

Flossie Westbrooks  
paper

alice

orig paper (1)

page 1

N. T. E. V. O

June 30

Six miles northeast of Ferris on the east side of the winding San Jacinto River lies a verdant valley in which are the two villages of Lakeview and Nuevo. The original Nuevo Ranch, a part of the famous Spanish land grant known as the Rancho ~~Mesa~~ San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero, comprised 6500 acres of the choicest grain land in California. In 1894 the town of Lakeview was established at the northern end of the valley and a few orchards were planted. In 1914 the Nuevo Land Company subdivided the southern section, planting apricot, peach and olive trees, and about 50 ranchers moved into the area.

The first potatoes grown commercially were produced in 1914, and during the next 15 years scattered plantings were made. In those days 100 sacks to the acre was a bumper crop, and the average was 50 sacks, the crops being grown without fertilizer and with only 3 irrigations of water.

Nuevo - paper 1 page 2

June 30

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~~50 sacks was considered a fair return. In those days no fertilizer was used, and only 3 irrigations of water applied.~~

During the years 1930 to 1936 almost all the orchards were taken out and intensive row-crop farming began, the principal crop being potatoes of the "hito" variety. Using modern methods and the application of commercial fertilizer together with 9 or 10 irrigations have brought the average yield up to 400 sacks per acre. Crops running 500 are not uncommon, and Walker and Sons produced a top yield of 600 sacks in one field.

Three of the pioneer potato growers of the valley are still active in the industry, Norman E. Walker, George W. Tinker Sr., and Harry Hagen, while L. L. Tatum, one of the leading growers is the son of another old-timer, W. D. "Kingfish" Tatum.

*page nine*

Eight sheds are owned and operated by the Nuevo-Lakeview packers, J. W. Smith and Sons; L. L. Tatum; Harry Hagen; Norman Walker and Sons; Upton and Walker; Embertson Brothers; W. F. Hassig; and Ben Archibek and Sons. *Souda & Son*

While potatoes have been the principal crop for several years, there is a large acreage in diversified farming including alfalfa, grain, onions and melons.

*more on page 7*  
The verdant and productive Nuevo-Lakeview Valley comprises 2500 acres in the heart of the old original Spanish Land Grant known as the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrere. Located 22 miles south east of Riverside, it borders the San Jacinto-Hemet Valley, where is being staged the \_\_\_\_\_th season of the world-famous Ramona pageant.

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According to the old Indian legends, and the valley is rich in Indian lore, when the San Jacinto river overflowed its banks many acres of land were covered forming a large and beautiful lake which remained for many moons. Later ~~to recede~~ the waters receded, and the Indians called it the Mystic Lake. When the first settlers arrived in the northern end of the valley via the Bernasconi Pass in 1890 they called their village Lakeview. A few years later another settlement was made 3 miles south, and this was called Nuevo from the old Spanish land grant title. The Nuvview Union School unites the entire valley and the name Nuvview was chosen by the people to try to express their hope of a wider scope for their educational facilities.

*Paper 1*

When the consolidation was voted in 1948 plans were immediately made to erect a new school building in the center of the valley. But rather than wait for the necessary building funds to materialize, the enthusiastic teachers and trustees decided to open a school in September organized as a single unit utilizing the two old buildings located three miles apart. Telephones were installed, a bus system inaugurated, hot lunch program planned and grades 1-2-3 were sent to the Nuevo building and Grades 4-5-6-7-8 to ~~the~~ Lakeview.

*Don't forget yet*

Despite its many handicaps the plan has worked to the surprise of the skeptics and to the delight of all. Being an agricultural community devoted almost entirely to the production of potatoes, alfalfa and melons, the people's interests are mutual and cooperation is now carried into the school.

Paper (2) Page 1 alive

Flossie Westbrook

orig.

### The Early Days Of Nuevo

In 1910 a group of men from Riv. and L. A. formed the Nuevo Land Co. with an office in Nuevo.

They hired a large number of men to do the sub dividing and farming just two of the original buildings still stand.

When we came in 1915 the concrete store was just finished, the two houses on the Smith corner were occupied and the house of Mr. Porters was under construction. The olive trees on Mr. Woodworths place were 30 yrs old then.

In 1895 Lakeview was laid out, and many orchards of apples, orange, and apricots were planted. Some of the old olive orchards still live on the edge of the valley, without water. The water supply was not very satisfactory. Their first wells were put down near the Pico Hill and the water was brought over in a canal, the banks of which are visible along the Lakeview-San Jac road in some places. Quicksand destroyed well after well and finally they gave up. The reservoir still stand on the hillside that held their domestic supply. The foundation of the pump that carried it up to the reservoir stands by the road also.

The town was laid out in two sections, business and residential. The Business section is where the town is now and the residential section was where Mr. Savages and Mrs. Biers houses stand. Many very fine houses were built there and later moved away.

The Nuevo Land Co and Water Co put down wells, increasing in number as the need appeared. *Mr. Viershous near Palm Villa*

They planted acres of apricots, acres of peaches and some olives. The parkways were planted to different kinds of trees and American Beauty roses. A few roses still survive.

On two occasions we celebrated "Apricot Blossom Time" and entertained many visitors.

Our mail came to Ferris and was brought by the Star Route Stage, run by Mr. T.D. McDonough. It was left at the water office and pigero-holed for us.

In the summer of 1915 the school building was built, a tent furnished shelter until it was completed in Oct. In the spring 8 children went to school at Lakeview, walking both ways. An lod horse and wagon furnished transportation when the horse was available.

A church School was organized in April, and held meetings every Sun. afternoon in the store room in the back of the store. In fact that was the general meeting place until the school building was finished.

The community purchased the piano for the school.

One of the Deodora trees in the school yard was planted in memory of one of the Nuevo boys who lost his life in world war 1.

Clyde Edwards

paper 2 - page 2

Orig

21

-2-

Nov 14 1920  
Nov 14 1920

Move Early Days

At the laying of the Corner stone of the Community Hall, which is now the School Auditorium. we gave a dinner to the visiting celebrities in the unused room at the school. For a kitchen we had a kerosene stove, and an oil burning wood stove set on the porch and a large table.

In 1924 we had a Barbeque in the olive grove at Mr Woodworths place. The Womens Club had a booth and sold glasses of lemonade and 20 gal. ice cream. It was with this money that the first dishes were purchased for the hall..

NUEVO

Guotave Eggert 1915 to 1917  
Helped organize the first school  
was first teacher. Mr Eggert farmed  
Lived on "Bruton" place" 11th St. 1 block east  
of Lakeview av., later known as Ernie McIntyre place

Flooded 1938

Snow - 1916 + 1929

" 1932 - 4"

" Jan 1949 6"

Jul 16 1956

Snow Dec 13-14 1967

4"

Snowed Dec 13-14 1967

4"



In the 1930's the apricot and peach orchards began to disappear to be replaced by row crop farming and alfalfa. During the 1930's and 1940's potatoes were the principal crop, and there were seven potato sheds running during harvest time. Hay and grain were always used as rotation crops and in the areas beyond the water system. In later years with the rise of the use of sprinkler systems, alfalfa became the leading crop and still remains where housing developments have not taken over.

Originally three miles apart, the two villages gradually built up until the entire valley was merged and developed. In 1948 the Nuevo Union Elementary School District was formed, thus uniting the two small school districts and making it possible to build a beautiful new schoolhouse in the center of the valley between the two villages. The name NUVIEW was coined from the combination of Nuevo and Lakeview and has since been adopted by the local Fire Department, AA Clubs, Library and other community groups.

The Nuevo-Lakeview Grange #301 was organized in 1935 by a group of interested farmers and has consistently aided and supported the development and progress of the united communities. The membership is versatile and represents the many phases of life in Perris Valley.

Grange members share in the activities of schools, churches, and service clubs of the communities in the Valley. Several Grangers serve as School Trustees in the various school districts, and scholarships are awarded each year to graduating Seniors of Perris High School. Grangers consistently promote the principles of good citizenship through their active participation in social, civic and religious groups.

Paper (4) Flossie Westbrooks  
paper Alice

Nov 16 1968

1954  
a brief summary of the history of the NuevoLakeview Valley.

## GOOD COUNTRY LIVING

Nestled in the Lakeview Mountains, high on the east side of the San Jacinto River are two villages known as Nuevo and Lakeview. Although each has its own Post Office and trading center, their community interests are mutual. Farming is the occupation of most of the residents, and all enjoy the benefits of their consolidated school district, mutual water company and organizations serving all the people of the area.

This verdant valley comprises about 5000 acres and is a part of the old Wolfskill Spanish Grant known as Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo Y Pebrero, and was famous for its fine grain crops long before the towns were settled and irrigation introduced.

The town of Lakeview was established in 1894 near the northern end of the valley. When the San Jacinto River overflowed its banks, covering many acres of the bottom land and forming a large body of water which remained for several months each year, it was known to the Indians as the Mystic Lake. The lovely picture of this lake seen by the first settlers, Lakeview takes its name.

The founders purchased land east of the townsite near Pico Hill and drilled wells, bringing the water in an open flume to their valley. Orange, apricot, peach and olive orchards were planted, and thrived until the water supply dwindled. The wells failed, due to quicksand, and the Lakeview Water Company was dissolved. A few of these old olive trees can still be seen at the edge of the valley where they have survived without water irrigation.

In 1913 the Nuevo Land Company re-divided the Southwest portion of the original tract, put down deep wells, and planted groves of apricots and peaches bordered with olive trees. The Nuevo Water Company was incorporated in 1914, and has continuously served irrigation and domestic water to its stockholders for over forty years.

Fruit was the principal product for several years, the drying sheds processing the fruit not taken to market and the canneries. Poultry raising was also successful, the high dry climate being particularly good for chickens and turkeys, and there are still many poultry ranches in the valley.

A few farmers experimented with potatoes and other row crops for about fifteen years, but during the period between 1930 and 1936 the orchards gradually came out and diversified row-crop farming became universal. There now remains but one small apricot orchard in the valley. With the intensive potato plantings in the 1940s, it kept nine packing sheds operating to handle the crop which often ran 500 to 600 sacks per acre. Alfalfa, onions, melons, seed crops, and grain continued to be secondary crops.

Prior to 1950 all irrigation was by the furrow method, but with the introduction of sprinkler systems the acreage was soon converted to the raising of alfalfa which is now the principal crop of the valley.

The valley ~~is~~ lies within the Eastern Municipal Water District, and a supply line is going in this year to supplement the irrigation water pumped by the Nuevo Water Company and private well owners.

*Good Country Living*

Our beautiful Nuevo-Lakeview valley was a favorite camping ground for bands of Soboba Indians who ranged from the Santa Rosas and Mt. San Jacinto all along the winding San Jacinto River to the south and west. These Indians were a peaceful tribe, looking only for good hunting to provide food and clothing and a patch of ground on which they could raise a little corn. Their weapons were crude, and never used for warlike purposes. The remnants of this tribe now live on the Soboba Indian Reservation on the banks of the river near the town of San Jacinto.

They were the first to discover and use the mineral springs located on the western side of the valley between the river and the rugged rocky Bernardino mountains, about two miles east of the present town of Lakeview. The Indians had great faith in the medicinal and healing powers of the hot water which bubbled out of the springs at a temperature of 112 degrees. Many relics of their occupation have been found in the area surrounding the springs, including very large metates from 2 to 3 feet in diameter made from the grey granite rock which is strewn in huge boulders along the hillsides.

Another large campground was located at the southern end of the valley just east of Nuevo on the more grassy slopes of the Lakeview mountains. The former owner of the Mountain View Ranch, the late Ed Gross, had a fine collection of Indian ~~XXXXXX~~ metates, crude tools, and hundreds of arrowheads of every conceivable design which he picked up around the ranch. His collection was given to the Ramona Pageant Association and forms a part of the Indian artifacts exhibit at the Ramona Bowl.

Farming, hunting and raising sheep formed the life of these Indians.

paper No 5.  
Flossie Westbrook

alice

pg 1

NEVO-LAKEVIEW HISTORICAL NOTES  
August 24, 1980  
Flossie J. Westbrook

If pioneer Bernardo Bernasconi, a Swiss immigrant, in 1853, could today drive over the pass which bears his name, he would be amazed to gaze across the Nuevo-Lakeview Valley. Gone are the vast fields of waving grain, the herds of cattle peacefully grazing, the chaparral-covered slopes of the Lakeview Mountains, and in their place a checkerboard of small farms, fences, houses, power poles, and a cluster of business buildings at either end of the once pristine landscape.

The land of Bernardo ran along the San Jacinto River banks, and sloped gently westward to a rocky range of hills now appropriately call the Bernasconi Hills. A wide paved highway now crosses Bernardo's land, and is named the Ramona Expressway.

An old Spanish Land Grant, his holdings bordered the Pico Rancho on the northeast, and his stock ran free with the great herds of the Pico family. When he first came to the valley, the pioneer lived in a small one-room adobe house, with four acres of fenced corral. The home had been used during the active days of the missions by the padres from San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano when they came for the annual round-ups. In 1883 Marcella Orsi came from her native Switzerland to become the bride of Bernardo. In 1886 they moved to the new town of Perris, nine miles to the southwest, and here he built a fine 10-room house and hotel on the main street. Here their one son and two daughters were born. The old structure still stands and is occupied by the remaining daughter. The building has been recognized by the Native Daughters of the Golden West as an historical landmark, and they have placed a suitable plaque near the entrance.

Bernardin discovered an artesian well of hot mineral water on his ranch, and developed a small health resort where people from nearby towns, and often from Los Angeles, joined local residents in bathing in the waters which bubbled out of the ground at a temperature of 112 degrees! It was often referred to as Lakeview Hot Springs or as Bernasconi Hot Springs. According to historians, it was these same hot springs which first brought the Soboba Indians into the area to enjoy the healing waters, and they often stayed to plant their corn in the rich soil of the river bank. These Sobobas were a peaceful tribe, and their primitive weapons were used only to hunt for food and clothing. Many reminders of their encampment have been found including metates, grinding stones of all sizes, and arrowheads used in hunting.

The town of Lakeview was laid out in 1895, orchards of olive, orange, and apricot trees were planted and a school house was built. Some of the old olive trees still stand, but the other orchards are long gone as the water supply dwindled and finally failed due to quicksand in the wells. However, the old hotel and store building still stands, and although the original school building is gone, the building which was built to replace it in 1925 still stands, and is occupied by a church group.

Paper 5. page 2

The Lakeview Union Elementary School District was formed in 1913 thus uniting the two small schools and making it possible to build a beautiful new schoolhouse in the center of the valley between the two villages. The name NUVIEW was ~~given~~ was a combination coined from Nuevo and Lakeview, and Nuview has now been adopted by the local Fire department, 4H Clubs, Library and other community groups.

#581

The Nuevo-Lakeview Grange was organized in 1935 by a group of interested farmers and has consistently aided and supported the ~~development~~ development and progress of the united communities. Its membership includes residents of Ferris, Sun City, Romoland, Hameland and surrounding communities.

Grange members share in the activities of all Perris Valley, serve as trustees in the various school districts, provide scholarships to graduating Seniors of Perris High school and promote the principles of good citizenship through their participation in social, civic and religious groups.

off Perris  
Valley

Flossie Westbrook  
Paper No-6 page 1

alive

Lakeview and Nuevo from 1890 to 1925

When the San Jacinto river overflows its banks it covers many acres of land and forms a large lake which remains for several months. This was named Mistic Lake, and from the exquisite picture it makes, Lakeview takes its name.

1890

In 1890 the Lakeview Co. purchased 5000 A. from the San Jacinto Nuevo rancho, which was a part of the old Wolfskill Spanish Grant. It was surveyed by Camboll and Warren. Mr Warren lived here for many years and after moving to Riverside called often in the valley. Most of their surveys are still used.

Water was located and then the districts was planted to orchards of olives, oranges, apricots and peaches. Some of the old olive orchards are still living, Around the foothills and without water.

Lakeview was laid out in two districts, Business and Residential. The business dist. where the Hotel and school still stand, and the residential dist. about a mile and a half so. of that. Fine houses were built both in the business and redential sections. Most of them have been moved away, leaving only the lod Bell and the Warren homes.

In the business district the large hotel was named for Mr. Hansen, one of the promoters. Also one of the main Avenues was named for him.

\* ~~He donated land for a school~~ → and he donated land for Lakeview school

The hotel was expensively furnished, the silver and linen were of the very best quality.

Great numbers of people from the East are brought out here, and with everything looking so well and prosperous they were persuaded to invest their money in what they believed too be a paying proposition.

Across the river N. W. of Lakeview, Elders Davis and Hull formed a Blanket Mortgage on a large tract of land and slok it to a group of 7 Day Baptists, without theio knowledge of the mortgage. When they had paid them for the land Davis and Hull disappeared and the people had to pay the mortgage or move off---they moved off.

They had built a Church and a school, the foundations of them still stand near the road through the hill to Moreno. Davis Road (Davis Road)

A stage line was started c rrying the mail once daily to and from perris.

\$60.00 per ton

In 1900 olives sold for \$60.00 per T. and were shipped in bags, in 1918 they sold for \$100.00 and were hauled with the greatest care. In 1897 a Cong. Chain was organized in Lakeview, In 1918 a Cong. Ch. was organized in Nuevo but it was taken over by the Ferris Cong. Ch. after two years.

\* In 1899 a Womens Club was organized in Lakeview, with Mrs H. K. Harger as Pres. 20 members, dues of 25 cents and was active for eight years.

x In 1920 the omens Club was organized in Nuevo c the Nuevo-Lakeview Club with Mrs. E/R. Stalder as Pres.

Clyde Edwards

Found on Louis Emberton  
Frank Brown

(Hansen Ave)

In 1890 the Womans Community Club of Nuevo was organized with Mrs. H.S. Gordon as the first Pres. That club is still active.

In these early days the Club had a Childs relief Committee that worked with the school and helped with the first equipment for the playground. and I helped stretch the wire for the first Tennis court. *erected*

The original plan for the water system was interesting and unique. Between 1890 and 1895 the Lakeview Co. purchased 10 A. S.E. of Rico Hill half way to San Jac and put down 25 wells of varying sizes, some 3 and 4 in. and others 10 and 12 in. wells, a few were as deep as 200 ft. The water flowed in an open flume to First St. There they had a cement tank that the water was turned into and pumped into Reservoir No. 1 on the hill nearby.

The reservoir, tank, and the foundation of the pump remain.

A pipe line from that reservoir carries the water to another Reservoir above the Residential dist. and to Lakeview Business dist. and on Y Ave. to the present Nuevo site. They planned to dig a large ditch from First St. following the airvoir Ave. thru Lakeview and on to this end. to use as distributing and storage line. A part of this ditch

When the wells ceased to flow satisfactorily, on account of quicksand, the water was pumped with compressed air.

When they failed altogether several wells were put down in the Lakeview Business dist.

In 1813 the Nuevo Land Co. re-divided the So. W. portion of the Lakeview Tract and planted orchards again, olives, apricots and peaches.

They put down three wells, about 300 ft. deep and had an abundance of *water*. Each year since then they have increased *abundance* their pumping plants, and have put out more orchards.

In 1817 the Nuevo Water Co., purchased the last of the Lakeview Wells and had it equipped with an electric motor, like the other plants.

In 1822 the Nuevo Land Co put out 1000 acres of grapes-They were not a success.

In 1923 they planted 300 acres more in peaches.

There is a Hot springs at the base of the hill North of Lakeview also Hot mineral wells across the river West of town.

There have been several wells in Brownland that show oil on water and a number of the people use the gas for lighting and cooking.

In 1923 the Co, drilled Well in that locality, just 5 miles from Lakeview. They drilled down 1000 ft. with every indication favorable to success tools were lost in the Well.

In 1896 we had a heavy snow fall that stayed on the ground about a week, and caved in many Calif. roofs. A few yrs ago we had a slight snow fall.

We tried all kinds of holesie gardening, one year it was cucumbers and there was a factory set up in Lakeview to make Dill Pickles.

In those days we raised potatoes without fertilizer and got 65-70 sacks to the acre, now with more knowledge of potatoes, we get 400 sacks aera.

1915 to 1917  
1925

They put a banner across the road reading "100 Sacks of rot toes to the acre". Now we use ferterlizer and much more water and get 400 sacks to the acre.

Our road to Perris was very bad, especially in wet weather. There was about a quarter of a mile out where the water runs across the road that was very slick and almost impassable at times when it was wet you couldnt stay on it and when it was hole dry you couldnt get out of it, for the ruts would be so deep and hard. So when the road was paved it was due a big celebration, which we had. The local Band of 8 (Mr. John Salkeld was a member) road in the leading vehicle and was followed by every resident of the valley.

We all wore badges. Perris turned out to see the fun and hear the noise.. This was in 1925. 1925

Our local scenery is unsurpassed. Our mountains are equal to any anywhere. Our air and water are the very best.

NUEVO

Mrs. Mammina Bernasconi

Norman Walker 1914

Mrs. T.D. McDonough---1893 - 1893

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Embertsen---1893? - 1893?

(Mr. George Warren---1893 - 1893)

Eisenmeyer  
Land Co.

Embertson came

Embertson came

in 1899  
in 1899

Neil Hay graduated  
from high school  
in 1910 (1908-1918)

Embertson naturalized  
1894

Debiher was  
plasmina Brown

orig  
August 1, 1979

### NUEVO-LAKEVIEW VALLEY

A rural atmosphere still prevails in the Nuevo-Lakeview Valley despite the rapid increase in population and the changing economy. Neighbors still gather at the local Post Office and Village Market, but their talk now is not so much about crops and the weather, but more concerning horses and colts and calves and their vegetable gardens! This is indicative of the changes that have come about gradually, especially in the past three years, since many of the large farms have been split up and subdivided into small acreage plots, this bringing an influx of new people. The majority of the new owners come from the metropolitan areas and bring their families out to the country in an effort to escape the congestion and problems encountered in the city environment. They want their children to grow up in a small community with a more leisurely life style.

The two closely-related villages of Nuevo and Lakeview lie on the east side of the winding San Jacinto River, and the terrain gradually slopes eastward into the rocky hills of Juniper Flats. Lakeview was established in 1894 at the northern end of the valley. The surrounding land had always been used either for grazing or for dry farming grain. The newly arrived settlers drilled wells and planted orchards of apricots, peaches and olives, and some oranges in the higher elevations. However, their water supply dwindled and failed due to the quicksand, and most of the residents left the area. With the exception of some of the olive trees which still survive, the orchards withered and died for lack of water.

Three miles south of Lakeview in 1913 a group of business men from Chicago formed the Nuevo Land Company, purchasing and dividing approximately 2000 acres of fertile land. They drilled wells, incorporated a mutual water company, planted orchards of apricots and peaches, bordered with olive trees, and sold the land to eager buyers, mostly from Orange and Los Angeles counties. Thus the town of Nuevo was founded, and it soon became a trading center for the surrounding farmers and orchardists with a Post Office, General Store, Water Company, Growers Association, Booster Club, and eventually even a Community Hall!

Two school districts were formed, and a school house built in each community, with one teacher for the eight grades at Lakeview and two teachers for the Nuevo School.

The valley prospered with fruit as the principal product, ~~the~~ and numerous poultry farms for egg production were also established. Along in 1940 the orchards were past their prime, and the farmers began to pull them out and planted row crops of potatoes, onions and melons. Nuevo Water Company drilled more wells to keep up with the growing agricultural demands. Prior to 1950, all irrigation was by the furrow method, but early in the fifties irrigation sprinkler systems were introduced, making it feasible to change from the usual row crops to alfalfa, and during the last 30 years alfalfa, hay and grain have been the principal crops. Fortunately the valley lies within the service area of Eastern Valley Local Water district which is served by the Lakeview Water district, and now an abundant supply of water is available to irrigate the local fields.

when Louis Emberton started moving horses to Riverside.

established. In 1914 the Nuevo School opened and served residents of the area until 1948 when the Nuevo and Lakeview School Districts merged to form the present Nuview Union School District, with fine new buildings located midway between the two villages.

In the late 1930's the orchards were past their prime, and farmers changed to row crop farming, producing potatoes, onions, melons and related crops. Nuevo Water Company drilled more wells to meet the ever-increasing demands. Prior to 1950, all irrigation had been in furrows, delivered through weirs and stand pipes. About 1950 a rotation of crops was necessary, and the land was ~~now~~ planted in alfalfa, and overhead sprinkling provided the best irrigation method, supplanting the old ~~now~~ furrow method. For about 25 years alfalfa, grain and hay were the main crops, but these are now giving way to the so-called progress. Both water and land values have increased in price until it is no longer feasible to use the land for farming. Now half the original acreage has now been redivided and sold in all 2 1/2 to 5 acre lots, suitable for rural life-style with horses, calves and occasionally lambs, mostly as hobbies, and commuters commuting to nearby towns and cities for employment.

and mobile homes now the valley where the apricot trees once loomed and where rows of potatoes could be seen for miles; but the rural atmosphere still prevails, and young and old ride their horses on ~~lines~~ roads shaded by the century-old olive trees, and on trails in the surrounding hills.

Nuevo-Lakeview Grange #581 has played an important role in the development of the valley whose name it bears. Organized in 1935 by a group of farmers, the Grange has continued to initiate, aid and support the development and progress of the valley. Grangers are active participants in the civic and social life of the community, and the Nuevo-Lakeview Grange continues to promote projects for the welfare, advancement and enjoyment of the people of the valley.

*Emulsion DWA was just to grow potatoes under sprinklers in Lakeview Co.*

In 1913 a group of business men from Chicago purchased 2000 acres three miles southwest of Lakeview, formed the Nuevo Land Company, incorporated the Nuevo Water Company, laid out the Nuevo Townsite and divided the land into 10 and 20 acre parcels. Wells were drilled by the Nuevo Water Company which was incorporated as a mutual water company and issued one share per acre to the landowners. The land was planted with apricot and peach trees, and ~~KXXXXX~~ bordered with olives to delineate the new streets. Land offices were opened in Los Angeles and Orange counties, and soon homes were being built. At the intersection of the two main streets, Lakeview Avenue and Nuevo Road, the Land and Water Company offices were built and a General Store opened. The Nuevo Post Office was established in the store as a fourth class office. (4th class.)

In 1914 the Nuevo School opened, and served residents of the area until 1948 when the Nuevo and Lakeview School Districts merged to form the present Nuview Union Elementary School District, with fine new buildings located midway between the two villages on the main thoroughfare, Lakeview Avenue.

In the late 1930's the orchards were past their prime, and gradually row-crop farming took over. Potatoes, onions, melons and related crops were planted. Nuevo Water Company found it necessary to drill more wells to meet the ver-increasing demands. Prior to 1950, all irrigation had been in furrows, delivered and measured through weirs and standpipes. About 1950 a rotation of crops became necessary, and the major portion of the land was planted in alfalfa with overhead sprinkling systems providing the best irrigation method, supplanting the former furrow type.

\*\*\*\*\* past

See For the ~~XXXX~~ 25 years alfalfa, grain and hay have been the main crops, note but the wide acres are now giving way to the so-called progress. Both below land and water have increased in price until it is no longer feasible to ~~xxx~~ farm. More than half the original acreage of the valley has been redivided and split into lots and small acreage, suitable for a rural life style with gardens, horses, calves and occasionally lambs, raised mostly as hobbies, with wage-earners commuting to nearby towns and cities for employment. Houses and mobile homes now dot the valley where the apricot trees once bloomed and where the long rows of potatoes growing could be seen for miles; but the rural atmosphere still prevails, and young and old ride their ponies and horses on roads shaded by the century-old olive trees and on trails in the surrounding hills.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fortunately the valley lies within the service area of Eastern Municipal Water District which receives water from the huge Metropolitan Water District, and an abundant supply of water is available to supplement the local wells.

*Next pg 2 where Flossie Westbrook keep history of Lakeview and Nuevo - How I knew what year Louis Emberton came to this Country + what year nationalized*

In 1916 we had a heavy snow fall that stayed on the ground about a week, and caved in many Calif. roofs. A few yrs ago we had a slight snow fall.

We tried all kinds of wholesale gardening, one year it was cucumbers and there was a factory set up in Lakeview to make Dill Pickles. 1916-1917

In those days we raised potatoes without fertilizer and got 65-70 sacks to the acre, now with more knowledge of potatoes, we get 400 sacks per acre.

They put a banner across the road reading "100 Sacks of Potatoes to the Acre". Now we use fertilizer and much more water and get 460 sacks to the acre.

Our road to Perris was very bad, especially in wet weather. There was about a quarter of a mile out where the water runs across the road that was very slick and almost impassable at times when it was wet you couldnt stay on it and when it was half dry you couldnt get out of it, for the ruts would be so deep and hard. So when the road was paved it was due a big celebration, which we had. The local Band of 8 (Mr. John Salkeld was a member) road in the leading vehicle and was followed by every resident of the valley.

We all wore badges. Perris turned out to see the fun and hear the noise.. This was in 1925.

Our local scenery is unsurpassed. Our mountains are equal to any anywhere. Our air and water are the very best.

NUEVO

Mrs. Mamelia Bernasconi

Mrs. T.D. McDonough---1893

Mr. and Mrs. <sup>Louis</sup> Louie Embertsen---1893?

Mr. George Warren---1893.

(Norman Walker 1914)  
(Norman Walker 1914)

Eisenmeyer

Land Co

Niel Hayes graduated

from Lakeview School

in 1910

Teacher was

Elsiemena Brown

Embertsen came

Embertsen came

in 1899

in 1899

Embertsen naturalized

1894

from Lakeview School 1910

Teacher was  
Elsiemena Brown