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California Pioneer Settlers of Green Valley

by

PETER THOMAS CONMY

Director of Historical Research

Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West



An Historical Publication of the James D. Phelan Memorial Trust,
by the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

GRAND PARLOR, NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

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From the folder



M. A. DORN — 1857-1900
Grand President, NSGW, 1888-1889

HISTORY OF THE DORN FAMILY, CALIFORNIA PIONEER SETTLERS OF GREEN VALLEY

In 1959 the eighty-second session of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West convened in San Rafael. Seventy years had elapsed since 1889 when the twelfth session had been held in that city. Over that early session had presided Grand President M. A. Dorn. Prior to the 1959 meeting, for publicity purposes, the writer was requested to supply information about that earlier session and a biographical sketch of M. A. Dorn. It was easy to obtain information as to what had transpired at the meeting, but difficult to learn about the man who presided. The Grand Parlor's records were destroyed in the San Francisco fire of 1906. The printed proceedings of the Grand Parlor meetings tersely indicate that M. A. Dorn was a member of Pacific Parlor No. 10 of San Francisco. The proceedings of the fourteenth session held in Santa Barbara in 1901 show that he died in 1900, and include a tribute to his memory, but fail to disclose what the initials "M. A." might represent. As the writer was fairly familiar with the biographies of the other pre-1906 Grand Presidents, he determined to undertake the research necessary to establish the facts of M. A. Dorn's life. In doing so he has been rewarded richly, for he unveiled the life of a brilliant, noble, highly educated man. In back of that man were excellent pioneer parents, and surrounding him a family of brothers and sisters, that in its own way constitutes a galaxy of fame.

In these pages is presented the story of the Dorn family, pioneer settlers of Green Valley, near Watsonville. Here is the saga of a father and mother who came to California as part of the great migration to the West, to avail themselves of its opportunities and to find in its development a better life for themselves and their children. This family is typical of the California frontier. There were twelve children in all, two of whom died in infancy and ten who survived to adult life. Of these ten all six boys became lawyers and one a Superior Court judge. Of the four daughters one became a doctor of medicine and two were public school teachers. All ten children married, and eight had offspring through whom the blood of the pioneers has been transmitted, so that there are numerous descendants of that husband and wife who came to California in the pioneer period.

Students of genetics have traced the bad inheritance of two families made famous by the anonymous names, the Jukes and the Kallikaks.¹ The Dorns on the contrary represent the results of good inheritance and respect for God and noble principles. As the Dorns are so thoroughly typical of the California pioneer family it is not hard to understand why the first generation of native Californians (in the American period) produced men and women of leadership in the professions, social and economic life.

¹ For a discussion of the Jukes and the Kallikaks, examples of bad heredity and of the Jonathan Edwards family, illustrating good heredity, see Herbert Eugene Walter, *Genetics, An Introduction to the Study of Heredity*, pages 227-233. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920.)

For convenience the story of the Dorn family will be presented under the following general headings:

- I PIONEER PARENTS, N. A. J. and REBECCA DORN
- II N. A. DORN, 1852-1926, OLDEST SON
- III HENRIETTA DORN HOUSH, 1855-1919, OLDEST DAUGHTER
- IV MARCELLUS A. DORN, 1857-1900, SECOND SON, GRAND PRESIDENT, N.S.G.W., 1888-1889
- V DIODEMUS S. DORN, 1860-1913, THIRD SON
- VI LULU DORN SCOTT, 1861-1948, SECOND DAUGHTER
- VII FRED A. DORN, 1865-1940, FOURTH SON
- VIII DORA DORN HAMMAR, 1868-1938, THIRD DAUGHTER
- IX WALTER EVERETT DORN, 1870-1964, FIFTH SON
- X EFFIE DORN GASSAWAY, 1873-1942, FOURTH DAUGHTER
- XI ARTHUR L. DORN, 1875-1963, SIXTH SON
- XII THE VICISSITUDES OF THE CALIFORNIA DORNS



N. A. J. DORN
(1829 - 1903)



REBECCA E.
WALTERS
DORN
(1833 - 1908)

PIONEER PARENTS, N. A. J. AND REBECCA DORN

The father of the Dorn family of California was Nicodemus Andrew Jackson Dorn. He was born in Harrisburgh, Mercer County, Kentucky, on April 5, 1829. Just a month and one day earlier the idol of the western frontier, Andrew Jackson, had been inaugurated as President of the United States, and this easily explains why the infant, Nicodemus, received as his middle name, that of the great American statesmen. The Dorns were of Dutch extraction and the name sometimes was prefixed with Von; indeed, the Von Dorn Hotel in San Francisco, which will be discussed later was so-called.⁷

August Dorn, father of Nicodemus, was engaged in farming and stock-raising and the boy received the public school education (limited but thorough) characteristic of rural America in his day.⁸ In 1844, when he was fifteen the family moved into Putnam County, Indiana. The boy, now fast growing into manhood, worked on his father's farm earning an honest living on the one hand, and developing his physical strength on the other.⁹

The War with Mexico broke out in 1846 and in 1847 just turned eighteen young Dorn volunteered for service by enlisting in the Fourth Indiana Volunteers. He was accepted on June 5th and with his company mustered in on June 8th.¹⁰ His was Company B and was in General Joe Lane's Brigade. Training was taken at Old Fort Clark, Indiana. On August 3rd the outfit was at the mouth of the Rio Grande and on October 31st at Puebla, Mexico, going as far as Vera Cruz. On the return the company was at Napolican from April 30 to May 30, 1848, and was mustered out in Madison, Indiana, on July 16th.

The young veteran now felt the impulse to continue traveling and shortly after his discharge set out for California. From his home he proceeded to the Mississippi and thence by boat to New Orleans. Then by steamer to Vera Cruz, Mexico. The trek to the west coast was made by mules and from Acapulco. Here he and his companions boarded a French vessel for San Francisco, but as it stopped at Guymas the adventurous and impatient young group disembarked and by pack train advanced to California. The Colorado River was crossed at Fort Yuma and California entered on February 15, 1849. Dorn now went at once to the mining region working at Placerville and Mariposa. He spent a little over a year in this occupation and reportedly made about six thousand dollars. During these months there was a song of love in his heart. Perhaps it was the old Irish air or something similar,

⁷ Normally the Hollandish names would be preceded by Van; German names by Von.

⁸ Reportedly the mother of N. A. J. Dorn was pure Irish, and not of Dutch stock.

⁹ There is a general sketch of N. A. J. Dorn in E. S. Harrison, *History of Santa Cruz County, California*, pages 255-56. (San Francisco: Pacific Press Publishing Company, 1892.)

¹⁰ Data taken from material on file in the National Archives.

The dames of France are fond and free,
And Flemish lips are willing,
And soft the maids of Italy,
And Spanish eyes are thrilling;
Still though I bask beneath their smile,
Their charms fail to blind me,
And my heart falls back to Erin's isle
To the girl I left behind me.

Not to Ireland but to Indiana did Nicodemus Dorn retrace his steps to claim as bride the girl he had left behind. On September 1, 1850 at Cloverdale, Putnam County in that state, before Reverend Owen Owen, Nicodemus Andrew Jackson Dorn and Ellender Walters took their vows of matrimony. He was twenty-one and she seventeen. According to an affidavit filed by Mrs. Dorn in 1904 in support of a pension application she had known her husband five years at the time of their marriage.

The name on the marriage license issued by Will S. Townsend, Clerk of Putnam County Court, on the certificate of marriage signed by Reverend Owen Owens, and on the certificate of the County Clerk James D. Hamilton, shows the bride to have been Ellender Walters. How this came to be is not clear. Her name actually was Rebecca Ellen Walters and in her affidavit for pension she swore that Rebecca E. Walters was her maiden name. She was a native of Indiana, born on May 21, 1833. Her father was A. Walters. His birthplace and that of her mother are unknown.

The young veteran now found himself entitled to take up forty acres of bounty land, a privilege accruing from his military service. Accordingly the young couple moved to Iowa and settled on such a farm near Council Bluffs. Here on a date not now known their first child, a girl, was born. She was called Ellen after her mother. Apparently she died in infancy.

On May 27, 1852, at Council Bluffs, a second child came into the world, a boy, who was named Narcissus Augustus. Shortly after this the farm was disposed of and the little family joined a wagon train for California. They arrived in this state early in 1853.*

The trip across the plains saw some encounters with the Indians. At one time several head of stock were taken. On another occasion Indians rode up to the camp. Rebecca Dorn had been baking biscuits and threw some hot ones to the Red Men. This seemed to appease and they went away without harming anyone. A savage appearing Indian

* In her affidavit in support of her claim for the Mexican War Veteran's Widow's Pension, Mrs. Dorn averred as follows:

I was married to the above named soldier, Nicodemus A. J. Dorn, under the name of Rebecca E. Walters, on the first day of September, 1850 at Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana, by Owen Owens, a Baptist minister; at that time I had never been married to any other person, and Rebecca E. Walters was my maiden name; I had known the said soldier for five years prior to that time and know positively that he was never married prior to his marriage to myself; at the time of said marriage I was of the age of seventeen years and the said soldier was about twenty-one years of age; shortly thereafter, in 1853 my said husband and myself crossed the plains to California, where we have since resided . . .

(On file in National Archives.)

approached Mrs. Dorn one day. She complimented him on his great strength and gave him a green ribbon which she was wearing. This flattery sufficed and he left her unmolested. When the party was out but a few days an emotional young man shot a squaw. The Indians instead of exercising vengeance on the party demanded the man who had committed the murder. Wisely for the security of all he was handed over and killed by the Red Men. On another occasion the wagons were having difficulty in going through an almost impossible terrain in the mountains. To facilitate matters the weight was reduced by discarding many things, Mrs. Dorn giving up a "forty pound feather bed." Then as a steep descent was encountered she wrapped the infant, Narcissus, in her apron and slid down the mountainside. In describing this incident William Harvey Housh, grandson of Rebecca Dorn, offers the following comment:

I don't know how far it was—perhaps a quarter of a mile. So optimistic were the members of that expedition, I think they would not have been surprised could they have known that the child of the toboggan, my uncle, little N. A., was to become a Judge of the Superior Court in California.⁷

The Dorns arrived in California in the spring or early summer of 1853. Here as the years went on they had five homes. First they made a short sojourn in Watsonville. Then they moved to Mariposa. The third home was in Los Angeles and the fourth in Marysville. Finally in the late 1860's the family settled in what proved to be a permanent home, in Green Valley, near Watsonville.

Watsonville 1853-1854. The Dorns and their one child, Narcissus, went to Watsonville upon arriving in California. In what occupation N. A. J. Dorn was engaged is not known. Because of his background it seems safe to say that it most likely was agricultural. Certain it is, however, that he viewed the area, observed the fertility of its soil and established with it such a desirable acquaintance that a decade later he built a permanent home there.

Mariposa 1854-1856. In 1854 the Dorns settled in Mariposa, then the center of a thriving mining industry. Here Nicodemus worked in the mines and Rebecca cooked and washed for the miners. Here, also, on March 26, 1855, was born a second daughter, Henrietta.

Los Angeles 1856-1859. Some months after the birth of Henrietta the Dorns moved to Los Angeles. Now, Nicodemus engaged in the cattle industry, marching cattle into the mining camps thus offering a supply for fresh meat. Reportedly he operated a butchershop in the San Gabriel Valley. The farm was four miles east of the mission.

On August 18, 1857, twin sons were born to Nicodemus and Rebecca Dorn. They were named Marcellus Americus and Nicodemus Andrew Jackson. Apparently both were born with delicate bodies. Nicodemus died about two years after birth. His death, according to family tradition, was due to the doctor prescribing the wrong medicine.⁸ The child, however, was most likely inherently weak. Marcellus at the early

⁷ Letter from William Harvey Housh, March 30, 1963.

⁸ William Harvey Housh, grandson, reports as follows:

The family lived in the San Gabriel Valley during the late eighteen fifties. Their farm was about four miles east of San Gabriel Mission. Where San

age of forty-three died from anemia, on October 18, 1900. Both twins were of high intelligence. Rebecca Dorn is said to have declared little "Nic" to be the brightest child that she had ever had. Marcellus graduated from the University of California with a brilliant record in 1879.

Reportedly during his residence in the vicinity of San Gabriel, Nicodemus Dorn was active in the affairs of Masonry and according to one account played a leading role in the building of the Masonic Hall of El Monte. The records of Lexington Lodge No. 104 of that city fail to evidence his membership. At the time of his death Mr. Dorn was a member of El Pajaro Lodge No. 110, F. and A. M. of Watsonville. To that lodge he had transferred from Santa Cruz Lodge No. 38, but where he received his degrees is not known.⁹ He may have been affiliated with a lodge in Los Angeles but the writer has not been able to establish the fact.

His interest in the cattle industry and supplying meat to the miners caused Dorn in 1860 to move north and settle in Marysville.

Marysville 1860-1867. Marysville is at the junction of the American and Feather Rivers and not far from the Sacramento. Here they engaged in the cattle industry and turkey raising. Mr. Dorn was not too well at this period and found the hot summers very oppressive. This caused the family to leave an otherwise satisfactory economy. Three children were born during this period of living in Yuba County, namely, Diodemus Socrates Dorn on June 10, 1860, Lulu Rebecca Dorn on August 31, 1861, and Fred Adolphus Dorn on August 15, 1865.

Green Valley near Watsonville 1867. The Dorns settled in the Green Valley, which is seven miles north of Watsonville. Their property consisting of several hundred acres was part of the Corralitos Rancho, occupied originally by Ignacio Coronel in 1836 and granted in 1844 to Jose Amesti. The rancho comprised 15,440 acres, and was patented to the heirs of Amesti on February 28, 1861. The Dorns raised some fruit, cattle and engaged in lumbering. Writing in 1868, Cronise states that there were fifteen hundred inhabitants on the rancho at that time.¹⁰ The land was thickly timbered, the predominant trees being redwood and oak. Corralitos Creek runs through the rancho, assuring a water supply and meeting the El Pajaro River outside of Watsonville. In this portion of the Coast Range thousands of acres were sold in 1867, in parcels of forty to two hundred fifty acres.¹¹ Dorn bought a large tract and when the value had appreciated sold some to pay for what he retained.

Nicodemus Dorn was a staunch believer in education and immediately upon settling started a movement for a public school. Here

Marino and other developments now are, Spanish cattle still roamed. They were like Texas longhorns with an antler spread of several feet. They were often dangerous . . .

Uncle M. A.'s twin brother lived there and died at the age of two or three. My grandmother always said that he was the brightest child she ever had. He reached forth his hands toward the stars at the age of two. He was called "Nic," after his father, Nicodemus.

(Letter from William Housh, March 21, 1963.)

⁹ He transferred from Santa Cruz Lodge No. 38 to Pajaro Lodge No. 110 on March 4, 1876.

¹⁰ Titus Fey Cronise, *The Natural Wealth of California*, page 129 (San Francisco: H. H. Bancroft, 1868.)

¹¹ Leon Rowland *Annals of Santa Cruz*, pages 96-97. (Santa Cruz, 1947).

is an account of the school:¹⁰

THE GREEN VALLEY SCHOOL

The Green Valley School has a history that dates back to the early sixties. Agitation to form the school district began in 1868. A meeting to start was held at the home of F. Ketchum, a valley pioneer, on August 13, 1868. Ketchum and N. A. J. Dorn, another whose name is found in many early day chronicles, were chosen as a committee to collect subscriptions for building purposes.

The Green Valley district had been created by an act of board of supervisors early in August 1868, after the old Oak Grove District was divided. The Western portion was later called the Corralitos and the eastern half Green Valley. N. A. J. Dorn was one of the first trustees appointed by county superintendent of schools, he acting as clerk of the board.

The dimensions of the schoolhouse were 30 x 24 feet and 12 ft. high. An early historian says it "was not very elegantly furnished nor finished and there were no anterooms attached to it."

Later a library was added, a chart and a globe, the yard fenced in and landscaped and a house built for the teacher on the grounds.

It was here that Etta Dorn attended school before attending the Normal School at San Jose where she graduated in 1878. Marcellus was graduated at the State U. in June 1879. Lulu and Fred Dorn attended here, as also Walter, Dora, Effie and Arthur Dorn.

The following Dorn children were born in Green Valley, namely, Dora Ida Dorn on September 9, 1868, Walter Everett Dorn on October 30, 1870, Effie Pacific Dorn on January 16, 1873 and Arthur Lemuel Dorn on July 11, 1875.

These as well as the older children, Narcissus, Henrietta, Marcellus, Diodemus, Lulu, and Fred, all attended school and received good educations. All graduated from high school. All six sons became lawyers, one a judge. Of the four daughters, one became a housewife, two teachers and one a physician.

In religion N. A. J. Dorn was a Campbellite and followed the Christian Church. The writer has been advised by Walter Everett Dorn that every Sunday, except in inclement weather, his father and mother drove into Watsonville to attend church. Indeed, Nicodemus was desirous of having one son become a minister and picked Walter for the church, but he, like his brothers, entered law.

In politics the elder Dorn in his early years was a strong Democrat, devoted to the ideals of Andrew Jackson. He broke with the party, however, in 1861 when Fort Sumter was fired on and thereafter continued as an ardent Republican. A God-fearing, honest man, Nicodemus Dorn was a good husband and father. And with his wife, Rebecca, they raised a wonderful family. The internal life of any family is intimate and difficult to penetrate. That sons and daughters will seek and qualify

¹⁰ Letter from Mabel Dorn Early, June 17, 1961.

for learned and exalted professions is indicative of inspiration from within the home. The successful careers of the children bespeak the example of the parents. A glimpse of the Dorn home from the pen of a grandchild is presented herewith:

The Dorn ranch was called Green Valley, a name given to the valley by my grandfather where he settled with his family on three hundred twenty acres of land, much of it in fruit—his cherry orchard was famous. When the cherries were ready to ship he had us picking cherries, as if they were gems in small boxes for shipment; his peach orchard was famous as were his apples. I have happy recollections of that wonderful home and association with my grandparents. My grandparents seemed happiest when they had their family and grandchildren about them. Our Christmas days were beautiful for the huge tree and a real Santa (one of the boys) and dinner table laden with the best of foods, a sight to see with ten grown children and grandchildren—our evenings so happy, eating apples for we children; while the family joined in singing—my father, tenor; grandfather bass; my mother and girls soprano; grandmother, alto. It was beautiful to hear them all, while my mother played the organ. That was about seventy years ago.¹²

Mrs. Early also presents another family vignette relating to Christmas observance.

I'm thinking of the days when the family spent their Christmas day together at my grandparents' ranch at Green Valley—it was a sight to see, the huge table laden with high stemmed dishes of cakes and pies, the huge turkey at each end of the table and the ten children. Besides my mother and we children at the table, a huge tree with gifts and a real Santa Claus arriving in the evening before to distribute gifts. And the next morning we children, for we were young, found the reindeers' footprints along the muddy road as Santa drove to the house. There was always plenty of room in that home for us all.¹³

Concerning her grandparents specifically she writes,

My grandparents were so full of love for us and what a wonderful man and woman that had such a wonderful family and still always sweethearts. Strange as soon as all left and in interests of their own, seldom met, and their children practically strangers to one another.¹⁴

It is said that N. A. J. Dorn taught himself Greek and Latin, and that also he spent much time in Bible study. This supposedly reflected itself in the names which he gave his sons, which generally followed Greek and Latin patterns. His Dutch ancestry accounted for some of the names, of course, and there is some doubt that he had the time for private study of those difficult ancient languages.

Concerning N. A. J. Dorn's religion grandson Harvey Housh has this to say,

¹² Letter from Mabel Dorn Early, June 20, 1960.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

My grandfather in earlier life was a pillar of Campbellism, Christian Church. His mother was a Baptist. I understand that the so-called "Christian" denomination was an offshoot of the Baptist. Thus my grandfather as a young man was naturally attracted to the newer organization.¹⁶

And as to his grandfather's fervor in his religion, Housh elaborates further,

At one time my grandfather was desirous of embarking on a preaching career. This would have been very impractical because of his large family and his not having special training for the ministry. My grandmother put a stop to such plans by saying that if he went preaching "she would set the barn afire."¹⁷

Mrs. Dorn appears to have been a Methodist, but seems not to have shared her husband's ardor for religion. She was a large woman and possessed of a warm personality, and lived for and inspired her family. Her granddaughter describes her in the following language: "She was a powerful woman, had a firm determination and opinions, most generous and hospitable, happy when she had her children around her and it was a picture to see them together."¹⁸

Passing of the pioneer parents. The opening of the new century found Nicodemus Dorn starting on March 29, 1900 his seventy-second year. He developed an organic heart lesion and this caused his death on December 2, 1903. His age then was seventy-four years, seven months and twenty-seven days. His funeral took place under the auspices of Pajaro Lodge No. 110 of the Masonic Order and his remains were interred in the Pajaro Valley Public Cemetery.

Mrs. Dorn lived on the ranch for only a short time after her husband's death and then moved to San Jose. In her residence at 72 South Seventh Street in that city she died suddenly on June 13, 1908, surviving her husband by four and a half years. At the time of her death her age was seventy-five years, two months and twenty-three days.¹⁹ Her death was due to a vascular heart condition. Mrs. Dorn's body was returned to Watsonville for services and burial beside that of her husband in Pajaro Public Cemetery.

At the time of Mr. Dorn's death the couple had been married for fifty-three years and three months. They had brought into the world twelve children, of whom three predeceased and nine survived them.²⁰ These children they had raised well and educated. All six sons were lawyers, one a judge. One daughter a physician, two teachers and one a homemaker joined with the sons as a living monument to honest and God-fearing parents.

Nicodemus and Rebecca Dorn would seem to share in glowing

¹⁶ Letter from William Harvey Housh, March 21, 1963.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Letter from Mabel Dorn Early, July 12, 1960.

¹⁹ From Death Certificate it may be ascertained that Mrs. Dorn's father was A. Walters. His place of birth, and the maiden name of her mother, and mother's birthplace are noted as unknown.

²⁰ Ellen Dorn died in infancy in Iowa, and Nicodemus Dorn, Jr., also in infancy, in Los Angeles County. Marcellus Americus Dorn passed away in San Francisco, October 18, 1900, aged forty-three.

tribute paid to the pioneers of California by Stephen Mallory White.²¹

The California pioneers were a remarkable band of men . . . when accounts of the new El Dorado reached the eastern part of the Union, the ambition of the energetic and dauntless elements was excited beyond description. Graduates of universities, youth raised amidst polite and pleasant surroundings, saw in the vista an opportunity for sudden affluence and the consequent realization of fervid desire. Ardent, gallant, hopeful they bade adieu to their loved-firesides and their mothers and fathers, their sweet-hearts, their sisters and brothers. Those who lived near the Eastern seaboard chose the ocean route. Those who started from the interior selected the plain. Some there were whose wives, and a few there were whose children, embarked upon the dubious undertaking. It was necessarily true that but a small minority of the pioneer Californians anticipated the perils in store for them. The feeble-hearted soon gave up and early resumed their former methods. But those of whom it might be said that they established California, while disappointed by the unfavorable aspect of their new contract, threw aside all that was useless and began to work for the fulfillment of their hopes . . .

It is not too much to say that the world does not appreciate, and perhaps never will, the effect upon civilization of the heroism of the pioneer, even if we confine ourselves to his mining exertions . . .

Referring specifically to the pioneer mothers the orator had this to say,

If the brave, active and generous men who laid broad and deep the foundations of our state deserve commendation and are entitled to a dignified position in the story of our commonwealth, what shall we say of those noble women, who, in redemption of their nuptial pledges, braved the storms of the sea, the perils of the desert, the fevers of Panama and Nicaragua, and became the mothers of the generation to which many of us belong? Search the world over and there can not be found any more worthy sisterhood. As the pioneer was usually young, intelligent and pushing, it was not strange that he chose a wife of harmonious temperament . . . His wife, while kind and loving to the limit of wifely instinct, was as determined and unflinching, and, perhaps even more enduring in her loyalty than her sterner companion.²²

²¹ Quoted from address on "California Pioneers," delivered by United States Senator Stephen M. White on California day at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, September 9, 1893. This address is preserved in Leroy E. Mosher, *Stephen M. White, Californian, Citizen, Lawyer, Senator, His Life and His Work*. (Los Angeles: Times-Mirror Company, 1906, 2v.) The quotation is to be found in Volume II, pages 323-24.

For a biographical sketch of Senator White see Peter T. Conmy, *Stephen Mallory White, California Statesman*. (San Francisco: Native Sons of the Golden West, 1956.) For California's participation in the World's Columbian Exposition see *California World's Fair Commission, Final Report*. (Sacramento: State Printing, 1894.)

²² *Ibid.*, pages 324-25.



JUDGE N. A. DORN
(1852 - 1926)

II NARCISSUS AUGUSTUS DORN 1852-1926

In Council Bluffs, Iowa on May 27, 1852, was born to the Dorns their first son whom they named Narcissus Augustus.²³ Within a year the family moved to California and the infant was brought across the plains. They came with a party, and each family traveled in the typical covered wagon drawn by oxen. The trip took six months and it was a great hardship to care for the baby for as Harvey Housh advises, "On the route to California my grandparents had their hands full with the child, N. A., in addition to their other duties, and they could not possibly have had the two children with them on the trip."²⁴

As the party progressed the contour became rough and impossible. At the suggestion of the leader the members discarded many non-essential objects for the purpose of lightening the wagons. At times the passengers each walked, and at one point Mrs. Dorn holding the baby slid down the mountainside. Grandson Harvey Housh describes this,

To save time or to simplify proceedings she placed the infant N. A. in the apron she was wearing, and so holding him, slid down the mountain slope. I don't know how far it was—perhaps a quarter of a mile.²⁵

Little N. A. grew up with his family, helping on the farm and attending school. He possessed a brilliant mind and, as was possible in those days, qualified by examination for a teacher's certificate. He taught in the Springfield School District in Monterey County. Later in San Jose he read law in the office of Lawrence Archer. On October 3, 1874 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California.²⁶ His struggle for learning and profession is well described in the following brief sentences by his son Carl,

My father, the oldest of ten, was mostly self-educated. He became a school teacher, then studied law, being admitted to the Bar, October 13, 1874.²⁷

A popular young lawyer he was chosen District Attorney and served as such 1876 and 1877. He was elected again serving 1880 to 1882. Thereafter he was in private practice in Salinas, in partnership with W. M. R. Parker. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republican Party for the office of Superior Judge of Monterey County, and subsequently

²³ As noted earlier the first child born to the Dorns was a girl, Ellen. This infant was born in Iowa, place and date unknown. She died in infancy in that state. Concerning her, Harvey Housh writes as follows, "The child, Ellen, lived and died in Iowa. She was frail and the weather was severe. I do not know if there was a further cause of death. I do not know whether she died at Council Bluffs where the Dorns were last or on the farm. (Grandfather had received forty acres of good land and a team of mules because of his having been a veteran of the Mexican War.) I think she was buried in Council Bluffs." (Letter from William Harvey Housh, March 30, 1963.)

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Date of admission verified by the State Bar.

²⁷ Letter from Carl D. Dorn, May 23, 1960. Note error in date of admission to practice. Mr. Dorn undoubtedly wrote from memory. The State Bar date was taken from official records. (Letter from the State Bar of California, Historical Record Department, July 21, 1960.)

elected for the term extending from January 1, 1891 to January 1897. In 1896 he was re-elected for the term ending in January 1903. In November 1902 Judge Dorn was a candidate for election to a third term but was defeated by Bradley V. Sargent.²⁸

Following his retirement from the bench Judge Dorn moved to San Francisco where he practiced privately. In 1906 he was joined in partnership with his son, Carl D. Dorn, and later this was enlarged to include Theodore J. Savage. As a matter of fact Judge Dorn did little practicing for the reason that his marriage, in December 1902, to a very rich woman, required that a great portion of his time be devoted to managing her affairs.

First marriage. Family. Divorce. While teaching in the Springfield School District the young instructor became acquainted with Daniel McCusker, a wealthy Irish rancher. His daughter Josephine had been sent for schooling to the Notre Dame Academy, in San Jose, but had been compelled to leave because of ill health. That her education might progress N. A. Dorn from the local district school was engaged to give her private lessons. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the parents in not letting pupil and teacher out of their surveillance, the young couple fell in love and prepared for marriage. Knowing that her father never would consent nor physically permit a ceremony, an elopement was agreed upon. The attitude of the McCusker's in opposing a marriage was not shared by Dorn's parents, who participated in the elopement. They drove from their home in Green Valley to the McCusker ranch six miles south of Watsonville and took the nineteen years old Josephine to Santa Cruz. There early in the morning of October 1, 1873, Narcissus Augustus Dorn and Josephine McCusker pronounced the vows of matrimony before Justice of the Peace Wellington.²⁹ The ceremony took place in the Pacific Ocean House. It was witnessed by Samuel Drennan of Santa Cruz, and interestingly by the groom's father, N. A. J. Dorn of Green Valley.

Daniel McCusker was furious and threatened to disown and disinherit his daughter. Within a year his son-in-law had passed the bar and the young couple decided to settle in Salinas. Friends had pleaded with him and won his heart. He decided that as he had been public in his denunciations of the marriage, he must give equal force to the reconciliation. Accordingly the young couple were gotten to the Mansion House in Watsonville in a ruse. A great many people were there, when suddenly McCusker came in and embraced his daughter. Then he bought champagne for all assembled.³⁰

Narcissus Augustus and Josephine McCusker Dorn had seven children in their twenty-two years of marriage.

Mabel T. Dorn, the oldest was born in 1875, followed by Narcissus in 1876, Daniel in 1877, Carl in 1879, Ethel in 1881, Elsie in 1883 and Marcella in 1887.

After twenty-two years the marriage of N. A. Dorn and Josephine

²⁸ Judge Dorn was defeated by 147 votes. He received 1907 votes and Bradley V. Sargent, 2054.

²⁹ Santa Cruz County, *Record of Marriages*, Volume II, page 232.

³⁰ Ralph Salazaar, "Josephine McCusker Dorn," *Pajaronian*, 1942.

McCusker failed. The reasons are not patent for the reason that the pleadings in both actions for divorce allege statutory desertion as the basis for the requested decree. On July 23, 1895, Judge Dorn filed a petition for divorce alleging his wife's statutory desertion from September 3, 1893.⁸¹ He asked for custody of the children then aged as follows, Mabel, 19; Daniel, 17; Carl, 15; Ethel, 14; Elsie, 12; and Marcie, 8. The judge was represented by Attorneys S. F. Geis and John J. Wyatt. Josephine Dorn filed a cross-complaint.⁸² She charged her husband with desertion from September 3, 1893. She asked for the custody only of Marcie, the youngest child. She was represented by Attorney William H. Webb.

As Judge Dorn was the sole Superior Judge in Monterey County, it was necessary to bring in a jurist from another county. The one assigned was Honorable William M. Conley from Madera.⁸³ Hearing the case this learned judge on July 29, 1895 gave judgment as follows:

- (a) Decree of divorce given to Mrs. Josephine McCusker Dorn
- (b) Custody of Marcie given to mother
- (c) Custody of other children given to father⁸⁴

Mrs. Josephine Dorn never remarried. Born in Monterey County on September 9, 1854 she died in Santa Cruz on November 19, 1946 at the advanced age of ninety-two years, two months and ten days. Her remains were interred in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Salinas. She was a daughter of pioneers. Her father Daniel McCusker was a native of Ireland. Her mother Mrs. Catherine Bennet McCusker was born in Georgia.

Second marriage. Seven and a half years following the divorce Judge Dorn in San Francisco on December 11, 1902, married Sarah Jane de la Montanya, a woman of great wealth. The wedding which took place in her home at 1524 Taylor Street was a notable social event.⁸⁵ They had no children. Following the wedding the bride and groom left immediately for a long tour of Europe. Upon their return they established residence at 1802 Pacific Avenue. It was here that Judge Dorn died on July 1, 1926.⁸⁶ His widow survived him by many years. Her death

⁸¹ Santa Cruz County. County Clerk Action No. 2483. *Judgment Book* 446-542. This action was dismissed, July 25, 1895.

⁸² Santa Cruz County. County Clerk Action No. 2485. *Judgment Book* 446-542. Oddly enough book actions, Nos. 2483 and 2485 state the date of marriage as October 1, 1872, whereas it was a year later.

⁸³ Judge William M. Conley was Grand President, N.S.G.W., 1898-99. For a biographical sketch see Peter T. Conmy, William Maxwell Conley, 1866-1954, *Pioneer California Jurist*, "The Recorder (San Francisco)", April 26, 27 and 28, 1954.

⁸⁴ The decree relating to the custody of the children did not mention, Mabel, the oldest child, for the reason that at this time she was married, and, therefore, emancipated from parental control.

⁸⁵ *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 6, 1902, 5-5; *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 12, 1902, 14-5.

⁸⁶ Judge Dorn left an estate valued at \$458,236. His widow, Sarah J. de la Montanya Dorn was appointed administratrix. (San Francisco, County Clerk, Probate No. 44867, Volumes 90-367.

occurred on February 14, 1955.²⁷ Judge Dorn at the time of his death had attained the age of seventy-four years, one month and four days. His widow born in San Francisco, of pioneer parents, on August 9, 1859, was in her ninety-sixth year at the time of her passing.

Children of N. A. Dorn. The first child of N. A. Dorn and Josephine McCusker Dorn, Mabel Theresa, was born in 1875. She was educated locally and in Notre Dame Convent in San Jose where she studied for three years, and withdrew due to ill health. She continued to study music and languages, and was preparing to enter Toland Medical College in San Francisco, when she met Charles Hirst and married him in 1896 in the Catholic Church in Salinas. They had three children. After sixteen years they were divorced and Mrs. Hirst took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1918. About twelve years later she married James Early in 1924. After his death, as her hearing had been very poor, she studied lip reading and taught it in the public schools.

Narcissus Dorn, named after his father, was born in Salinas in 1876 and died of a diphtheria epidemic three weeks later.

Daniel Dorn was born in Salinas in 1877 and died of tuberculosis in 1896 in Tucson, Arizona.

Carl D. Dorn was born in 1879 and became a lawyer, having been admitted to practice on September 10, 1902. In 1904 he married Mae Means in San Jose. A son was born August 4, 1905, and named after his grandfather, N. A. Dorn. A daughter, Carlma Adelaide, followed on August 28, 1907. After moving to San Francisco he was in partnership with his father in the firm of Dorn and Dorn. Carl Dorn was a very active member of the Druids, and in 1908 Noble Grand Arch of California. He was at one time a member of Salinas Lodge No. 204 F. and A. M. Early in life he joined Santa Lucia Parlor No. 97, N.S.G.W., in Salinas, and served as its president. After moving to San Francisco he affiliated with Balboa Parlor No. 234 on June 29, 1909. He withdrew from the organization 1918. He died in San Francisco, on September 17, 1964.

Ethel Dorn was born in 1881. She received her degree from the University of California and became a public school teacher. In 1905 she married Dr. Walter Whitlock and by him had a son and daughter. Divorced she subsequently married John Ruff and became a teacher in the San Francisco Public Schools, retiring in 1949 but continuing to reside in San Francisco.

Elsie Dorn was born in 1883 and passed away in 1905, in Moravia. She was not married and her death at so early an age was due to tuberculosis.

The youngest child, Marcella, known affectionately as Marcie, was born in 1887. She became Mrs. Louis Frizzi and had two daughters. She passed away in Vallejo in 1949.

²⁷ On December 3, 1953, Douglas Dorn, son of Fred A. Dorn, and adopted son of Sarah J. Dorn, applied for guardianship of Sarah, because of her physical condition and advanced age. The petition was opposed by Jacques de la Montanya, Sarah's brother. After a hearing the petition was granted and Douglas Dorn appointed Guardian by Honorable Timothy L. Fitzpatrick, Judge. Following Sarah's death, Douglas Dorn and his mother, Zoe Gray Dorn, were appointed executor and executrix of the estate.

Judge Dorn as stated earlier died in San Francisco on July 1, 1926, aged seventy-four years, one month and four days. His estate, according to probate records, was appraised at \$458,236.00. Although nominally maintaining a law office with his son Carl, under the name of Dorn and Dorn, he practiced very little during his quarter of a century residence in San Francisco, devoting his efforts to his own affairs, and the management of his wife's large interests. He was a just and kindly man as his children attest. Referring to her father, his daughter, Mrs. Early, writes "He was a noble father, never forgot his children, although they flew the roost, always read to help with further education."³⁹

Concerning his religious beliefs, she advises

My father said he was a hard-shell Baptist, and none here so never went to church—but he was a wonderfully informed man and a nature lover, and I always thought that he must be near to his Creator to have such a love. We children were never baptized as children, although he married my mother a Catholic but by a Justice of the Peace, but said when we were able to judge for ourselves he would give his consent.⁴⁰

And give his consent he did in the case of at least one child. When Mrs. Early was attending Notre Dame College in San Jose and about fifteen years of age at the time, she became interested in the Catholic Church, and desired to join it. Her father said that if she still felt so inclined in six months he would consent. He did and Mabel Theresa Dorn was baptized. Thus started a life of religious consolation for her, and now at age ninety she refers to the Mass which daily she attends as her "Rock of Gibraltar." This is mentioned because as will be noted later the religious dispersion of the Dorns is very interesting.

Twelve years on the bench. Judge Dorn served twelve years on the Superior Court of Monterey County, the specific period from 1891 to 1903. This was an interesting era in the history of the United States, and reflected itself in developments in Monterey County. It was a span in which people were becoming conscious of the growth of big business and its concomitant influence on politics. In this period also labor began asserting itself and there were strikes and riots in San Francisco and other parts of California.⁴¹ Wealthy people were using their fortunes to some extent to promote culture, a notable example of this being the endowment of Stanford University by Leland and Jane Stanford. Drinking was at a high and temperance societies were preaching the gospel of total abstinence. In 1895 the Women's Christian Temperance Union gave a public library to the city of Salinas. The theory behind this, of course, was that of having a place where people might read, and avoid the

³⁹Letter from Mabel Dorn Early, May 30, 1960. Mrs. Ethel Dorn Ruff in a telephone conversation advised the writer of her father's love for and kindness to her children. She reported that when she was attending high school, her father finishing court about the same time school was letting out would join her and her brother, Carl, for a game of tennis. The judge was close to his children.

⁴⁰ Letter from Mabel Dorn Early, July 7, 1962.

⁴¹For a description of the labor movement in California the reader is referred to Ira B. Cross, *A History of the Labor Movement in California*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1935.)

saloons. Speaking of the changes in the upward trend of social evolution Anne B. Fisher says, "Flowers still bloomed in the Salinas Valley, but culture as well was bursting its buds to flower in Salinas City."⁴¹

David Jacks was the financial tycoon of the county.⁴² He owned vast acreages and held many mortgages. Obviously he wanted lower taxes, and the State Board of Equalization conducted a hearing in Salinas. The editor of the local newspaper, *The Owl*, opposed this attempt to reduce taxes. All of this created a certain amount of strife, some emotional and some physical. Jacks had a Spaniard put off his lands, calling him a squatter. The indignant dispossessed shot Jacks. Anne Fisher writes,

The next day in court, Atacio Campos, a bronze native, son of the Salinas, was acquitted for stealing a cow, even though a piece of Campos' lasso stayed on the animal's neck when her owner found her. Intent of the crime had failed to be established. Yes, the court was a thrilling place in Salinas that year.⁴³

One of the leading cases decided by Judge Dorn was *Estate of Trescony*.⁴⁴ It appears that Alberto Trescony, a tin-smith who had amassed a fortune and owned twenty thousand acres, made a will in which he left one third of his estate in trust for his grandchildren, Anita Christal and Leo Albert Christal, minors. Their mother, his daughter, had predeceased her father. The remaining two thirds of the estate was bequeathed to others. The will was admitted to probate and a trust established for the grandchildren. There were items in the will that needed clarification and Judge Dorn made such interpretations as he deemed proper in the premises. In due time the probate statutory period ended and the estate was distributed in accordance with the will as interpreted by the Court. From the action no appeal was taken. Later when the trustees for the Christal children submitted their report, the law firm of Pierson and Mitchell of San Francisco appeared in behalf of the minors demanding that a proper construction of the will required that the more than one third of the estate be set aside as their share. The case attracted widespread attention. Judge Dorn denied the petition and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The judgment of the Superior Court was affirmed. The higher court's decision followed technical rather than equitable principles. The merits of the children's claim appear not to have been passed upon. No appeal from the order distributing the estate had been taken and subsequent re-opening of the case was precluded. Said the Supreme Court, "Even though it be conceded that the trusts created by the will were in restraint of alienation, contrary to the provision of the statutes on the subject, the decree of distribution is not for that reason to be disregarded."⁴⁵

⁴¹ Anne B. Fisher, *The Salinas Upside-Down River*, page 247. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Incorporated, 1945.)

⁴² A short sketch of David Jacks (1822-1910) may be found in Rockwell D. Hunt, ed., *California and Californians*, Volume IV, pages 80-82. (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1962 5v.)

⁴³ Fisher, *op. cit.*, page 251.

⁴⁴ *Estate of Trescony*, 119 *California* 568.

⁴⁵ *Estate of Trescony*, 119 *California* 568.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was written by Justice Ralph Harrison, Justices Charles H. Garoutte and William C. Van Fleet concurring. Justice Garoutte (1854-1910) was Grand President, N.S.G.W., 1887-88.)

Another important case decided by Judge Dorn and which twice was appealed to the Supreme Court was the matter of the guardianship of Isabel Soberanes, a widow declared incompetent and whose son, Abel Soberanes, had been named guardian. Another son, Benito, sought a modification of actions taken by Abel but his petition was denied. The Supreme Court upheld the lower court on both appeals.⁴⁶

City of Monterey v. Jacks was a case involving the pueblo lands of Monterey. It appears that state law authorized the trustees of the cities of California to file with the United States Land Commission claims for lands which the municipality might own from Spanish or Mexican days. The City of Monterey hired Attorney D. R. Ashley to prosecute its claims to the pueblo lands in the Federal jurisdiction. In 1866 a state law authorized the cities involved to finance the legal costs involved by sale of a portion of the lands in question. Ashley's fee was \$991.50. A public auction was held and he and David Jacks, the sole bidders, offered \$1002.00 and the pueblo lands were sold to them. Now the City of Monterey sought to recover a portion of the lands that, in its opinion at least, should not have been sold. The municipality contended that only a portion of the pueblo lands might be sold; not the parcel in its entirety. Judge Dorn decided against the City and an appeal was taken. The Supreme Court in a divided opinion upheld the lower court.⁴⁷ The Supreme Court decision emphasizes two points, namely, (1) that the authority to sell such amount of the lands as was necessary to meet legal expenses, could permit sale of all the pueblo lands; and (2) that traditionally under Spanish and Mexican Law, as interpreted by the old case of Hart v. Burnett, the control of the pueblo lands was vested in the government, the city holding same in trust only.

A cursory review of the Supreme Court Reports for the period of Judge Dorn's service indicates that in most appeals from his court his judgment was affirmed. He most certainly was a very learned and able judge and brought much prestige and lustre to the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Monterey.

Descendants. The largest number of descendants of the pioneer parents Nicodemus and Rebecca Dorn came through their oldest son, Judge Dorn. He had seven children, who were their grandchildren. Then there followed nine great-grandchildren, twenty-three great, great-grandchildren, forty-one great, great great-grandchildren and four great, great great, great-grandchildren. Total descendants through him number eighty-four.

⁴⁶ Soberanes v. Soberanes, 97 California 140 (1893) and 106 California 1 (1895)

⁴⁷ City of Monterey v. Jacks 1939 California 342 (1903). The leading California case on pueblo lands is Hart v. Burnett, 15 California 530 (1860.)

III

HENRIETTA DORN HOUSH, 1855-1919, OLDEST DAUGHTER

On March 26, 1855, in Mariposa, there was born to the Dorns a daughter to whom was given the name Henrietta.⁴⁸ She was for all practical purposes the oldest girl in the family, the little Ellen who both had been born and died in Iowa, not surviving infancy.

Henrietta Dorn proved to be a bright girl and she developed into a cultured and capable lady. She attended the local public school in Green Valley. In 1878 she graduated from the San Jose Normal School and shortly thereafter began teaching in the grammar school at Salinas. She taught here eight years in all, down to 1887, and later in the early nineties was on the faculty of the Garfield School in Pasadena.

It was during her tenure in Salinas Grammar School that Henrietta met a fellow teacher, William Harvey Housh, and the old home at Green Valley was gayly decorated and brightly lighted on Christmas eve 1885 when the couple took their marriage vows before Reverend C. S. Manwell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.⁴⁹

A few months following their marriage the young couple moved to Arizona. There on a ranch about seventy-five miles west of Phoenix their only child, William Harvey Housh, Jr. was born on November 24, 1888. He was brought back to California six months after birth.

Henrietta Dorn Housh, teacher, mother, exponent of culture. Henrietta Dorn Housh was a brilliant woman. After their return from Arizona the little family settled in Pasadena, and she taught for two years at the Garfield School in that city. During the period, her husband who had been principal of the Washington Grammar School (Pasadena) was teaching in Salinas. Harvey Housh, then a child lacking a month of his fourth birthday, remembers the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America at the school where his mother was teaching. This was October 12, 1892.

Her two years in Garfield School (Pasadena) added to her eight years teaching in Salinas gave Mrs. Housh credit for ten years service and she received her Life Diploma. Thereafter, she devoted her time to homemaking and to fraternal and cultural interests. She was an active member of the Eastern Star. On the cultural side she studied art privately specializing in landscape painting. She wrote and lectured in the field of art. She was President of the Ruskin Art Club and in later years enjoyed the title, Founder-Emeritus of the Fine Arts League. She was a member of the first Board of Governors of the Los Angeles County Museum of History, Science and Art. In this connection, she served in an advisory capacity in the planning of the Art Gallery section of that museum. Concerning her art interests her son Harvey writes,

Her art work developed into a crusade. To her the artistic life was one side of the highest life. She wanted by this kind

⁴⁸ She always signed her name, S. Henrietta Housh. It appears that the first name she did not like and so never used it except by initial. Her husband liked neither that name nor Henrietta and so called her Esther.

⁴⁹ Santa Cruz County. Recorder. *Record of Marriages* V, page 101.

of effort to help all and especially "the children of California."³⁰

Apparently this had a religious or at least a semi-religious motive. Raised as a Campbellite, Mrs. Housh always retained her church as the Christian. However, in an age when there was emphasis on evolution and science it was natural that she should seek information and inspiration in various ways. Apparently art supplied for her a field of great spiritual satisfaction as well as social accomplishment.

This cultured daughter of the pioneer Dorns, devoted and beloved mother died from a heart condition on December 21, 1919.

William Harvey Housh, Educator. William Harvey Housh was a notable educator. He was born in Ripley, Ohio, August 5, 1854 and raised on family farms in Illinois and Indiana.³¹ The valedictorian of his high school graduating class at Fort Wayne, Indiana, he was precluded from attending the college of his choice, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor because of financial limitations. He did work on the farm and engaged in private study and procured a teacher's certificate. Coming to California in 1875 he taught first in San Juan Bautista and later in Salinas. After the family returned from Arizona, he served as Principal of Washington Grammar School in Pasadena, then as a teacher in Salinas. Then (1894) he was appointed to teach physics and headed the Science Department of Los Angeles High School. In 1895 he became principal of this school and held the position for three decades. The school then was located on Fort Hill overlooking the old downtown section but later in 1917 was moved to its present location. Principal Housh had much to say about the design of the new building. Always progressive he was a believer in student self-government and installed it in his school as early as 1906, the first school in California to do so. In 1908 he represented the Los Angeles school board on a Commission of American and Canadian teachers who visited secondary schools in Europe and America. In 1925 he was made Principal Emeritus and given a trip around the world by his faculty and other admirers. Returning the Board of Education named him Supervisor of Texts, a position which he held for two years retiring in 1927.

Rockwell D. Hunt speaks admiringly of William H. Housh in these words,

I have known many California high school principals but since I must limit myself in this paper, the one man that I am specially remembering now is William Harvey Housh, long time principal of Los Angeles High School. I had known him and his work even before going to Los Angeles in 1908; my acquaintance with him, however, was deepened and enriched from that time forward. In 1894 Mr. Housh came to the school as head of the science department; only a year later he was made principal. For many years he presided over the Los Angeles Principals' Association. Truly memorable was his long period of service down to the day when he was given the title Principal.

³⁰ Letter from William Harvey Housh, Jr., March 21, 1963.

³¹ For a biographical sketch of William Harvey Housh, see Hunt, Rockwell D., editor, *California and Californians*, Volume IV, pages 78-79. (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1932.)

Emeritus. Housh set the standard for his large school including its strong faculty and hosts of youth comprising its student body. It was a high standard. As population soared, and high schools multiplied, the fine tradition of "L. A. High" remains like a sacred halo about the school where Mr. Housh presided so graciously and to which he devoted the best years of his life. His own philosophy is epitomized by the motto he selected for his school: "Obedience to Law, Respect for Others, Mastery of Self—These Constitute Life." As gentleman, counsellor, and faithful friend, he was the embodiment of the school motto.⁵²

In religion this good man was a Presbyterian.

William Harvey Housh, son of John and Amada (Beasley) Housh, died on May 5, 1928, in California Lutheran Hospital, Los Angeles.

William Harvey Housh, Jr. William H. Housh, Jr., only child of William and Henrietta Housh, was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles County. After graduating from high school he attended Occidental College but in 1908 transferred to the University of California in Berkeley from which in 1912 he received the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He pursued graduate work in the University during 1912-13 and appears to have attended the Summer Session of 1920 at the Southern Branch in Los Angeles.⁵³ This well-educated man farmed for five years in the San Fernando Valley; served in the army in World War I, has been a pianist, a businessman and during World War II worked in aircraft. He has never married. Now he lives in retirement in Los Angeles.

IV

MARCELLUS A. DORN, 1857-1900, SECOND SON, GRAND PRESIDENT, N.S.G.W., 1888-1889

In Los Angeles on August 18, 1857, twin boys were born to N. A. J. and Rebecca Dorn, and to them were given the names, Nicodemus Andrew Jackson Dorn, Jr. and Marcellus Americus Dorn.

Nicodemus or "Little Nic" as fondly he was called died in very early childhood on a date unknown. Marcellus, however, grew up to be a scholarly man and a successful lawyer. The boy was taken by his parents from Los Angeles to Marysville and subsequently to Green Valley where he developed with the rest of the Dorn children. He attended local public school and worked on the farm. Just where or how he completed his secondary education is not known but in 1875 he entered the University of California advising on his application that he had studied under private tutor and at the Normal School.⁵⁴

M. A. Dorn was a very brilliant student and received his B.A. Degree from the University in 1879. Thereafter, he entered the Hastings

⁵² Rockwell D. Hunt, "Some California Educators I have known," *Quarterly Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California*, 39:3 (September 1957), pages 224-25.

⁵³ "Southern Branch" was the name of the small institution which grew into the University of California at Los Angeles.

⁵⁴ Letter from Hobart M. Lovett, Assistant Registrar, University of California (Berkeley), March 18, 1959.

College of the Law, but continuing to do some work in the Berkeley campus also. In 1882 he received the LL.B. degree from Hastings and at the same time the M.A. degree from Berkeley. For his degree he wrote a thesis, *Theories of Population*, and at his baccalaureate commencement he delivered an oration, *The Field of Heroism*. He was admitted to the practice of law in California on May 31, 1882.

It will be noted that M. A. Dorn entered the University of California in 1875 aged eighteen. Prior to this he had been a teacher in the public school of the Springfield Elementary District in Monterey County.

M. A. Dorn in partnership with his brother, D. S. Dorn, was a very successful lawyer. The firm was known as Dorn and Dorn and numbered among its clients several leading banking houses both in New York and San Francisco, Consolidated Electric Railway of Los Angeles, and at one time the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco.⁵⁷

On June 30, 1883, Dorn became a member of Mission Lodge No. 169, F. and A. M. and was Master thereof during the year 1887.⁵⁸ He was a member also of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Knights Templar.

On November 25, 1886 (Thanksgiving Day) Marcellus A. Dorn was married to Miss Eleanor Finley of Denver.⁵⁹ The ceremony was performed by Reverend C. D. Burrows, and took place in the home of his brother and law partner, D. S. Dorn, 1305 Guerrero Street, San Francisco. The marriage ceremony was read at 2:00 P.M. and was followed by a breakfast. It appears in the accounts that the bride was a very warm friend of Mrs. D. S. Dorn.

On November 3, 1881, while he was still a student at Hastings College of the Law, the future Grand President joined the Native Sons of the Golden West as a charter member of Pacific Parlor No. 10, then organized in San Francisco. He was not one of the first officers of the parlor but in April 1882 was sent by it as a delegate to the Grand Parlor meeting in Sacramento. He was a delegate again in 1883 and elected Grand Lecturer sitting as such in 1884. In 1885 he was elected a Grand Trustee and re-elected in 1886. In 1887 he was advanced to Grand Vice President, and to Grand President in 1888 presiding in 1889 at San Rafael. As a Past Grand President he attended every session commencing in 1890 and ending in 1900 except in 1894, 1897 and 1899.

He was president of Pacific Parlor No. 10, January to June 1883. His term as Grand President was very successful. Three parlors were reorganized and thirteen instituted.

Those reorganized were Ione No. 33, Hanford No. 37 and Alta No. 46 of Mokelumne Hill. Those instituted were

Wisteria No. 127 of Alvarado, May 17, 1888

Santa Maria No. 128, June 12, 1888

Najoqui No. 129 of Lompoc, August 11, 1888

Madera No. 130, October 6, 1888

⁵⁷ See *Illustrated Pacific States*, 16:10 (April 1893), page 2. See also *San Francisco Call*, April 27, 1890, pages 9-30, among biographical sketches.

⁵⁸ Letter from Jack E. Hursh, Secretary, Mission Lodge No. 169, F. and A. M., July 10, 1960.

⁵⁹ *San Francisco Call*, November 30, 1886, 3-5.

Quincy No. 131, October 8, 1888
Gabilan No. 132 of Castroville, November 9, 1888
Highland No. 133 of French Gulch, January 26, 1889
Sconchin No. 134 of Alturas, February 1, 1889
Arroyo Grande No. 135, February 7, 1889
Mt. Whitney No. 136 of Independence, February 25, 1889
Bohemian No. 137 of San Francisco, March 25, 1889
Hornitos No. 138, April 6, 1889
Chispa No. 139 of Murphys, April 10, 1889

In the institution of Santa Maria, No. 128, Najoqui No. 129 and Arroyo Grande No. 135 the Grand President entrusted the organization work to his brother Fred, a member of Los Osos Parlor No. 61 of San Luis Obispo, and a Deputy Grand President.

One of the great accomplishments of the Dorn Grand Presidential administration was the securing of a state law making Admission Day a mandatory state holiday. Commencing in 1879 each Governor proclaimed the day a holiday and this was followed by Governor Waterman in 1888.⁸⁸ Looking toward a statutory permanence for the celebration the Grand President appointed each Native Son member of the legislature to a committee to secure this. A bill embodying the desired legislation was introduced by Senator Anthony Caminetti and speedily passed both houses, receiving the approval of the Governor. Twenty years later Grand President Belshaw presented to the Grand Parlor the letter of Grand President Dorn appointing the committee to make Admission Day a statutory holiday, and this was ordered preserved in the archives of the order.⁸⁹

It was in Grand President Dorn's term that the Order was extended into the eastern Sierra, where on February 25, 1889, Mt. Whitney Parlor No. 136 was instituted at Independence, Inyo County.

Death. Learned and prepossessing, M. A. Dorn was in delicate health for years preceding his death.⁹⁰ On January 25, 1894, his wife Eleanor died of dilation of the heart. She was a native of Iowa, aged thirty years. Her passing occurred at their home at 1166 Haight Street, San Francisco. Her remains were cremated at Cypress Lawn in San Mateo County. Six and a half years later Marcellus Americus Dorn received the final summons. His death occurred on October 18, 1900 and was caused by lymphatic leukemia. He was forty-three years and two months at the time. His remains were cremated on October 21, 1900 and thirteen years later, or on July 30, 1913 his ashes were interred in a plot purchased by his brother, D. S. Dorn.⁹¹ Place of death was Waldeck Sanitarium in San Francisco.

The Past Grand President's funeral took place on Sunday after-

⁸⁸ Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W., *Proceedings, Twelfth Session*, 1889, page 18.

⁸⁹ Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W., *Proceedings, Thirty-Second Session*, 1909, page 214.

⁹⁰ Mrs. Mabel Dorn Early describes her deceased uncle, M. A. Dorn, as follows, "Now, that makes me think of M. A. Dorn. He had red hair as a boy and it turned to a beautiful brown, full of gold—such a handsome man, the dignity of a king" (Letter dated December 31, 1964.)

⁹¹ According to the records of the cemetery the ashes of Mrs. Eleanor Dorn have not been interred.

noon, October 21st. The body was taken from Halstead's Mortuary to the Masonic Temple, then at Post and Montgomery Streets. Here the ritual was read by the officers of Mission Lodge No. 169. Following the service a procession was formed and the remains escorted to the Southern Pacific Depot at Third and Townsend Street where they were taken by funeral train to Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Graveside services were conducted by the Grand Parlor and eulogy delivered by Grand President Richard C. Rust, Superior Judge of Amador County. Pallbearers represented various organizations,

The Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W.

Dr. Charles W. Decker

Stephen V. Costello

Frank D. Ryan

Charles H. Garoutte

Mission Lodge No. 169, F. and A. M.

Oscar Linn

Thomas Elan

Golden Gate Commandery, K. T.

S. J. Hendy

William Cliff

Pacific Parlor No. 10, N.S.G.W.

William H. Miller

John T. Greany

The International Order of Odd Fellows

Ben B. Duncan

James Meredith

In 1901 the Grand Parlor adopted the following resolution in memory of Past Grand President M. A. Dorn:

One more prominent brother has answered the inscrutable summons and the mandate of death has taken from our midst Past Grand President M. A. Dorn. We miss him from these deliberations, his wisdom and his exalted patriotism. No brother contributed more to the dignities and bearing of the Order, and no life was a truer exemplification of its principles. His gentle, yet courtly manners, his eloquence, his sympathy for every manly quality, his espousal of every lofty principle, his advocacy of right as against wrong, endeared him to his brothers and his thoughts, his poetic fancies, his vivid imagination, like golden threads are woven into the fabric of our fraternity, and the luster will not altogether fade. He fought bravely against the summons of death, but when the mandate came he wrapped the drapery of his couch around him to lie down in pleasant dreams. Farewell, brave soul, though all that was earthly has been scattered to the winds yet we feel that the ashes will be gathered again and the divine essence will live in immortality.⁶²

V

DIODEMUS S. DORN, 1860-1913, THIRD SON

Diodemus Socrates Dorn was born in Marysville, California, on

⁶² Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W., *Proceedings*, 24th Session, 1901, page 259.

June 10, 1860.⁶³ A few years later he was taken to Green Valley when the family moved there and grew up on the ranch as did the other children. Educated in the nearby district school he, too, prepared himself for college, and in August 1878 was admitted to the University of California from which he graduated in 1882 as a holder of the Bachelor of Philosophy Degree. Thereafter he attended the Hastings College of the Law and on January 17, 1885 was admitted to practice. Prior to entering college like his brothers, N. A. and M. A., he had taught in the district schools of Monterey County.

D. S. Dorn practiced in partnership with his brother, M. A. Dorn in the firm, as stated previously of Dorn and Dorn. The success of this partnership already has been commented on, and D. S. undoubtedly possessed erudition and brilliancy equal to that of his brother. After M. A.'s death and the admission to practice of Judge Dorn's son Carl, Theodore J. Savage affiliated with the firm and it was known for a long time as Dorn, Dorn and Savage.

First and second marriages. Children. At a date not ascertainable at this writing, Diodemus Socrates Dorn was married to Nellie Waterhouse, daughter of Columbus Waterhouse, an outstanding industrialist of early San Francisco.⁶⁴ When they were divorced cannot be established but on May 2, 1893, D. S. then aged thirty-three, re-married in a quiet ceremony in the California Hotel.⁶⁵ The bride was Miss Camille Johnson, a native of San Francisco, born on June 10, 1870 and, therefore, to the day ten years younger than her husband. They had five children, namely,

Camille Frances Dorn, born August 18, 1898. She married James A. Garfield Schiller in 1917, and had two daughters, Marian, born in 1919 and Jane, born in 1922. Camille Frances Schiller died in Los Angeles, on March 7, 1937.

Marion Victoria Dorn, born December 23, 1899. She was a very brilliant student and graduated from Stanford University on May 22, 1916, at age sixteen and a half. Her preparation for college was obtained in Miss Hamlin's School in San Francisco. She became a very famous textile designer. In 1919 she married

⁶³June 10, 1860 is the date of D. S. Dorn's birth as shown on his death certificate, and as supplied to the writer by members of the family. However, a photocopy of his application for admission to the University of California and in his own handwriting shows as date of birth June 11, 1860.

⁶⁴Columbus Waterhouse was born in Vermont, and died in San Francisco on November 25, 1898. (*Chronicle*, November 26, 1898, 4-3, 12-4.) He was engaged in wagon making and the firm later was known as Waterhouse and Lester. He was very active in Masonic affairs, having joined Union Lodge No. 2 of Middlebury, Vermont, from which he transferred to Mission Lodge No. 169 of San Francisco on March 6, 1867.

Nellie Waterhouse Dorn never re-married. She died in Oakland on March 25, 1921, of lobar pneumonia. She was survived by her mother, Mrs. Amelia Bragg Waterhouse, a native of Maine. At the time of her death Nellie Waterhouse Dorn was the manager of Dorn and Lester. She was born in Sacramento, January 1, 1861, and, therefore, was sixty years of age at the time of her death. In her will she bequeathed generously to the University of California. See San Francisco, Superior Court, Probate No. 31521 and Register 66-404, Department 9, thereof Honorable Frank H. Dunne, Judge.

⁶⁵An account of this wedding may be found in *San Francisco Call*, May 3, 1893, 7-2.

Henry Varnum Poor, but divorced him and later married E. McKnight Kauffer, who died in 1950. She died in Tangiers, Morocco, on January 28, 1964.

John Harold Dorn, born in San Francisco, on March 17, 1899. He graduated from Lowell High School in 1916, and entered the University of California and saw service in World War I. Later he transferred to Harvard University where on June 22, 1923 he received the M.D. degree. He was licensed to practice in California on December 5, 1924. He was a specialist in gynecology and removal of fibroid tumors. Dr. John Dorn died in Marin County on October 30, 1944. He was survived by his wife Audrey. They had no children.

Katherin Howard Dorn, born in San Francisco, on June 3, 1903, became a concert pianist and a protege of Madame Schumann Heink. She attended Girls High School in San Francisco and, thereafter pursued a musical education. She died in Switzerland in 1934.

Donald Stanley Dorn, given names which coincided with his father's initials was born on September 24, 1907. His present wife is Helen Maverick of the famous Maverick family of San Antonio Texas. By an earlier marriage he had one son, Donald S. Dorn, born October 17, 1929, in San Francisco.

Von Dorn Hotel, Menlo Park Residence. About 1890 D. S. Dorn built the Von Dorn Hotel, located at 242 Turk Street, between Jones and Leavenworth Streets in San Francisco. Removed in those days from the center of the downtown district, it developed as quite a fashionable resort. Burned in the fire of 1906 D. S. Dorn rebuilt it on a larger scale and of concrete meeting the new building standards of the city and county. There were one hundred forty rooms. After the death of D. S. the family leased it, finally disposing of it in the late thirties.⁶⁶

The Dorn residence in San Francisco was at the northeast corner of Vallejo and Steiner Streets. They also had a home in Menlo Park. It was located on Valpariso Road, next to the home of Senator Shortridges. Donald Dorn offers the following description,

The Menlo Park house was a beautiful place. It was twelve acres fronting on the Valpariso Road . . . Next door was Senator Sam Shortridge's house and we kids grew to an age there to-gether. It was lovely and a show place as I remember it. My father was a thwarted agriculturalist and was very proud of his orchard and his flower gardens. In front of the house was a large circle of lawn which contained twelve magnificent oaks. Hence the place was called "12 Oaks." A few years after my father's death the place was sold to the Moore family . . . They built a new house and tore down the old turn of the century one. Father had retired from practice and active business when the family moved to Menlo Park but the fire and earthquake forced him to rebuild his destroyed properties in San Francisco and we think that this enforced activity hastened his death.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ The hotel is now operated under a different name.

⁶⁷ Letter from Donald S. Dorn, February 9, 1963.

Death of D. S. Dorn. Alleged conversion to Catholicism. For almost two years prior to his death D. S. Dorn was in poor health. During the last three months of his illness he lived in the Von Dorn Hotel. There he died on December 21, 1913. Three days later he was interred in Cypress Lawn Cemetery in a plot which he had purchased earlier that year on July 30th.⁶⁸ The funeral services were held at Halsted's Mortuary on Sutter Street in San Francisco, and the California National Guard of which he was a member was called upon to attend.⁶⁹ From all reports a well known Catholic priest and famous as a Chaplain in the Spanish American War and of the National Guard was present. It is clear that Father Joseph P. McQuaid, whether in the capacity of Chaplain of the military, or as a Catholic priest, or just plain friend, had some share in conducting the funeral service. Two nieces of D. S. Dorn who were present have advised the writer that Father McQuaid told the mourners that D. S. had embraced the Catholic faith. On the other hand, Donald Dorn states that this is not true, and that his mother and sister Marion strongly denied it. (Donald Dorn was only six years old at the time.)⁷⁰ The writer discussed the matter with Walter E. Dorn, brother of D. S. He stated (1) that he was not present at his brother's funeral; (2) that he did visit his brother during his last illness, and met Father McQuaid there; and (3) that he knew Father McQuaid to be a warm, personal friend of D. S. Mr. Walter Dorn, however, would not say whether D. S. became a convert to the church. He advised against accepting the statements of the nieces and suggested two tests. First, was D. S. buried or cremated? If buried it might tend to show Catholicism. Second, Mr. Dorn stated that in his many years of law practice he found the Catholic Church to keep good records, and that if D. S. became a convert, there would be a record. In the absence of such documentary proof he counseled against any statement that D. S. had changed his religion.

Following Walter Dorn's sage advice the writer looked for proof. As to burial the records show that the body of D. S. was interred in Cypress Lawn Cemetery and not cremated. In no Catholic Church in San Francisco was any record of the conversion of D. S. Dorn found.⁷¹ Because of the Dorn home in Menlo Park the writer appealed to Reverend Thomas J. McKeon, Pastor of the Church of the Nativity there. He advised in part as follows,

There is not a single record of a Dorn being a Catholic or

⁶⁸ Lot 140, Section I.

⁶⁹ D. S. Dorn was an active member of the California National Guard and held the rank of Colonel. According to F. M. Todd, *The Story of the Panama Pacific International Exposition*, Volume I, page 158, he was a member of the Guard's Ways and Means Committee looking forward to its participation in the exposition in 1915.

⁷⁰ Letter from Donald S. Dorn, September 4, 1962.

⁷¹ The writer investigated the records of Sacred Heart Church of which Father Joseph P. McQuaid was Pastor. Failing to find any evidence there he addressed inquiries to some other churches where the conversion might have taken place. These were St. Boniface Church, a block away from the Von Dorn Hotel, St. Mary's Cathedral in which parish the hotel was located, and St. Ingatius Church attended by Theodore J. Savage, law partner and a convert to Catholicism. No data on D. S. Dorn was found.

being baptized here . . . I found out that the family did live here and know the place; that two of the girls went to Sequoia High School with my former organist; that he was prominent here socially and civically.

The impression was that the family were Episcopalians . . .

I have talked with some of the old timers who were here and got them to talk to others, but this is all I have found.⁷²

As a result of these investigations, although it is possible that D. S. Dorn may have accepted Catholicism, there is no documentary evidence to support the theory, and, therefore, it must be assumed that he was an Episcopalian.

D. S. Dorn at the time of his death was in age fifty-three years, six months and eleven days. His wife survived him by nineteen years, her death occurring on February 14, 1932, at the age of sixty years, eight months and five days.⁷³

VI

LULU DORN SCOTT, 1861-1948, SECOND DAUGHTER

Lulu Rebecca Dorn was born in Marysville, California, on August 31, 1861. Raised on the farm in Green Valley her childhood was not different from that of other children of the family. After obtaining her education locally she married one Charles Loomis of Wright's Station, Santa Clara County, on October 10, 1883.⁷⁴ The ceremony was performed in the Dorn home in Green Valley by Reverend A. S. Gibbons. Lulu's father, N. A. J. Dorn, was one of the two official witnesses of the ceremony and Aloisa Loomis was the other.

Charles Loomis was a farmer. However, as the tenth year of marriage was drawing to a close Lulu Rebecca filed suit for divorce in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, alleging neglect. Her petition stated that they had been married on October 10, 1883 and the issue of the marriage was one child, a daughter, Ethel Loomis, aged about eight.⁷⁵ The matter was heard by Honorable F. J. McCann and on June 6, 1893 he gave judgment for the plaintiff and granted an interlocutory decree in favor of Lulu Rebecca, awarding to her also the custody of the child. From this decree it may be estimated that the daughter, Ethel, was born on November 10, 1884 or 1885 and not 1896 as her death certificate incorrectly shows.⁷⁶

⁷² Letter from Reverend Thomas J. McKeon, February 21, 1963. Father McKeon was a long-standing personal friend of the writer. He was also a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, a Past President of Calistoga Parlor No. 86 and Grand Historian, 1935-36. Born in San Francisco in 1882, he died on May 26, 1963.

⁷³ Mrs. Camille Johnson Dorn was not laid to rest beside her husband. Her body was cremated in another cemetery. For the probate record of her estate see San Francisco, County Clerk, Probate No. 60618, *Register*, Volume 123, page 19. Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, Department 9, Honorable Frank H. Dunne, Judge.

⁷⁴ County of Santa Cruz, Recorder, *Record of Marriages*, Volume 4, page 123.

⁷⁵ County of Santa Cruz, County Clerk, *Judgment Book*, Volume 5, page 60, Judgment No. 2080.

⁷⁶ Ethel Loomis died on January 6, 1944 in Fullerton, California. She was at that time Mrs. Ralph Stephens. Her death certificate is on file in Santa Ana, Orange County.



LULU REBECCA DORN SCOTT
(1861 - 1948)

Following the divorce Lulu Rebecca moved to Los Angeles. Reportedly her brother, Judge Dorn, financed her attendance at the Los Angeles State Normal School from September 1894 to January 1896. Having obtained a certificate she accepted employment as a teacher in the public schools of San Pedro. Here she met a printer, Edward Bion Scott and on December 22, 1900 they were married in San Pedro. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Tully C. Knowles, then a practicing minister but later President of the College of Pacific.⁷⁷ Edward Bion

⁷⁷ County of Los Angeles. Recorder Marriage Records, Book 51, page 168. Edward Bion Scott was a native of Rushville, Illinois, 41 years of age at the time of the marriage. Lulu R. Loomis gave her age as 38. J. H. Leeman and W. S. Dakin both of San Pedro are listed as the official witnesses of this marriage.

Scott was a native of Rushville, Illinois, aged forty-one at the time of the marriage. They had one child, a boy, Edward Bion Scott, Jr., born in San Pedro, August 16, 1902. On June 11, 1906, or two months before his fourth birthday he was killed in a tragic accident. A runaway horse pulling a wagon ran over him, and the child's skull was fractured.

Lulu continued her teaching and became very interested in the spiritual aspects of religion. Her daughter had married and she grew very close to her grandson, Robert Dorn Holland, born in San Pedro, on January 16, 1909. It is reported also that her great grief blossomed into altruism. Observing two small children in San Pedro who were most poorly clad and undoubtedly the offspring of poor parents she made arrangements to take them into her home where she raised them as her own. She may have adopted one or both of them. The facts are not clear. The girl, whose name was Mary, stayed on with Mrs. Scott, attending her and serving as her companion during her declining years, and especially after the death of her daughter, Ethel.

Lulu Rebecca Scott became increasingly religious, and might be classified as a spiritualist, although mystic would appear to be more appropriate. For years she worked on a book, *Life Eternal* by Mother Scott, which finally was published in 1943. Concerning her religious beliefs and beliefs her grandson advises as follows,

It so happens that I was living at the Scott residence in San Pedro when my grandmother, Lulu Rebecca, was writing her book, "Life Eternal." This was during the years 1924 and 1925 as I recall. I am not sure of her basic religion, but I do know that she studied all religions including Christian Science and the Rosecrucians, and attended many other church denominations in order to acquire material for this book. I can recall that she would religiously devote three to four hours a day to writing and re-writing the passages in order to get the exact tone of the language she intended to convey. She would often ask me to read and comment on certain paragraphs, but I must confess that at the age of fifteen and sixteen years old the contents of the book were considerably over my head and of little interest to me.⁷⁹

The Book, Life Eternal. Mrs Scott's religious beliefs are embodied in her book, *Life Eternal*, published in 1943. As the quotation from her grandson suggests it is a difficult book to read; and it most certainly, although generally Christian in its approach; appears to embrace ideas gleaned in the writings of other religions of the East. In places, too, Mother Scott appears to be philosophizing on the nature of reality and existence. The English empiricist of two centuries ago taught that at birth the mind was a tabula rasa and that all education came through experience. And, they had an expression also "I think, therefore I exist."

It may be well to quote in part the opening of Mother Scott's chapter on "I am that I am",

This subject is of momentous value, as it is the foundation of all advancement.

I am means: I Live, I am that I am, means: I live in the Life of God and He lives in me.

⁷⁹ Letter from Robert Dorn Holland, January 2, 1963.

I Am is the Universal Self and cannot be appropriated by any one person, but is responsive to him who opens his life in acceptance of the mighty Presence.

It is the impetus at the heart of every individual. When recognized and lived it will, eventually, bring mankind out of his denseness into the light of great understanding.⁷⁹

In some places she appears to follow orthodoxy and in others to have borrowed from other than Christian sources. Here is a quotation illustrating standard, traditional thinking, "The Master Jesus presented a road of deliverance to humanity and the Positive characters, who served with Him, carried on His teachings and Works after his Ascension."⁸⁰

On the other hand, the following quotation shows that her conception of Jesus was quite apart from that held by the Christian Church.

Jesus is an exemplification of what every person can reach when they have completed the experiences, that are obtained from their various incarnations. Each expression of Life should be ample stimulus for further accomplishments.

In the same manner of development that man is passing today, Jesus reached the summit of Perfection. Through His individual and receptive channel He freed Himself from earthly entanglements.

He proved that He was an evolved Spirit, as He exemplified His Words by actual manifestations.

He brought the Wisdom of the Buddah into Action, Result and Demonstration.⁸¹

Although the book is difficult to read and represents a confused approach and, therefore, is unaccepted as a theology by most people, it nevertheless must be regarded as the work of a beautiful character who was trying to find the truth, and serve God properly and well. It may not contribute anything in the field of religion but it does stand as a monument to a noble woman who directed her thinking to the great mystery of life.

Daughter Ethel. Lulu Rebecca Scott's only daughter, Ethel Loomis, also had the talents that characterized the Dorn family. She attended grammar school in San Pedro, high school in Long Beach and the Los Angeles State Normal School for two years. For a long time she was a radio entertainer. Then on April 15, 1938, she entered the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. According to the report of this school she was a good student and on June 1, 1940, received the Doctor of Chiropractic Degree. She passed the State Board in July and began practice. Evidence tends to show that Ethel was an outstanding practitioner. Unfortunately, her career was short as she died on January 6, 1944, less than four years after she had been admitted to practice.⁸²

⁷⁹Mother Scott, *Life Eternal*, page 95 (*Los Angeles De Vorss and Company* 1943.)

⁸⁰*op. cit.*, page 104.

⁸¹*op. cit.*, pages 102-103.

⁸²There is some discrepancy as to the date of Dr. Ethel Pardee's birth. Taking the marriage date of her parents in 1883 and their petition for divorce in 1893 wherein it is alleged that she was eight years of age her birth would appear to have occurred in 1884 or 1885. The Los Angeles College of Chiroprac-

Ethel Loomis in 1907 married in San Pedro one Ray L. Holland. They had one child, Raymond Dorn Holland, born on January 16, 1909, in San Pedro. The marriage of Ethel and Ray Holland was dissolved by virtue of a divorce action filed by Ethel in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. The interlocutory decree was granted on November 10, 1917, and the final on December 4, 1918.⁸⁷

On October 31, 1917, in Wichita Falls, Texas, Ethel Holland married Harold N. Pardee. They had one child, Harold N. Pardee, Jr., born in Gorman, Texas, on May 7, 1919. Ethel and Harold Pardee separated in 1932 and were divorced in 1941. Thereafter Ethel Pardee married Ralph L. Stephens who was her husband at the time of her death in 1944.

Carbon Canyon Mineral Springs. Shortly after Ethel Pardee began the practice of chiropractic medicine she bought Carbon Canyon Mineral Springs in Orange County and operated it as a health resort in connection with radio therapy which she combined with her chiropractic techniques. Her aged mother, Lulu Rebecca Scott, lived with her there, until after her death when she took up her residence in Burbank. Speaking of her religious nature grandson Harold N. Pardee pays her this tribute.

I lived with my grandmother, Lulu Rebecca Dorn Scott from 1929 until 1933. I can confirm that she was a profoundly religious person but to my knowledge did not actually belong to any particular church. Much of her beliefs were based on Christian Science. I would consider her an authority on the Bible and if anyone has ever really tried to live the teachings of Christ, she did.⁸⁸

Lulu Rebecca Scott was deep in the aspirations of the soul. The words of St. Augustine would appear to describe them. "Thou has made us for Thyself, O Lord, and our hearts are weary until they find rest in Thee."

She found that rest on October 18, 1948, when she who had been born to time eighty-seven years before was born to eternity.⁸⁹

Descendants of N. A. J. and Rebecca Dorn through Lulu Rebecca Dorn Loomis Scott.

Ethel Beatrice Loomis, born November 10, 1885.

Edward Bion Scott, Jr., son of Lulu Rebecca and Edward Bion Scott born August 16, 1902. Died June 11, 1906.

Raymond Dorn Holland, child of Ethel Loomis and Raymond L. Holland, born January 16, 1909.

Dennis Wayne Holland, son of Raymond Dorn Holland and Charlotte Louise Calvert Holland, born December 30, 1937.

tic shows her age as 43 when she entered in 1938 which would place her birth in 1895. The records of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners show her birth as November 6, 1897, and her death certificate gives it as November 10, 1896. These dates obviously are erroneous. The writer has estimated her birth year as 1885.

⁸⁷ Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, J. P. Wood, Judge.

⁸⁸ Letter from Harold N. Pardee, Jr., March 7, 1963.

⁸⁹ Her husband, Edward Bion Scott, died on September 9, 1936. Born on December 30, 1858, he was past seventy-seven years at the time of his death.

Raymond Dorn Holland, Jr., son of Raymond Dorn Holland and Charlotte Louise Calvert Holland, born April 20, 1941.

Harold N. Pardee, Jr., son of Ethel Loomis Pardee and Harold N. Pardee, born May 7, 1919.

Marilyn Pardee, daughter of Harold N. Pardee, Jr., and Patty Miller Pardee, born March 4, 1948.

Janet Pardee, daughter of Harold N. Pardee, Jr., and Patty Miller Pardee born February 20, 1953.

VII

FRED A. DORN, 1865-1940, FOURTH SON

On August 31, 1865, in Marysville, California, there was born to N. A. J. and Rebecca Dorn another son to whom was given the name Frederick Adolphus Dorn. Not long after his birth the family moved to Green Valley and here he grew up developing culturally, educationally and morally those outstanding virtues which characterized the manhood and womanhood of his brothers and sisters. His was a childhood and education not unlike theirs. His preliminary schooling completed he entered Hastings College of the Law and in 1886 he received the Bachelor of Laws degree. He was admitted to practice on September 27, 1886. A suggestion that on August 30, 1886, his twenty-first birthday, he was appointed District Attorney of San Luis Obispo County appears to be without foundation. As a matter of fact he was not eligible to practice law until a month later and it is unlikely that he would have been given a high office under such conditions. In 1894, however, he was elected District Attorney and served the four year term from January 7, 1895 to January 1899.

Most likely Fred Dorn did not move to San Luis Obispo until 1887 or 1888, and until then he lived probably in San Francisco. He received his highest Masonic degree in Mission Lodge No. 169 of San Francisco on March 30, 1887, under the direction of his brother, Marcellus, who was Master of the Lodge. The records of King David's Lodge No. 209 of San Luis Obispo indicate that he joined that lodge by affiliation on May 23, 1888. Subsequently he served as Master of King David's Lodge during 1891 and 1892.

Marriage. On November 11, 1890, at the home of the bride's parents in San Luis Obispo, Fred A. Dorn was married to Cora B. Russell.⁶⁶ She came of a well-to-do and prominent San Luis Obispo family. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Russell Weeks Summers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. G. B. Stanford and C. A. Farnum were the witnesses.⁶⁷

Although Fred Dorn prospered in the years that followed his marriage the couple had no children. In 1904 they moved to San Francisco and the early months of 1905 found Mrs. Dorn pregnant. A son was born in May 26, 1905. Unfortunately neither the child nor mother survived. Fred Dorn took the death of his wife and loss of the infant very hard. For them he built in the Odd Fellows Cemetery in San Luis Obispo a vault on the highest land there, and a pyramid in shape.

Cora Russell Dorn left a sizeable estate which was probated in San

⁶⁶ San Francisco Call, November 15, 1890, 7-1.

⁶⁷ San Luis Obispo County Recorder, *Record of Marriages*, November 14, 1890.

Francisco in accordance with her will made November 3, 1900.⁸⁸

Following his wife's death Fred Dorn grew away from practice of the law and developed an investment business. Several years after her passing he traveled around the world. On the P. and O. Liner Mooltan he met a lady from New Zealand, Zoe Grey Wilkin, and they were married in the City of Christ Church on July 2, 1908.⁸⁹ The couple came to San Francisco in 1909 and Fred Dorn resumed his business and professional activities.

Native Son. Fred Dorn was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West for many years. In 1888-89 he was appointed a Deputy Grand President by his brother, Grand President M. A. Dorn and was instrumental in effecting the institution of three new parlors. He was a delegate to the Grand Parlor held in 1889 from Los Osos Parlor No. 61 of San Luis Obispo, remaining a member of that parlor until its dissolution in 1922.⁹⁰

Death. Ill for several months and despondent over the loss of his health, Fred A. Dorn died on January 27, 1940, aged seventy-four years, four months and twenty-six days. He died both a successful lawyer and business man and was possessed of considerable wealth at the time of his passing.⁹¹

Descendants. Fred Adolphus Dorn had three children, the result of his second marriage. The oldest Douglas Dorn was born April 4, 1909. Zoe L. Dorn was born in 1916 and died in 1955. She never married. The youngest, Jackson G. Dorn, was born May 18, 1918.

VIII

DORA DORN HAMMAR, 1868-1938, THIRD DAUGHTER

The first of the Dorn children to be born at Green Valley was Dora Ida whose birth occurred September 9, 1868. She attended the local grade school and Watsonville High School.

On May 20, 1888, Dora Ida Dorn was married to Edward Evans Long. The ceremony took place in the Dorn home and was performed by Reverend C. S. Harwell of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The official witnesses were Jacob Long and Mary J. Long, both of Green Valley as was the groom himself. He was twenty-two years of age at the time of the marriage.⁹² The couple had no children, and were married for eight

⁸⁸ San Francisco, County Clerk, Probate No. 3347. *Judgment Book*, Volume 7, page 347. Superior Court of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco, James V. Coffey, Judge.

⁸⁹ Christ Church is the name of the city in South Island in which they were married. It is not the name of a church.

⁹⁰ The office of the Grand Secretary shows August 5, 1895 as the date of Fred Dorn's initiation. This, of course, is incorrect as he was a member earlier. As the Grand Secretary's records were destroyed in 1906, the 1895 date is a restored record obtained from Los Osos Parlor No. 61 and is erroneous.

⁹¹ San Francisco, County Clerk, Probate No. 83784. *Judgment Book*, Volume 168, page 284. Superior Court of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco, Frank H. Dunne, Judge.

⁹² County of Santa Cruz, Recorder. *Record of Marriages*, Volume 5, page 350.

years before a divorce was granted. Dora, however, filed suit for a divorce on May 3, 1893 but three years elapsed before it was brought to trial. The ground for divorce was an allegation of brutal treatment affecting plaintiff's health. The suit was complicated by virtue of the fact that Dora as plaintiff sought from the Court a declaration of interest in certain property held by her husband and others, who were named defendants in the case.

The cause was heard by Honorable F. J. McCann, Superior Judge of the County of Santa Cruz, and on September 24, 1896, he entered judgment as follows:

(a) that Dora I. Long was entitled to an interlocutory decree of divorce from Edwin E. Long.

(b) that Dora I. Long had no right, title or interest in the property concerned.⁹⁰

Doctor of Medicine and Re-marriage. Reportedly assisted financially by her oldest brother, Judge Dorn, Dora Ida Long now enrolled in the University of California where she pursued the course in medicine. Successful in this she, in 1900, received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and, having passed the required examination, was licensed to practice in California on July 29, 1901. As a practitioner her work was largely in the children's field, and she for a long time was attached to the staff of the Children's Hospital in San Francisco.⁹¹

In Martinez on January 23, 1907, Dr. Dora Ida Long and Dr. Samuel F. Walton, dentist, were married by Honorable C. H. Haden, Justice of the Peace. Dr. Walton was a native of Nova Scotia, aged thirty-three years. The witnesses to the marriage were John I. Hurley and J. P. Briare.⁹² It should be noted that the Marriage License issued by the County Clerk of Contra Costa County, authorized the marriage of S. L. Walton and Dora I. Dorn. Likewise the records of the University refer to her as Dora I. Dorn. This indicates that following the decree of divorce from Ed Long she resumed her maiden name.

During their years of marriage the Doctors Samuel and Dora Walton practiced their respective professions in San Francisco.

Disaffection apparently developed after a number of years and on January 2, 1914, Dora Walton filed suit for divorce. This was assigned to Department 4 of the Superior Court, Honorable John J. Van Nostrand, Judge. This action was not pressed and appears to have been dismissed.⁹³ On April 3, 1916, a new petition was filed and on August 13, 1916, an interlocutory decree was awarded to Dora who also was permitted to resume her maiden name of Dora I. Dorn. In these actions she was represented by Attorney Theodore J. Savage who had been the law partner of her deceased brother, D. S. Dorn.⁹⁴

⁹⁰ County of Santa Cruz, County Clerk, *Register of Actions*, Volume 6, page 389. Judgment No. 2099.

⁹¹ She served also as a bacteriologist at Mt. Zion Hospital also in San Francisco.

⁹² Contra Costa County, Recorder, *Marriage Certificates*, Volume 7, page 359.

⁹³ San Francisco, County Clerk, *Register of Actions*, No. 53731.

⁹⁴ San Francisco, County Clerk, *Register of Actions*, No. 72815, Civil Judgments 109-201.

Third marriage. In San Francisco on September 1, 1917, Dora I. Dorn was married to Alrick Hammar. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Josiah Sibley of Calvary Presbyterian Church.⁹⁸ Mr. Hammar was a native of Kalmar, Sweden, aged fifty-four years. He was an apothecary for the United States Navy and as such was commissioned in the Medical Corps. Although born in Sweden his father, Charles G. Hammar, was a native of Scotland. Witnesses to this wedding were Fred A. Dorn and Mabel Seymour.

Alrick Hammar had been married previously and had a daughter, Kalmar, named after his hometown. Dr. Dora raised her as her own daughter. Lt. Hammar was a member of Naval Lodge No. 57, F. and A. M. of Vallejo and a Past Exalted Ruler of Vallejo Lodge No. 559, B.P.O.E. He died in San Francisco on April 16, 1927, aged sixty-four years. At this time his daughter Kalmar was about nineteen years of age and Dr. Dora continued to treat the young woman as her own. In due time she became Mrs. Schively and had a daughter named Dora Hammar Schively. Dr. Dora was very fond of this child as well as of her mother and made generous provisions for both in her will which was dated February 25, 1938.⁹⁹

I Am Temple. Dr. Dora Hammar appears to have been deeply moved by the aspirations of her soul, and turned to the religion known as the I Am Temple for her spiritual formation. The specific branch of this activity which she attended is located at 1337 Sutter Street in San Francisco. It is reported that she was very much interested in and profoundly dedicated to this particular form of religious teaching, and funeral services at the time of her death were under its direction.

Death. From 1935 on Dora Hammar was in poor health due to arteriosclerosis and this became more accentuated as time progressed. The end came in Dante Hospital, San Francisco, on September 20, 1938, just eleven days after her seventieth birthday. She had no children but dearly treasured her stepdaughter, Kalmar Hammar Schively, and her step-granddaughter, Dora Hammar Schively. Her body was cremated at Cypress Lawn Cemetery on September 23rd, but it was not embalmed in accordance with the practices of the I Am Temple.

IX

WALTER EVERETT DORN, 1870-1964, FIFTH SON

In Green Valley, on October 30, 1870, was born Walter Everett Dorn who was destined to outlive not only his parents but all his brothers and sisters.

He was educated in the Green Valley School, Watsonville High School and the Boys' High School in San Francisco.¹⁰⁰ In 1890 he was admitted to the University of California and pursued his studies there for two consecutive academic years, 1890-91 and 1891-92. He then en-

⁹⁸ San Francisco. County Recorder. *Marriages*, 152-305 (State 29, page 30.)

⁹⁹ This will was admitted to probate after Dora Hammar's death on September 20, 1938. Probate No. 79502, Volume 160, page 2. Superior Court of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco, Frank H. Dunne, Judge.

¹⁰⁰ This famous school is now known as Lowell High School.



WALTER E. DORN
(1870 - 1964)

Picture taken on his 90th birthday
October 30, 1960

tered the Hastings College of Law receiving in 1893, his Bachelor of Laws degree. He was admitted to practice on May 21, 1893.

He became a very successful attorney having clients both in San Francisco and in the rural sections of the state. In 1897 he was appointed Assistant City Attorney, under Franklin K. Lane and served in this capacity for five years.

At the request of his brother, Past Grand President M. A. Dorn, he joined Pacific Parlor No. 10, N.S.G.W., on February 8, 1898 and retained his membership therein until his death, a period of sixty-six years. He was president of the parlor in 1900.

On January 19, 1902, he became a Charter member of the first Knights of Columbus Council in California, San Francisco Council No. 615 in this also he held unbroken membership. He became subsequently an Honorary Life Member of that order, and at the time of his demise was the sole surviving charter member of his council.

Walter Dorn's greatest fraternal activities, however, were in the Moose. On August 9, 1910, he organized the first lodge of that order in San Francisco, San Francisco Lodge No. 26, and was its first Dictator. Within five years the membership of Lodge No. 26 had reached four thousand. His outstanding services in San Francisco Moosedom were noted on the national level. At the convention held in Detroit in 1911 he was elected Supreme Prelate, and in 1912 in Kansas City, Supreme Vice Dictator becoming Supreme Dictator in Cincinnati in 1913. On July 25, 1915, under Walter Dorn, Moose Day was held at the Panama Pacific International Exposition.¹⁰¹

Conversion to Catholicism. Marriage. Family. In a conversation with the writer, Walter Dorn advised that his father desired one of his sons to enter the ministry and picked him for it. The young man, of course, would have none of it and selected the law. To his father, of course, he must have demonstrated some deep-rooted religious appreciation. However, in the years that followed he courted a San Francisco girl, Nellie O'Reilly, and probably through her influence became interested in becoming a communicant of the Catholic Church. And, into this faith he was received, accepting Baptism in St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco on August 15, 1895. The sacrament was administered by Reverend Joseph T. Byrne. His God-father was Pedro Y. Gomes, long-time sexton of the church.¹⁰²

Two days later, or on August 17, 1895, Walter Everett Dorn, and Ellen O'Reilly were joined in holy matrimony. The ceremony was performed in the old home in Green Valley by Reverend Jerome B. Hannigan, Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco. The bride's brother and sister, Francis and Sarah O'Reilly were the official witnesses.¹⁰³ Ellen Josephine O'Reilly Dorn was born in San Francisco on April 14, 1873. Her parents Jeremiah O'Reilly and May Benson O'Reilly were natives of Ireland. Prior to her marriage Nellie O'Reilly had been a stenographer for the law firm of Dorn and Dorn.

Walter and Ellen Dorn had five children who are listed below.

The oldest daughter, Beatrice, was born in San Francisco, August 7, 1897. She graduated from Girls High School in 1916, University of California in 1920 and received in 1925 her M.D. degree from the Medical School. After practicing a few years she married Philip S. Mathews an attorney. They have one son, Philip Dorn Mathews, born in 1931. He is married but has no children.

¹⁰¹John P. Young, *Journalism in California*, page 266. (San Francisco: The Chronicle, 1915.)

¹⁰²St. Mary's Cathedral, *Baptisms*, I folio 122.

¹⁰³St. Mary's Cathedral, *Marriages*, I folio 128.

Frank Dorn was born in San Francisco, on June 25, 1901, graduated from Lowell High School in 1919 and then after passing a competitive examination was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point by Representative Julius Kahn. Graduating in 1923 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, advancing through the ranks until in 1943 he became Brigadier General. He saw service under Stillwell in China, India and Burma. At the close of the war he was with the 11th Airborne in Okinawa. He has received the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit and the Commendation Medal.

Brigadier General Frank Dorn retired on November 30, 1953 and made his home in Carmel, California. In February 1964, he married Phyllis Moore of Washington, D.C.

Berniece Mary Dorn received from the School of Dentistry of the University of California the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. She married William B. Langston, a classmate, and has assisted in his practice. They have two sons, William B. Jr., who is married and has three children, and Robert Dorn Langston, also married and having two children.¹⁰⁴

Evelyn Dorn studied dentistry but did not complete course. She is married however, to a dentist, Dr. Mertus Lortz. They have no children.

Dorothy Dorn is the wife of George Esthcourt. They have two children both of whom are married. Their daughter, Valerie, has three children. Their son, Michael, has no children.

Mrs. Ellen O'Reilly Dorn died on March 8, 1923. Her age at the time was fifty years eleven months and five days.

On May 15, 1924 Walter Dorn married Grace Elizabeth Dolan. She was a native of Vallejo, California, born July 14, 1891, the daughter of John J. Dolan and Susan Longan.¹⁰⁵ Walter and Grace Dorn had one child, a boy, Walter Everett Dorn, Jr., born in San Francisco, January 1, 1926. He qualified for appointment to the United States Military Academy. Due to war conditions, however, he obtained his commission at an Officers Training Camp. He saw service in the war and has made the army his career. He now holds the rank of Major. He is married and has a son aged ten.

Walter Everett Dorn died on November 12, 1964, fourteen days after his ninety-fourth birthday. Visiting his home in 1963 the writer noted in the reception hall a table bearing many photographs. These, of course, are of his six children, six grand-children and seven great-grand-children. Through him the descendants of his pioneer parents came to nineteen. A great lawyer and a good father he was truly a patriarch of this fine clan of the younger generation.

¹⁰⁴ William B. Langston, Jr., is a Doctor of Medicine, specializing in psychiatry. He received his M.D. at the University of Texas. Robert Dorn Langston received the Ph.D. degree in psychology at Duke University. These brothers practice psychiatry together in Lakeview, Texas.

¹⁰⁵ San Francisco, City and County Recorder, *Book of Marriages*, 232, page 219. The ceremony was performed at St. Mary's Cathedral by Monsignor Charles A. Ramm; L. W. Lavy and Katherine Gray were the official witnesses.



EFFIE DORN GASSAWAY
(1873 - 1942)
and husband Otto N. Gassaway

X

EFFIE DORN GASSAWAY, 1873-1942,
FOURTH DAUGHTER

The youngest girl in the Dorn family was Effie Pacific Dorn, born in Green Valley, on January 16, 1873. She grew up on the farm, attended the district school and Watsonville High School.

In 1893 at the Midwinter Exposition she met a young Syrian merchant, Elias Cassab, and they were married in Watsonville, on November 10, 1894. He had lived in California since about 1890, and was born on July 4, 1869. He was twenty-five years of age at the time of the marriage; Effie, twenty-one.¹⁰⁰ They had two children, both girls, Hazel, born October 15, 1895 and Adele, born on February 11, 1898.

The couple separated on May 1, 1901 and a divorce was granted on June 29, 1903.¹⁰¹ In her suit Effie Cassab was represented by the San Francisco law firm of Dorn, Dorn and Savage. Effie continued to reside in Green Valley and after her father's death found it necessary to establish a claim to land which she had been given, erroneously set aside for her younger brother, Arthur.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ Elias Khalile Cassab died in San Francisco on May 1, 1928.

¹⁰¹ Santa Cruz County Clerk. *Civil Actions*, Volume II, page 7. Action No. 3936. Cassab did not contest the divorce, and judgment in favor of the plaintiff was entered on June 29, 1903. Alimony and support for the children totalling \$50.00 per month was ordered. Interlocutory decree made final, November 26, 1904. Case heard in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Santa Cruz, Honorable Lucas F. Smith, Judge.

¹⁰² Cassab v. Dorn. Santa Cruz County. County Clerk. *Civil Actions*, Volume II, page 434. Judgment in favor of Effie Cassab was entered by Judge Smith on March 12, 1906. Judgment No. 4337.

On September 29, 1913, some ten years after her divorce, Effie Dorn Cassab in Santa Cruz married Otto N. Gassaway. The ceremony was performed by George Greenwell, M.D., Minister of the Gospel, and the witnesses were Fred R. Mann of Watsonville and Mary Olive Greenwell of Santa Cruz.¹⁰⁹

Otto Nichols Gassaway was a native of Nevada County and the son of Joseph H. Gassaway and Madeline Nichols. He was born on June 20, 1887.¹¹⁰ He was a mining engineer and specialized in the selling of mining equipment. After their marriage he and Effie lived in a number of places in California and Arizona.

Twins at fifty-five. The Gassaways were married for many years and had no children. After fifteen years, however, and at age fifty-five, on December 19, 1928, Effie Dorn Gassaway gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. The boy was named Loren and the girl, Viola. The birth certificates correctly states the father's age as forty-one but the showing that the mother, Effie, was forty-three was incorrect by twelve years.

That Effie Gassaway gave birth to twins at age fifty-five, less than a month before her fifty-sixth birthday caused quite a bit of surprise and discussion within the Dorn family.¹¹¹ Reportedly Dr. Dora Hammar refused to believe it and set out for Los Angeles to investigate. Finding mother and babies doing well sent her brother a telegram, "It's true. Twins at fifty-five."

Effie Dorn Gassaway died in San Francisco on March 2, 1942. The twins at this time were thirteen and lost their mother at a critical time. Thereafter their young lives appear to have been bereft of parental care. Writes Viola,

After my mother's death we were shifted from pillar to post; my father just was unable to care for us. Our education to all practical intent terminated with our graduation from Francis Scott Key Elementary School in San Francisco.¹¹²

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the loss of their mother the twins appear to have done well. Loren served in the army and now is married and has three daughters. Viola is a divorcee and has two daughters. She

¹⁰⁹ Santa Cruz County, Recorder, *Record of Marriage*, Volume 16, page 158.

¹¹⁰ Otto Gassaway came from a distinguished Nevada County family. A biographical sketch of his father Joseph H. Gassaway may be found in W. B. Lardner and M. J. Brock, *History of Nevada and Placer Counties with Biographical Sketches*, page 574. (Los Angeles: Historical Records Company, 1924.)

¹¹¹ Courts have been called upon to decide whether a trust to a woman and her children may be terminated and distributed when the woman has reached the age of sterility and it is apparent will bear no more children. The Supreme Court of California passed upon this question in 1920 in the case of *Fletcher et al v. Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank*, 182 *California* 177. The court pointed out that the English courts hold to the rule that a trust to a woman and her children may be terminated when she attains sterility. The American courts generally follow an opposite viewpoint holding the doctrine that as long as a woman is alive she presumably may bear a child. In the *Fletcher* case the California Court followed the American rule. Although it does not occur often it is possible and in legal contemplation presumable that a woman may bear a child at an age beyond the normal age of attaining sterility.

¹¹² Letter from Viola Gassaway Nelson, May 7, 1963.

has advanced in employment with Bank of America. Referring to this and to her self-education, she writes,

A recent promotion with the Bank of America placed me in a responsible position, of which I am very proud. I have been with the Bank of America for seven years. They have been very good to me, and I have gained much knowledge from being in their employ. As a further supplement to my neglected education, I have read extensively and attended A. I. B. school. I have been applying myself as best I can.¹¹²

To this young woman the memory of her mother has been an inspiration; for, she writes,

I, myself, if opportunity had prevailed itself, would like to have been like Effie Dorn. My vague recollection of her is responsible for any improvements I tried to make in my education and personal being.¹¹³

Through Effie Pacific Dorn the descendants of her pioneer parents constitute two daughters by Elias Cassab, and a son and daughter (twins) by Otto N. Gassaway. Mrs. Hazel Cassab Simonson had three sons, Viola Gassaway Nelson, two daughters, and Loren Gassaway three daughters. Mrs. Simonson's grandchildren number five.

XI

ARTHUR L. DORN, 1875-1963, SIXTH SON

The youngest child of the Dorn family, a boy, Arthur Lemuel Dorn, was born in Green Valley, on July 11, 1875. He was educated in the Green Valley School and in Watsonville High School, from which he graduated on June 8, 1894.¹¹⁴ Thereafter he entered the University of California in Berkeley and attended there for two academic years, 1894-95 and 1895-96. Then he enrolled in Hastings College of the Law and was admitted to practice in California on September 10, 1902 and his name appeared on the rolls of practicing attorneys in this state until November 22, 1942, a period of forty years, when after having moved to Oregon it was removed therefrom. In 1920 also he was admitted to practice in Oregon and remained in good standing as such until his retirement in 1942.¹¹⁵

Arthur Dorn apparently practiced law in Watsonville and San Jose but about 1910 moved to San Diego where he became a partner in the firm Shreve, Dorn and Shreve.¹¹⁷ As far as can be determined, he was one of the leading San Diego lawyers of his day. Judge Turrentine advises,

¹¹² *Ibid.*

¹¹³ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁴ Information from his Application for admission to the University of California, dated August 13, 1894.

¹¹⁵ Letter from John H. Hollaway, Secretary, Oregon State Bar, dated September 10, 1962. Arthur Dorn's Oregon State Bar record shows that he practiced in San Diego, California, 1910-1932.

¹¹⁷ A letter from Robert L. Norton, Secretary of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. and A.M. of San Jose, advises that at the time of his application to become a member Arthur Dorn was an Attorney of Law residing at 784 South 8th Street, San Jose.



ARTHUR L. DORN
Age 50
(1875 - 1964)



ARTHUR L. DORN
Age 85

I did indeed know Arthur Dorn as we had law offices on the same floor of the same building before I went on the bench in 1930. I was a young lawyer and he an old established practitioner who sent me cases too small to interest him and for which I was truly grateful.¹¹⁸

Perhaps a more detailed account of Arthur's professional standing may be obtained from the pen of his nephew, Donald S. Dorn, who lived with his uncle for a time,

Arthur was a brilliant criminal lawyer. I carried his papers in two murder trials and attended all court session. The most noteworthy of these was the George case in 1927.¹¹⁹

That he was a vigorous, manly man is evidenced by the following, also from his nephew:

He was a rough customer in those days, about fifty-five years old. As a youngster he had been amateur boxing champion of the Olympic Club and once fought an exhibition match there with Ruby Bob Fitzsimmons, the world heavyweight champion.¹²⁰

¹¹⁸ Letter from Honorable Lawrence N. Turrentine, Retired Judge of the Superior Court, November 9, 1962.

¹¹⁹ Letter from Donald S. Dorn, November 9, 1962.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

Donald Dorn, however, passes upon more than his uncle's prowess as an attorney. He describes the beautiful open character of the man,

Uncle Arthur was a sort of boyhood hero to me . . . He was wonderfully kind, understood my problems, and to my amazement treated me like an adult . . . In six months with him he gave me an entirely different outlook in life which has never failed to influence me. He was to me a great and good and kind man and gave me the only fatherhood I had every truly known since my own father died when I was five year old.¹²¹

Marriage and family. On July 22, 1903, in Portland, Oregon, before Justice of the Peace Waldemar Seton, Arthur L. Dorn and Leo Barnes Forsyth were married.¹²² The bride whose maiden name was Leo Barnes is a native of Big Sur, California, born on May 21, 1879 in a log cabin there.

Mrs. Dorn comes of pioneer California stock. Her father, Zopher Pliny Barnes, came to California from Maine. Her mother, Mary L. Ingram Barnes, was a daughter of Thomas W. Ingram and Isabella Walker. This family lived in Napa and Sonoma counties but in 1873 located in Big Sur, Monterey County.¹²³ Her, daughter Mary married Z. P.



ARTHUR PRENTICE DORN
(1914 - 1934)

¹²¹Letter from Donald S. Dorn, March 9, 1963.

¹²²Data from County Clerk's Office, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

¹²³For a sketch of the Ingram family see Henry D. Barrows, *Coast Counties of Central California*, pages 580-81. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1893.)

Barnes. Mrs. Dorn vividly remembers her childhood days on a big cattle ranch near Monterey and attending public school in Colton Hall where California's first Constitution was framed.

Arthur and Leo Dorn were married almost eleven years before their first and only child was born. The son, Arthur Prentice Dorn, was born in San Diego, on March 19, 1914.

The boy grew up in his native city and was educated there. Early in life he evinced a strong interest in the oriental, and studied both the Chinese language and Buddhism. Advises his mother,

Our boy studied Chinese and wrote to friends in China. He really wanted to go to Ceylon, India and join a Buddhist Monastery. We were able to get original translations of the Buddhist early writings from Oxford University and Arthur (her husband) has studied it for forty years and written a manuscript which he never gave to any one. I have it and value it; much easier for me to grasp.¹²⁴

When the son, Arthur Prentice Dorn, reached the age of eighteen he desired to marry a young lady, Florence Peralta. Apparently there was some objection on the part of the young man's parents. Nevertheless Arthur Dorn, Sr., gave his consent, and on August 17, 1932, the young couple were united in matrimony before the groom's father's old friend, Honorable Lawrence N. Turrentine, Judge of the Superior Court of San Diego County.¹²⁵

About this time Arthur and Leo Dorn retired to a ranch which they owned near Agness, Curry County, Oregon, near where the Illinois River joins the Rogue.

In the Spring of 1934 young Arthur Dorn and his pregnant wife were visiting at the Rogue River Ranch. In mid-April the young man was taken seriously ill and on May 15th passed away. Primary cause of death was cardiac insufficiency. The body was taken to Crescent City, California, where Christian Science services were held followed by interment in a local cemetery.

Posthumous child. The young widow, Florence Peralta Dorn, now six month's pregnant returned to her parents' home in San Diego. Here on August 4, 1934, she gave birth to her child, a girl, named Lydia Florence Dorn.¹²⁶ Mother and baby continued to reside with the Peralta's at 1018 Beardsley Street.

Religious trends. Buddhism. The interest in Buddhism of the Arthur Dorn family already has been noted. In a letter advising the writer of her husband's death, Mrs. Leo Barnes Dorn states affirmatively, "We are Buddhists and only three here."¹²⁷

The story of how this came about is indeed interesting. General Frank Dorn offers the following information:

On the religion—Arthur told me that his son, even when quite young, had an almost magnetic drawing toward the culture, arts, writing and religious beliefs of the Far East—principally China and Japan, but including other centers such as India. Later the son's interest seems to have been transmitted to

¹²⁴ Letter from Mrs. Leo Dorn, September 9, 1962.

¹²⁵ San Diego County Recorder. *Marriages Book* 100, page 106.

¹²⁶ County of San Diego Recorder. *Births Book* 74, No. 48116.

¹²⁷ Letter from Mrs. Leo Dorn, June 13, 1963.

his parents, particularly to Arthur. Arthur took up the serious study of Buddhism as did Leo to a less serious extent. Arthur also told me that he himself and Leo had seriously considered entering a monastery in Ceylon after the son died (how many years after I do not know) but as Arthur suffered a serious heart attack about that time, decided against doing so.¹²⁹

Last years of Arthur Dorn. Arthur and Leo Dorn lived on their Rogue River ranch for a quarter of a century. As Arthur's health became poor it was advisable that they live in town. About nine years prior to his death they sold the ranch and moved into Gold Beach. Here in a cottage facing the Pacific Arthur spent his last days. A bad heart condition and strokes suffered forced him to spend much time in bed. He enjoyed listening to his music records and did much reading. As time went on he spent more and more time in the hospital. The end came on June 11, 1963, one month short of his eighty-eighth birthday.¹³⁰

According to his wife, although in a coma he was honored by his Masonic Lodge in San Jose, as the recipient of a fifty years membership emblem. It was not possible to tell him about this but an honor bestowed on him lightened for his devoted wife of sixty years the sorrows of those fateful days.

Arthur Lemuel Dorn was a member of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. and A.M. of San Jose. He received respectively his first, second and third degrees on March 12th, May 21st and August 27th, 1908.¹³¹

Descendants. Through their one son, Arthur and Leo Dorn have three descendants. The grandchild, Lydia Florence Dorn, born posthumously, has two children. Interestingly enough the Dorn trend to variance and individuality in religion bears its mark here. Lydia Florence through her mother's Mexican background was baptized and raised a Catholic.¹³² In 1952 she married in Astoria, Oregon, Richard L. Pavlat and they have two children.¹³³

¹²⁹ Letter from Frank Dorn, Brigadier General, United States Army (Retired) September 26, 1962. In connection with the suggestion that their son influenced his parents in their interest in Buddhism, Mrs. Leo Dorn under date of July 26, 1963 advises, "About our Buddhism, Arthur said our boy brought it with him from early childhood he wanted only Chinese things. He owned lots of Buddas and as he grew he could speak Chinese very well."

¹³⁰ Arthur Dorn's body was cremated at Coos Bay, Oregon.

¹³¹ Letter from Robert L. Norton, Secretary, Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. and A.M., September 21, 1963.

¹³² In the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe in San Diego her baptism took place. "This is to certify that Lidia Florencia Dorn, child of Arthur Dorn and Florencia Peralta, born in San Diego, California, on the 4th day of August 1934, was baptized on the 9th day of December 1934 according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church by the Reverend Damian Gobeo, A. R., the sponsors being Miguel Amador and Manuela Castro de Amador, as appears from the Baptismal Register of this Church."

Lydia was confirmed in this same church by Most Reverend Charles Francis Buddy, Bishop of San Diego, April 7, 1946.

¹³³ Mrs. Florence Peralta Dorn remarried when her daughter was seven year of age, becoming Mrs. Lynn Dudney. When the little girl was eleven they moved to Astoria. Here she attended school graduating from Star-of-the-Sea High School in June 1952 and on December 27th of the same year in Star-of-the-Sea Church, Astoria, married Richard Lee Pavlat. They have two children, Judy Ann, born November 24, 1953 in Eugene, Oregon, and Jamie Marie, born January 15, 1957 in Seattle, Washington.

XII

THE VICISSITUDES OF THE CALIFORNIA DORNS

The description of the lives of the ten children of Nicodemus and Rebecca Dorn does not complete the history of the Dorn family, pioneer settlers of Green Valley. That history can never be completed as long as the Dorn progeny continues.

The Dorns raised a typical nineteenth century American family. They believed in and respected God and adhered to law and order. They varied greatly in personality and in likes and dislikes. The result is a great and widespread variety of people, differing in so many ways, and yet in them either dominant or recessive are the characteristics of the pioneers.

That inheritance will go on enriched by and in turn enriching the social environment. Therefore, the living Dorn family is making and will continue to make its contributions in diverse and various walks of life.

DESCENDANTS OF N. A. J. AND REBECCA E. W. DORN

I First Generation — Children

- Arthur Lemuel Dorn
Born, July 11, 1875 — Died, June 11, 1963
- Diodemus Socrates Dorn
Born, June 10, 1860 — Died, December 21, 1913
- Dora Ida Dorn
Born, September 9, 1868 — Died, September 11, 1938
- Effie Pacific Dorn
Born, January 16, 1873 — Died, March 2, 1942
- Ellen Dorn
Born, in Iowa 1851 — Died in infancy
- Fred Aldolphus Dorn
Born, August 15, 1865 — Died, January 27, 1940
- Henrietta Dorn
Born, March 26, 1855 — Died, December 21, 1919
- Lulu Rebecca Dorn
Born, August 31, 1861 — Died, October 18, 1948
- Marcellus Americus Dorn
Born, August 18, 1857 — Died, October 18, 1900
- Narcissus Augustus Dorn
Born, May 27, 1852 — Died, July 1, 1926
- Nicodemus Andrew Jackson Dorn, Jr.
Born, August 18, 1857 — Died in infancy
- Walter Everett Dorn
Born, October 30, 1870 — Died, November 12, 1964

II Second Generation — Grandchildren

- Adele Cassab
daughter of Effie Dorn Cassab
- Arthur Prentice Dorn
son of Arthur L. Dorn — Died, May 15, 1934
- Carl D. Dorn
son of N. A. Dorn — Died, September 17, 1964
- Daniel Dorn
son of N. A. Dorn — Died, 1896
- Donald Stanley Dorn
Son of D. S. Dorn
- Douglas Dorn
son of Fred A. Dorn

Elsie Dorn
daughter of N. A. Dorn
Born, 1883 — Died 1905

Frank Dorn
son of Walter E. Dorn

Jackson G. Dorn
son of Fred A. Dorn

John Harold Dorn
son of D. S. Dorn
Born, March 17, 1899 — Died, October 30, 1944

Katherine Howard Dorn
daughter of D. S. Dorn
Born, June 3, 1903 — Died, 1939

Marion Victoria Dorn
daughter of D. S. Dorn
Born, December 23, 1899 — Died, January 28, 1964

Narcissus A. Dorn, Jr.
son of N. A. Dorn
Born, 1876 — Died in infancy

Walter Everett Dorn, Jr.
son of Walter E. Dorn

Zoe L. Dorn
daughter of Fred A. Dorn
Born, 1916 — Died, 1955

Dorothy Dorn Esthcourt
daughter of Walter E. Dorn

Mabel Dorn Early
daughter of N. A. Dorn

Marcella Dorn Frizzi
daughter of N. A. Dorn
Born, 1887 — Died, 1950

Loren Gassaway
son of Effie Dorn Gassaway

William Harvey Housh, Jr.
son of Henrietta Dorn Housh

Berneice Dorn Langston
daughter of Walter E. Dorn

Evelyn Dorn Lortz
daughter of Walter E. Dorn

Beatrice Dorn Mathews
daughter of Walter E. Dorn

Viola Gassaway Nelson
daughter of Effie Dorn Gassaway

Ethel Dorn Ruff
daughter of N. A. Dorn
Camille Dorn Schiller
daughter of D. S. Dorn
Born, August 18, 1898 — Died, March 7, 1937
Edward Bion Scott, Jr.
son of Lulu Rebecca Dorn Scott
Born, August 16, 1902 — Died, July 11, 1906
Hazel Cassab Simonson
daughter of Effie Dorn Cassab (Mrs. Gassaway)
Born, October 15, 1895 — Died, July 12, 1964
Ethel Beatrice Loomis Stephens
daughter of Lulu Rebecca Dorn (Mrs. Scott)
Born, 1885 — Died, 1944

29 grandchildren

III Third Generation — Great-Grandchildren

Elsabel Whitlock Brophy
daughter of Ethel Dorn Whitlock (Mrs. Ruff)
Carolyn Grey Dorn Clerk
daughter of Douglas Dorn
Annabel Hirst Conrado
daughter of Mabel Dorn Hirst (Mrs. Early)
Alice Hirst Finn
daughter of Mabel Dorn Hirst (Mrs. Early)
Born, 1908 — Died, 1935
Carlma Adelaide Dorn Finn
daughter of Carl D. Dorn
Born, 1907 — Died, 1959
Christopher McAusland Dorn
son of Douglas Dorn
Donald Stanley Dorn, Jr.
son of Donald S. Dorn
Michael Douglas Dorn
son of Douglas Dorn
Michael Gray Dorn
son of Jackson G. Dorn
Narcissus Augustine Dorn
son of Carl D. Dorn
Born, 1905 — Died, 1949
Richard Dorn
son of Walter Everett Dorn, Jr.

Robert Bruce Dorn
son of Douglas Dorn

Stephen Douglas Dorn
son of Jackson G. Dorn

Michael Esthcourt
son of Dorothy Dorn Esthcourt

Jane Schiller Gifford
daughter of Camille Dorn Schiller

Raymond Dorn Holland
son of Ethel Loomis Holland (Mrs. Stephens)

Josephine Frizzi Ilse
daughter of Marcella Dorn Frizzi

Dr. Robert Dorn Langston
son of Berneice Dorn Langston

Dr. William B. Langston, Jr.
son of Berneice Dorn Langston

Marion Schiller McDonald
daughter of Camille Dorn Schiller

Philip Dorn Mathews
son of Beatrice Dorn Mathews

Janice Lee Nelson
daughter of Viola Gassaway Nelson

Jacklynne Lee Nelson
daughter of Viola Gassaway Nelson

Harold N. Pardee, Jr.
son of Ethel Loomis Pardee (Mrs. Stephens)

Lydia Florence Dorn Pavlat
daughter of Arthur Prentice Dorn

Valentine Hirst Redd
daughter of Mabel Dorn Redd (Mrs. Early)
Born, 1905 — Died, 1958

Ethel Frizzi Ruiz
daughter of Marcella Dorn Frizzi

William A. Whitlock
son of Ethel Dorn Whitlock (Mrs. Ruff)

Valerie Esthcourt Wilson
daughter of Dorothy Dorn Esthcourt

Charles Edward Young
son of Hazel Cassab Young (Mrs. Simonson)

Donald Gassaway Young
son of Hazel Cassab Young (Mrs. Simonson)

Robert Dorn Young
son of Hazel Cassab Young (Mrs. Simonson)

Not listed among the great-grandchildren are three daughters of
Loren Gassaway; names unavailable.

Total great-grandchildren 35

IV Fourth Generation — Great-Great-Grandchildren

Lawrence A. Anderson, Jr.
son of Carlma Dorn Anderson (Mrs. Finn)

James Joel Baratte
son of Josephine Frizzi Baratte (Mrs. Ilse)

Jean Joseph Baratte
son of Josephine Frizzi Baratte (Mrs. Ilse)

Salli J. Redd Bezar
daughter of Valentine Hirst Redd

Donald R. Brophy II
son of Elsabel Whitlock Brophy

Darwin Clark
son of Carolyn Dorn Clark

Linda Clark
daughter of Carolyn Dorn Clark

James Stephen Conrado
son of Annabel Hirst Conrado

John Joseph Conrado
son of Annabel Hirst Conrado

Mary Ellen Conrado
daughter of Annabel Hirst Conrado

Paul Anthony Conrado
son of Annabel Hirst Conrado

Bryon Dorn
son of Michael Douglas Dorn

Scott Christopher Dorn
son of Christopher McAusland Dorn

Kathleen Marie Daugherty
daughter of Annabel Hirst Conrado

Ernest G. Finn
son of Alice Hirst Finn

Thomas Dorn Finn
son of Alice Hirst Finn

Stephen Dorn Gifford
son of Jane Schiller Gifford

Dennis Wayne Holland
son of Raymond Dorn Holland

Raymond Dorn Holland, Jr.
son of Raymond Dorn Holland

Barbara Langston
daughter of William B. Langston, Jr.

Caroline Langston
daughter of William B. Langston, Jr.

Cynthia Langston
daughter of Robert Dorn Langston

Mark Langston
son of Robert Dorn Langston

William B. Langston III
son of William B. Langston, Jr.

Elaine Patricia Brophy McDermott
daughter of Elsabel Whitlock Brophy

Frank McDonald
son of Marion Schiller McDonald

James R. McDonald II
son of Marion Schiller McDonald

Patrick McDonald
son of Marion Schiller McDonald

Donna Lee Young Metcalf
daughter of Donald Gassaway Young

Janet Pardee
daughter of Harold N. Pardee, Jr.

Marilynn Pardee
daughter of Harold N. Pardee, Jr.

Jamie Marie Pavlat
daughter of Lydia Florence Dorn Pavlat

Jody Ann Pavlat
daughter of Lydia Florence Dorn Pavlat

Cecelia Dorothea Puppo
daughter of Annabel Hirst Conrado

Dorn Lee Redd
son of Valentine Hirst Redd

Melvin Jay Ruiz
son of Ethel Frizzi Ruiz

Jacqueline Carlma Anderson Sjolander
daughter of Carlma Dorn Anderson (Mrs. Finn)

Patricia Ann Conrado Sullivan
daughter of Annabel Hirst Conrado

Ann Marie Whitlock
daughter of William A. Whitlock

Brian Whitlock
son of William A. Whitlock

Kent Whitlock
son of William A. Whitlock

Theresa Whitlock
daughter of William A. Whitlock

William A. Whitlock II
son of William A. Whitlock

Andy Wilson
son of Valerie Esthcourt Wilson

David Wilson
son of Valerie Esthcourt Wilson

Dorn Charles Young
son of Donald Gassaway Young

Judy Young
daughter of Robert Dorn Young

Linda Young
daughter of Robert Dorn Young

Scott Charles Young
son of Charles Edward Young

Terry Young
daughter of Robert Dorn Young
Born, 1951 — Died, 1953, aged 18 months

Total Fourth Generation 50

V Fifth Generation

David Nicholas Anderson
son of Lawrence A. Anderson, Jr.

Lawrence Albert Anderson III
son of Lawrence A. Anderson, Jr.

Valentine Anne Bezar
daughter of Salli Redd Bezar

Donald R. Brophy III
son of Donald R. Brophy II

Kathleen Marie Brophy
daughter of Donald R. Brophy II

Alan Michael Conrado
son of John Joseph Conrado

Anthony Bertrame Conrado
son of James Stephen Conrado

James Stephen Conrado
son of John Joseph Conrado

John Joseph Conrado, Jr.
son of John Joseph Conrado

Lisa Ann Conrado
daughter of John Joseph Conrado

Mark Anthony Conrado
son of John Joseph Conrado

Paul Russell Conrado
son of John Joseph Conrado

Tacy Marie Theresa Conrado
daughter of James Stephen Conrado

Anna Marie Dougherty
daughter of Kathleen Conrado Dougherty

Kathleen Maureen Dougherty
daughter of Kathleen Conrado Dougherty

Michael Patrick Dougherty
son of Kathleen Conrado Dougherty

Kathleen Marie McDermott
daughter of Elaine Brophy McDermott

Michael McDermott
daughter of Elaine Brophy McDermott

Patty Donel McDermott
daughter of Elaine Brophy McDermott

Sarah Dorn McDermott
daughter of Elaine Brophy McDermott

Anthony James Puppo
son of Cecilia Conrado Puppo

David Joseph Puppo
son of Cecilia Conrado Puppo

Michael John Puppo
son of Cecilia Conrado Puppo

Paul Patrick Puppo
son of Cecilia Conrado Puppo

Peter David Puppo
son of Cecilia Conrado Puppo

Stephen Joseph Puppo
son of Cecilia Conrado Puppo

Amanda Dorn Redd
daughter of Dorn Lee Redd

Marylew Hughes Redd
daughter of Dorn Lee Redd
Patricia Ann Sullivan Silva
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Alan Craig Sjolander
son of Jacqueline Anderson Sjolander
Diane Carlma Sjolander
daughter of Jacqueline Anderson Sjolander
Karen Marie Sjolander
daughter of Jacqueline Anderson Sjolander
Anneliese Victoria Sullivan
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Christina Noel Sullivan
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
John Lawrence Sullivan III
son of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Crespin Sullivan
son of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Juliette Ann Sullivan
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Kathleen Marie Sullivan
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Mary Cecilia Sullivan
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan
Sibahan Sullivan
daughter of Patricia Conrado Sullivan

Total Fifth Generation 40

VI Sixth Generation

Sibahan Marie Silva
daughter of Patricia Ann Silva
John Lawrence Sullivan IV
son of John Lawrence Sullivan III
Mary Elizabeth Sullivan
daughter of John Lawrence Sullivan III
Paul Anthony Sullivan
son of John Lawrence Sullivan III

Total Sixth Generation 4

SUMMARY OF DESCENDANTS

<i>Generation</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Living</i>
First	12	12	0
Second	29	14	15
Third	35	4	31
Fourth	50	1	49
Fifth	40	0	40
Sixth	4	0	5
Total	170	31	139

DORN Family

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