a native of California, and a daughter of Jacob Henry, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two daughters, namely: Irene, who is the wife of Earl Douglas of San Bernardino, and an employe of the Walk Over Shoe Company; and Miss Margaret, who is at home with her parents. The Hills are all members of the Catholic Church. The duties and responsibilities of Mr. Hill's position are so heavy as to necessitate his devoting practically all of his time and attention to them, but he is interested in the progress made by his city and county, and anxious to have a proper amount of public improvement done in order that this locality maintain its prestige of being one of the most desirable parts of the Golden State.

**LINCOLN SHERRARD.**—One of the most interesting old timers of Redlands is Lincoln Sherrard, who for thirty years has been identified with business as a blacksmith in this locality. He is a typical western man, born and spent all his life on the Pacific Coast, and has had a variety of experiences and hardships that enables him to appreciate all the wonderful progress made in this section of California since he came here.

Mr. Sherrard was born on a ranch in a log cabin at Canyonville, Oregon, December 28, 1861, son of William Douglas and Sarah Jane (Denning) Sherrard. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Indiana. They crossed the plains in the early days to Oregon over the Lewis & Clark trail, traveling with wagons and oxtteams. The journey was made in 1853, and was beset with difficulties and hazards such as no journey outside of the Arctic regions could parallel at the present time. Once they tried a short cut and missed the old trail up Snake River Valley, and for three days they had to live on snails and roots. William D. Sherrard was for many years a miner, also did freighting in Oregon, and

his zest for adventure was fully imparted to his son. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrard spent their last days in Oregon. The father died December 19, 1908, and the mother in September, 1920.

Lincoln Sherrard, living in the sparsely settled region of the Northwest, had little opportunity for schooling and was making his own way at the age of fourteen. He worked during the summer and earned money for the months winter terms of school when he was sixteen and seventeen. It was on February 26, 1883, that he arrived in California aboard a three masted schooner, the Emma Utter, old Captain Allen master. This boat was becalmed three days off Santa Barbara Islands, and Mr. Sherrard recalls how he expressed a wish to go swimming, an adventure which the captain refused, but compromised by allowing him to go over the side in a row boat. It was a voyage of fifteen days between Oregon and San Pedro. After visiting in Los Angeles Lincoln Sherrard returned to Oregon, but in 1885 came again to Santa Ana. The four hundred dollars he had saved was soon gone and he had to seek work and for a time earned a dollar a day in a vineyard. Soon afterward he began his apprenticeship with James Brown, blacksmith and fancy horse dealer at Santa Ana. That business has been his active occupation ever since, and since May 29, 1892, the scene of his activities has been in Redlands. His first employment was given him by John MacIntosh, and later for five years he was in the shop of Jack McClain. He then went into business for himself. Mr. Sherrard was twenty-one years of age before he saw a locomotive engine. During his early life in Oregon there were two years when he drove stage through mud and rain in the Coos Bay country. It was a mail stage, and when roads were impassable he carried the mail by horseback. During his life in California he has been a grateful witness of the transformation which has changed Redlands from a district run over by sheep herders into a pleasant landscape of orchards and homes.

July 4, 1892, Mr. Sherrard married Susan Adele White, who was born in McCoverty, Iowa, and came to Santa Ana when ten years old. Their first child, Fern Izzeta, was born February 13, 1893, and died in April, 1897. The second child, Calvin, was born July 4, 1896, and died in October, 1899. The oldest of the living children is Lincoln Noel, born July 27, 1898. He was educated at Redlands and was a member of the State Militia, and while in his junior year of high school enlisted in the famous 40th Division. He was trained at Camp Kearney, was under Major General Strong and was orderly to the General. For two months he was in the command of General Gulich, who planned the barrage in the Argonne Forest. Later he was returned to General Strong's command, and as orderly had duties that required much travel over France, Germany and England. After the signing of the armistice he returned, and is now a shoe salesman at Santa Ana, California.

The fourth child of Mr. Sherrard is Orville Guyne, born February 5, 1901, graduated from the Redlands High School in 1919, played on the high school football team and has spent one year in Redlands University. The youngest child, Imogene Adelle, was born May 9, 1904, and is attending high school.

WILLIAM H. CRAM is one of the most successful orange growers in the Highland District of San Bernardino County. To that subject he has given practically a life of study and work. As a boy he picked oranges from one of the pioneer plantings in this locality.

Much of the pioneer history of the district now known as Highland is associated with the activities of the Cram family. Lewis F. and Sarah

Ann (Wakefield) Cram, parents of William H. Cram, were California pioneers who came over the plains with ox teams and founded the home which is still occupied by their descendants at Highland. Some further details in the history of the family are given on other pages of this publication.

William H. Cram was born at the old Cram homestead at East Highlands April 22, 1869. He attended the old board schoolhouse nearby, and when only a boy he gathered oranges from a seedling plantation set out by his father, and helped pack them for market. Mr. Cram by way of reminiscence states that the first groves here were set out in the lowlands. Observation showed that sunflowers growing on the low ground were killed by frost in early winter, while those higher up on the bench land remained green all winter long and had to be dug up in spring to permit plowing. This observation gave a real practical hint for the Crams and others to plant their trees on the land which experience has proved have been most favorable for orange culture. The Crams were experimenting with this industry when there was practically no outside authority or experts to consult with, and every step had to be proved by the event of results, frequently requiring years. William H. Cram has been more than successful as a citrus fruit grower. He owns sixty acres, one of the largest and best orchards in the county.

In 1891 he married Miss Lottie D. Davis, of a prominent and influential pioneer family. She was born in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Cram have four children. Clara graduated from the Redlands High School, from Stanford University, where she specialized in English preparatory to teaching, and is now the wife of Ervil Campbell, a native of California and likewise a graduate of Stanford University. He is a graduate civil engineer, and is now an engineer in the Government service in the oil industry, with home at Bakersfield. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one daughter. The second of the family, Arthur David Cram, graduated from the Redlands High School, spent one year in Stanford University and three years in Redlands University, and is now one of the successful young orange growers at East Highland. He married Miss Margaret Diels, a native of Nebraska, and they have a son. The third of the family, William H. Cram, Jr., is a high school graduate, spent a year at Stanford and two years at Redlands University, and was enlisted in the Aviation Corps during the World war. He was trained in America and also abroad in England, was overseas in service thirteen months, holding the rank of sergeant, and returned to America after the armistice. He and his brother are both members of the Elks Lodge at Redlands. The fourth of the family, Mildred Cram, is attending the Redlands High School and has gifts both in vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. William H. Cram is affiliated with Redlands Lodge No. 583 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He lives in one of the beautiful homes at East Highlands on Water Street, and he still gives his active personal supervision to his groves, which are kept in perfect condition and their fruits are evidence of the correctness of his methods, many of which have been evolved from his personal experience and study.

CHARLES YOST was a youth of fifteen years at the time of the family removal to California, and his experience has touched much of pioneer activity in the southern part of the state. He is now giving his attention to the management and further development of one of the fine fruit ranches of the Coachella Valley, and has proved one of the resourceful and progressive citizens identified with the civic and industrial advance-

ment of Riverside County. His attractive home is situated some miles distant from Thermal, on rural mail route A.

Mr. Yost was born at Elden, Iowa, on the 4th of September, 1859, a date that indicates clearly that his parents were numbered among the pioneers of the Hawkeye State. He is a son of Isaac N. and Nettie (Hicks) Yost, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana. Isaac N. Yost became not only a pioneer exponent of farm industry in Iowa, but also found there much requisition for his services as a blacksmith, he being a skilled workman at the trade. In 1874 he came with his family to California and established his residence at Santa Ana, Orange County, where he engaged in the work of his trade and where he remained until his death, on the 5th of November, 1881. He was one of the honored citizens of that community, and after his death his widow continued to maintain her home at Santa Ana until she too passed away, on the 27th of December, 1920, she having been one of the revered pioneer women of Orange County.

Charles Yost gained his youthful education in the public schools of Iowa and California, and by practical apprenticeship in his father's shop he became an expert workman at the trades of blacksmithing and wagon-making. He assumed charge of the shop at Santa Ana at the time of his father's death, and he continued his active connection with the blacksmith and wagonmaking business at Santa Ana until 1900, save for a period of one year passed in the northern part of the state. He found employment in the shop of L. Sherrard at Redlands, San Bernardino County, and about one year later he there formed a partnership with George M. Smallwood and established a blacksmith shop and wagon works at the corner of Fifth Street and Central Avenue, where they purchased land and erected a building for their use in the year 1901. The firm built up a substantial and prosperous business, and the partnership alliance continued until 1906, when Mr. Yost sold his interest to his partner, but in the following year he repurchased his former interest in the enterprise. In 1906 Mr. Yost purchased eighty acres of unimproved desert land in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, and here he has developed the requisite irrigation facilities and effected the improvement of forty acres of the tract, which he is making the stage of vigorous and successful industry in the raising of date palms and other fruits, besides which he finds ready demand for the excellent vegetables which he raises according to the best standards of propagation. He is developing one of the many model places of the kind in the Coachella Valley, and is known as one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of this attractive section of the state. He continued to hold his interests in the blacksmith and wagon shop at Redlands until 1915, when he sold the same.

Mr. Yost recalls that when as a boy he passed through the district of which Redlands is now the center the site of that city was marked only by the presence of herds of cattle and sheep, this being in 1874, the year of the arrival of the Yost family in Southern California. There were no railroads in this vicinity except a line from Los Angeles to San Pedro, and for other railway facilities it was necessary to go to San Francisco. The family came by boat to San Pedro and thence proceeded by team and wagon to the destination at Santa Ana. Mr. Yost had the distinction of producing the first wagons manufactured in Southern California, and he remembers that when the first "Old Hickory" wagon was shipped into this part of the state it became his privilege to describe to the purchaser the changes that must be made in the vehicle

to make it available for practical service in this country. Schools were few and primitive, and conditions were in general those of a pioneer section. He recalls the hanging of a renegade horse thief near Santa Ana. The vigilantes who captured the man ran two wagons together, with the wagon-tongues raised and fastened together, and thus was improvised the scaffold on which the renegade paid the penalty of his numerous malfactions. On another occasion the "committee" broke down the door of the Yost Shop, took a sledge-hammer and with the same proceeded to demolish the door to the jail at Santa Ana, the object being to take therefrom a Mexican who had murdered Charles McKelvey, superintendent of the Modjeska ranch, the Mexican's enmity having been incurred because through the instrumentality of his victim he had been compelled to pay a poll tax of two dollars. The lynch law worked its force in this instance, and the Mexican was hanged. In the '70s horse stealing was of frequent occurrence through this section of the state, but after 1880 the vigilance committees, with their generous use of rope, made the game a very unpopular pastime. In the early days the father of Mr. Yost was identified with gold-mining activities in Amador County, and the work of the vigilance committee in that section was vigorous and effective, doing away with the theft of gold from the unlocked cabins of the miners and making drastic methods supply the place of regularly constituted law proceedings, which were not available in the unorganized and isolated communities. In his personal career Mr. Yost has demonstrated the enduring value of earnest and honest and loyal communal spirit. He has reared and educated his fine family of children, has provided well for his family, has kept pace with the march of development and progress and has won a competency sufficient to sustain him well as the shadows of his life begin to lengthen from the golden west. He takes pride in having done his part in the transforming of a new and unproductive district into one of the garden spots of the great State of California.

November 24, 1883, recorded the marriage of Mr. Yost and Miss Jane Phillips, of Downey, Los Angeles County, her parents having come from Missouri to California in an early day and her father having become a prosperous farmer in Los Angeles County. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Yost four are living: Laurel J., who was born January 16, 1885, is the wife of P. E. Hicks, who is a civil engineer, their home being on Stillman Street, Redlands. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Kathryn F., who was born December 5, 1887, is the wife of Frederick Orth, a successful orange grower in San Bernardino County. Mr. and Mrs. Orth reside on Alabama Street, Redlands, and their attractive home is brightened by the presence of three fine sons. Beatrice is Mrs. Huckaby and resides on Wossh Street in the City of Redlands, her birth having occurred on the 9th of May, 1890. Leland J., born February 5, 1898, is identified with fruit growing enterprise in the Coachella Valley. He married Miss Crystal Sayer, of Tulare County.

REV. JOHN M. HEGARTY.—St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church at Riverside has been the central fact in the history of Catholicism in Riverside County, and it has been an institution with a steady growth of power and prosperity for upwards of a third of a century.

An article in the Riverside Enterprise, published in 1921, gave the main outline of the history of this parish. Thirty-five years ago the few Catholic families in Riverside regarded San Bernardino as their parish. The distance was too great for regular attendance, and consequently the pastor of the church at San Bernardino came over to the Riverside end of

his parish and occasionally said mass for the convenience of the little flock. This missionary pastor was Father Stockman, now Monsignor Stockman. With the increase of the Catholic population at Riverside it was decided to erect a chapel for their convenience. This chapel was dedicated in 1888 to St. Francis de Sales by the Rt. Rev. Francis Mora, a Spanish bishop of the diocese. The plans for this chapel were obtained from Belgium, the country of Father Stockman's birth. This church is still standing and served the Catholic congregation until 1919.

October 15, 1893, Rev. John McCarthy, now Monsignor McCarthy of Pasadena, was appointed first resident pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church. During his administration a small parochial residence was built at the corner of Lima and Twelfth streets. It has been moved once and enlarged twice and is now standing at the corner of Thirteenth and Lime. After five years of labors Father McCarthy removed to Fresno and was succeeded at Riverside by Rev. M. Conneally, who took charge on October 13, 1898. The next pastor was Rev. S. F. Cain, who took up his duties January 13, 1905. His successor was Rev. Peter H. McNellis, who came February 11, 1911. Father McNellis was succeeded by the late Rev. Florian B. Hahn in 1913. Father Hahn died in the fall of 1915, and the parish then had as its acting rector Rev. Joseph Cox until August 25, 1917. At that date Rt. Rev. Monsignor P. Hartnett appointed Rev. J. M. Hegarty as pastor.

The foundation for a new Francis de Sales Church was laid in 1914, and on the foundation the walls were raised about three feet, but from the death of Father Hahn in 1915 until September, 1918, no further work was done. The church as now used is only one-half the height intended in the original plan, and the total cost of the building and equipment has been about thirty thousand dollars. Under the present administration of the parish plans have been made for a two-story Mission style brick school building at Thirteenth and Mulberry, to cost forty thousand dollars. The present school facilities take care of the educational needs of the parish with an enrollment of 135. The school is under the charge of the Dominican Sisters of Galveston, Texas.

Rev. John M. Hegarty, pastor of the church at Riverside, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in January, 1883. He acquired his early education in the National schools, graduated A. B. in June, 1905, from St. Michael's College, and took his theological work in St. Patrick's College of County Carlow. He was ordained to the priesthood June 12, 1910, and was at once assigned to the American Mission and arrived in Los Angeles August 20, 1910. He was assistant at the Cathedral in Los Angeles for seven years, after which he took up his duties at Riverside. The parish has enjoyed great growth in every direction under its vigorous pastor. The church is thoroughly organized, including Altar Society, Holy Name Society for men and boys, Pastor's Aid Society, Young People's Social Club, St. Aloysius Society for boys and the Children of Mary.

FRANK STUTT.—The firm of Stutt Brothers at Redlands has the largest automobile sales agency in the two counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. The firm is composed of Frank Stutt and his half-brother, Robert Leith. They are men of exceptional enterprise, and their record is an inspiring example of what energy will accomplish in Southern California or anywhere else for that matter. They have been associated not only on terms of relationship but as business partners and close friends. They began with neither capital nor credit, and the score of

their personal influence and abilities developed the great business now known as Stutt Brothers.

Frank Stutt was born at Toronto, Canada, July 25, 1873, and came to Los Angeles in 1895. He was educated in Canada. His first employment at Los Angeles was in a grocery store, later he was clerk in a department store at Riverside, and for about a year conducted a grocery. Selling out, he moved to Redlands and bought an oil gasoline route and supply station. He served the retail trade of the city and surrounding country, supplying homes and pumping plants. Mr. Stutt delivered the first load of gasoline at the Canyon Crest pumping plant., and stood by while the Smiley Brothers started the plant, pumping the first water that marked the beginning of the transformation of a desert of hills and canyons into the beautiful park known as Smiley's Heights. Mr. Stutt was in the oil and gasoline business about a year, and then became associated with his half brother under the name Stutt Brothers. They opened a small store and shop on Citrus Avenue for repairing and selling bicycles and sewing machines. Their chief capital consisted of a monkey wrench and screw driver. By degrees they added to their line, extending to a general supply of sporting goods and novelties. They brought this business to a prosperous condition and finally sold for seventeen thousand dollars.

Perhaps their most interesting experiences have been as automobile dealers. For several years they operated the Casa Luna Garage, and they have the distinction of selling the first one-cylinder Olds car in this community, and later sold the Reo one cylinder. Both these cars sold for eight hundred and fifty dollars. In 1914 Stutt Brothers signed a contract with Dodge Brothers for the local sales agency. At that time they had never seen a picture of a Dodge car, and in fact no cars of that name had marketed. Stutt Brothers secured the agency for the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. It was a contraction purely of faith, since they banked on Dodge Brothers as manufacturers of ability, competent to put out a car of great merit. They took orders for forty-eight cars before the first Dodge was delivered in December, 1914. Their extensive business has grown rapidly with passing years and is now directed from their home sales office at the corner of Citrus Avenue and Fourth Street in Redlands, but with branches in San Bernardino and Riverside and agencies in all the leading towns of these counties. The present handsome sales rooms, service station and office at Redlands furnishes an interesting and striking contrast, one which the writer personally appreciates, with the original little bicycle repair shop.

Mr. Frank Stutt married in Canada Miss Mary Elizabeth Odell, a native of England. They have a son, Herbert, born January 8, 1900, a graduate of the Redlands High School, a student in Claremont College, and now employed by E. A. Featherstone & Company of Los Angeles. Frank Stutt is a member of Redlands Lodge No. 583, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Redlands Lodge No. 186, Knights of Pythias, is a member of the University Club, the Automobile Club of America and the Chamber of Commerce, and is an enthusiastic worker for everything that means additional benefit to Redlands and Southern California.

His partner and associate, Robert Leith, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1883, and joined his half-brother in California two years after Mr. Stutt came here. They have since been associated in business and other affairs. Mr. Leith returned to Canada to marry Miss Carrie Redpath, and brought his bride to Redlands.

WILLIS EDWIN LEONARD, builder and real estate man of San Bernardino, is a very signal example of what a man can accomplish who makes his work of paramount importance and who is temperamentally gaited to do things on a big scale. It is claimed that every man has some project that to him is of cardinal importance. Mr. Leonard's interest has been in building, for which he has a singular aptitude and in which he has made a signal success. He has been a builder of homes, houses which are the homes of hundreds of happy families, many of them architecturally beautiful within and without but, whether large or small, built upon honor and contributions to the progress of the city and to the happiness of its inhabitants.

In his building Mr. Leonard is master of every detail, and he is meticulously careful that there shall be no slipshod methods of loose ends and his business policy has always been against the too prevalent idea that whatever is profitable is right. Builders of homes which can be placed within reach of families promote the welfare not only of the people interested, but are vital factors in the upbuilding of the city at large. A city of homes is a city which will grow and expand, for a man who owns a home, or who is buying one, is always interested in anything and everything which affects his city and takes an active part in its affairs, where renters and apartment house dwellers have no interest whatever in municipal affairs.

Mr. Leonard was born in Waterton, Wisconsin, January 27, 1863, the son of Ira E. and Maria (Shepherd) Leonard. Ira E. Leonard was probably the most popular and prominent man of his home city in Missouri. He was an attorney and was born and educated in New York state, moving to Waterton, Wisconsin, in 1862. Sometime later he moved to Missouri, where he was Judge of the District Court during the stirring Ku Klux troubles. So successful was his administration of his office that he was nominated for Supreme Judge of Missouri. While he received the largest vote of his ticket he was defeated because he was a Republican. While in Missouri, where he moved in 1866, he was also attorney for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. His health failing he decided to go to Colorado, resigning his offices and settling in Boulder. He practiced there for some time but finally he decided to try the climate of New Mexico and selected Socorro in that state for a home. Here he practiced until his death in 1889. His wife was also a native of New York and she recently died in San Bernardino at the age of 90. While Judge Leonard was in Boulder, Colorado, he was one of the Regents of the State University.

Willis Edwin Leonard received his education in Boulder, Colorado, first in the public schools and then in the University of that city. At the age of 19 he moved to the city of Socorro, New Mexico, remaining there for eight years when he came to San Bernardino, where in 1889 he was in the stationery business with Mr. Barnum for one year. At the end of the year he returned to Socorro and was in the real estate and insurance business for four years, but he could not forget San Bernardino and her attractions and in 1894 he returned here.

For several years he was in the department store business and then commenced his real life work, handling of real estate and building homes. In the latter work he specializes and he has placed homes within the reach of many by selling them on the installment plan. In San Bernardino he has built and sold over two hundred homes, while in the city of Long Beach he has built and sold several homes on one tract, in addition selling 40 lots in the same tract.

Mr. Leonard is a republican in politics. While in Socorro, New Mexico, he was County Superintendent of Schools, 1893-4. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, being an elder of that church.

MARTIN VAN WIG, whose home in retirement is at 676 Huntington Boulevard, Pomona, is an interesting type of the true pioneer, the man who is first or among the first to settle and develop land, endures the trials and vicissitudes of such enterprise, for he must discover his own precedence, and lives and remains to reach the rewards of his early labors.

Mr. Van Wig was born April 26, 1851, in Norway, where his parents spent their lives. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and as a youth he had few educational opportunities, his training being of a practical rather than a theoretical character. For several years he followed the seas, and as a seaman he first landed at the port of New York in 1869.

The most interesting factor of his life, however, began with his arrival in San Bernardino, in 1883, now nearly forty years ago. He had some small savings, and was willing to invest them in cheap lands that were considered useless even for grazing purposes. His first investment was a small acreage in Section 22 on South Archibald Avenue, in the upper end of the valley. The land was covered with drifting sand, and only his unalterable faith kept him unceasingly at work until he could realize the objects of his vision. From time to time he acquired other land, until he owned more than a hundred acres. Against the advice of friends, relying almost entirely on his judgment, he went on with the work of improvement. Perhaps the most interesting feature of his pioneering was the sinking of a well with a view to securing water for irrigation. He entered upon this quest about 1900. His friends advised against, ridiculed and even pitied his foolish attempt, saying it was a waste of money and even should water be discovered it could not be utilized commercially. He went down 306 feet, and from that source of supply he was able to pump 112 inches. He attached one of the early gasoline pumping engines to his well, and it proved all that his most ardent expectations anticipated. It is an interesting landmark as the pioneer well in the district. Lands that previously had enjoyed a slow sale of ten dollars an acre rapidly advanced to a hundred dollars an acre. Most of these early holdings Mr. Van Wig has since sold at advanced prices, and the entire section has bounded forward in prosperity and improvement largely due to his nerve and foresight. This district is now largely developed as an alfalfa and fruit producing section. His pioneer well is located in Section 23.

About 1888, Mr. Van Wig and James Roach succeeded by their combined efforts in prevailing on the county surveyor to lay out and open Archibald Avenue south from the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to the river. They gave their personal aid to the surveyor, even to carrying the chain. This is now a county highway, paved with cement.

Mr. Van Wig came to California accompanied by his wife. He has five living children: E. J. Van Wig, of Puente; T. W. Van Wig, of Bakersfield; Maud B., Mrs. Frank W. Roe, of Etiwanda; Estella, Mrs. W. McCutchins, of Los Angeles; and K. W. Van Wig, who was born on Archibald Avenue in San Bernardino County in June, 1898, and was called to the colors at the time of the World war, but did not get overseas. He is now living at Los Angeles and is married.

Martin Van Wig is properly rated as one of San Bernardino County's most prosperous men. He was a democrat in early life but has been a republican since 1916.

**DANIEL BREWER MILLIKEN.**—The faith and optimism of a pioneer was the distinctive quality in the character of the late Daniel Brewer Milliken, whose enterprise opened up a great and new source of wealth for the famous Cucamonga District of Southern California. He was a pioneer Californian, running back almost to the days of '49, and had all the ruggedness and dauntless spirit of the real argonauts, though he had very little success in gold mining and his prosperity was due to more permanent lines of industry.

He was a native of Maine, born in the town of Brewer, November 26, 1829, son of Daniel W. and Rebecca (Smith) Milliken, also natives of Maine. His father was a sailor, followed the sea all his life, and for many years was a skilled pilot in the Penobscot Bay and River.

Daniel Brewer Milliken was on the sea almost from childhood, making many trips with his father and as a regular seaman. He went once to Cuba; also was on many coasting voyages along New England. In the fall of 1851 he left Boston, going to the Isthmus, and thence north by boat which reached San Francisco in June, 1852. His first location was in Mendocino County, where he engaged in lumbering, prospecting and contracting. While there he developed an extensive lumber industry, and this brought him his first real capital. In 1876 he removed to San Jose and vicinity of San Francisco for the purpose of making his permanent home there. Then for several years he participated in the mining industry, but without important financial success.

It was in 1883 that Daniel B. Milliken came to the Cucamonga District of Southern California, and in partnership with George D. Havens purchased 520 acres of wild desert land. They were men of capital, vision and determination, but they set the land to grapes, chiefly wine grapes, without providing irrigation. Their effort was scoffed at and they were almost openly called fools for putting the cuttings into the dry sand, inviting disaster. But the prophecies failed of grim realization, and, as a matter of fact, the plantation outlived its planter and returned a tremendous measure of profit, the example thus set encouraging a widespread development of this section to vineyards. Subsequently the land was divided and half of its is still the Milliken estate.

Daniel Brewer Milliken died in 1912. In 1856 he married Miss Charlotte Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, a lumberman. She was born at Surrey in Hancock County, Maine, and died January 2, 1899, at the age of sixty-three. To this marriage were born three sons and one daughter. The oldest was Newell S. Milliken. The second, Reuben Morton, died in 1905, and his only son passed away in 1910. The two younger children are Richard R. and Ashie Mae, both unmarried and now living in England.

Daniel Brewer Milliken had a capital of about eleven thousand dollars which he invested in the new and untried experiment of grape planting in Cucamonga, and this capital was increased many fold by his investments, and the vineyard has paid astounding dividends in subsequent years.

Newell S. Milliken was born in Surrey, Maine, August 11, 1857, and died August 16, 1919. He was well educated in Mendocino County, in the San Jose High School, and became an expert assayer. He followed mining in Idaho and other western states, and for a time was a full fledged cowboy working on the ranges. In 1886

he joined his father at Cucamonga, and thereafter was closely associated with the vineyard industry, and at his father's death in 1912 he took full charge. He acquired forty-two acres adjoining the original estate, and developed that wild land to vineyard, also building a home there and another modern residence in Fairmont. Newell S. Milliken was a staunch republican and for a number of years a member of the Central Committee, served as deputy assessor fourteen years and for eighteen years was postmaster of North Cucamonga. His was a strong and upright character, and the work he did and the influence he exercised made his death a source of inestimable loss to the community where he had lived so many years.

On August 11, 1891, he married Miss Kate Sempel, who was born in Traverse-de-Sioux, Minnesota, October 11, 1864, daughter of Frederic August and Anna Barbara (Herkelrath) Sempel. She was one of eight children, and had come to California and was a teacher in the public schools of Cucamonga before her marriage. Mrs. Milliken is now guardian of the estate, and with her older daughter has demonstrated the abilities of a thoroughly successful business woman in handling the complex details of the industry.

Her oldest child is Ruth E. Milliken, who was born June 5, 1892, and is thoroughly well educated, being A. B. graduate of Pomona College, and had two years of post-graduate work in the State University at Berkeley. For two years she was principal of the Fort Bragg High School, but at the death of her father gave up her school work and has since been active in superintending the three hundred acre vineyard and handling the many harassing details of business administration in difficult times and under abnormal conditions. The second child, Mildred A. Milliken, was born January 23, 1900, graduated A. B. from Pomona College in June, 1921, and is now continuing her study of music in Pomona College Conservatory, being proficient as a pipe organist and pianist. The only son is Daniel B. Milliken, born May 12, 1904, and now a senior in the high school at Claremont.

**JOHN RANKIN MERRILL.**—The Merrill home is on Turner Avenue half a mile south of Riverside Boulevard, at Ontario. This is one of the very prosperous families in this locality, and one of the chief purposes of this brief sketch is to tell how that prosperity was achieved, through struggle and self denial and great exertion, incidentally paying a deserved tribute to the Merrills, especially Mrs. Merrill, undoubtedly one of the most resourceful of women in San Bernardino County.

John Rankin Merrill was born in Ohio in 1850, son of David and Martha (Rankin) Merrill, the latter a native of Pittsburgh. John R. was the oldest of six children, and when he was six months old his parents moved to Illinois. He acquired a good education in that state, graduating from the State University. About 1870 the family moved to Texas, buying lands around Fort Davis, in the extreme western part of the state. David and Martha Merrill lived there and were buried at Fort Davis.

In Texas John R. Merrill married Miss Nancy Baker, a native of Kentucky. She died in Texas, leaving two sons, William Kern Merrill, now a rancher near Lindsay, California, and Charles Thomas Merrill, who is a ranch owner at Chino, California. Both sons are married.

In 1889 Mr. Merrill came to California and bought a ranch near Buena Park. In 1894 he married Miss Mabel Margaret Ayars. Mrs. Merrill was at that time twenty years of age. She was born August 30, 1874, in Texas, daughter of John Quincy and Elizabeth (McClain) Ayars, natives of Illinois. The McClain and Ayars families moved to Texas in early days with ox teams and settled near Moody in McLennan County, now one of the popular counties of the state, then on the frontier and sparsely settled. The McClain and Ayars families took with them their cook stoves and rocking chairs, and these were such novelties as few of the people of that region had ever seen. They took up Government land, living in log cabins, far from neighbors, and both the grandparents of Mrs. Merrill died in Texas in 1900. Her own parents were married in that state, and her mother died when Mrs. Merrill was seven years of age. There were two younger children, Nathan Sylvester Ayars and Eva Mozzelle Ayars. John Quincy Ayars, father of Mrs. Merrill, was three times married. By his first wife he had two children, John Irving and Lulu Daisy Ayars. By his third wife there were three children, Van Ness Rexford, Charles Frederick and Dorothea Delight Ayars. Mrs. Merrill's grandfather added to his homestead in Texas by purchase from time to time, and at his death left an estate of over a thousand acres of the finest cotton and corn lands in what is known as the black land belt of Texas. Mrs. Merrill was one of the heirs to this estate, inheriting a hundred acres of land and other property besides. Mrs. Merrill was nine years of age when her father moved to California.

About 1892 John R. Merrill bought a squatter's claim to hundred sixty-five acres in the Cucamonga Desert, and subsequently secured the regular Government patent to this land. After two years he moved out to this tract of sage brush and cactus, put up a small house, and for four years, being without even the facilities of a team, he carried water for drinking and domestic purposes from a distant school house. When he was able to buy a team he hauled water for five years more before he could sink a well. During the seven years while awaiting patent to his land he spent much of his time in Los Angeles, working to provide the necessities for his family, while Mrs. Merrill and her step-children held down the homestead, cleared the land, and set it to vines and deciduous fruits. Mrs. Merrill after selling her Texas property purchased other adjoining lands, and in 1910 they built their present modern and luxurious home, which with its landscape environment, its gardens and other improvements is one of the fine estates of the Ontario District. Altogether the family now have three hundred and twenty acres, practically all in bearing fruit, and the 1921 crop amounted to over a thousand tons of choice fruit. This valuable property has come as the result of almost superhuman endurance, labor and patience, and the orchards and vineyards represent a complete transformation from a waterless desert. Their first planting was on twenty acres, and the young trees had hardly been set out before great hordes of rabbits invaded the premises and destroyed every tree. They then replanted and protected the trees from these pests by wrapping them.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill had six children. Lawrence W., born February 28, 1895, at Los Angeles, was, like the other children who grew up, educated in the Chaffee High School at Ontario, and he is now active manager of the home ranch. The other children were all born on the ranch at Ontario. Gertrude Catherine was born October 30,

1898, and died February 11, 1904. Ida Belle was born October 20, 1900, graduates from Chaffee High School and from Pomona College in June, 1922, and has specialized in physical technic. Jesse Lowell, born September 24, 1904, graduates from the Chaffee High School in 1922. John Ralph was born March 9, 1908, and Ernest Millne was born November 2, 1911, and died at the age of eight weeks.

MRS. SOPHIA CASTEEL.—At the age of eighty-three Mrs. Sophia Casteel, whose home is half a mile east of Rivera, on the San Gabriel River, is one of the few still living whose recollections run back to the exciting days of the late forties, when her people were journeying over the plains to Salt Lake and later to California.

Mrs. Casteel was born November 9, 1839, in Missouri, while her parents were en route from Michigan to Iowa, making the journey with team and wagon. Her parents were Charles and Miranda (Fuller) Chapman, who were among the first pioneers to cross the plains to Salt Lake. Mrs. Casteel has a vivid memory of the journey from Iowa to Utah, the long train of teams pressing out over the prairie, the slow progress, the inevitable hardships of the journey, and the always imminent danger of Indian attack. Her father was a native of Michigan, of English ancestry. In the family were six daughters and three sons, and Mrs. Casteel has two sisters and one brother living. The family lived on the Iowa frontier at Montrose for seven years, and in 1846 they joined a wagon train and after many perils arrived at Salt Lake in 1847. A year later Charles Chapman came on to California, and about Sacramento joined in the great rush for gold. He remained eighteen months and was unusually prospered in his search for the precious metal. In 1852 he brought his family on to California. He was a man of property and had numerous horse and mule teams. The family started in a small party, but they picked up several other families of refugees en route, some of whom had no stock and were in a sorry plight. The Chapmans brought a large number of cattle to California. Charles Chapman settled at San Bernardino, buying a ranch on Lytle Creek, and continued here his business as a farmer and stock raiser. Later he moved to the Jurupa ranch, where he was in the stock business for twenty years. At that time the site of Riverside was a sheep pasture, the land covered with wild brush, and only one store was kept there, by a Jew named Rosenthal. After some twenty years Charles Chapman suffered reverses in the cattle industry, chiefly due to the affliction of the black leg, and he sold his remaining holdings and for a year lived in the San Joaquin Valley. He then returned to Los Angeles County and bought a ranch on what is now San Pedro Street, living there until his death. His widow passed away at Wilmington.

In 1856, some years after coming to San Bernardino, Sophia Chapman was married to Mr. Joshua Casteel. Mr. Casteel was born in Illinois, and he died at Los Nietos, California, April 8, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Casteel reared their family of ten children: Martha Jane, now the wife of Leonard Labory; Alzada, who married John Wiseman; Orsen, deceased; Phoebe, deceased wife of R. W. Hagen; Jacob and Cyrus, deceased; Charles; May, who married N. B. Parazette, of Rivera; Daniel and Robert, deceased. The son Charles has followed mining chiefly, and spent twelve years in Sonora, Mexico, and was also identified with mines in Arizona. He now lives with his mother on the old ranch at Rivera. His first wife, Miss Hattie Sicles, was a

native of Oregon. For his second wife he married Miss Bessie Blunt, of Arkansas.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Casteel farmed around San Bernardino, raising cattle on the old Jurupa ranch for a number of years, their home being seven miles from Riverside. Later they bought land at Rivera, where Mrs. Casteel has had her home for a number of years. Joshua Casteel was a western pioneer, and was with the regular army in the Indian campaigns during the early fifties, serving under Captain Fitzgerald, a noted Indian fighter. He saw active service through California, Arizona, and New Mexico and for many years he drew a Government pension. He came to California about 1849. Mrs. Casteel is a member of the Latter Day Saints Church. In spite of her age she retains the vigor of her mind, and has a most remarkable memory for the early events of Southern California.

B. G. HOLMES.—Some men never learn what failure means no matter what obstacles spring up in their path, being able to overcome them and come out a winner. B. G. Holmes, of Big Bear Valley, is one of these men, and his success in spite of all kinds of hard luck and former poor health ought to stimulate others to follow his inspiring example. He was born January 26, 1872, a son of John and Amelia (Gay) Holmes, natives of Connecticut, where the former was born in 1837 and the latter in 1838. They were married in 1870, and B. G. Holmes is their only child. They came to Redlands, California, in 1889, where the father engaged in fruit growing. He first purchased a peach orchard of ten acres, but later planted it to oranges. His reason for coming to California was his failing health, and the fact that he now, although eighty-four years of age, is caring for his orange grove in West Redlands shows that the move was a very wise and beneficial one. His wife is also living and in the enjoyment of good health. They are most remarkable people, and B. G. Holmes is very proud of them and what they have accomplished.

After completing the grammar and high school courses B. G. Holmes entered the Redlands National Bank, and was doing very nicely when his health failed, and two years later he was forced to change his occupation for something which would take him out of doors. In 1894 he came to Bluff Lake to camp and recuperate, and then the next summer he, with the aid of two boys, packed in over the trail to Big Bear Valley. When he gained his first view of this region it was not very attractive, and only the realization of his need of some place where he could be in the open kept him from turning back, that and the innate determination to persevere in any undertaking. The old dam was fringed by dead trees which had been killed by the force of the water, giving to the scene a particularly desolate appearance. It is scarcely necessary to state that these have long since been removed, and the whole landscape changed. There were then few traces of human occupancy, save those afforded by the ruins of the old mining camps, which, too, were discouraging.

Having owned and dealt in orange and lemon groves, he felt he knew something about citrus growing, and so began his connection with the Valley in that capacity. He has always maintained his interest in the citrus industry, although his operations have expanded to cover many lines. He built the Mission Garage, Redlands, and sold the business in 1913 to Bartlett Brothers of Detroit, Michigan, retaining ownership of the building until 1920, when he traded it for

an orange grove on Redlands Heights. In the fall of 1916 he purchased the Doctor Blaire group of log cabins, then thirty years old. There is a main road frontage of 307 feet, and he paid \$5,000 for this property, which today is almost priceless because of the improvements he has put upon it. The following spring he bought of Judge Rex Goodcell 146½ feet road frontage, containing his present modern residence. Combining these properties, he has arranged cabins into a most picturesque and modern camp, which he has named Indian Lodge. Two years later he bought two-thirds of an acre from the Pine Knob Company, and in 1921 leased for twenty-two years four and one-half acres adjoining. On all of this property he has erected many cabins, and has them all modern equipped and furnished. The camp is most centrally located, and is very popular. It has a capacity of about sixty people. When he came here there were no buildings between his camp and the I. S. store. Since making his purchase he sold a portion of the Goodcell property at sixty dollars per front foot, which added to his profits, makes this a most fortunate investment.

In 1898 Mr. Holmes married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Miss Blanche M. Walton, of that city, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Alden Walton, who was born at Redlands in 1899, graduated from the Redlands High School and is now a senior at Leland Stanford University. Through his mother he is a direct descendant of John Alden of Mayflower stock. The second child, Charles Chester, was born at Redlands in 1902, graduated from the Redlands High School, and is now in his junior year at Leland Stanford University. J. Walton, born at Redlands in 1907, is a student of the Redlands High School. Lillian, who was born in Los Angeles County, California, in 1909, is also attending the Redlands High School. Mr. Holmes is determined that all of his children shall receive the best educational advantages obtainable, and they are proving a source of great comfort to him in the progress they are making.

Mr. Holmes belongs to Redlands Lodge, B. P. O. E., but aside from that he has no connections outside his business and family ties. His interests center in Bear Valley, and he and Bartlett Brothers organized the Bear Valley Chamber of Commerce, of which he is for the second term serving as vice-president. This is a live organization, and has played an important part in recent developments in the Valley. Indian Lodge stands upon one of the old camps of this region. When Mr. Holmes acquired possession of it the property was in poor condition, the cabins were in need of repair, and there were practically no improvements. Setting to work with characteristic energy, Mr. Holmes transformed the place, and now has one of the most desirable camps in the entire Valley. He has not acquired his present prosperous and prominent position by any easy road. From the start he has been confronted with obstacles. In his citrus growing he has been frozen out and ruined by hot waves, but has persevered through them all. Best of everything his health has so improved that it is difficult for the stranger to believe that he was ever in anything but a rugged condition. It is such men as Mr. Holmes who make a region. They come into a wilderness and persist until they develop it, and to them, and not to the recent comers, belongs the real credit. From Indian Lodge can be seen a constant stream of automobiles passing over the public highway, and it is difficult to believe that the first automobiles came into the Valley in 1909. Now they are as common as the ducks about the lakes, but

prior to 1909 they were unknown in this part of the county. As Mr. Holmes wearily plodded over the mountain trail he not only had no conception of this method of transportation, but he would have regarded anyone as hopelessly insane who would have predicted that passengers would be landed in the Valley from aeroplanes, and yet this happens so often as to now occasion no special comment. In fact Big Bear Valley has been redeemed from the wilderness and is fast taking on metropolitan features, although as long as the great mountains and wonderful lakes remain it will continue to be a health-giving resort, whose beauties beggar description. The same clean, wind-swept air blows over its spaces and fills the lungs of its people as that which refreshed the pioneer back in 1895, when he gazed with saddened eyes at the desolate scene at the old dam, and now, as then, carries with it a promise of health and encouragement.

GEORGE A. HERDEG, a resident of Riverside for over twenty years, is a practical orange grower and is local representative of the Agricultural Chemical Works. Mr. Herdeg is a splendid type of a business man, regarding his business as essentially a public service, and he has worked untiringly to demonstrate the value and broaden the use of fertilizer as one of the indispensable elements in profitable citrus fruit production. He had to overcome a great deal of apathy and frequently downright prejudice, since the average orange grower and agriculturist generally everywhere declines to use fertilizer so long as it is possible to make a bare profit without it. Several cases have afforded striking testimony to the value of fertilizer application in and around Riverside, and fertilized groves have shown a capacity to resist or recover from the destructive freezes and other adversities that enter into the horticultural game. There have been other instances where worn out and profitless groves have been brought back to a high state of production through the scientific application of fertilizer.

George A. Herdeg graduated from the high school of his native city in 1882, and for several years was in the hardware business at Buffalo, New York. He is an old timer in Southern California, having been located at Pasadena in 1887. He became secretary for the California Commercial Company, and in 1899 removed to Riverside to become local agent for the Agricultural Chemical Works. During most of these years he has been directly interested in citrus growing on his own account. He and F. A. Speich are the owners of a grove of fourteen acres of oranges in the San Jacinto Land Company's tract at Arlington.

Mr. Herdeg is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Maccabees and Elks, and Rotary Club and is a republican. Some years ago he bought a beautiful home with large grounds at 872 West Tenth Street and with so many ties to connect him with Riverside he is readily enthusiastic in every plan projected for its general welfare and improvement.

At Pasadena June 10, 1889, Mr. Herdeg married Miss Anna Lush. She was born in Wisconsin. They have three children: Helen L., is a graduate of the University of California and is a high school teacher; Harold L., the only son is also a graduate of the University of California and is now a teacher of the Smith-Hughes System of Agriculture at the Citrus Union High School of Azusa and Glendora. During the World war he was a lieutenant in the Medical Corps and spent one year with the American Expeditionary forces in France. The youngest child, Mary C., is the wife of Richard Garstrang of Los Angeles.

JAMES W. MEE is a native son of this section of California, and his career since early manhood has been identified with railroading. He is freight agent of the Pacific Electric at Riverside, and one of Riverside's most popular citizens.

He was born in San Bernardino August 1, 1882, member of an old and prominent pioneer family. His father, William H. Mee, was a native of England and left that country in 1850 and in 1852 came to California by ox team over the plains. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was member of a party of eleven families on the trip to California. The caravan was raided by Indians, and he and his family escaped the general massacre that followed, due to the fact that the Indians feared small-pox, a disease with which the Mees were then stricken. William H. Mee arrived at San Bernardino in 1856, and lived in that city continuously until his death in 1911. For thirty-six years he was in business as a blacksmith, with shop at 436 D Street. He was well known in fraternal circles, being a member of a number of lodges. William H. Mee married Sarah J. West, who is still living, and has showed her devotion by lifelong care to her children. She has two daughters, Lida and Addie. Lida is the wife of I. H. Curtis. Their son, Merritt B. Curtis, was born in San Bernardino, spent four years in the academic department of the University of California and three years in the law school, and is now a captain of the United States Marines on the Island of Haiti.

James W. Mee received his high school education in San Bernardino and afterward took a course in the Los Angeles Business College. Since 1905, with the exception of about a year, he has been railroading, chiefly as an agent for the Pacific Electric, and is president of the Pacific Electric Agents Association. From August, 1914, to June, 1915, he conducted a commission warehouse at San Bernardino.

Mr. Mee is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Native Sons of the Golden West, the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Association of Riverside. He was a member of the Arrowhead Club of San Bernardino for five years, until that organization was disbanded with the death of its leading spirit, H. L. Dresco, president of the Farmers Exchange Bank.

W. D. ANDERSON at San Bernardino has built up one of the largest and most distinctive enterprises of its kind in Southern California, and his undoubted success has been a tribute to his remarkable energy and persistence in carrying out his plans in spite of lack of capital and early difficulties.

Mr. Anderson was born in Southern California in 1876. His father, John Y. Anderson, was a mining man, a California forty-niner, and after some years of experience and life in the northern part of the state moved to San Bernardino, where he was one of the pioneer settlers.

W. D. Anderson attended school at San Bernardino. He engaged in the machinery and contracting business in 1900. He started with a notable absence of capital, but he understood the machinery business from previous training, and has since been able to build up a seventy-five thousand dollar plant, consisting of machine shop, blacksmith shop, planing mill and other facilities, all of which does an extensive business and employs a large number of men. He is the largest dealer in the Southwest in second-handed machinery, including electric motors. He manufactures drilling and pumping machinery, and as a contractor he keeps in operation a large number of oil and water drilling outfits throughout the southwestern fields.

Mr. Anderson is a republican, and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1906 he married Miss Maud Gentry. Her father has been a resident of San Bernardino for thirty years and was formerly a Missouri farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one daughter, Pauline, born in 1909.

E. A. WEEGAR is a prominent Riverside business man, and has been in Southern California about fifteen years, throughout that time being identified with the hardware business.

His hardware establishment at Riverside was started in the spring of 1914, its first location being on Eighth Street, at the corner of Orange. It was removed to its present site, at 938 Main Street, in 1915. This is a store stocked with every class of merchantable hardware, also house furnishings, fishing tackle and plumbing goods, and the store has 4000 square feet of floor space.

Mr. Weegar was born at North Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada, January 24, 1879. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Norwood, New York, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of a hardware business there. With the substantial training acquired in the East he came to California in 1908 and entered the hardware business at Long Beach, and subsequently established a store in San Bernardino. Since locating at Riverside he has disposed of his business interests at Long Beach and San Bernardino. Mr. Weegar is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

June 3, 1905, he married Miss Hannah McDonald, of Los Angeles, where she was born and educated. They have two children, Mary and Edwin A., Jr.

T. C. McDONALD, a prosperous orange grower at Rialto and a deputy sheriff in San Bernardino County, has spent the greater part of his life in frontier scenes and activities. He spent three years in the navy, including the period of the Spanish-American war. He grew up on the ranch and range in Kansas, and has been more or less identified with California for thirty years.

Mr. McDonald was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, December 3, 1869, son of R. H. and Jennie (Sweesy) McDonald. His father was a farmer and stockman, and in 1872 took his family to the Kansas frontier, where they lived on a cattle ranch. T. C. McDonald was the second of four children, the oldest being Charles, and the two youngest were Lucia and Lulu, twins. T. C. McDonald had a common school education, and his earliest recollections were of a ranch in Western Kansas. In 1886, at the age of sixteen, he left home and came out to California, reaching San Bernardino with only fifty cents in money. He arrived in town in the morning, and in the afternoon had found employment on the range, for which his previous experience well qualified him. In 1887 he entered the service of the old cattle firm of Knight and Metcalf, and remained with them seven years. On leaving the cattle business in 1893 he became a stage driver over one of the first improved roads to Big Bear Lake. He drove stage for Copely & Hogstrat, and at this time Gus Knight's hotel was the only building in Bear Valley except the caretaker's cabin at the dam. During the great railway strike of 1894, when all train service was suspended, Mr. McDonald's stage was taken from the mountain service and for eight days he drove between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. At that time he was also deputized as a guard on passenger trains through the Cajon Pass. Following this experience he did some ranching at Santa Barbara, and in August, 1896, enlisted as an ordinary seaman in the United States Navy. He served three years and

seven months, and was given an honorable discharge. He was first on the U. S. S. Philadelphia and later transferred to the Baltimore. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, after the Maine was blown up, the Baltimore was in harbor at Honolulu, where it took on 1400 tons of coal and sailed for Hong Kong. After nine days of fine weather the ship was hit by a typhoon and in eleven hours driven 600 miles out of its course. The Baltimore reached Yokohama out of coal, and after coaling it went to Hong Kong, arriving April 22, 1898. The Baltimore steamed directly into dry dock, where it was scraped and painted, and then transferred forty tons of ammunition to a sister ship and took on 1200 tons of coal and 75 tons of provisions. The Baltimore steamed out of the harbor on April 24th, before the news had been officially communicated of the declaration of war against Spain. The Baltimore was part of Admiral Dewey's fleet and was in the battle of Manila Bay. Later Mr. McDonald was transferred to Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, and on returning to the United States the ship made a leisurely voyage through to the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, he and his comrades having privilege of leaving at many of the most famous ports and cities of the world.

On being released from the navy Mr. McDonald went back to Kansas and in 1907 came to Rialto, California, and bought twenty acres in the city limits, located at the corner of Cactus and Merrill avenues. Here he has developed one of the profitable orange groves of this section. He still owns the larger part of the land, but the Pacific Electric Depot is located on a portion of his former holdings.

Mr. McDonald is a prominent republican in San Bernardino County and has held a number of offices of trust. He was elected a constable in 1918, also city marshal of Rialto, and is a deputy under Sheriff Walter Shay. His fellow citizens admire his sturdy fearlessness and courage and resourcefulness in every emergency. He is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M., and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Wichita, Kansas. In 1906 Mr. McDonald married Miss Vida Williams, a native of Alabama and a daughter of William and Ada Williams, of a prominent family of that state. Mrs. McDonald graduated from high school in Kansas and is well known socially in Rialto.

FRANK HENRI OWEN, city recorder and justice of the peace at Colton, is one of the old newspaper men of Oregon and California, who, until recently was connected with some of the most aggressive newspaper work of his time, and still does considerable writing for different newspapers, for it is a recognized fact that once a newspaper man, always one. The lure of gold is nothing compared to that of printer's ink, as any of the craft will confess, and Mr. Owen is no exception to the rule. Although he has had considerable experience in office, he has never desired public honors or solicited any of them.

The birth of Frank Henri Owen took place at Salem, Oregon, in 1855, and he is a son of Milton P. and Rachel E. Owen, pioneers of Oregon, to which they came in 1853, crossing the plains from La Porte, Indiana.

Mr. Owen was reared at Salem, and there attended the public schools and later the University of Oregon. In 1870 he was apprenticed as a printer to Upton and Powell, and finished his trade there with B. M. Waite, state printer, working nights and attending school in the daytime. When he was only twenty years old he went to Lafayette, Yamhill

County, Oregon, and bought the Lafayette Courier, having at that time the courage of ambition and the optimism of youth. After acquiring experience in this venture he went to Salinas, California, where he lived during 1874 and 1875 and was married. He then went to Visalia, and was foreman of the Visalia Delta, where he made the record on a Washington hand press, printing sixteen quires and twenty papers in one hour, or 404 sheets. A "token" an hour, or 240 papers, was considered a good hour's work. As evidence of the progress in printing machinery and equipment since then it is interesting to note that when Mr. Owen began work at his trade at Salem there were but four power presses in Oregon, two of them being hand-power at Salem, one of these being the first power press brought to the state.

Returning to Oregon in 1877, Mr. Owen was made foreman of the Daily Evening Telegram, and for eleven years served in that capacity, and also as city editor. Having saved some money, he embarked on the publishing business at Chehalis, county seat of Lewis County, in what was then Washington Territory, where he took a leading part in politics and was a member of the first republican convention at which candidates were nominated for the first set of state officers, which convention was held at Walla Walla.

In 1890 Mr. Owen moved to Aberdeen, Washington, and there joined the Washington State Militia, and entered the newspaper field of that region by buying the Aberdeen Bulletin. Leaving Washington, Mr. Owen came to California, and with his son Walter published the Winters Express at Winters, Yolo County, until 1907. Subsequently he and his son bought the Colton Courier, and published it from 1908 to 1921, when he sold out and assumed the duties of his present offices. All of his life he has taken an active and effective part in politics, always as a strong republican, but he has preferred newspaper work. For nine years he served Winters as postmaster, erecting in that town the first concrete building in the county for the postoffice and his printing office, and was appointed postmaster at Colton by President Taft, but only held that office for nine months, for the democratic Senate refused to confirm his appointment by a republican administration, as it did that of 3,000 other republican postmasters, and he was retired in favor of a democrat. For forty years Mr. Owen has been active as a member of the county and state central committees of his party. In 1890 he was raised in the Masonic fraternity. Originally he was a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1875 Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Miss Flora Minnetta Hackett, at San Juan, San Benito County, California. The original Hacketts settled in Maine before its separation from Massachusetts. Mrs. Owen's mother was a member of the Thompson family that was established in Maine over 300 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have two sons, namely, Fred M., who married Gabrella Alexson, and Walter, who married Sallie Culton, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Culton of Winters, California.

ELMER CUTTING, superintendent of the Riverside light department, is a man who has devoted himself to electrical work, particularly that connected with the installation and maintenance of electric light plants, and is recognized as one of the most expert men in his line in the Southwest. Mr. Cutting was born at Wooster, Massachusetts, August 18, 1864, a son of Elmer and Francisco (Fairbanks) Cutting, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in Vermont and belonged to a family of Revolutionary stock and Scotch descent. The mother, also a native of

Vermont, came of English descent, and belonged to the Fairbanks family which erected the old Fairbanks homestead at Dedham, Massachusetts.

Educated in the public schools and Arms Academy at Shelburn Falls, Massachusetts, Elmer Cutting, the younger, proved a bright and ambitious pupil. He was reared on a farm, but two years after he had completed his schooling he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1887 he left that city for San Francisco, California. On his way to the later city he stopped at Riverside, and was so pleased with the locality that he did not forget it, but returned to it in 1891, and secured a position with the city administration. After occupying several positions in the different branches of the municipality he was engaged to assist in installing the municipal electric plant in 1896. When it was completed he held various positions with it, including that of station operator, general foreman and superintendent, and has held that latter position for the past nine years. This plant built the first long distance, high voltage transmission line in the United States, and Mr. Cutting had the distinction of being the first man to operate a high voltage sub-station in the country.

The people voted to sell \$40,000 bonds to establish the distributing system at a time when Government ownership was being very strongly advocated. This was during the McKinley-Bryan campaign, when the populist party took a prominent part in politics. It was probably on account of the strong advocacy of Government ownership at that time that the city had no trouble in voting the bond issue. After the City Council took up the matter of building the distributing system it was found that the \$40,000 was an inadequate amount to construct both the distributing system and the generating plant. As a result they had to go elsewhere for power.

About three years previous to that time a few Redlands business men in order to acquire an electrical current for the use of Redlands installed an electrical generating plant in Mill Creek Canyon, which was one of the first alternating plants to be installed on the Pacific Coast. In fact the work of generating an alternating current was so new that a standard of frequency had not been established, and for that reason the generators used were of the fifty-cycle type. Since these generators were of the fifty-cycle type, all other generating plants in Southern California, with the exception of a very few, have been built to conform to the Riverside standard. All over the country elsewhere the sixty-cycle type has been used as the standard.

In addition to his connection with this plant Mr. Cutting is otherwise interested and owns a fine peach and walnut grove at Riverside, from which he extracts profit and pleasure. In politics he is an independent, but has been too much engaged in his work to be active in public affairs. During the early years of his residence at Riverside he served for three years as county horticultural inspector, but aside from that has not held any office. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. For some time he has been an active member of the Present Day Club.

On June 18, 1897, Mr. Cutting married at Riverside Miss Lena Garner, a native of Kansas, and a daughter of the late Edward Garner of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting have three children, namely: Grace A., who is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley; Dorothy R., who is a graduate of the Riverside High School; and Elmer, who is a student of the Riverside High School. A hard-working, practical man, Mr. Cutting has rendered his section a service which cannot be easily overestimated, and much of the efficient working of the plant must be

placed to his credit. His interest in his work is sincere, and he is recognized as one of the best-qualified men in electrical matters today. What he knows he has acquired first-hand, through his own experience. Having held the positions himself, he knows just what to expect from the men under him and therefore is able to conduct the work in a satisfactory manner to all parties concerned. His knowledge, in other words, is practical, not theoretic, although no man has a clearer and more concise knowledge of the principles of his calling. Personally he is popular and is looked upon as one of the representative men of Riverside County.

WILLIAM EDWIN KNICKERBOCKER is one of the best-known men of Bear Valley, and one who has had supreme faith in its possibilities since his arrival here in 1902, and manifested it by investing heavily in its properties. He was born in Potter County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1870, a son of Charles Henry and Susan Elizabeth (Robbins) Knickerbocker, farming people.

Growing up in his native county, William Edwin Knickerbocker attended the district schools and continued to assist his father until he reached his majority, his work being confined to the woods. After he was twenty-one years old he began working for others, but continued in the timber until he came to California in 1901, arriving at San Bernardino on Christmas Day of that year. A young man who wasted but little time, he only stopped to have dinner, and then in the afternoon went to Victorville, where he joined a party that hired a four-horse stage and drove to Doble, his objective point, as he had a brother who was engaged there as mining engineer. Mr. Knickerbocker secured employment at Doble, and drove the freight team from the Doble mines to Victorville. Subsequently he engaged in logging in Holcomb Valley.

All of these experiences seemed to be but a preparation for his life in Bear Valley, which began June 29, 1902, when he secured employment with Gus Knight to build cabins in what is now Indian Lodge, and forty other cabins, the greater portion of which were near Bear Valley Dam. In addition to this work he added to his revenue by acting as caretaker of non-resident cabins, and for twelve years and one day he was caretaker at the dam, which required his constant attention summer and winter.

His faith in the future of the Valley led him to purchase various tracts of land, his first one being eighty-four acres of Doctor Allen, about seventeen years ago; adding to this fourteen acres of the Sanders tract about five or six years ago. He now owns one-fifth interest in Pine Knot Lodge; one-fourth interest in Barlow ranch at Baldwin Lake, together with other real estate interests in the Valley. These purchases were largely made from influential citizens who became discouraged. He exhibited his faith in this locality in direct opposition to the bankers and investors of the vicinity.

Mr. Knickerbocker married at Redlands, September 22, 1903, Rose Anna Pollard, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 12, 1879. Six children were born of this union, five of whom are living. They are splendid specimens of mountain-reared young people, mentally and physically fit. Their summers have been spent in the valley, and their attendance at school limited to the winter months, and yet all of them are rated at a high average in their grades. The eldest, Ellen G., was born in Bear Valley, June 16, 1905, has passed one year in the Redlands High School, and stands as one of the highest in both indoor and outdoor athletics. In the intermediate grade she was captain of the base ball team. The gymnasium was divided into four sections, each faction playing an

elimination contest. Her team won first place, and she can play any place on the team. She is fond of outdoor life, shoots, bikes, and, with her father, hunts deer, riding through wild and rugged country with utter ease and fearlessness. Gertrude was born in Pennsylvania, February 13, 1907. Katherine was born at Redlands, December 8, 1909, and died in July, 1910. Marjorie Louise was born at Mentone, California, June 7, 1911. Carroll Edwin was born at Mentone, March 30, 1914. Florence was born at Redlands, June 5, 1919.

Mr. Knickerbocker belongs to Redlands Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Redlands Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Redlands Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Congregational Church. During the winter months he and his family reside at their home on Buena Vista Street, Redlands, but their greatest enjoyment is found after they reach Big Bear Valley with the opening of spring.

By the old residents in the Valley Mr. Knickerbocker is regarded as the best woodsman in this region, and it is stated he can fell a tree, marking the exact spot where a certain limb will strike ground, before starting to cut, and rarely missing a mark. This proficiency is doubtless the result of early training in the woods. When "Big Sam," a landmark of the Valley, was struck by lightning a few years ago and set on fire, it became necessary to cut down the tree to protect the adjacent cabins. Mr. Knickerbocker felled the blazing monarch of the forest without touching a cabin.

A self-made man, he has acquired all he possesses through his own unaided efforts, and owes no man a dollar.

ROBERT C. BELT.—California is a land of great wealth, wonderful scenery and remarkable opportunities, and to those willing to exert themselves nothing is impossible. As the years go on new openings arise in this vast domain, and not only are the Native Sons enthusiastic over its possibilities, but the outsiders also share in the universal hymn of praise. Not for nothing has it been given the significant name of "Golden." Everywhere abounds the chance for the acquiring of ample means, while at the same time opportunities for enjoyment are afforded which seem too good to be true. Of recent years a new avenue of endeavor has been opened in the development of Big Bear Valley, oftentimes called the Playground of Southern California. Here have come some of the most enterprising and competent men of the country, whose energies and genius are expended upon making this one of the wonder spots of the world. One of these successful business men and ideal hosts is Robert C. Belt, owner and operator of Duck Lodge and other mountain camps in Bear Valley, an old cowboy and typical cattleman, with all of the fine characteristics of that calling.

Robert C. Belt was born at Quincy, Illinois, May 30, 1886, a son of David M. and Sarah I. Belt, natives of New Jersey. David M. Belt was a merchant, and a man of prominence at Quincy, and met his death in a railroad wreck at Buffalo, New York, while on his way to an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which he had been sent as a delegate from Los Angeles, California, where he had been residing for several years previously. His widow passed away at Los Angeles. They had nine children, namely: Maggie, who is the wife of William Griffin, of Los Angeles; Frank; David, who lives at Pasadena, California; Roy, Bertha, Susie, Martha and Wilbur, who are all deceased; and Robert C., who is the youngest in the family.

After completing his course in the Quincy grammar schools Robert C. Belt took one in the Union Business College of his native city. He then secured, under Governor Yates, the appointment as guard at the state penitentiary, and served as such for one year, following which he spent six months at Kansas City, Missouri, and then came to California. From 1904 to 1906 he was in a contracting business at Los Angeles, but becoming tired of city life he came into San Bernardino County and homesteaded land at Seven Palms, which was at one time an Indian village. Here he developed his property, sunk a water well, erected necessary buildings, and succeeded in securing the first flouring mill in that section. While engaged in homesteading he was in the employ of Talmage & Clark and later of their successors, Talmage Brothers, serving as foreman on their White Water ranch, and remained with the two firms for six years, riding range in Big Bear Valley, Seven Palms and Warren Wells, and later went into the cattle business for himself, in all spending fourteen years in this industry and becoming an efficient cattleman. In roping, riding and endurance he can prove himself the equal of any man, and is physically fit as a result of his outdoor life.

After he had made his homestead a valuable property he traded it for seven acres of land in Big Bear Valley to Talmage Brothers, who had large holdings in the Valley, where they were among the pioneer cattlemen. In 1915 Mr. Belt began the construction of his home, which now is one of the most artistic places in the Valley, and occupies a very picturesque location overlooking Metcalf Bay and Lake. After he had provided for his own needs Mr. Belt put up fourteen permanent cabins on his property, all of which are illuminated with the Delco light system, and are most modern in their furnishings and design. He is also the owner of one and one-half acres of the North estate, which is lake front property and especially desirable, on which he controls the exclusive concession and privilege of boating, supplying all kinds of motor and row boats, and affording storage for privately-owned boats. Mr. Belt owns and maintains his own home boating camp on Metcalf Bay and Duck Lodge at Baldwin Lake, where he has a modern brick clubhouse and restaurant, and a fleet of forty boats. At the latter resort he specially caters to sportsmen of the day. He will eventually fill his estate with additional cabins. As a builder Mr. Belt is a pioneer in his section.

Mr. Belt has witnessed many changes for when he first came to the Valley all supplies were brought in by pack-trains over difficult mountain trails, or with a buckboard drawn by two horses, the load being limited to 400 pounds. Now countless automobiles and motor trucks roll over the magnificent roads, and aeroplanes land in front of his estate so frequently as to cease to cause comment or awaken unusual interest.

In 1915 Mr. Belt married Miss Cora S. Hayden, who was born in Indiana, July 21, 1891, a daughter of Elmer and Nancy Hayden, both of whom were also born in Indiana. Mrs. Belt was educated in the Indiana public schools, and Valparaiso, Indiana, University, from which she was graduated. She is an accomplished musician, and from 1912, when she came to California, to her marriage she was supervisor of music in the public schools of San Bernardino and Chino. Mr. and Mrs. Belt are very well suited to each other, as his hardiness is only equaled by her courage. In 1917 they decided to visit the San Bernardino Orange Show. It was in February, and their only way out of the Valley at that time was over the frozen lake to the upper end, and thence along the desert road, as there was five feet of snow between their home and the head of the lake where the road was open. In spite of the almost un-

surmountable difficulties they made the trip to San Bernardino and return successfully, and have the record of being the first and only ones to do so. It is somewhat remarkable that Mrs. Belt's father also met his death by accident, he having been killed when a train struck his automobile at Rialto, California, in 1915. His widow survives and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Belt. Mrs. Belt has a brother, Floyd S. Hayden, of Azusa, California, who was the eldest born in the Hayden family; and a sister, May Hayden, who, born in 1889, died in 1890.

Mr. Belt is living the kind of life he loves. It would be impossible for him to confine himself to an office or within any set confines, for he needs the great outdoors, and close association with nature in its wildest moods. He is big of heart and mind, quick to respond to any demand upon him, and thoroughly competent in business. His holdings are increasing in value, and he is adding to their improvement all the time. Guests who visit his camps once are very anxious to return the following season for here they find not only ideal surroundings, but the congenial companionship of the kind-hearted westerner, who knows how to make them comfortable and give them the best kind of sport.

**BERRY LEE ROBERTS.**—The growth of intelligence and sound optimism has advanced agriculture to a combination of occupation and science, the profound possibilities of which can be but imperfectly mastered by any one man in his comparatively brief span of years. Man, whose faith is pinned to the soil, and whose delight and reward it is to use its stored fertility for the most enlightened needs of civilization, has brought it to a stage of usefulness unequaled in any other walk of life. To such must come the greatest material satisfaction also, as witnessed in all prosperous farming communities, of which the territory included in San Bernardino and Riverside counties is one of the best examples. Since the earliest history of this part of the state certain families have been connected with its continuous advancement, lending color and enthusiasm and splendid purpose to its unfolding prosperity. Of these none are better or more favorably known than that which is represented by Berry Lee Roberts, of Highland.

Mr. Roberts was born September 12, 1873, at San Bernardino, California, a son of Berry and Frances (Thomas) Roberts. His father, a son of Jesse and Mary (Alpin) Roberts, was born in Conway County, Arkansas, and was fifteen years of age when he drove four yoke of oxen across the plains with a party, including his mother, which left Arkansas April 10, 1852, and arrived at their destination in Mariposa County, California, October 1 of that year. Berry Roberts had lost his father when he was an infant, and it was necessary that he early look out for his own support. His mother, who was a native of Tennessee, later went to Texas, where her death occurred. After spending five years in mining Berry Roberts took up ranching in San Bernardino County, as well as in the San Yimoteo Canon, in which latter community he settled on a 200-acre ranch in December, 1857. He was one of the first to introduce blooded cattle into this region, and did much to improve the breed of stock in this part of the state. He started out on his own resources, without means, but through perseverance and energy, determination and a hardy and courageous spirit overcame the obstacles and hardships of life in a new country, and won his way to the ownership of a good ranch and a place high in the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He died at the home of his son, William M. Roberts, at Redlands. In Mariposa County, California, Mr. 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.

Berry Lee Roberts had few chances for an education, but made the most of his opportunities in the little country school at El Caseo, in the San Timeteo Canon. At about the age of seventeen years he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and during the several years that he was engaged in maintenance work became known as an efficient maintenance man as well as a capable construction worker. In the latter connection for a number of years he did heavy construction work in difficult places in the mountains, as well as on the desert, and in this labor the hardy stock from which he sprang stood him in good stead. After a number of years he left the Southern Pacific and invested his earnings in a farm. Farming held him for only several years, however, when he returned to railway work, in building, grading, laying track and construction of the Tonepaugh & Tidewater Railroad. About the same time he built a six-mile branch from Lyle Junction to the Lyle C. Mine (the Borax C. Smith Mine), owned by the so-called borax king. This was an inferno to work men in, and it was evidence of Mr. Roberts' executive capacity that he was able to complete the contract. Returning then to San Bernardino, he was employed in construction work by the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company, building, grading and laying track on new lines from San Bernardino to Redlands and from San Bernardino to Highland, as well as the Arrowhead Hotel branch line. Later he served as roadmaster of this line for a number of years, until the road was taken over by the Pacific Electric Railroad Company. Mr. Roberts was also the builder, years ago, of the road from Squirrel Inn to Little Bear Valley and Lake, under Engineer Lathrope, this being a mountain road and well-known trail. He had charge of the digging of all the trenches for the city water and gas mains in San Bernardino, as well as the line to Highland, and laid the 24-inch water main from San Bernardino to Lytle Creek, operating under a bond of \$180,000. Mr. Roberts remembers when the site of the present Court House was a stock corral, his recollection of this being vivid because of the fact that it was he who got out the rock for the building, being in charge of the men who secured this necessary commodity from a quarry on Mill Creek. Another contract, done for the Edison Electric Company, was that connected with the necessary work to carry adequate water from point to point, and the building of the tramway up the mountain side for the construction of this work.

When he left the last employment mentioned Mr. Roberts accepted a position as superintendent for the Fontana Land and Water Company, a position in which he farmed from 600 to 700 acres of land. He was engaged in ranching on a large scale for six years, and during harvest times would have as many as 300 farm hands in his employ. In 1899 Mr. Roberts purchased three acres of oranges on Orange Avenue, Highland, and here built a modern home. Later he added to his holdings, and at present is the owner of six acres of as fine stock orange trees as are to be found in the State of California, together with a picturesque home overlooking the valleys and mountains. Mr. Roberts has acquired this property only through the hardest kind of work, but in its ownership he is proud, as he is also of the fact that he is a native son of the great Golden State and that he comes of sound old California stock. He belongs to several civic associations and fraternal orders, and is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. In 1898 he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Cavalry, and trained at Presidio, California,

but was honorably discharged when peace was declared in 1899. His equipment was all ready loaded on a vessel when the countermanding orders came, these proving a great disappointment to him, as they did to all members of the Seventh.

In 1899 Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Miss Mary York, a daughter of James and Sarah (Ingle) York, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois. Mrs. Roberts was born at Leroy, Illinois, and was brought to California by her parents in 1898. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts one survives; Marjorie, born November 8, 1910.

ARTHUR H. NELSON.—To successfully grow oranges in many sections of Southern California is an achievement being demonstrated every day, but to be able to produce the finest fruit in the world at a great profit is quite another matter. This interesting procedure has been going on for some years on the fine estate at Greenspot, in the Mentone District, San Bernardino County, owned by Arthur H. Nelson, who now lives retired at Los Angeles. Mr. Nelson has been a resident of California for almost two decades, but when he invested in land in the Mentone District in 1904, having growing oranges in prospect, his venture was depreciated by business acquaintances and deplored by his friends. Depending, however, upon a sense of judgment that had seldom failed him, and possessing a considerable scientific knowledge of climate, soil and temperature, he persisted in his undertaking and today is one of the leading producers of the justly celebrated Navel oranges in the western country.

Arthur H. Nelson was born at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, in 1864, the second of four children born to Oliver Fuller and Sophia Kingsbury (Hatch) Nelson. The Hatch family was prominent in Colonial days in New England, and Elisha Hatch, the great-great-grandfather of Arthur H. Nelson, purchased from the Indians the townsite of Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. During his early business life Oliver Fuller Nelson was connected with the Boston Rubber Company, manufacturers of rubber shoes, and afterward he was a pioneer in that industry in Montreal, Canada, where he established a plant that he conducted for many years.

Arthur H. Nelson attended the public schools of Medford, Massachusetts and afterward a school of design, where he applied himself to the study of architecture, and afterward followed this profession in association with some of the leading architects of New England. He was concerned in the designing of many important structures in the East and the erection of the church edifice in the City of Detroit, Michigan, which at that time was the largest and most imposing between that city and New York. His professional career was interrupted about this time by family responsibilities, he being recalled to Boston to take charge of his father-in-law's estate, a property aggregating over a million dollars.

On October 14, 1885, Mr. Nelson married Miss Carrie Elizabeth Puffer, who was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, September 15, 1865, a member of a very prominent family of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had five children, namely: Harold Arthur, Leslie Scott, Frank Roy, Helen Puffer and Donald Hatch. Harold Arthur Nelson was born at Medford, Massachusetts, June 18, 1888. He was graduated from the Medford High School and Tufts College, taking a course in structural engineering. He is now associated with the Pacific Fruit Exchange, being in charge of the ice and percolating plant and all their heavy construction work at San Francisco. He married Miss Ella Bryan, daughter

of George Edward Bryan, who is well known in business circles at Cleveland, Ohio.

Leslie Scott Nelson was born at Medford, Massachusetts, July 3, 1897, and was but fifteen years old when he graduated from the high school of his native city. After completing a course in engineering in the University of California he enlisted in the United States Navy for service in the World war, as an ensign. He was assigned to Mare Island and put in charge of the drilling of recruits, including 1200 brought from the Philippine Islands, all of these being partially trained at the time the armistice with Germany was signed, and shortly afterward he returned to civilian life and is now connected with the Johns-Manville Company, Los Angeles.

Frank Roy Nelson was born at Medford, Massachusetts, September 20, 1898, and after graduating from the high school entered college at Berkeley, California. At the outbreak of the World war he first went to work in the ship yards and then entered the officers' Training Camp in the University at Redlands, was one of the first ten selected for further instruction and was sent to Waco, Texas, and he was about to be commissioned lieutenant when the armistice was signed and he was relieved. He resides with his wife and son in the Mentone District, where the latter, Arthur H. Nelson, Jr., was born June 10, 1921. Mr. Nelson is superintending his father's orange groves at Greenspot. Miss Helen Puffer Nelson was born at Medford, Massachusetts, March 11, 1902. After graduating from the high school at Redlands she entered the University of California, where she is yet a student. The youngest member of the family, Donald Hatch Nelson, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, March 24, 1904, and was an infant when his parents came to California. After graduating from the Redlands High School he became a student in the Pasadena Army and Navy School.

Arthur H. Nelson continued as manager of the Puffer estate until he came to California, resolved to go into the business of growing oranges, and after carefully considering prospects he purchased thirty acres of wild land in what is now known as Greenspot. He received very little encouragement from those in any way interested in his welfare, but like many other men who have succeeded by trusting to their own judgment he continued to believe that this land of high altitude (2000 feet), with proper care and scientific methods, would in time justify his faith. Some of the land had already been utilized, and he at once set out his groves to cover the rest of it and built a home here, although at that time there was little neighborhood social life in the district. To his original purchase Mr. Nelson subsequently added and now owns ninety acres at Greenspot, seventy-five acres being devoted to oranges. In 1913 he shipped fruit which brought him \$1,100 and \$1,200 per car. His judgment about altitude proved to be right, and no finer Navel oranges are to be found in the state, this choice variety yielding best in a temperature approaching that of Bahai, Brazil, where they came from.

Ever since coming here Mr. Nelson has been deeply concerned in all interests pertaining to the welfare of orange growers, and one of the earliest needs he recognized was the lack of an adequate packing house at Greenspot, and he set about to remedy it. After negotiating with the different railroads and transportation lines he prevailed on the Pacific Electric to build the road that is now open, a great undertaking, as it necessitated the erection of a bridge that cost \$35,000, and then Mr. Nelson organized a local body and the present packing house was erected, which is of modern construction and probably the best equipped plant

in every way in all this section. Mr. Nelson continues on the company's directing board and was president of the organization until 1921, when he resigned and since removing to Los Angeles has been practically retired from business life. He has been a wonderfully inspiring factor in the development of this section, and has definitely proved that a high elevation is the most favorable for orange growth, and his scientific discovery may, in time, solve many of the present problems of fruit growers.

LEVI VREDENBURGH, whose home for many years was at Chino, where Mrs. Vredenburg resides, was a pioneer oil man, gaining his experience in the early days of oil production in Western Pennsylvania, was known in the East as an expert on the technical phases of oil production and refining, and his interests finally brought him to the West, and it is generally acknowledged that he laid the secure foundation for the prosperous management of the Puente Oil Refinery.

Mr. Vredenburg was born at Croton Falls, New York, December 1, 1842, and was seventy-six years of age when death came to him at Chino on December 18, 1918. He was of Holland Dutch ancestry, a son of Harry and Elizabeth (Bevans) Vredenburg, the former born June 20, 1811, and the latter May 20, 1815. A brief record of the children of his parents is as follows: Fannie, born June 25, 1834; Harriet, born July 13, 1836; Amanda J., born April 19, 1838; Charles, born June 13, 1840, died while a Union soldier in the service of the Federal Government April 27, 1863; Levi; Julia, born September 23, 1845; George, born April 23, 1848; Edgar, born October 28, 1853, died December 16, 1853; and Helen, born September 28, 1856, and died March 20, 1857.

Levi Vredenburg grew up and acquired his early education in New York State. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Federal Army, served and fought as a private, was wounded in one battle, and for three years carried a bullet in his knee. After the war he earned his money as a worker in the timber woods of Pennsylvania, and was soon attracted to the great oil fields of the Oil Creek District of Pennsylvania. His varied experiences in the study of the oil business made him an expert on the refining processes, and he had some very responsible positions while in the East.

On August 25, 1869, Mr. Vredenburg married Miss Anna M. Terwilliger, who was born at Leeds, Greene County, New York, in February, 1846. To this union were born two children. Elizabeth Jane, born at Sherman Well in Venango County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1870, died February 10, 1895. Ezra Irving Vredenburg, who was born at Meredith, Cherokee Township, Venango County, April 20, 1872, was liberally educated and had a very successful career as a physician and surgeon. He died June 5, 1909, and is survived by his widow and one son Irving, born July 20, 1906, and now living at Oakland, California.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Vredenburg married in 1880 Miss Violet Elizabeth Heckathorn. She was born June 17, 1835, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Heckathorn, also natives of Pennsylvania. In the Heckathorn family were the following children: David, Catherine, Violet, Jacob, James Harper, Mary and William Boyd Heckathorn. William Boyd Heckathorn was born March 9, 1845, died July 17, 1907. He married Martha Jane Heckathorn, and their five children were Florence L., Myra J., Delvinasia E., Halgerdia G. and Merrill E. The mother of these children died in June, 1884, and William Boyd Heckathorn subsequently married Sarah Jane Powell, and by this union had two children, Charity P. and Chloe.

After his second marriage Levi Vredenburgh lived for several years in Buffalo, New York, then returned to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and subsequently had charge of a refinery in Cleveland. While in Cleveland he was selected by some capitalists to take charge of a placer mining proposition on the Colorado River in Arizona. He personally invested of his means in this venture, and when it failed to produce he lost both his investment and salary.

In the meantime the Puente Oil Refinery of California had been built and was operating at a loss. Some of the interested stockholders learned of Mr. Vredenburgh's presence in the Southwest, sent for him and in 1897 he took charge as general superintendent of the plant. He remained as superintendent and manager for twenty-one years, and in that time brought the business out of chaos and made it one of the best managed oil refineries in California. Failing health finally compelled him to give up his post of duty, but he continued to draw his salary from the management until his death.

Mr. Vredenburgh was for a number of years the largest stockholder and president of the First National Bank of Chino. He had bought ten acres of the townsite, subdivided and sold that to great advantage, known as the Vredenburgh tract, and about 1910 he built one of the most attractive homes, at the northwest corner of Seventh and B streets, the place now occupied by Mrs. Vredenburgh. Mr. Vredenburgh was a staunch republican, was a leader in the Baptist Church and for many years interested in the Sunday School and superintendent of the school. He was public spirited in everything he did, and his memory is cherished in this community.

FRANK MUNDAY TOWNE.—Few men are living in San Bernardino who made the record "for all men to read" which was left by Frank Munday Towne, pioneer citizen and druggist. He lived in the city he loved so well for over forty years, fulfilling the highest ideal of American citizenship. His untiring efforts in behalf of the development of the city made him one of the most substantial, solid and trustworthy citizens. He spent his life in the one line of business, building up a clientele reaching all over the county, and attaining a business standing exceptionally high.

Like so many of the finest men of the county, Mr. Towne was a native son of the Golden State, being the son of one of the earliest pioneers. He gained his education and spent his entire life here. He was a true son of California, knowing that he was indeed fortunate to be one of her sons, and giving her service and love. His patriotism was deep and strong and inherent, not brought out for special occasions, but part of his life. During the World war no man in the United States, according to his opportunities, worked harder or to better advantage than Mr. Towne, for he gave time and money and ceaseless effort from the first to the last minute of those trying times.

Mr. Towne was adverse to standing in the lime light and could be prevailed upon only once to serve the county in a public capacity, but in doing so he did it as all things, in a manner above criticism. He was a comparatively young man when he passed on, loved and mourned by his family and friends and the city of which he had been such an integral part. So long as San Bernardino is standing and her history known the name of Frank Munday Towne will be honored as one of her most worthy, best loved men.

Mr. Towne was born in Petaluma, California, in October, 1860, the son of Smith D. Towne, who conducted a drug store in Petaluma for

many years, and was one of that city's worth-while citizens. In the place where he was born Frank Munday Towne died.

He was educated in the public schools of Petaluma, and then in the Pharmacy School of the University of California, from which he was graduated. During the time he was acquiring his education he worked for his father in the drug store. Deciding to branch out for himself after his graduation, he located in San Bernardino, working at first for Mr. Waldrip, the druggist. In 1880 he bought a partnership with him, and the firm name was Waldrip & Towne. This continued for a short time, when Mr. Nickerson bought out Waldrip's interest and the firm name became Towne & Nickerson. This continued a few years, and then Towne bought out the Nickerson interest, and the name was F. Towne until 1895, when the firm became Towne & Lamb. In 1900 the firm of Towne, Seccomb & Allison was organized, and in 1911 the business was incorporated under this latter name. In the spring of 1919 Mr. Beverly Towne and Charles Lindner, Jr., bought out W. C. Seccombe's interest and the name was changed again, this time to the Towne-Allison Drug Company. On December 20th Frank M. Towne died.

Mr. Towne married in March, 1884, Anna B. Fox, daughter of Daniel W. Fox, one of California's earliest pioneers, who came to California around Cape Horn in 1852 from Connecticut. Like most of the pioneers of that time he was a gold seeker and settled in El Dorado County.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Towne were the parents of three children: Dwight, who was born in Garden Valley, El Dorado County, and married Amy McConnell, of New York, and has two children, Frank and Kathryn; Lean, born in San Bernardino; Beverly, born in San Bernardino and married Hazel Bryan, of Redlands.

Mr. Towne was a member of Arrowhead Parlor 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which Dwight Fox was the organizer. He was also a member of the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was always independent in politics, believing in the right man for the right place. He was at one time public administrator for San Bernardino County. Mr. and Mrs. Towne were members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Towne was representative of the Shipping Board during the late war and enrolled a large number of men. The Towne family has in its possession the check for one dollar paid him by the Government for his services in enrolling men in the Merchant Marine. He was also a member of the various committees for the different drives of the war activities, and in every way aided anything and everything he could that would help the country.

RUBY FRANCES EASON MASCART.—Credit for the early development of the citrus fruit industry in the Crafton District of San Bernardino County belongs in an important degree to the members of the Eason family. A daughter of this family is Mrs. Mascart, whose husband, Montague Mascart, owns one of the fine rural plantations and estates overlooking the City of Redlands. Mr. Mascart is an educated English gentleman and came to Redlands about twenty years ago.

The parents of Mrs. Mascart were Abner and Anna (Mobley) Eason. Her father was born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1837, and died at Redlands in 1901. Her mother was born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1852, and died at Redlands in 1885. Abner Eason was a contractor and builder in the East, married in Tennessee, and to benefit his wife's health came to California in 1880, living in San Bernardino one year and in 1881 located at Crafton, then a wild and unimproved brush country with no railroad and practically no marketing facilities. Mr. Eason

bought twenty acres of this wild land, cleared it, and planted it to apricots, peaches and raisin grapes. Up to that time seedling oranges had been grown in this section, and he was the pioneer in planting the navel oranges and was the first to give that industry an impetus in San Bernardino County. He hauled his oranges to Riverside for packing and shipment. That was before the City of Redlands was established. The old homestead at Crafton is now known as the Leslie Gay place and was the home of the Eason family for ten years. Abner Eason after selling, having profited in his horticultural efforts, then bought thirty acres of the old Barton ranch. Here he developed a citrus nursery and later set out the land to apricots. He also made investments in town property and after selling his country property turned his holdings into city real estate. Though taking up the business comparatively late in life, he was regarded as an authority on orchard and nursery lands and was prominent among the early fruit growers of the county. He was a man of cultivated mind, high character and greatly beloved in his district. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church. His children were four in number. Ella, born October 27, 1873, is a graduate of the House of Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, and is a professional woman at Spokane, Washington. Albert Sidney, born September 9, 1876, graduated from the Redlands High School and is a builder and contracting engineer at Seattle, being manager of the Skagit River power project near the Cascades. By his marriage to Miss Mabel Rowe of Idaho he has two sons, Robert and Donald, twins, born May 16, 1910. Edna Laura, born November 18, 1880, was educated at Redlands and is the wife of Arthur T. Cromwell, a real estate man at Spokane, Washington, and has one son, Edward Eason Cromwell.

Ruby Frances Eason, the only child of her parents born in California, was born at Crafton January 13, 1883. She acquired her education in Redlands, and on June 21, 1906, became the wife of Montague C. Mascart.

Mr. Mascart was born in London, England, in 1880. His father, Emiel E. Mascart, was born in France but of a family of long English residence. He was a merchant at London, and the old establishment bearing his name at 75 Baker Street, London, West, is still continued under the Mascart name, the present manager having entered Mr. Mascart's employ when only eighteen years of age. Montague Mascart was educated in Emanuel College in London and in in Cressier College near Neufchatel, Switzerland, where he acquired a fluent knowledge of the French language. On returning to England he served an apprenticeship in the leather business. About that time he met many Americans of prominence, including members of the Morgan banking house, the Marconies and others, and from them learned much of America's opportunities. In March, 1902, he left London bound for Redlands, California, a place recommended to him by a relative who had been here. Mr. Mascart has revisited England four times. His first purchase was a twenty-two acre orange grove on Buckeye Street. Selling this, he bought another place on Alabama Street, which he sold three years ago, and then bought thirty acres on the Heights, named in honor of an old English district Angalia Ranch. This is one of Redland's most beautiful sights overlooking the valley and in the shadows of the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Mascart have four children: Montague Charles, Jr., born August 9, 1908, died in infancy; Barbara May, born July 9, 1910, attending the Kingsley School at Redlands; Mary Charlotte, born September 3, 1912; and Elizabeth Frances, born November 19, 1914.

ARTHUR NELSON ELLIS.—The owner of the Ellis Iron Works of San Bernardino, Arthur Nelson Ellis, learned the business thoroughly from the ground up before he went into it for himself. It was not a pretentious affair at first but Mr. Ellis has improved it, added to it, gradually built it up until it is now an important factor in the business circles of San Bernardino. His clientele is not confined to his home district by any means but extends all over the territory adjacent, for he established a reputation from the first for square dealing, best of workmanship and a careful attention to the minutest details.

Mr. Ellis is a native of that country which has given America so many worth-while citizens, Canada, being born on December 16, 1875, near Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario. He is the son of Walter C. and Sarah (Fairbairn) Ellis, both being natives of Canada. His mother died when he was only seven years of age. His father was a farmer and carpenter and also a mining man; he came out to the west, located in Nogales, Arizona, but is now residing in New Westminster, B. C. Mr. Ellis has a sister, May Cecilia Ellis, born near Picton, Ontario, Canada, now residing at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and a brother Robert Wallace Ellis, also born near Picton, a millwright residing at Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Ellis was educated in the public schools near, Milford, Ontario, and later at Nogales, Arizona. From there he went to Guaymas, Mexico, where he thoroughly learned the trade of machinist. He was there for five years and then returned to Nogales but he only stayed two weeks, going to Los Angeles where he took a course in the Los Angeles Commercial School. From here he located in San Bernardino in June 1899, and worked there for a year and eight months for the Santa Fe Railroad. He next went to San Francisco where he worked for the Union Iron Works. His next move was to Winslow, Arizona, but he only remained six months, returning to San Bernardino. Here he started in business as the San Bernardino Machine & Bicycle Works, now the Ellis Iron Works. It was located under the Southern Hotel and he had a partner, C. C. Carter. Later Mr. Carter sold his interest to R. M. Middlemass, who in turn sold his interest to W. D. Anderson. This last partnership continued about one year when Mr. Ellis bought his partner's interest. When Mr. Anderson bought his interest the business was known as the California Iron Works, and it retained this name for some years when it was changed to the present one, The Ellis Iron Works.

The business was moved to its present location, 135 Arrowhead Avenue, about May, 1903. Mr. Ellis purchased the site for it and erected the building. A general machine, foundry and repair and pump works is conducted. The patronage is drawn from an area as far north as Victorville, as far east as Beaumont, and as far south as Riverside and west to Ontario. Such a business can only be secured by merit alone.

Mr. Ellis was wedded to Edith Agnes Baxter, on November 29, 1906, a daughter of James I. Baxter, native of Scotland who came to California in 1887, locating in Duarte, where he remained six years, and then moved to San Bernardino. In 1894 he started a livery business in that city on D Street between 2nd and 3rd. This he continued until 1915 and he had just completed a building on 3rd between F and G for the business when he was stricken with illness and had to retire. For some years he was humane officer in the city. He was a member of the Maccabees and in politics a republican. Mr. Baxter passed away July 5, 1921.

Mr. Ellis is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He became a naturalized citizen January

23, 1915. In politics he gives his allegiance to the republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

J. W. ROBERTS, of San Bernardino, was one of the prominent men of the city who had won success in the east before coming to California and from the first he occupied a prominent place in the community he chose for a home. Perhaps in no way was Mr. Roberts more closely identified with the city than through his banking interests, for he was a financier second to none. It made him an outstanding figure in the financial world and he was often the court of last appeal on many matters relating to the mercantile, commercial and general business life of San Bernardino. No technicalities seemed too perplexing for him to solve when they related to banking interests and he always dominated the situation, and always he was a power to be reckoned with.

Yet with all his financial ability he was built on a large plan, broad in his views, wide in his charities, a kind neighbor and a loyal friend. With his passing San Bernardino lost one of its most useful citizens.

Mr. Roberts was born in North Wales, July 22, 1835, and came to America with his parents in 1841, the family settling on a farm in Lewis County, New York. He received the usual education available for boys on the farms at that time and in 1854 started out to make his own way in life, going west and settling in Columbia County, Wisconsin. He began in the general merchandising business and acted as express agent. It was not long before he made his office a general exchange and banking institution for the entire country around him although he was a very young man. Later he decided to go into the flour milling business and he sold out all his interests in Columbia County and purchased an interest in the Danville Flour Mills. He went to Philadelphia and was associated with the firm of H. H. Mears & Co. They handled flour and grain and Mr. Roberts built up a very large lucrative business, shipping products to all important American points and to many European points.

In 1873 Mr. Roberts disposed of his interests to some extent and went into partnership with J. A. Steele and for eighteen years they carried on a large wholesale flour business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Being now an independently wealthy man Mr. Roberts decided to locate in California, and sold out most of his eastern business.

In 1892 he assumed the presidency of the First National Bank of Colton and took over the reins of government of the San Bernardino National Bank, buying a large interest and becoming its president. In this position he not only built up the bank but made its standing and business impregnable. It was, when he passed away, one of the solid and representative institutions of the South as it is today.

Mr. Roberts was married to Eliza Williams of Cambria, Wisconsin, a native of Wales, in 1860. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. J. W. Davis of Colton, California, and Edward David Roberts, who so successfully carried on his father's interests in the banking world. His wife died in 1867 and Mr. Roberts married again, Winnifred Evans, a native of New York. They had two children also, Walter and Richard.

Mr. Roberts died on January 19, 1903.

ROBERT ADDISON TODD, D. D. S., began the practice of dentistry in California about 1886 and was, at the time of his death a leading dentist at Corona, Riverside County, where he had resided for over twenty-three years.

Dr. Todd was born in Madison County, Indiana, May 16, 1852, and was young at the time of the family removal to Iowa, where he acquired

his early education in the public schools and where also he began the study of dentistry, in the city of Des Moines. Later he practiced in Colorado and Montana. In 1885 he graduated in the Pennsylvania Dental College, in the city of Philadelphia, and after thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery he came, in 1886, to Los Angeles, California, where he became associated in practice with his elder brother, Dr. Baxter Todd. He continued his professional activities at Los Angeles until 1891 when he removed with his family to Aspen, Colorado, practicing there until 1898, when he came to Corona where he built up a practice which attests alike his professional skill and his personal popularity. Besides dental work he and his wife had various ranching interests and they took a very active part in the trials and hardships which attended the early growth of the orange and lemon industry in Corona. Dr. Todd continued his work until two days before the time of his death. He died at his home in Corona on December 21, 1921, of pneumonia with complications of the heart.

Dr. Todd took an active interest in the affairs of his community but not in order to put himself forward publicly. If a matter of right or wrong was at stake he came forward and let his voice be heard for the right. First and foremost, he was a Christian. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Corona and from boyhood he had been very active in Christian work.

January 10, 1881, recorded the marriage of Dr. Todd to Miss Emma Maria Butchers, who was born in New York City, being taken early in life to Minnesota. She graduated at the First State Normal School at Winona and taught in the public schools for eight years before her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Todd became the parents of four children: Grace H., a teacher, resides in Los Angeles; Robert A., Jr., is deceased; Gordon B. is in the stocks and bonds business in New York City; and Harry Willard is a teacher.

CHARLES M. BROWN, of Redlands, San Bernardino County, has been actively associated with the fruit industry of California for nearly forty years, is one of its pioneer representatives in the Redlands district and has played an important part in the development of this important line of enterprise in the state. In short, his record is one that redounds to his credit as a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Charles Milton Brown was born in the State of Illinois, on the 12th of February, 1865, and is a son of Andrew Jackson Brown and Susan M. (Wallace) Brown, who were born and reared in Kentucky, where the father became an extensive farmer and owned many slaves, besides being prominent and influential in political affairs in the Blue Grass state prior to the Civil war. He met with severe financial reverses incidental to this war and finally removed to Illinois, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Named in honor of the famed warrior and statesman, General Andrew Jackson, he ever held to the political faith exemplified by his famous namesake, and was a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party.

In the public schools of Illinois, Charles M. Brown continued his studies until he had duly profited by the advantages of the high school at Carrollton, while through reading, study of economic matters and public affairs and long association with the practical duties and responsibilities of a constructive personal career, he has rounded out what may consistently be termed a liberal education. His childhood and early youth were compassed by the influence of the home farm, and in 1880, at

the age of sixteen years, he went to Pioneer County, Nebraska, in which state he passed three years on the great cattle range. Long hours of arduous work were his portion in this connection, but the discipline gave him the hardest of physical powers, the while the experience was one upon which he has since placed high value.

In 1883 Mr. Brown came to Riverside, California, and obtained employment with the firm of W. F. Coleman & Company, extensive dealers in fruits, with special attention given to the shipping of raisins and other California dried fruits. In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Brown was made manager of the firm's newly established branch house at Redlands, and later he was for seven years manager at this place for the Earl Fruit Company. He then initiated an independent business in the buying, packing and shipping of oranges, and this business he has since continued successfully without interruption. He is thus one of the pioneers in the citrus fruit industry in San Bernardino County, and the unsullied reputation that has ever been his constitutes a most fortuitous commercial asset. In addition to his individual operations in the buying and shipping of fruit Mr. Brown formed a partnership with B. W. Cave, under the firm name of Cave & Brown, and engaged in the buying and shipping of hay and grain.

In the handling of California fruits Mr. Brown has long controlled a large and prosperous business, and he has selling agents in the principal cities and markets of forty-three states of the union. The facilities which he has provided and the effective service which he has given in connection with the distribution of California fruits have contributed in large measure to the success of fruit-growing in the Redlands district, and proved of value in furthering the industrial and commercial precedence of the state. In the firm, Brown, Ford & Yerxa, Mr. Brown has alliance with Messrs. Ford and Yerxa, of Imperial Valley, and is exclusive selling agent for the early vegetables and melons raised and bought by these representative business men of the famed Imperial Valley, the enterprise being one of great volume. During the period of the nation's participation in the World war Mr. Brown had large productive interests in the Imperial Valley and in response to the Government's call for cotton he there produced large crops of this essential product. He is one of the extensive orange-growers of San Bernardino County, as the owner of a fine ranch of sixty-four acres, with forty acres of producing Valencia orange trees and twenty-four acres devoted to the ever popular navel oranges.

In politics, with well fortified convictions, Mr. Brown has never wavered from the course of stalwart allegiance to the cause of the democratic party, and as a loyal and progressive citizen he has taken lively interest in public affairs, especially those of his home community and state. In the Masonic fraternity he is past master of Lodge No. 300, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Redlands; past high priest of Redlands Chapter, No. 77, Royal Arch Masons; and affiliated also with the council and commandery bodies of the fraternity, as well as the Mystic Shrine. He is also an active and popular member of Redlands Lodge No. 583, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Brown was a most loyal and vigorous supporter of governmental agencies and policies during the period of the World war. He was personal representative in his community of Judge Lynch, of San Francisco, who was governor of the Twelfth District Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Brown likewise represents the government department of justice in the territory comprising San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial counties, his duties in this connection involving numerous trips

into Mexico. He was called to Washington, D. C., on several occasions, and received from President Wilson personal invitation for conference relative to productive conditions, his experience in marketing widely and his intimate knowledge of trade and producing conditions throughout the Union, having made his counsel of definite value. Mr. Brown served as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of his district, as one of the four-minute speakers in advancing subscriptions to the various government loans, Red Cross campaigns, etc., and his brief addresses were invariably spirited, practical and productive of results.

August 17, 1897, recorded the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Lydia Hosking, of Redlands. She is a daughter of William Hosking and was born in Australia, her parents having been natives of England and she having been eight years of age at the time when the family home was established at Eureka, California. Her father was a prominent mining man and was representative of a large English corporation in this field of enterprise after he came to the United States. Mrs. Brown was graduated in Santa Clara College and the Pacific University of Music, at Santa Clara. She is a woman of not only exceptional culture and gracious personality, but also one whose broad sympathies and high ideals have been shown in earnest and effective stewardship of personal order. She has been for thirty years the able and loved organist of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Redlands, and has been active in the various departments of church work. Mrs. Brown was a leader in patriotic service at the time of the World war and was specially active in Red Cross work. She exerts at all times a helpful influence for civic betterment and takes deep interest in all things touching the welfare of her home city, where she is a popular factor in representative social activities. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one son, Charles Milton, Jr., who was born June 7, 1899. This popular young native son of Redlands was here graduated in the high school, later attended Redlands University one year, and he is at the time of this writing, in the spring of 1921, a student in the law department of Leland Stanford University. He was in the Stanford ambulance service during two years of the nation's participation in the World war. In this connection he was stationed three months at Fort McDowell and six months at Allentown, Pennsylvania. After this preliminary training he was ordered to service overseas and sailed from New York City on the 4th of July, 1918. He was in active service in France about one year, with headquarters at Dijon, and after the signing of the armistice he finally was returned to his native land, his arrival in the port of New York City having occurred in June, 1919, and his honorable discharge having been received by him somewhat later.

Charles M. Brown, Sr., has gained prestige as one of the most active and resourceful business men of southern California. In connection with business affairs he has crossed the continent seventy-three times. He has succeeded through earnest and well directed personal effort, and looks upon honesty not only as a matter of duty to every man but also as one of expediency, for he believes that no success worthy of the name is to be gained save through honesty and fairness, which should be expected of every citizen. Beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, he has risen to independence and prosperity through able and earnest personal endeavor, has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and, above all, has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence, respect and good will of his fellow men.

PETER GEORGE McIVER—Lawyer and justice of peace at Redlands, Peter George McIver has lived the most interesting period of his life

in California, and his varied experiences, his versatile accomplishments and the influence he has exercised among men makes him a man of outstanding importance in Riverside County.

Judge McIver was born October 24, 1864, at South Cove, Victoria County, Nova Scotia. His father, Angus J. McIver, was a native of Scotland and early in life moved to Nova Scotia, where he married Miss Christie McIver, a native of Nova Scotia and of an unrelated branch of the McIvers. Their children consisted of six sons and three daughters. Angus J. McIver was a school teacher by occupation, and Peter George attended a country school taught by his father. However, his education as derived from schools was limited. Possessed of sound Scotch intellectual inheritance, Mr. McIver has sought knowledge by contact with the world as he has gone through it, and is a man of learning in the truest sense of the word. He early learned to be dependent upon his own exertions. For a time he was a sailor on ships in the coastwise trade. In the fall of 1884, he went to Maine, and for a time cut cordwood, and for about two years was employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company in harvesting ice on the Kennebec River, residing in Gardiner, Maine. During the winter of 1886 he worked in the woods on Dead River, Maine, for the firm of Putnam & Clawson who owned a saw mill at Pittston, now Randolph, Maine.

This in brief was the sum total of his experience when he came to California in the spring of 1887, reaching Redlands June 9th. It was a dull time in business and industry in California and elsewhere over the country. Some of the first work he did for wages here was shingling houses. Back in Nova Scotia he had learned as a boy something of the trade of shoemaking. In California he became acquainted with P. F. Bugee, and they bached together in a small cabin. Mr. Bugee was a shoe cobbler, and after his day of outside work Mr. McIver frequently assisted Mr. Bugee at the bench in the evening. On the 24th of October of that year, while teaming, his horses ran away, and left him by the side of the road with a broken leg and severe injuries. After a time he was discovered by John P. Fisk, a real estate agent of Redlands, and was cared for by Dr. W. L. Spoor. On partially recovering but before he was able to take active outside employment he devoted his entire time to shoemaking. About that time he and Mr. Bugee secured a sewing machine, and they manufactured the first shoes in Redlands, the first pair being made for Harry Brush, and they also made shoes for Scipio Craig, the pioneer Redlands editor. Business conditions continuing dull. Mr. McIver, after recovering from his injuries so that he could walk, accepted a suggestion made by an old acquaintance, George W. Danna, with whom he had boarded while at Gardiner, Maine, and who in the meantime had come to California and was operating Redland's first barber shop, and began learning the barber trade in 1888. After about two years he bought a half interest, and for one year was in partnership with Danna.

During his early life Mr. McIver was a member of the Methodist Church. As the result of much self searching of his mind and heart he found his views at variance with this church's teachings. After formulating to his own satisfaction his belief he engaged a hall and held services Sunday afternoon. Finding that many were attracted to these meetings he also held meetings in the evenings, and in that way became associated and worked with the First Day Adventists. Leaving his shop, he went to Nebraska in the summer of 1893, and with an evangelist, William E. Todd, traveled about holding tent meetings, at which he delivered lectures and sermons. Ever since 1893 Mr. McIver has been a preacher

of Christian Adventist doctrines. He was a minister at Springfield, Nebraska, for several months and was then called back to Napa, California, and was pastor of the church there two years and seven months. He then went to the San Francisco Church on Church Street, between Twenty-ninth and Day streets, and in the spring of 1899, to Potter Valley in Medocino County, where he preached two years. While there he engaged in a discussion with an editor on the subject of Baptism. In the discussion he was at a disadvantage, since the editor led to points which were not permitted to be discussed. The church authorities then took a hand, and Mr. McIver, holding to the honesty of his convictions, retired from the formal ministry.

In August, 1901, he returned to Redlands, but for three months supplied the Pasadena Church on Fair Oaks Avenue. Leaving the pulpit, he returned to his trade as a barber, being employed by J. P. Hird six years. While thus engaged he spent five years in diligent study of the law, and in February, 1908, left his trade and entered the Kent Law School at San Francisco. He was a student there from February to July, 1908, and then took the bar examinations in the Los Angeles District Court of Appeals. Among thirty-two applicants he was the first to receive a certificate. Judge McIver began practice at Redlands in 1908, and in 1910 was elected to the post of justice of the peace, an office he has filled continuously and with credit and efficiency since January 4, 1911. He had been in California a number of years before he completed the naturalization process and attained American citizenship. On March 4, 1904, Judge Bledsoe administered the oath of allegiance, Judge George E. Otis and Robert McGinnis being his sponsors.

On August 18, 1891, Mr. McIver married Miss Ruth Amy Rhodes, of Smith Center, Kansas, daughter of a prosperous farmer in that state. They are the parents of three children: Paul George; Ruth Amy, who was born at Redlands November 12, 1902, and is now a senior in the Redlands High School; and Robert Rhodes, born January 7, 1914, at Redlands.

Paul George McIver, who was born at Napa, California, January 26, 1895, graduated from the Redlands High School in 1912, from the law school of the University of Southern California June 7, 1917, and for a time was claim adjuster for the Maryland Casualty Company. In 1918 he entered the army, being trained as a machine gunner at San Diego, later was transferred to Camp Hancock, Georgia, where he was trained as a machine gun officer and commissioned second lieutenant. He was placed on the reserve list. He is now assistant district attorney at Phoenix, Arizona. December 29, 1920, he married Miss Ruth Amy Switzer, of Napa, California.

DR. MARY ADELAIDE STOLZ, a resident of Redlands for nearly twenty years, is a remarkable woman in many respects. Of strong character and personality, she has made her journey through life a most successful one, not alone from the professional and financial standpoint, but socially and in every walk of life she aspired to. By all who know her, Dr. Stolz is regarded as a noble woman, a splendid type of womanhood, and the religious influences which surrounded her childhood have had much to do with the shaping of her life, for one of the prominent traits of her character is her faith in the great fundamental truths which lie at the base of the Christian religion and which to her are a vital and living reality.

She has always had a living, loving interest in people, and is always interested in every movement for the uplift of humanity, and

the wide and varied experiences of her active and interesting career show that all humanity with whom she came in contact interested her and awakened her sympathy. She has the gift of making of every acquaintance a sincere friend.

Few women left as Dr. Stolz was, with a family of children to rear unaided, could have accomplished what she has and given such children to the world, children who will, and have, made the world the better for their having lived in it, just as their mother did.

Dr. Stolz was born in the picturesque environment of Waimea, Island Kauai, of the Hawaiian Islands, on September 26, 1853. Her father was George Berkeley Rowell, a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, who was born in 1815. He was a graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary and of Amherst College, and was a missionary to the Islands from 1842 until 1884, a life time spent in splendid service, for he passed on in 1884, while still working for his people. The mother of Dr. Stolz was Melvina J. (Chapin) Rowell, a native of Newport, New Hampshire, born in 1816. She died in Crafton, California, in 1902. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Dr. Stolz was the youngest. She graduated from Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1875, and on January 1, 1880, in the Hawaiian Islands, she was married to Herbert Louis Stolz, of Brooklyn, New York, who was born in Buenos Aires, February 24, 1858. He was a teacher and also a sugar planter. In 1892, while performing his duty as a sheriff, he was shot to death by a former pupil, a leper. A reservation had been set aside for lepers, many of whom had taken refuge in the Kalalau Valley, and it was here Mr. Stolz was killed while attempting to take the man to the reservation.

After the death of her husband, Dr. Stolz returned to New York, as she had to support and educate her children. She studied medicine in the Medical College and Hospital for Women of the Homeopathic School in New York. She was graduated in 1897 with the degree of M. D. She practiced most successfully for three years in Brooklyn, New York, and then decided to make her home in California. This she did, in 1902 locating in Redlands and engaging in practice as a Homeopathic physician in general practice. She has made a success of her work in her adopted home and occupies a prominent place in medical circles.

In all civic affairs she has always taken a deep interest and is regarded as a dependable factor in any work for the advancement or uplift of Redlands. She is a director of the Young Women's Christian Association, of the Day Nursery and of the Associated Charities, and an earnest worker in all the work pertaining to these organizations, for which she is fitted to a remarkable degree. Dr. Stolz is an active worker in the various women's clubs of the city, being a member of the Contemporary Club, the Spinnet Club and the Post Meridian Club. She is a member of the Congregational Church.

Dr. Stolz was the mother of six children, of whom four died in childhood, Frederick William, Francis Carlos, Louis Berkeley, and Malcolm Rowell. Rosemary, born September 28, 1880, was a graduate of Stanford University. She was librarian of the Redlands High School and also of the Technical High School in Oakland, California. She was married to Leslie Abell, a teacher in the Oakland Technical High School, January 1, 1917. She died three months later, March 29, 1917.

The fifth child of Dr. Stolz is Dr. Herbert Stolz, a brilliant, talented young man, well known not only in California and the east, but

nationally and abroad as well. His career is in itself most interesting, and he has played a distinguished part in a comparatively brief span of life, a worthy son of a most worthy and devoted mother. He was born August 20, 1886, and graduated from the Redlands High School, entering Stanford University in 1906, and was graduated with the class of 1911. He took only one year out of college and in that he assisted in building the famous "Snark" of Jack London's, the noted author being a warm friend of his, and he sailed with him on that hazardous trip. He left the Snark at Honolulu and returned to his studies at Stanford University.

He was the private secretary to Dr. Jordan, president of Stanford University, and thus earned his own expenses for two years. He went with Dr. Jordan as secretary of the Fish Commission, adjusting the fishing rights between Canada and the United States.

He won the Cecil Rhodes scholarship to Oxford, England which, as everyone knows, required not only the finest scholarship, but the highest personal character as well, and he passed the tests for both most brilliantly. After his years at Oxford he returned to Stanford University and took his M. D. degree. He was appointed professor of athletics of Stanford University. Of course, when the war broke out he joined the army, in the Medical Volunteers, serving at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Camp Cody, New Mexico, before going overseas, where his service was in keeping with his record. After the armistice was signed he returned to the United States and was stationed at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, until he resigned from the army June 1, 1920. He was then made assistant supervisor of physical education of California and stationed at Sacramento, and is now supervisor. While overseas he was director of some of the Inter-Allied athletic games carried on in the vicinity of Paris.

In 1915 he married Miss Margaret A. Post, a graduate of Stanford University and a former resident of Redlands. She was a granddaughter of Mrs. Hotchkiss of that city. She died in 1918 and was buried in Redlands.

On June 1, 1919, he married, in a little American church in France, Miss Edgell Adams, a Young Men's Christian Association worker overseas. She was a pianist of note from Birmingham, Alabama, and formerly had a studio in that city.

The sixth child of Dr. Mary A. Stolz was Malcolm Rowell, who died in his infancy.

JOSEPH A. NELSON is one of the men of Riverside who is finding it profitable to grow oranges, and he owns a fine grove of five acres at 1253 Kansas Avenue. Here he raises oranges, all of his land being in navels with the exception of a quarter of an acre which is in valencia oranges. He gained his practical experience of horticulture working for others, and, therefore, when he commenced operating his own land he had a wide and varied knowledge of all of the details of the business.

Mr. Nelson is a native of Sweden, where he was born August 27, 1866, a son of Nels and Inger (Pernella) Nelson. Nels Nelson was a scholar and notary public, and was prominent in the community in which he lived. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Joseph A. Nelson attended school in Sweden, and when he was eighteen years old he immigrated to the United States. Coming as far West as Iowa after landing in this country, he worked at farming for a time, leaving that state for Klickitat County, Washington, and for a time worked in a saw-mill near Vancouver, across the Columbia River from Portland,

Oregon. On January 11, 1891, Mr. Nelson came to California, and, locating at Riverside, began taking contracts for caring for various orange groves, including those of E. R. Shelley, Mr. Winterbottom and E. C. Love. After five years of contract work Mr. Nelson bought five acres of land on Blaine Street, near the grove of L. C. Waite. After seven years he sold it and moved to West Riverside, where he bought land and built a fine residence, and there he raised oranges, grapes and general farm products, including some of the finest sweet potatoes ever grown in the county. In 1910 he sold this property and bought his present grove, which he has improved, and made his home one of the most desirable in his part of the city. Mr. Nelson is a member of the California Fruit Exchange, and takes his fruit to the Sierra Vista packing house. He is also engaged in poultry raising to some extent, and has always made a success of all his undertakings. In politics a republican, he is active in his party and stands very high in his community as a man of solid worth and high character.

On June 20, 1900, Mr. Nelson married at Long Beach, California, Miss Lottie E. Benedict, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of W. W. Benedict, a farmer and dairyman of that state and of Kansas. He came of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Nelson's mother, Mrs. Mary F. Benedict, survives her husband and is residing at Long Beach. Mrs. Nelson came to California with her parents in 1887, and from then until her marriage resided at Pasadena, where she was educated, and at Long Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one child, Frances Pernella, who is a student in the Riverside High School, class of 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are consistent members of Calvary Presbyterian Church of Riverside, and Mr. Nelson has served it as elder for four years, while Mrs. Nelson has long been a teacher in its Sunday School. While residing at West Riverside she had charge of the primary class of the Sunday School. For many years Mr. Nelson has worked in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and still maintains his connection with this organization at Riverside. Both he and Mrs. Nelson are earnest in their work for moral uplift, and are recognized among the worth-while people of the county.

J. HERBERT JOHNSON is a thorough Californian, though he claims only sixteen years of residence in the state. He was one of the technical experts in the telephone industry for a number of years, but finally his abilities as a salesman brought him opportunities that he has employed in building up a very successful real estate and insurance business at Riverside.

Mr. Johnson was born at Camden, New Jersey, March 21, 1884, son of George W. and Mary W. (Ellis) Johnson. His parents were of English ancestry and of old American and Revolutionary stock. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in New Jersey, but is now living at Riverside with her son J. Herbert. George W. Johnson was an old-time printer, followed that business in Philadelphia, later in Los Angeles, and after retiring lived at Riverside until his death in 1920.

J. Herbert Johnson acquired a grammar and high school education in New Jersey. After graduating from high school in 1901 he went to work in the technical and operating side of the telephone industry in the East. That was his occupation for four years, and in 1905, when he came to California, he took up the same line of work in different parts of the state. For a time he was wire chief for the telephone company in Santa Barbara, and for six years was wire chief in Riverside for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Resigning from the telephone company September 1, 1920, Mr. Johnson became a salesman for the Riverside Realty Company and later was associated with the Metropolitan Insurance Company. September 1, 1921, he formed a copartnership with Walter W. Johnson under the name Johnson Realty Company, and opened offices in the Nevada Block, where they handle a very successful general real estate and insurance business.

While a young man, Mr. Johnson is one of the energetic boosters of the city and is always ready and eager to give his efforts to anything that will promote the common welfare. Though born on the Atlantic Coast, he says he is wholly Californian, since it requires but a short residence in this state for any intelligent person to understand that it is the most delightful part of the globe and commands the love and loyalty of all who come under its benign influence. Mr. Johnson is a republican, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and he and his wife belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

September 24, 1905, he married Miss Stella F. Kelly. She is a native daughter of the Golden West, born in the Carpinteria Valley of Ventura County. Her father, William D. Kelly, is a landscape gardener now living at San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Frances M., in high school, and Marion G., attending grammar school.

**WILLIAM BUXTON.** In the development and constructive enterprise that brought the largest degree of material prosperity to the Rialto community of San Bernardino County, a lasting debt is due the late William Buxton. That debt has been generally acknowledged since his death, and a leading newspaper said: "This valley has had few men of nobler character, more unassuming ways and wider influence than William Buxton. In the development of the citrus-fruit industry and particularly in marketing this fruit, he occupied a leading place and in everything he stood for improvements, both material and otherwise. William Buxton was always one of the elements of strength to be depended upon."

He represented the prominent old family of England. There is a historic town in Derbyshire known as Buxton. His grandfather, George Buxton, was born at Gunneiside, Yorkshire. He married Hannah Alton, and after his death she came with two of the children to America in 1850 and she lived in Wisconsin, where she died in 1872 at the age of eighty-four. Richard Buxton, father of the late William Buxton, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 8, 1813, and came to America with his family in 1853, being a pioneer settler in LaFayette County, Wisconsin. His first vote as an American citizen was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He married Isabelle (Metcalf) Cottingham, widow of Dixon Cottingham, and she was born in England, June 20, 1812, and died August 19, 1878. Her father, Matthew Metcalf, was a native of Yorkshire, was a local preacher in the Wesleyan Church and after coming to America joined the Methodist Episcopal.

A son of Richard and Isabelle (Metcalf) Buxton, the late William Buxton was born on a farm near the village of Benton in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, December 19, 1854. He attended public schools there, the high school at Shullsburg, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in a local store. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the retail grocery business at Dubuque, Iowa, where he finished a commercial education. Later, with his first employer in Wisconsin, Mr. Harker, he was in the general merchandise business at Ida Grove, Iowa, but two years later Mr. Buxton sold out and took up real estate, making a specialty of handling Iowa farm lands. He was extremely successful.

and in this way handled and individually owned some of the finest farms of the state. In 1882 he moved to Minneapolis and became associated with Kenneth McRae in the real estate and wholesale dry goods business. The business prospered and a large share of their profits they invested in real estate in a number of portions of the Union. In 1900 they closed out their business in Minneapolis and both partners came that year to California.

The closing years of his life Mr. Buxton spent at Rialto, and though in a position to retire and enjoy the fruits of his well-spent earlier years, he was soon called to practical business management and without special previous training became an ardent student and a keen judge of citrus fruit growing and marketing. He bought an orange grove of fifty-seven acres in the Rialto colony and soon afterward he was prevailed upon to become manager of the packing house and general business affairs of the California Citrus Union of Rialto. He rapidly extended his individual orchard interests, and he was associated with A. A. Cox, Judge William J. Curtis, N. L. May and A. L. Wright in erecting two large packing houses. Before his death he was known not only for his individual interests as an orange grower and shipper, but was also manager of the Rialto Orange Company, president of the Mutual Orange Distributors of San Bernardino County, a director and for six years president of the Lytle Creek Water & Improvement Company, was a director and organizer of the First National Bank of Rialto and its vice president at the time of his death.

A year or two before his death he completed the largest and most attractive residence in the Rialto Colony. In 1880 at Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Buxton married Miss Mary Louise Gelston, a native of Galena, Illinois, daughter of Thomas H. and Isabella (Townsend) Gelston. Her father was born at Bridgehampton, Long Island, and as a young man came to the Mississippi Valley, married at Galena in 1856, and in 1866 moved to St. Louis, where he was in the grain and commission business until his death in August, 1876, at the age of forty-four. Isabella Townsend was born at Galena and died at the home of her daughter in Rialto in May, 1920. She was a daughter of William and Louisa (Adams) Townsend. Her father was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1796 and her mother in Pennsylvania in 1804. William Townsend was a pioneer at Galena, Illinois, locating there before the Black Hawk war of 1832, was a pioneer merchant and a prosperous business man. He died in 1879 and his wife in 1881.

Mrs. Buxton is now living at 672 South Oxford Avenue in Los Angeles. She was the mother of five children, the oldest, Homer, dying in infancy. Her son, Lynn Crawford, who was born at Galena, Illinois, in November, 1882, had a high school and commercial education, and is now distributor of the Haynes automobile and has one of the most successful enterprises in this line in Los Angeles. He married Alma Loftus and their two children are Floyd Loftus and Ione Louise. The third child, Jay Russell Buxton, who was born at Minneapolis in December, 1884, married Edna Sewell of Alhambra, California, who died in February, 1921, leaving a daughter, Lucretia. The son, Roy W. Buxton, was drowned while camping on Lytle Creek in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1902 at the age of seventeen. The youngest child, Benjamin Buxton, was born at Minneapolis, October 3, 1886, married Bessie Shorey and their two children are William and Bettie Barbara.

EDWARD ALLEN has known Redlands and the country about from the time that town was established as a colony. A carpenter by trade, he

did much of the construction work for power companies and irrigation projects in this region, and his experiences during the past thirty-five years constitute an interesting chapter in the history of the locality. Mr. Allen was a soldier in the Civil war. Though now practically retired, he spends much of his time supervising his grove and home at one of the most beautiful locations in Redlands.

Mr. Allen was born at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1834, and represents an old and honored American family. His father was Roger Allen and his grandfather, John Allen, served as a Revolutionary soldier in Washington's army for seven years. He was one of the company of a hundred, none less than six feet tall, known as the Grenadiers. He was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. Roger Allen married Patty Hough, a native of Kentucky. They had five children: Martin, William, Andrew, Edward and Martha.

When Edward Allen was eight months old his parents returned to Connecticut and settled at Plymouth on a farm. Edward Allen was reared and learned the work of a New England farm, attended common school, and as a youth took up the carpenter's trade at New Haven. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Ninth Kentucky Infantry and was a musician until the Government as a means of economy dispensed with regimental bands and he was discharged at New Orleans in 1862, paying his own fare home. At his first enlistment he was sent to Lowell, Massachusetts, and as soon as the full regiment was recruited he was placed aboard a transport at Boston, the old Constitution, which had three thousand men aboard, including the regiment and a battery. The Constitution proceeded to Fortress Monroe and the next day sailed by way of Florida Keys to Ship Island, between Mobile and New Orleans. They remained there two months in training and were then conveyed to the Mississippi, following Farragut's fleet up the river. This fleet included three battleships, twenty-one mortar boats, and a number of gun boats, all of wooden construction. The fleet continued up the river to Vicksburg. Mr. Allen's oldest brother Martin enlisted in the 15th Connecticut Infantry, leaving five children at home, and saw three years of service.

After his discharge from the army Edward Allen returned to New Haven and followed his trade in that locality for twenty years or more.

It was on August 26, 1886, that he reached San Bernardino and came direct to Redlands, the scene of new colonizing projects. This country was then completely wild. His services as a carpenter secured him employment and his first job was a building for Mr. Cooke. He superintended all the carpenter work for the Edison Company, building their first power house at the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon and doing much of the carpenter work at Bear Valley Dam, erecting the present stone house and additions there. When he came to California the Zanja was plentifully supplied with trout. The Zanja artificial waterway was built by Indians, said to have used wooden shovels. During his employment in Bear Valley Mr. Allen continued his labors until snow fell and he left the valley the day before Christmas when the snow was waist deep. At that time the Bear Valley Company took all its water from Santa Ana near Warm Springs, and he constructed most of the trestle work and flumes by which the water was conveyed over the canyons supplementing the open ditches. Most of this construction has since been abandoned since steel pipe is now used where flumes were once employed.

Soon after coming to Redlands Mr. Allen bought two and a half acres on Sylvan Boulevard from George Cooke and built his present home in 1888, thirty-three years ago. This is one of California's most picturesque

spots. The stream, the music of its tumbling water, the drive with its shaded way and the mountainous scenery attracted the attention of Mr. Allen at that time, and he has lived to see its full beauty realized.

In 1860 he married Miss Barbara Mathis, who was born in Connecticut April 13, 1837, and died January 12, 1917. Her parents were born in Alsace, France. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had four children: Andrew P., born in New Haven, September 24, 1861, still living in Connecticut, is married and has a son and daughter. The second of the family, Estelle, was born April 24, 1869, at New Haven, was educated there, and on February 5, 1891, was married to Edward P. Whitney. Edward Allen, Jr., born June 7, 1874, has for the past fifteen years been connected with the Fairbanks & Morse Company at Los Angeles and married Elizabeth Orr. Grace, the youngest child, born January 6, 1877, is the widow of J. Bobrick and has three children, Doris, Evelyn and Jack.

Mr. Allen's grandson, Allan Fitch Whitney, born at Redlands, September 24, 1896, was educated in the high school and Redlands University and in the fall of 1917 entered the Officers' Training Camp at The Presidio, California. He received a commission as second lieutenant in November in the Field Artillery, and in 1918 sailed overseas on the flagship Baltic. He witnessed the torpedoing and sinking of the *Tuscania*, the torpedo having been aimed at the *Baltic*, but was observed so that the ship changed its course, the torpedo merely grazing the side and was deflected and struck the *Tuscania*. Lieutenant Whitney spent three months in intensive training with artillery officers at Saumur, France, and was then assigned to the One Hundred and Second Field Artillery of the Twenty-Sixth Division under General Edwards. He was in the Toul sector, was badly gassed at Chateau Thierry, rejoined his command in time to participate in the St. Mihiel drive, but was soon returned to hospital because he had not fully recovered from the effects of the gas. He was in hospital at Nevers, France, until returned an invalid to the hospital at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was discharged at The Presidio in California, in January, 1919. He is now an employe of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Los Angeles. September 24, 1920, Lieutenant Whitney married Grace Johnston of Honolulu.

Mr. Allen has greatly enjoyed the opportunities for outdoor life and activity in Southern California. He still keeps out of doors, and finds constant occupation at his home and in his grove. He has made and kept many friends and is one of the highly esteemed old comrades of the county.







