

GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT SPANISH FAMILIES IN ORANGE COUNTY

62. ¹ Bernardo Yorba Hacienda (Hacienda de San Antonio). Nothing remains on the site of the great adobe house of Don Bernardo Yorba but a stone and bronze marker located on Esperanza (190) Road .6 miles east of the Yorba bridge on the north side of the Santa Ana River. It is California Registered Landmark # 226. The adobe building, begun in 1834 and leveled in 1926, was the finest in southern California during Mexican days. Yorba called his home San Antonio (498). The Indians called the site Hutuknu. (260)

97. Burruel Point. The point of land on which the town of Olive was later located and is the site of the first community to develop in Orange County outside the Mission San Juan Capistrano settlement. During Spanish and Mexican times was called Santa Ana or Santa Ana Vieja (old Santa Ana) and was the home of numerous members of the Yorba family. Teodocio Yorba's daughter, Maria, married Desiderio Burruel, and after Teodocio's death the Burruels moved into the old family adobe that was located where the Olive School later stood. Thereafter, until the townsite of Olive Heights was laid out in 1887, the headland was known as Burruel Point.

118. Canon de Santa Ana, Rancho (Sp. Canyon of Santa Ana). A Mexican land grant (453) issued to Don Bernardo Yorba in 1834.

170. Diego Sepulveda Adobe. California Registered Landmark # 227. Diego Sepulveda owned the adobe building only a short time. Sometime around the year 1800 the Franciscan padres of Mission San Juan Capistrano built an adobe house on the eastern bank of the Santa Ana River just north of Adams Street in Costa Mesa. It was a shelter, or station (Estancia) for Indian vaqueros who herded Mission cattle in that vicinity. It is mentioned in correspondence written in 1827 as being erected about thirty years previously. The land became part of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana (470) granted to Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810. The adobe became the property of Tomas Velarde, who in 1863 sold it to Diego

¹ Nos. are from Place Names, by Don Meadows, 1962

Sepulveda. In 1870 Gabriel Allen acquired the property and in 1900 he sold it to William L. Adams. It was recently given to the City of Costa Mesa by the Segerstrom family. The building is often referred to as the Gabe Allen adobe.

190. Esperanza (Sp. Hope). A railroad siding in the Santa Ana Canyon four miles east of Atwood on the Santa Fe Railroad. Names for Esperanza, a daughter of Prudencio Yorba, who owned the nearby property.

397. Old Santa Ana. The first settlement in Orange County after the founding of Mission San Juan Capistrano was located on the Camino Real where it crossed the Santa Ana River. The land was part of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana (470) and here on hill and riverbank the Yorbas and Peraltas built their adobe homes. The place was called Santa Ana. After W. H. Spurgeon laid out the present City of Santa Ana in 1868 the adobe village on the river became known as Old Santa Ana. When a school was opened in the village in 1877 it was called the Olive School and that name soon replaced Old Santa Ana.

401. Olive. C3. With the exceptino of San Juan Capistrano, Olive is the oldest town in Orange County. Once called Old Santa Ana (397) it was the home of the Yorba and Peralta families. Sometimes during their residence they planted an Olive orchard on Burruel Point (97). When a school district was formed in 1877 a school was built on the present school grounds and called the Olive School. A post office of the same name was opened on February 2, 1887. In August of the same year the California Southern Railroad (Santa Fe) reached the little village. The Olive Milling and Improvement Company laid out a townsite on Burruel Point and named it Olive Heights. A flouring mill, still standing, using water power from the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, was erected on the south side of the point. 65

423. Peralta. Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana was inherited by Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta, as tenants in common. The Yorba family settled at Burruel Point while the Peraltas made their homes farther up Santa Ana Canyon near the mouth of Walnut Canyon about one mile upstream from the Yorba Bridge. Here a little community of adobe houses developed and the place became known as Peralta. In 1888 a Peralta School was established. The adobe houses have disappeared, the school is now demolished, and other structures have replaced the older buildings.

457. Rancho Lomas de Santiago (Sp. Hills of Saint James) Cponsists of 47,226 acres of foothill and mountain land in north-central Orange County. It was granted to Teodocio Yorba by Governor Pio Pico on

May 26, 1846. In 1864 the rancho was acquired by James Irvine Sr., and consolidated with Rancho San Joaquin to form the Irvine Ranch.

470. Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana (Sp. Saint James of Saint Ann). The only Spanish grant entirely in Orange County. It was granted to Jose Antonio Yorba I and Juan Pablo Peralta by the Spanish Governor Arrellaga on July 1, 1810. Consisting of 62,516 acres, it extended from the 77 Santa Ana River eastward to the mountains with a length of more than 22 miles. The cities of Olive, Orange, Villa Park (628), Santa Ana, Tustin, Costa Mesa, and parts of Newport Beach, are located within the boundaries. The name was derived from the Santa Ana River and the Santiago Creek, both named by the Portola Expedition in 1769.

Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana was confirmed as to its title arising out of the proceedings commencing with Case No. 470, United States Board of Land Commissioners, Docket No. 470, District Court Case No. 346, Southern District of California, expediente No. 559, Record Group No. 49, National Archives. This file represents the Mexican archive file of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. A transcript of said case is on file with the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, California. On December 21, 1883, a confirmatory federal patent was issued to the Yorba heirs and their assigns and successors in interest. Said patent was recorded in Book 387, Book of Patents, records of Los Angeles County, California.

477. Refugio (Sp. The Refuge). Once located near the present intersection of Myrtle and Artesia streets in western Santa Ana, Refugio was the home of Don Jose Andres Sepulveda between 1860 and 1876. The large adobe house was in the shape of an L. The first portion was built prior to 1846 by Domingo Yorba, who sold the land to Sepulveda, and the southern extension was added by Sepulveda in 1860. In March, 1871 fire destroyed parts of the building and in 1876 the whole structure was leveled to the ground. El Refugio was famous for its hospitality, and was the scene of many weddings, fiestas, and barbecues.

653. Yorba Church. In 1858 Bernardo Yorba deeded a plot of ground and a half-finished adobe church to the local Catholic Diocese. The church named San Antonio de Padua de Santa Ana, was dedicated on April 29, 1860. The adobe church was replaced early in the 20th Century by a frame structure which was abandoned in 1948. All vestiges of the buildings disappeared by 1960. They were located on the south side of the Santa Fe Railroad tracks .5 miles east

of the Yorba bridge, and 300 yards southwest of the monument marking the Bernardo Yorba adobe.

Domingo Yorba Adobe. At 31871 Camino Capistrano, just north of the El Adobe Restaurant. This adobe may date back to the 1790s. It has been 109 remodeled several times. It was the town house of Domingo Yorba, a grandson of Jose Antonio Yorba I, in the 1860s while he maintained control of the Rancho Niguel (463). It was later occupied by members of the Oyharzabal family.

Casa de Garfias was built by Don Manuel Garfias, a Portuguese, in the 1840s. Two stories high, and with its elegant carved and painted Spanish balcony running the full length of the corridor, it is the most pretentious of the older buildings of San Juan Capistrano. It once served as the "French Hotel" and later housed a Spanish treasures store and several apartments. It was owned by members of the Oyharzabal and Domingo Yorba families in the late 19th and first part of the 20th Century.

Juan Avila, known as El Rico, had a subterranean chamber beneath his bedroom, where he supposedly kept a huge treasure chest--so heavy that eight people could hardly drag it from the burning house to safety. The ultimate fate of the strong box of onzas de oro, on top of which Don Juan placed his gold watch bearing a miniature of his wife, Dona Soledad Yorba, which he extracted from the chest at that time, has long troubled treasure seekers at San Juan Capistrano.

Juan Pacifico Ontiveros and Maria Martina Osuna had thirteen children, the two youngest, twins, dying in infancy. Maria de la Resurrecion married Felipe Reid, a stepson of Hugo Reid of Rancho Santa Anita; Maria Petra de Jesus married August Langenberger, an early Anaheim merchant. Maria de los Dolores Ontiveros married Prudencio Yorba of the neighboring Bernardo Yorba family. Patricio Ontiveros married Leonora Serrano and his brother, Juan Nicholas, her sister, Maria Eustaquida Serrano. Ramon married Magdalena Perez.

Prudencio Yorba and Dolores Ontiveros Yorba's children were: Felipa, who married Pablo Dominguez; Adelina married Ramon Carrillo; David J.,; Prudencio Jr., who was adjudicated insane and spent many years at the state hospital at Camarillo; Angelina Yorba who married Samuel Kraemer; Zoraida Yorba who married J. Coleman Travis; Ernesto Yorba who married Dolores Ruiz; Dolores (Lolita) who married Jose Dolores Ruiz; and Esperanza.

Of the other Ontiveros, Jose Florentino married Tomasa Arrellanes;

Maria Rita married Juan Baptista Ruiz; Salvador married Maria Olivera; Jose Dolores married Augusta Flores, and Abraham married first, Doraliza Vida, 136 and second, Petra Arrellanes.

Petra Ontiveros Langenberger and August Langerberger's children were: Frederic; Caroline who married Louis Halberstadt; Maria Regina who married George Knox; Adelaide who married E. Schubert; Charles, John, and Albert. They inherited shares in the Santa Maria Rancho.

Maria Martina Osuna Ontiveros mother was Maria Antonia Cota of Santa Barbara. She married Jose Osuna and had three children: Maria Martina, Eduarda and Auscencio. Her second marriage was to Tomas Olivera.

Daniel Kraemer. He was born on November 17, 1816, in St. John, bei Landau Rhein Pfalz Bayerns Europa (Bavaria in the Swabian Alps). His father was a Mennonite minister. Daniel received a good education, and traveled through Europe before he came to America. He kept a diary and made a point of visiting churches.

When Daniel Kraemer was 26 years old he came to New Orleans where he found work in a cotton mill. He found the work to arduous, and later went to St. Louis and then on to Illinois. There in Belleville, St. Clair County, he farmed with Conrad Schrag and the following year, on November 12, 1848, married his daughter, Magdalena Elenora. Her name is sometimes given as Elenora Schraw, which is not the spelling used by Daniel. She was born in Battenberg and there were Swiss stock on her side of the family.

Children born were Elizabeth, Henry, Barbara, Daniel Jonathan, Samuel, Mary Emma, Edard, Mary and Benjamin. At the age of forty eight Daniel Kraemer came to California. He purchased land from August Langenberger on which later the town of Placentia was established. It was not until 1867 that he moved his entire family from Illinois to California. They moved into the Ontiveros adobe which was L-Shaped with narrow slits of windoes and a dirt floor. Water had to be carried from ditches in buckets and cooking was done over a fire with whatever wood as available, or with brea.

Magdalena Kraemer sued her husband, Daniel, for a divorce in 1873. This resulted in litigation that reached the Supreme Court of California and established the separate property rights of a husband without regard to a community interest because of their prior domicile in Illinois. Magdalena and the daughters moved to Anaheim while Daniel and the sons remained on the ranch. Daniel Kraemer died on

February 6, 1882. He is buried in the old cemetery in Anaheim. Magdalena Kraemer died in 1889. 137

Thomas J. Scully. He was an Irishman who had studied engineering, medicine and teaching, traveled to Canada in 1828, and later came to Los Angeles. He taught school for a period in the early 1850s at San Juan Capistrano, but was employed by Don Bernardo Yorba to open a school along the Santa Ana River in 1853 for Yorba's many children - he had twenty one. The school was one room of rough boards with battened cracks and homemade desks.

During a smallpox epidemic Scully rode to Los Angeles for vaccine and vaccinated all the Santa Ana Valley people who wanted it. Scully married Maria de Jesus Yorba, a widowed daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba. Later Scully took to drink and during an argument with his wife her brother rushed in and Scully shot him - but he did not die. Scully was sentenced to only two hundred and fifty days in jail. However, his wife promptly divorced him. He taught until 1859 and then served on the school board for a time. He died in Los Angeles in 1895.

Pedro Amador, member of Portola Party, his son, Jose Maria Amador, born 1794, was successful at mining, Amador County named after him.

Carrillos - were uncle and nephew and founders of the Carrillo family of California.

Jose Francisco de Ortega, of the Portola Party, and Refugio Rancho north of Santa Barbara had some descendants in Orange County - but none besides himself prominent in Orange County history - Ortega highway named after him.

Juan Francisco Lopez married Maria Feliciano Arballo de Gutierrez y Lopez, guard at San Gabriel Mission, member of the Portola party, settled in San Diego, Lopez adobe is now the Candle Shop in Old Town San Diego. Their descendants tied to many Spanish families in California - including the Carrillos, and the Vallejos. Francisca Maria Felipe Benicia Carrillo was the wife of General Mariano Vallejo.

Jose Manuel Perez Nieto founders of the Nietos of Orange County

see Nieto v. Carpenter

Jose Antonio Ontiveros founder of the Ontiveros Family in Orange County - his son Juan Patricio Ontiveros was the father of Juan

Pacifico Ontiveros of the Rancho San Juan de Santa Ana, Juan Pacifico was a mayordomo of the Nieto ranchos and received the grant of the San Juan Cajon Santa Ana, after the Palo Alto was left out of the partition of the Nieto Rancho in 1834.

Rancho San Rafael, one of the first rancho grants made in California, was given to Jose Maria Verdugo, a tentative possession, by Governor Pedro Fages, in 1784 - this rancho covers the sites of Glendale, Eagle Rock, Verdugo City, and Burbank today.

The Expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza departed Tubac in October, 1775, and consisted of Anza, the commander, Pedro Font, the Franciscan Chaplain, ten soldiers of the Horcasitas presidio, eight muleteers, four servants, and Mariano Vidal, purveyor - 25 persons in all who were to return to Sonora, second, Francisco Garces and Tomass Exiarch, destined to remain on the Rio Colorado with three servants and three interpreters; and third, Alferez Jose Joaquin Moraga, and Sergeant Juan Pablo Grijalva, twenty eight soldiers, 29 women who were wives of soldiers, 136 persons of both sexes belonging to the soldiers' families and four extra families of colonists, seven muleteers, two intepreters, and three vaqueros, altogether 207 people destined to remain in California - making a grand total of 235, to say nothing of eight infants born on the way.

Our Lady of Guadalupe, Saint Michael and Saint Francis of Assisi were selected as patrons of the expedition - hence San Francisco's name.

Arrived on Santa Ana River, near Riverside, on January 1, 1776 - on January 7 or 8th was at Mission San Gabriel - main body rested here while De Anza took a contingent south to determine the situation after the riot at San Diego the previous October. Ortega was in command of the garrison at San Diego at the time. On July 4, 1776 Fr. Junipero Serra was headed to San Diego by ship because of rthe riot - to reestablish Mission San Diego, and to renew activities preliminary to establishment of Mission San Juan Capistrano on November, 1, 1776. - at original site - slightly up the Ortega Highway from present site - see Don Meadows, Original Site of San Juan Capistrano.

The two daughters of Maria Feliciana Arballo de Gutierrez y Lopez, the widow, were Maria Jacinta (Vastida) who married Jose Maria Pico and Maria Tomasa Gutierrez. Maria Tomasa Gutierrez married Juan Jose Sepulveda, at the Mission San Juan Capistrano, Jan. 10, 1786 b., 1764, and they were the patriarch and matriarch of the Sepulveda family of Rancho Los Palos Verdes fame.

Juan Pablo Grijalva, a native of northern Mexico, and his wife, Maria Dolores Valencia Grijalva brought their two daughters with the De Anza Expedition, 1775-1776.

Maria Josefa Grijalva, b. 1766, married Jose Antonio Yorba I, November 3, 1782 at the Mission Dolores, San Francisco. He was born 1746 in San Sandurni de Noya, Catalonia, Spain, and it is noted his father in law Juan Pablo Grijalva was born Feb. 2, 1844 at Mission Guevavi, son of Andres Grijalva and Luisa Maria de Leyba. Thus, the age difference between father in law and son in law was about two years.

Maria del Carmen Grijalva, b. c. 1766, at San Miguel Orcasitas, in Sonora, Mexico, married Pedro Peralta, October 27, 1785, at Mission Solores in San Francisco.

Their son, Juan Pablo Peralta was raised by his grandmother Maria Dolores Valencia Grijalva on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, and he joined with his uncle, Jose Antonio Yorba I in the 1810 petition for that rancho - originally applied for by Grijalva in 1796 as the Rancho Las Flores (the original mission name for this rancho and renamed by Yorba and Peralta).

Pedro Regalado Peralta was b. 1764, near the same age as his later wife, Maria Carmen Grijalva. They had 8 children, the oldest being Juan Pablo Peralta, who married Ana Maria Gertrudis Arce in 1804. Her father was Jose Joaquin Arce and her mother was Matilda Carrillo.

A daughter, Maria Paula Peralta, b. at San Diego, 1818, was the lone surviving child of Juan Pablo to be alive at the time of the Partition of the great Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana - and she received over 4000 acres allotted to her - which covers most of the Santa Ana Canyon southeast of the Santa Ana River, down to and including portions of Villa Park today. She married Carlos Dominguez before 1847 and the allotment is referred to as the Paula Peralta de Dominguez Allotment.