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Bushard Street, looking north toward Talbert Avenue, below, has changed a lot since the turn of the century, above.

County's Lost Towns

Some Former Farming Hamlets Are Little More Than Memories

By SHELBY GRAD
 SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

It prospered mightily during the roaring '80s. Then when the economy went bust with the coming of the '90s, jobs and people left in droves. Finally, an earthquake knocked it off the map.

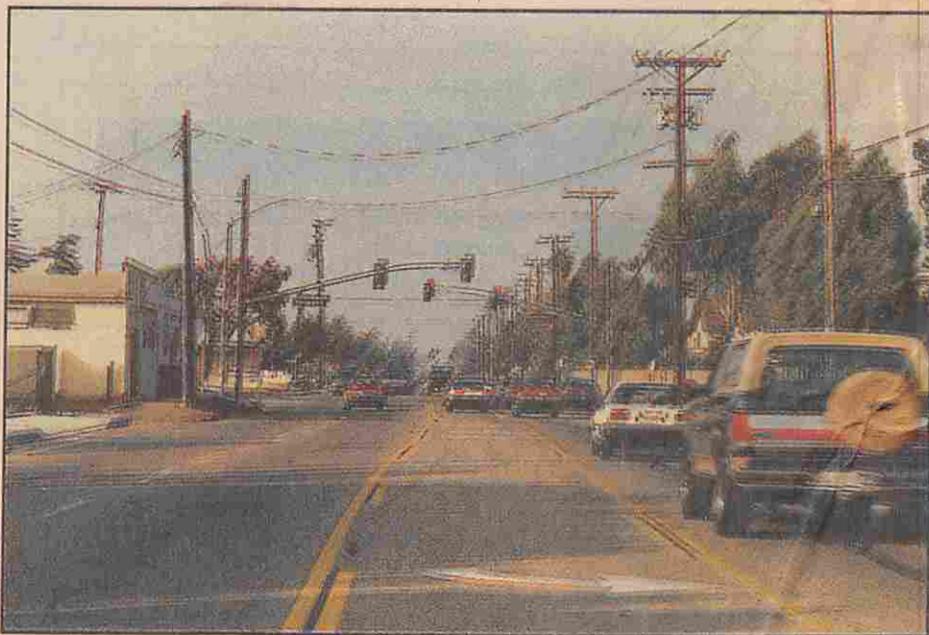
A doomsayer's prediction of Southern California's future?

No, that is the true tale of Fairview, a once-was Orange County town born more than a century ago. Today, Orange Coast College in Costa Mesa sits on the land, and Fairview's only known remnant is the street that bears its name.

Other examples of Orange County's lost towns are completely gone, existing as little more than memories for a few old-timers.

Some of these once-were places died from souring economic fortunes; others got gobbled up by their bigger, richer neighbors. Few of Orange County's tiny agrarian hamlets survived the wall-to-wall suburban sprawl that blanketed the county in the 1960s.

Fairview was just one of more than 100 towns in Los Angeles and Orange coun-



JOHN FUNG / Los Angeles Times

ties born during the land boom of the 1880s, when the railroads lured thousands of people to the area with promises of "health and wealth."

Its developers and new settlers sought to transform the sleepy area, dominated by the old Spanish and Mexican ranchos, into an idyllic land of small farms connected by major roadways and serviced by a series of "crossroads" villages,

which had schools, stores and post offices.

Fairview's claim to fame was its "therapeutic" hot springs.

Boosters dreamed of turning the farming community into a premier health resort and even moved the town's hotel and general store closer to the springs'

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bathhouses to attract visitors, according to historian Pamela Hallan-Gibson, La Palma city manager and author of "The Golden Promise."

The town was described in advertisements as "Quiet, Cheerful, Homelike." But the collapse of the Southern California real estate boom in 1889 stymied growth.

A few years later, developer W.S. Collins invested thousands of dollars in publicizing Fairview as a resort but failed to generate much business. A 1918 earthquake cut off the spring's flow of water to the surface, writing Fairview's final chapter.

Relics from lost towns like Fairview are rare. But if you look hard enough, you might spot a few.

With its white wooden exterior, modest tower and distinctive woodwork, the All Saints Church on the corner of Talbert Avenue and Bushard Street in Fountain Valley is one of the last remaining markers of the old community of Talbert.

The town was founded by the Talbert family and at its height included a general store, school, billiard hall, ice cream shop and barber, said Fountain Valley historical buff Jim Dick.

Talbert also was home to a Japanese market that catered to the area's many Japanese-American farmers, said Julien Lecrivain, a Huntington Beach man who grew up in the area. "Everybody knew each other over there."

A few miles to the west at the corner of Warner Avenue and Gothard Street, another turn-of-the-century church stands as one of the last remnants of Wintersburg.

The town was "fairly prominent" during the first half of the century and served as the home to Alpha Beta markets' feedlot and meat packing plant through the 1930s, said historian Don Dobmeier, of the Orange County Historical Commission.

Wintersburg was large enough to warrant its own telephone exchange and special section in the Huntington Beach newspaper, added Jerry Person, member of Huntington Beach's historical resources board.

In addition to the church, a scattering of older homes have survived including a two-story craftsman house with ornate woodwork and pillars along Gothard Street.

A less familiar place is Smeltzer, located where today a chain of shopping centers lines Edinger Avenue near Beach Boulevard. The community was founded by the Smeltzer Co. in the late 19th Century and existed for years as a company town where the workers packed celery, Dobmeier said.

A drive down today's Warner Avenue near Main Street in Santa Ana offers a view of what once was Delhi (pronounced del-high), another old farming community. The town was formed by the McFadden brothers, who named the crossroads after their onetime home of Delhi, N.Y. At its zenith, Delhi boasted of several sugar factories and a school, according to Don Meadows' book "Historic Place Names in Orange County."

Delhi "was mainly Hispanic and was considered a poor community," remembered Max Becker, a Santa Ana man who has lived in Orange County since 1939. Many residents "worked on the farms and made low wages."

As small as Smeltzer and Delhi were, at least they lasted into the 20th Century—a fate not shared by more than half of the 1880s boom towns.

For the 1880s boom towns that survived into the early 20th Century, it was a quiet existence. They offered services to the farmers whose vast lands separated the hamlets from the county's larger cities like Santa Ana, Anaheim and Fullerton.

But with the development boom of the 1950s, '60s and '70s, most crossroads towns lacked the population or prosperity to survive. It is hard to understate how profoundly the post-World War II development boom changed the landscape, historians said.

"Little parts of town lost their identity," Dobmeier said. "West Orange or West Anaheim used to be considered almost out of town by a mile. Now, they are practically in downtown. Now, a mile means nothing."

Talbert was taken over by Fountain Valley. Smeltzer and Wintersburg were annexed by Huntington Beach and soon became unfamiliar names to the area's swelling population.

Many towns' fortunes also plummeted with post-World War II road improvements, which made it easier for residents to travel to the larger cities where the markets were more plentiful and better stocked.

"The roads got better and there wasn't any excuse for going to these stores" in Talbert, Lecrivain remembered. "It got more convenient to go into Santa Ana."

The town of Bolsa shared a similar fate. Located around to-

day's intersection of Bolsa Avenue and Brookhurst Street, Bolsa was born around the same time as neighboring Garden Grove, at the corner of today's Main Street and Garden Grove Boulevard.

"Bolsa just didn't go anywhere," said Dobmeier, who remembers visiting the town in the early 1950s. "There just wasn't much there."

As Bolsa remained stagnant, Garden Grove flourished because it was closer to the railroad. When rapid development began, Bolsa was soon swallowed up by nearby Westminster. Like Fairview, one of the few markers that Bolsa ever existed is the street that bears its name.

Larger cities like Santa Ana and Garden Grove, hungry to replace orchards with housing tracts, competed furiously for land. Sometimes the annexations went smoothly, other times things were more acrimonious.

In 1957, Westminster planned to merge with Midway City and Barber City (near the intersection of Rancho Road and Westminster Avenue) to form Tri-City.

But after much debate, Midway City pulled out of the union, preferring instead to remain its own unincorporated community. Barber City and Westminster did incorporate, and twice during the last 30 years unsuccessfully sought to annex Midway City.

Today, Midway City remains a distinct unincorporated area of modest tract homes and businesses surrounded by Westminster. As for Barber City to the west, "it lost its identification. I don't know if a lot of the people

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ORANGE COUNTY

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who live there now even know it once was its own town," Dobmeier said.

Midway City is not the only community to survive the development boom with some of its identity still intact.

At the corner of what is today Coast Highway and Doheny Park Road sits Capistrano Beach, another 1880s boom town formed along the railroad line. Originally known as Capistrano by the Sea, it went bust with the economy in the 1890s.

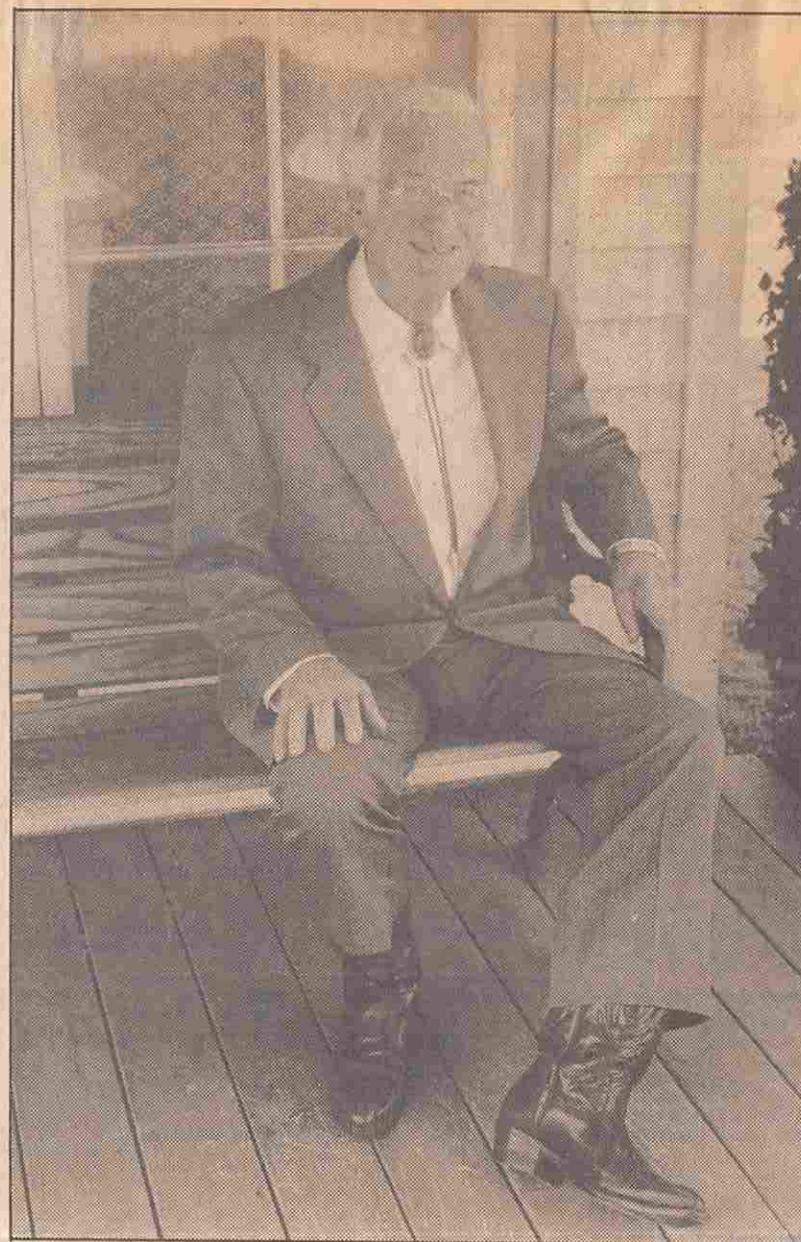
After three name changes, the crossroads was christened Capistrano Beach in the 1940s. Thanks to such landmarks as its post office and the well-known Serra School, Capistrano Beach remained a notable junction along the Coast Highway, Gibson said.

And even when most of its historic buildings disappeared, the town remained an independent unincorporated community for several decades. Many locals still consider their home Capistrano Beach even though the area was incorporated as a part of Dana Point on Jan. 1, 1989.

Another distinct community that survives within a larger city is historic Olive, which was known for years as the Gateway City of Orange County because the main road from Riverside ran through it.

Situated in northern Orange, the town was formed around Lincoln Avenue at Orange Olive Road, named at a time when vast orange and olive groves divided Olive and Orange. Once called Old Santa Ana, it is the second-oldest community in the county behind San Juan Capistrano.

The area is dotted with century-old wooden structures, and at the corner of Lincoln and Orange Olive



ROBERT LACHMAN / Los Angeles Times

Julien Lecrivain sits outside a restored building in Fountain Valley.

is the decaying hulk of a packing-house with "Orange Sunkist Orange" written in giant but faded block letters. A grand old church is

nearby.

For much of the early 20th Century, the town thrived with its orange packing plant, bank and

'Everybody knew each other over there.'

JULIEN LECRIVAIN
Former Talbert resident

church. Olive's well-known drugstore, where the owner displayed his impressive gun collection, "was a place to hang out for a lot of old-timers," said lifelong Orange County resident Duncan Clark, 80.

A fire that burned down the beloved drugstore coupled with encroaching housing tracts has dulled some of Olive's distinctiveness.

Then there is the story of Dairyland, between Buena Park and the Los Angeles County line.

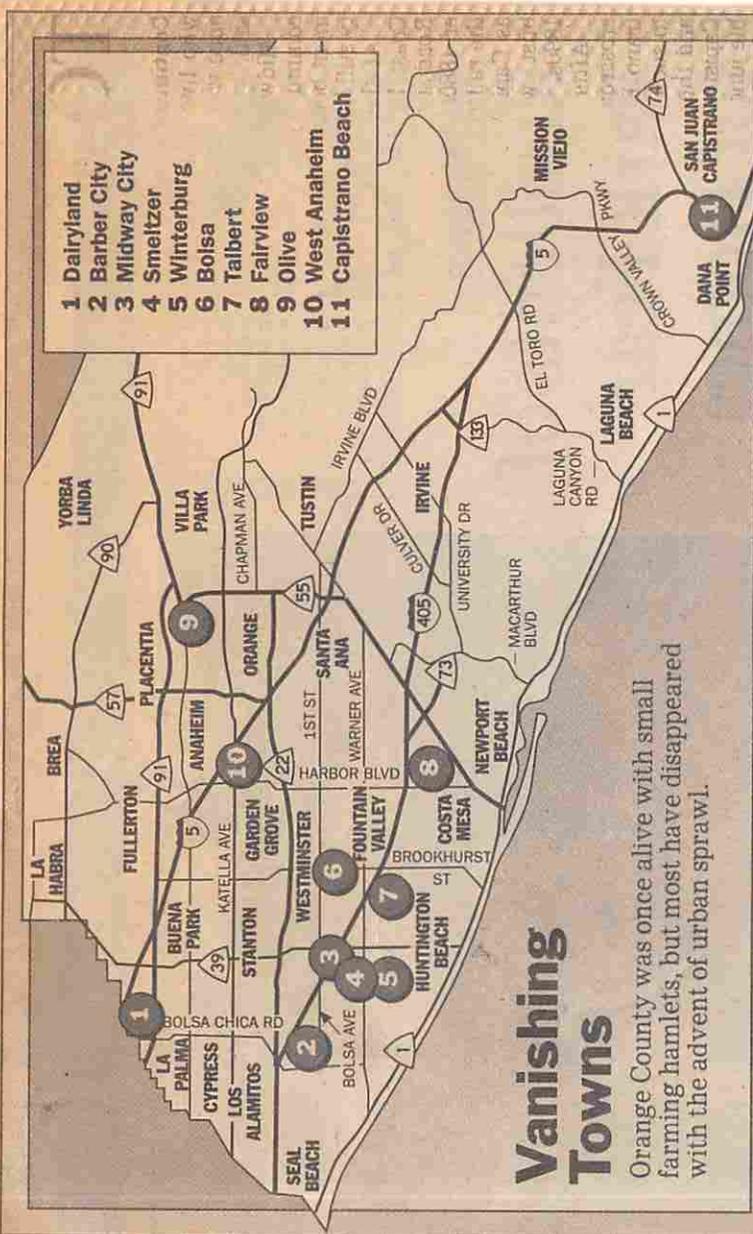
Facing rapid growth on all sides, dairy farmers in 1955 incorporated in an attempt to prevent their fields from being overrun by development.

It was a losing battle. The farms succumbed one after the other, victims in part to tax laws that encouraged building, Gibson said.

As new residents moved into the town in the 1960s, the remaining dairy farms became more a source of contention than contentment. One City Council candidate distributed fly swatters as a way of illustrating his views about the farms, Gibson added.

Residents eventually erased the city's agrarian heritage from its name altogether. In 1965, Dairyland became La Palma.

It was the end of an epoch. By then, most of Orange County's other farming towns were dying or dead. Fresh freeways and housing tracts were replacing the orange groves from Seal Beach to Yorba Linda and south to San Clemente. And on the land where Fairview once stood, students from many of those new homes were going to college.



Vanishing Towns

Orange County was once alive with small farming hamlets, but most have disappeared with the advent of urban sprawl.

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Past in the pavement --

orange's history in her street names

Pixley Street: in honor of a businessman/banker who supported the community

by Phillip Brigandi

The bulk of Orange's pioneers were farmers working the virgin soil. But where there are people—people in need of supplies—commerce soon follows. Commerce needs money and money begs banks, so the next wave of Orange's pioneers came to fill those needs.

PIXLEY ST. recognizes a man who was in the forefront of that group for decades—D.C. Pixley.

DeWitt Clinton Pixley was born March 19, 1857 in Illinois, son of a successful businessman and

banker. He was raised and educated there and after graduating from college in 1878 went into the Merchantile business.

Looking for a better climate, he pulled up stakes and headed for a small town in California where his wife's brother lived — Orange.

The Orange D.C. saw in 1881 was little more than a village with a population of a little less than 900 but he must have seen something in it as he made it his home for the next 55 years.

He soon bought Robert Crowder's General Merchantile—a wood-frame

building on the northwest corner of the Plaza (where the Masonic Temple is today)—and went into business.

Crowder had come to Orange in 1874, buying out the store of the towns first merchants, the Fischer Bros., that stood on the northeast corner of the Plaza. He left Orange after Pixley bought him out.

In 1886 Pixley moved half-way down North Glassell to a new, brick store. Only the second brick building downtown, it still stands today, holding in the bustling crowds of O'Hara's Pub.

In 1882 he began operating a packing house with a Mr. Arne. Thirty thousand pounds of raisins were shipped from his 40x40 foot frame warehouse in 1885.

Sometimes biographies are referred to as "accounts" of a persons' life. To attempt to fit Pixley's life into my corner here I'll have to present it as just that—literally.

Pixley was a stockholder, director and officer of a wide variety of companies. Over the years he was:

- An original stockholder, a director and seven years President of the National Bank of Orange (Orange's first in 1886).
- President and a director of the Orange Savings Bank (with assets over \$800,000 in 1920/21).
- President of the Orange Building and Loan Assoc. from 1897-1919.

•President of the Olive Milling Co. (located where Eisenhower Park is now) from 1909-1919.

•A Vice President and Director of the Abstract & Title Guarantee Co. of Santa Ana.

•And a Director of Fidelity Savings and Loan Assoc. of Los Angeles (well, nobody's perfect).

Socially and civically he was equally busy. Socially he was a:

- Charter member of the Christian Church of Orange (organized in 1883).
- Mason in Orange Grove Lodge #293 here in Orange.
- Member of the Santa Ana Chapter of the Royal Academy of Music as well as a
- Charter member of the Orange Grove Lodge #99 of the R.A.M. here in Orange.
- Member of the Santa Ana Commandery of the Knights Templar and a member of the Al Malakah Temple of the A.A.O.N.M.S. (whatever that is!).

He even found time to be elected to a term as County Supervisor in 1900. Four years later he sold his business to his oldest son, Walter who continued to run it as the Pixley Furniture Co. for many years.

His second boy, Osman, followed his father's footsteps in banking, serving as the Secretary of the Orange Building and Loan Assn. for many years. Though he did not

have a high school diploma Osman continued to be a prominent businessman in Orange for all of his life. He died about a year ago here in the town he was born in in 1890.

Once I talked to him he told me he could just recall the house his father built when Osman was five. It was one of a number of "mansions" that were going up in Orange in the '90s and still stands on the southwest corner of Palm and Olive. The Vogelvang family bought it a few years ago and has put a great deal of time into the restoration of the three-story victorian.

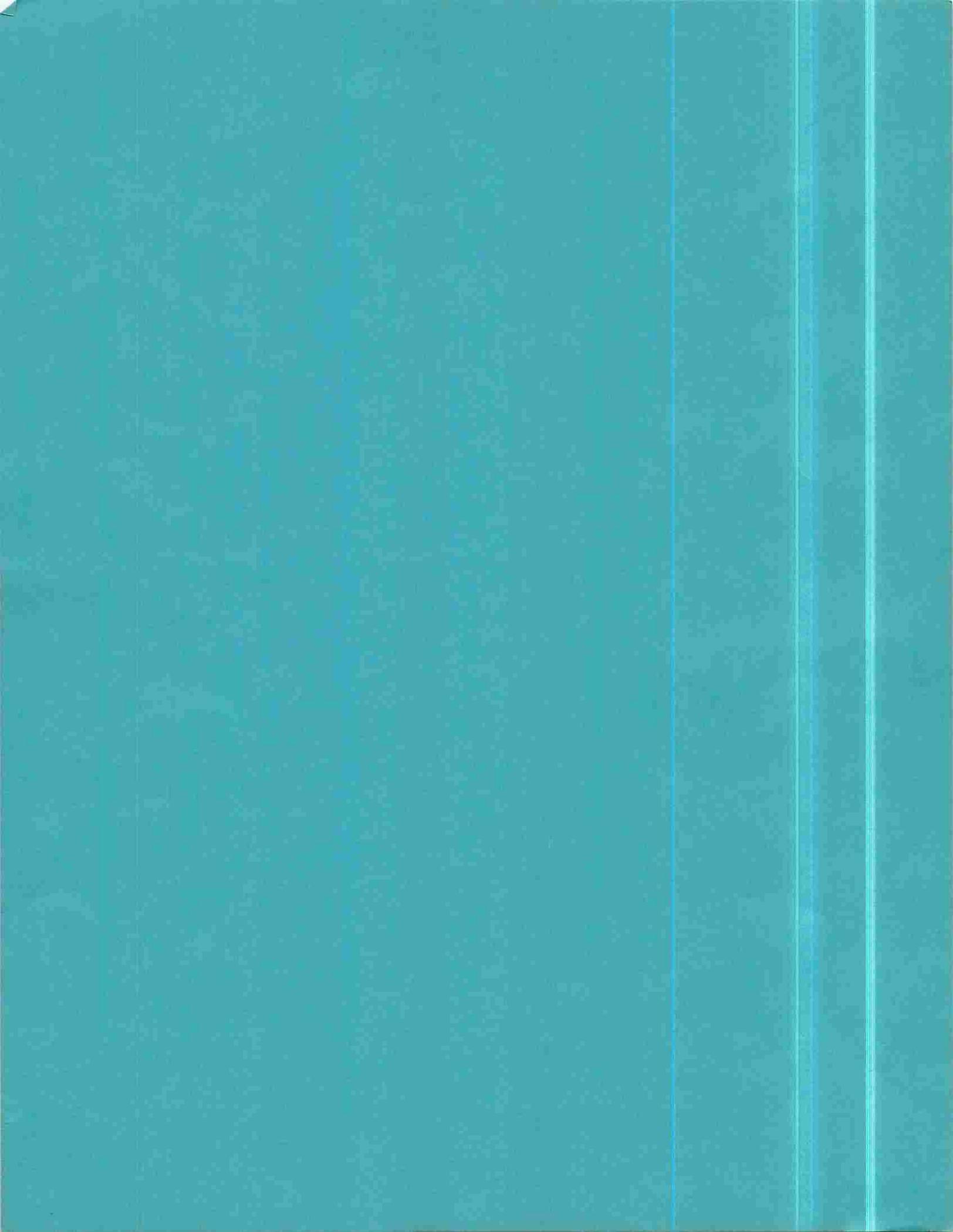
Getting back to ol' D.C., he kept his fingers in a few pies most of his life, but also found time to enjoy his hard-earned cash. As early as 1916 he sailed off to Australia and the "South Sea Islands", a trip he would make again.

He died in August, 1937 at the age of 80. He was a different type of Orange pioneer and an important one, too. He was a businessman and a banker who supplied and supported the citizens of Orange when the town was in swaddling clothes.

From the "boom" of the '80s, the bust of the '90s and the growth of the '00s, D.C. was there. He worked hard in and for Orange for 56 years until he was finally laid to rest under the trees of Fairhaven Cemetery.

Next week: A Postmaster's recollections.





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Past in the pavement -- Orange's history in her street names

Chapman's real estate venture becomes a city

by Phillip Brigandi

It seems appropriate to start off this series with CHAPMAN AVENUE. Mr. Chapman would have like it that way — he was never one to down-play his role in our founding — and besides, we owe him a great deal.

Alfred Beck Chapman was born in Greensboro,

Alabama on September 6, 1829. His ancestors were English, and his family well-to-do. His grandfather had been President of the University of North Carolina, where his father had earned his degree.

Alfred began by following the lure of military life, graduating from West Point in 1854. He was assigned to the First Reg-

iment of Dragoons — a heavily armed mounted force. Eventually reaching the rank of Captain.

During this time he was stationed in many forts in the west, including Benicia and Tejon in California.

In 1859 he married a Miss Sott, who bore him six children. After Chapman resigned his commission, it was her father, J.R. Scott who taught him law.

Chapman entered into a law practice in Los Angeles in the early 60's. He served the area in a number of ways, in 1863 he became City Attorney for Los Angeles, in 1868 District Attorney.

In 1867 he formed a new partnership with a boyhood friend, Andrew Glassell. Three years later Glassell's brother-in-law George Smith joined the firm. Together, they handled many important cases and clients.

For the purposes of our story though, the most important of these was representing the heirs of the Yorba and Peralta families during the partition of the old Rancho Santiago de Santa in 1868.

The court proceedings put a serious dent in family pocketbooks, and the firm was forced to take

land as payment.

It was on this land that in 1871 the pair had the townsite of Orange laid out. Chapman Avenue was laid out then, originally running from one end of the townsite to the other. In modern terms, from Grand to Olive.

Glassell's brother, William, was given the responsibility to oversee the new town. Part of his job was supervising the construction of a canal to bring water to the town. The name? The A.B. Chapman Canal.

Chapman continued to practice law until 1879. After he retired he moved to his ranch in the upper San Gabriel Valley.

According to "An Illustrated History of Los Angeles County," published in 1889, "...he owns about 700 acres. Here he is engaged in horticultural pursuits, in which he has met with great success...he has nearly 10,000 citrus trees in bearing, which yielded... (in 1885-'86) 15,000 boxes of oranges and several thousand boxes of lemons."

In 1883, following the death of his first wife, Chapman remarried and he and his new wife lived out the rest of their days on his sizeable holdings.

"Mr. Chapman is a man

of sterling qualities and of a very genial disposition," writes the unknown author in 1889.

His death came on January 16, 1915. That same day the headline in the "Orange Daily News" read, "Township Grows Over 8,000 Mark." The article went on to describe Orange's 60% increase in population from the 1910 census (to 4,653 people).

Chapman was able to see his townsite—laid out as a real estate venture—grow into a bustling city.

There was little recognition of his passing in county papers; but then, it is not the man, but the image that lingers.

The Chapman Canal is long gone—first replaced by the ditches of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Co. and now the pipes of the MWD.

But Chapman Avenue remains, spanning the county, as a constant reminder of a successful man who saw that with some good land, a little water and a strong spirit, men could build a town.

Chapman did not build Orange, but he set the scene for all of the men who did, for that he will always be remembered.

I suspect he'd like that.
Next Week: Chapman's boyhood friend.



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The First Annual Lecouvreur Awards

by Phillip Brigandi

What to do for New Years? There's a question I wrestled with for quite awhile before conjuring up a suitable answer.

It struck me that since the end of the year is often celebrated by giving out "annual" awards that perhaps I could do the same.

So, it gives me great pleasure to announce the first annual Lecouvreur Awards for notable Orange street names! The categories and the selections have been performed by a distinguished panel of judges (me) and are designed to amuse and not offend.

First, I'd better explain the name. Frank Lecouvreur was, in a way, responsible for getting my column started, since it was Mr. Lecouvreur who first laid out Orange—and her streets.

He was born June 7, 1829 in Orfelsburg, East Prussia and came 'round the Horn to California in 1851. In Los Angeles he worked at different jobs before going to work in the County Surveyors Office. He learned his new trade well, serving two terms as County Surveyor himself.

It was during that time that he laid out the town of Richland for Messers. Chapman and Glassell.

He was offered a third term as Surveyor (politics were so much simpler then) but declined. Afterwards he went to work for the Farmers and Merchants Bank in L.A.

Around 1888 he became ill and retired. His health never improved and he was virtually an invalid when he died on January 17, 1901.

Now, on with the 1980 Lecouvreur Awards!

Most Popular Description For A Street: The winner has to be "Street". 212 of Orange's 753 street names end in "Street." Avenue runs a close second with 196 so-named.

Several names are only used once, including Square (as in Plaza Sq.), Via, Calle and Avendia—which is a good indication that Orange is an established Orange County city, since most of the new

cities have dozens of those.

Longest Street Name: Rancho Santiago Boulevard wins hand-down with 23 letters, though State College Boulevard runs a close second with 21. Northumberland Road (with 18) is the longest single name.

Shortest Street Name: Is Oak Lane with seven letters. Jib Street and Ila Drive come close, though.

Most Used Prefix on a Name: Oddly, "Orange" didn't win this one. I thought it would take it hands down. "Glen" and "Park" have it with nine times each. "Orange" only has eight.

Most Used Suffix on a Name: "Wood" takes this one far and away, with 31 uses as a suffix (plus seven as a prefix). 4.1% of Orange's suffixes are wooden.

Top Five Silliest Names: Boom Ave., Dapple Cr., Gaff St., Gimkhana and Swell St. share top honors.

The last category needs a little explanation, it is: **Best Example of Real Estate Spanish.** That's a term I found in Don Meadow's book of Orange County place names to describe the delightful way men have come out to this country and fractured the language of the men whose land they built upon.

Once again, I have only been able to narrow it down to a top five, perhaps you would like to cast our votes between:

Mesa Dump Rd. (Flat hilltop Dump Rd.); Los Altos Pl. (The Highs Pl.); Palo Loma Pl. (Slick Hill Pl.); San Alto Ave. and Pl. (Saint High Ave.) and Vista Del Gaviota (View of the Seagull).

Reading through Orange's 753 street names has made it obvious to me why bigger cities fall back on just numbering their thoroughfares.

In our case, we must stick to our names—odd though some may be. For my money, that'll be just fine. I like our street names and I like writing about them.

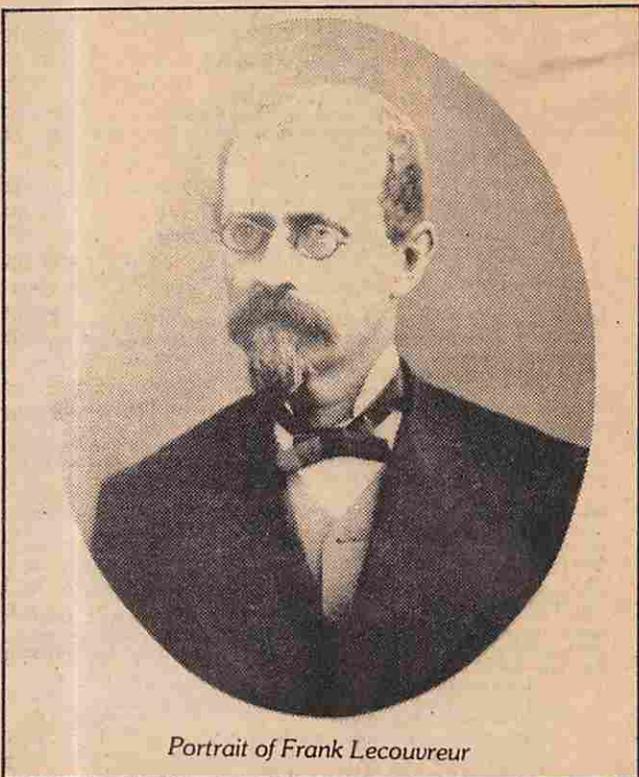
I hope you like reading about them.

Happy 1981 to you all!
Next week: A Religious Experiment.

december 31, 1980/orange city news/3

PAST IN THE PAVEMENT ...

orange's history in her street names



Portrait of Frank Lecouvreur

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NEWPORT BAY PATENTS - SUMMARY

APPENDIX 1

SWAMP LANDS LIST NO. 106

1. A patent of swamp and overflowed lands, dated May 16, 1892, was given to James McFadden as Location No. 3089, State Lands Office Certificate No. 4116, recorded as Instrument No. 15116, on April 19, 1893, in Book 1, Page 66, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California. Said patent contained 420 and 85/100 acres of land - far in excess of the maximum permitted by Article XVII, Section 2 of the California Constitution, adopted in 1879, and repealed in 1972, if said lands were in fact swamp and overflowed lands. Messenger v Kingsbury, 158 Cal. 611. McFadden also was not an actual settler as required by this article of the constitution at the time of the patent.

2. A patent of swamp and overflowed lands, dated October 10, 1892, was given Edward J. Abbott, as Location No. 3117, State Lands Office Certificate No. 4138, issued October 12, 1892, recorded as Instrument No. 13254, on December 5, 1892, in Book 1, Page 42, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California, and contained 124 and 53/100 acres of land.

3. Land patent of swamp and overflowed lands, dated July 9, 1897, was given to Robert J. McFadden, as Location No. 3091, State Lands Certificate No. 4276, issued August 23, 1897, recorded as Instrument No. 1031,

on March 18, 1899, in Book 1, Page 137, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California, and contained 309.76 acres of land.

4. Land patent of swamp and overflowed lands, dated October 2, 1897, was given to James McFadden as Location No. 3090, State Lands Certificate No. 4287, issued October 16, 1897, recorded as Instrument No. 1032, on March 18, 1899, in Book 1, Page 138, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California.

5. Tidelands patents which have been filed within the limits of the City of Newport Beach are tidelands Location No. 267, Lots 1 and 2, dated December 30, 1905, and a patent issued to George Harbou to Tidelands Location No. 358, June 30, 1907, recorded November 8, 1907, covering 19 and 76/100 acres of land. This and the following tidelands and swamp and overflowed lands patents, having been issued within two miles of the town or village of Newport Beach were void ab initio by reason of the violation of the Statutes of 1869-70, Chapter 573, Pages 875-878.

6. Another tidelands patent was Location No. 268, Certificate No. 359, filed by E.M. Smiley, February 17, 1906, and a patent issued July 20, 1906, and recorded July 31, 1907, in Book 1,



Page 247, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California.

7. Another tidelands patent was under Tidelands Location No. 249, State Lands Office Certificate No. 352, dated September 14, 1906, and recorded September 26, 1906, in Book 1, Page 317, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California, containing 7 and 544/1000 acres of land. Several, if not all, of the patents of this group violated Article X, Section 3 of the California Constitution and are void ab initio for that reason. They all were in violation of the Statutes of 1869-70, Chapter 573, Pages 875-878.

All these patents, however, were withdrawn by the state in the course of the development of Newport Harbor. It is noted that all tidelands patents dated after August 27, 1906 were void by reason of being a direct violation of Article X, Section 3 of the 1879 California Constitution.

SWAMP LANDS LIST NO. 139

8. A patent of swamp and overflowed lands to Joseph Ferguson under Location No. 3552, dated December 3, 1906, and recorded December 19, 1906, as Instrument No. 55496, in Book 1, Page 242, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California. This patent describes lands within Township 7 South, Range 10 West, SBB&M., and is designated as Swamp Lands List No. 139, as shown on the map thereof herein attached.

FEDERAL PATENT OF SWAMP LANDS LIST NO. 106

9. In 1901 it was discovered that no patent to swamp lands in Township 6 South, Range 10 West, SBB&M., had been issued by the United States, as required under federal law. A patent was issued by the United States as Swamp Lands Location No. 106 to 1034.84 acres of land, as noted in a map recorded in Book 3, Page 7, Miscellaneous Maps, records of Orange County, California. This patent was dated July 17, 1902. However, it was eleven years later, or July 14, 1913, that it was recorded as Instrument No. 41507, in Book 1, Page 288, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California. The reason for the delay is that a scandal broke in 1902 around the office of the Commissioner for having issued fraudulent patents and all such patents became suspect. Henry S. Brown, "*Punishing the Land Looters*," Outlook, LXXX, (Feb. 23, 1907), Lure of the Land, by Everett Dick, pp 330-331. This and the following patent, if the lands were valid swamp and overflowed lands, passed the title from the United States to the State of California. As swamp and overflowed lands they are still vested in the State of California, as the Statutes of 1919, Chapters 494 and 526 granted only tidelands to the City of Newport Beach and the County of Orange, not swamp and overflowed lands.

10. As to Swamp Lands List No. 139, a patent was issued by the United States, dated June 1, 1906, and recorded May 24, 1917, in Book 1, Page 305, Book of Patents, records of Orange County, California. As noted in the

Declaration of which this Summary is attached none of the lands of Swamp Lands List No. 106 or 139 could be swamp and overflowed lands under the legal definition imposed by the federal act. This is because swamp and overflowed lands had to be capable of reclamation for successful use in the growing of staple crops, and no lands either in 1850 or now within the swamp lands lists were so capable, as noted elsewhere. Also, under Article XVII of the California Constitution the patentees had to be "actual settlers" to be constitutionally eligible to buy swamp and overflowed lands, if they had been swamp and overflowed lands, and none of the patentees fell into this classification, as considered elsewhere.

**LETTER "E" OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND
OFFICE**

MARCH 12, 1890

U. S. Surveyor General,
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

With your letter dated October 1, 1889, there were received the plat and field notes of the subdivision and meander lines of township 6 south, range 10 west, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, surveyed by Solomon H. Finley, under his contract No. 37, dated February 7, 1889.

From an examination of the transcript notes with the duplicate plat, the

following errors and discrepancies are noted:

The post for the corner to sections 1, 2, 35, and 36 on the S. boundary, marked the S.E. face of the same "R. 9 S. 1," it should be R. 10 S. 1.

From meander corner which is 6.50 chains south of true corner to sections 25, 24, 25 and 26, Deputy runs N. 53 degrees 20 minutes West 10.86 chains and intersects the line between sections 23 and 26 73 chains west of true corner, and is so stated on plat, but in field notes the distance is given as 10.86 chains.

On the line between sections 27 and 34 the distance across Newport Bay ascertained by triangulation is correctly given in field notes as 7.95 chains. On the plat 7.92 chains.

The field notes give the meander course No. 114 in section 36 as "S. 69 degrees 35 minutes W 5.56 chains. On the plat the course is N 69 degrees 35 minutes W.

Field notes for meander course No. 126 in section 33, read, "N. 11 degrees 52 minutes W. 7.71 chains to M.C. 10 chains east of corner to sections 27, 28, 33 and 34." This meander corner is 10 chains west of section corner.

Field notes for meander corner No. 183 in section 34 read, "N 3 degrees 54 minutes W. 14.54 chains to M.C. 17.87 chains west of corner to sections 6, 27, 34 and 35." The distance on plat is 17.84 chains.

Field notes for meander course No. 210 in section 29 read, " S. 76 degrees 20

seconds East. 3.57 chains to M.C. 34.46 chains south of corner to sections 20, 21, 28 and 29." The distance on plat is 32.46 chains.

The field notes for the meander course No. 287 in section 26 read, "N. 39 degrees 38 minutes E. 5.73 chains." The plat shows this course to be N. 39 degrees 38 minutes West.

From 1/4 section corner between sections 25 and 26, field notes read "West 2.00 chains, set 3 x 3 x 30 post.

South 5.19 chains to Island of salt marsh, &c.", which is indefinite and needs explanation.

The foregoing errors appear to be not entirely due to the deputy, but of a clerical nature.

The transcript of the field notes and the corresponding plat are herewith returned in a separate package.

You will please make the corrections as indicated, and return the transcript and plat to this office.

An examination of the record shows that the Santa Ana river to its mouth forms the southern boundary of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, yet in this survey a number of fractional lots are shown on the north side of the river between the same and the meander lines of the Rancho, and you are requested to give a full explanation of the reasons which induced you to construct and approve a plat showing fractional tracts between the Rancho and the river, as well as certain tracts upon the main land between the meander lines of the San

Joaquin Rancho and the waters of Newport Bay.

Very respectfully,

Lewis H. Goff
Commissioner

Recorded in Official Letters, Volume 68,
February 14, 1890-March 28, 1890

Letter E
May 22, 1890

40525-1890

Address only the
Commissioner of the
General Land Office

The U.S. Surveyor General,
San Francisco, California

Sir:

I am in receipt of your predecessor's letter of March 28th last, forwarding corrected map and field notes of the subdivision and meander lines of township 6 south, range 10 west, S.B.M., surveyed by Solomon H. Finley, under his contract No. 37, dated February 7, 1889.

The corrections above indicated were made in pursuance of letter "E" of this office of March 12th last, but upon further reflection I am persuaded that no survey should have been made of lands lying north of the Santa Ana river, nor between the meander lines of the Ranchos Santiago de Santa Ana and San

Joaquin, and Newport Bay. The Commissioner now recognized that there could be no public domain existing between the seaward meander lines of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana and the Santa Ana River, and the Rancho San Joaquin and the Santa Ana River and the open bay of Newport Bay which was part of the Pacific Ocean at the time. He should have directed elimination of all lands shown between the seaward meander boundaries of the river and the bay - and did so in the next paragraph.

The Santa Ana river is the southern boundary of the Santiago de Santa Ana Rancho as patented, and the Ocean is called for as the southwest boundary of San Joaquin Rancho.

You will observe by reference to the patented map of this Rancho that Newport Bay is styled an Inlet of the Ocean, and that it is meandered as part of it. It also forms a part of the east boundary of the Santiago de Santa Ana Rancho as patented, and is meandered on the east shore as a boundary line of the San Joaquin Rancho.

You will therefore construct a new plat in triplicate eliminating therefrom all meanders and subdivisions north of the Santa Ana river, as well as all meander and subdivision lines east, west and north of Newport Bay.

In other words you will eliminate all meanders and subdivisions within, and along the borders of Newport Bay from Station S. J. 78, in section 36 to the point where the Santa Ana river enters the said Bay in section 34, and from this point all lands surveyed north of said river in the township.

You will notify the proper State Authorities of this action and allow the usual time for appeal, and if no appeal is filed within the prescribed period, you will proceed as directed, and in your certificate of approval of the plat, you will refer to this letter, by date, as your authority in the premises.

Very respectfully,

Lewis H. Groff
Commissioner

Letter
Wm. H. Pratt
U.S. Surveyor General

July 1, 1890

P.O. Box No. 2260
610 Commercial Street

Hon. Commissioner General Land
Office
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter "E" dated May 22, 1890, in the matter of the segregation survey "of the subdivision and meander lines of Township 6 South, Range 10 West, S.B.B.M. surveyed by Solomon H. Finley, under his contract No. 37 dated Feb. 7, 1889"; stating "that no survey should have been made of lands lying north of the Santa Ana river, nor between the meander lines of the Ranchos Santiago de Santa Ana and San Joaquin and Newport Bay, and further that "You will therefore construct a new plat in triplicate eliminating therefrom

all meanders and subdivisions north of the Santa Ana river, as well as all meander and subdivision lines east, west and north of Newport Bay." The corrected map, finally approved, and later recorded in Book 3, Page 7, Miscellaneous Maps, records of Orange County, California, eliminated only the lots of parcels that adjoined the Ranchos San Joaquin and Santiago de Santa Ana, leaving all the other meanders as existed in the prior rejected map.

On June 2, 1890 the Hon. Governor of the State of California was notified of your decision and the usual time allowed for appeal. On June 6 1890 the waiver, of the State, of right of appeal was filed. The state had no power to waive its sovereign prerogative as it existed in relation to tidelands, under then Article XV, or as to swamp and overflowed lands, under then Article XVII, of the California Constitution. The waiver is a constitutional nullity. Under separate cover the corrected map, and field-notes, constructed as required are this day forwarded for your approval.

Very respectfully

Wm H Pratt
U.S. Surveyor General
District of California

Miscellaneous Letters. 84283-1890

A. A. Shalowitz - *Shore and Sea Boundaries*, Volume II, Swamp and Overflowed Lands - pp 453-455

State ownership is also derived from the grant by the Federal Government of swamp and overflowed lands. This had

its origin in the Act of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. 352), when Congress granted to Louisiana all the swamp and overflowed lands within the state for the purpose of aiding in reclamation. The Act of September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519), known as the "Swamp Lands Act," extended the grant to other public-land states then in the Union, but states subsequently admitted acquired no rights under it. Similar grants, however, have been made by special acts of Congress to some of the later states.. **Pengra v. Munz, 29 Fed. 830 (1887) (Oreg.)** This case construes the Act of Mar. 12, 1860 (12 Stat. 3), extending the swamp lands grant to Oregon and Minnesota.

Under the Swamp Lands Act, all swamp and overflowed lands, within the respective boundaries of the states, which were part of the public domain and were unfit for cultivation were granted to them, if the same were unsold at the time of passage of the act and if their character at that time brought them within the provisions of the grant. The effect of the act was thus to invest the states in praesenti with an inchoate or equitable title to those lands falling within the description of the act, to be perfected into a legal title when the lands were identified as swamp lands (by the Secretary of the Interior) and a patent issued. The legal title, when acquired, related back to the date of the passage of the act. But it did not include swamp lands which the Government had not acquired nor did it free any of them of obligations to which they were subject when the act was passed.. **United States v. O'Donnell, 303 U.S. 501, 509-510 (1938)**. In determining the nature of the land at the time of passage of the act, early Bureau surveys played an

important part in the final adjudication of this case. (see 414). On the other hand, if the lands claimed by a state were in fact swamp and overflowed lands on the day the act took effect, then they were not afterwards public lands at the disposal of the United States.. **Wright v. Roseberry, 121 U.S. 488, 521 (1887)**. In this case, the Supreme Court held that, under the Swamp Lands Act, the action of the Secretary of the Interior in identifying the lands as swamp and overflowed lands is conclusive against collateral attack, but when he has neglected or failed to make the identification, it is competent for the grantees of the state to identify the lands in any other appropriate mode which will effect that object. *Id.* at 509. However, the grantees were not permitted to circumvent the requirements of the federal act which required the lands be surveyed by quarter quarter section, as noted elsewhere. And it was held in **State v. Gerbing, 47 So. 353, 357 (1908) (Fla)**. that the acts did not apply to the lands between the ordinary high- and low-water marks (the tidelands) because the title to such lands was not in the United States when the 1850 act was passed, but was in the State of Florida by virtue of its sovereignty on admission into the Union, citing **Mann v. Tacoma, 153 U.S. 273 (1894)**.

Questions regarding the nature of the land may arise many years after the passage of the act-- --when the land in controversy has been subjected to filling or other man-made improvements. Early surveys of the Bureau, if available, could play a decisive role.. A case in point is the request of September 17, 1958, from the Interior Department for copies of

surveys along a section of the delta areas of the Louisiana coast between 1839 and 1851. These surveys were necessary for determining whether or not there were lands in existence on Mar. 2, 1849, or Sept. 28, 1850 and if there were it was essential to know the character of the land. On investigation, it developed that the earliest survey made by the Bureau in this area was dated 1884, but the incident emphasizes the collateral value of these early surveys.

As to what constitutes swamp and overflowed lands under the statute, no uniformity of opinion exists because of the inherent difficulty of laying down a hard-and-fast rule. However, by Section 3 of the *Arkansas Swamp and Overflowed Lands Act of September 28, 1850 [43 U.S.C. §§ 981-984]* all swamp and overflowed lands had to be surveyed by quarter quarter section, so that it could be determined whether the greater part of swamp and overflowed lands in each 40-acre plot was of that class. If the greater part was not no lands within the quarter quarter section passed, whether dry or wet, if it was all lands in that quarter quarter section passed, whether dry or wet. Since the swamp and overflowed lands were surveyed by meanders and lots, and not by quarter quarter section, this was a fatal defect of this survey. **St. Joseph and Hannibal R. Co. v. Smith, 76 U.S. (96 Wall.) 95, 99, Bates v. Halstead, 130 Cal. 44, 62 P. 305, 80 Am. St. Rep. 70 (1900)**. But certain general tests have been applied by the courts. Thus, for example, it has been held that the proper test is the capacity of the land to produce a staple crop as the result of cultivation. The fact that land is subject to periodic overflow

does not of itself constitute it as swamp and overflowed land. But land which is subject to overflow and requires artificial means to subject it to beneficial use is within the statute.

While the terms "swamp lands" and "overflowed lands" have been distinguished, they have also been regarded as synonymous.. **Miller v. Tobin, 18 Fed. 609, 614 (1883)** (Oreg.). In this case, it was said that the phrase "swamp and overflowed" as used in the statute is merely the equivalent of the phrase "wet and unfit for cultivation" and therefore land which is too wet for cultivation is swamp and overflowed, whether the water flows over it or stands upon it. On the other hand, it has been held that the word "swamp" without the addition of the word "overflowed" would have conveyed all lands so lacking in drainage as to be temporarily covered by water in the rainy seasons, and therefore the word "overflowed" was added for the purpose of bringing within the statute permanently submerged areas. **McDade v. Bossier Levee Board, 33 S. 628, 631 (1902)** (La.) The "permanently submerged areas" referred to in this case were the overflowed swamps and the shallow lakes of Louisiana. It does not apply to the beds of the Great Lakes and because the purpose would not be to reclaim them, as contemplated by the statute. *Ibid.* It has also been held that the term swamp lands refers to lands that require drainage to fit them for cultivation (**Irwin v. San Francisco Savings Union, 136 U.S. 578 (1890)**), while the word overflowed refers to a permanent condition of the land and will remain so without reclamation or drainage. **Heath v. Wallace, 138 U.S. 573, 584 (1891)**. For an enumeration of

situations (with citations to cases) where the lands have been held to be within the Swamp Lands Act, see **50 Corpus Juris, at 999, n. 34, and 73Corpus Juris Secundum, at 7464-766.**

Shalowitz - Volume II, p. 641 - as to the ordinary high water mark - from **Attorney-General v. Chambers**, Before the Lord Chancellor Lord Cranworth, assisted by Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Maule, **4 De. G. M. & G. 206, 43 Eng. Rep. 486 (1854)**

1st. What shall be said is the shore or littus maris? 2d. What shall be said an arm or creek of the sea? 3d. What evidence there is of the King's propriety thereof.

I, for the first of these it is certain that which the sea overflows, either at high spring-tides, or extraordinary tides, comes not as to this purpose under the denomination of littus maris; and consequently the King's title is not of that large extent, but only to land that is usually overflowed at ordinary tides....

There seems to be three sorts of shores or littora marina according to the various tides (Hargrave's Tracts 25); viz.,--

(1st) The high spring-tides, which are the fluxes of the sea at those tides that happen at the two equinoctials; and certainly this doth not de jure communi belong to the Crown. For such spring-tides many times overflow ancient meadows and salt marshes, Some salt marshes would therefore vest in a private party, but not on the grounds that they were swamp and overflowed lands within the federal and state definitions of that classification. which yet

unquestionably belong to the subject. And this is admitted of all hands.

(2nd) The spring-tides which happen twice every month, at full and change of the moon, and the shore in question, is by some opinion not denominated by these tides neither, but the land overflowed with these fluxes ordinarily belong to the subject prima facie, unless the King hath a prescription to the contrary. And the reason seems to be, because for the most part the lands covered by these fluxes are dry and maniorable; for at other tides the sea doth not cover them, and therefore touching those shores, some hold that common right speaks for the subject, unless there be an usage to entitle the Crown; for this is not properly littus maris. And therefore it hath been held that where the King makes his title to land as littus maris, or parcella littoris marini, it is not sufficient for him to make it appear to be overflowed at spring-tides of this kind, P. 8, Car. I, in Camera Scaccarii....

(3d) Ordinary tides or neap-tides which happen between the full and change of the moon; and this is that which is properly littus maris, sometimes called marettum, sometimes warettum. And touching this kind of shore, viz., that which is covered by the ordinary flux of the sea, is the business of our present inquiry.

...as Lord Hale, in his Treatise De Jure Maris, says p. 22 this jus privatum that is acquired to the subject either by patent or prescription must not prejudice the jus publicum where with public rivers or arms of the sea are affected for public use....

With reference to the word "ordinary," that must be intended to comprehend such phenomena as are of the most constant recurrence, and the word itself is just as applicable to spring as neap tides.

[ed. note Lord Hale, defining the shore to be that space usually overflowed at ordinary tides, p. 26, excludes all spring tides (this is correct since it is the average of neap and spring tides together that determine the ordinary or mean high water mark) The Teschemacher court read this by excluding all spring tides that the ordinary or mean high water mark was average of the neap tide line - a line that could be considerably seaward of the average of the two classes of tides. end ed. note.]...

What, then, are these "highest ordinary tides"? Now we know that in fact the tides of each day, nay even each of the tides of each day, differ to some degree as to the limit which they reach. They are the spring-tides at the equinox, the highest of all. These clearly are excluded in terms by Lord Hale, both in p. 12 and p. 26 of his **Treatise De Jure Maris**...they do not ordinarily happen but only at two periods of the year...not being of common occurrence. This may perhaps apply to the spring tides of each month, exclusive of the equinoctial tides; and indeed, if the cases were without distinct authority on this point, that is the conclusion at which we might have arrived. But then we have Lord Hale's authority, p. 26, De Jure Maris, who says "Ordinary tides or neap-tides which happen between the full and change of the moon" are the limit of "that which is properly called littus maris," and he excludes the spring-tides of the month,

assigning as the reason that the "lands covered with these fluxes are for the most part of the year dry and manioriable, i.e, not reached by the tides...What are then the lands which for the most part of the year are reached and covered by the tides? The same reason that excludes the highest tides of the month (which happen at the springs) excludes the lowest high tides (which happen at the neaps), for the highest or spring-tides and the lowest high tides (those at the neaps) happen as often as each other. The medium tides, therefore, of each quarter of the tidal period afford a criterion which we think may be best adopted. It is true of the limit of the shore reached by these tides that it is more frequently reached and covered by the tide then left uncovered by it. For about three days it is exceeded, and for about three days it is left short, and on one day it is reached. This point of the shore therefore is about four days in

every week, i.e., for the most part of the year, reached and covered by the tides....

Mr. Justice Holyroyd says, by the common law, i.e, the shore, is confined to the flux and reflux of the sea at ordinary tides, meaning the land covered by such flux and reflux...

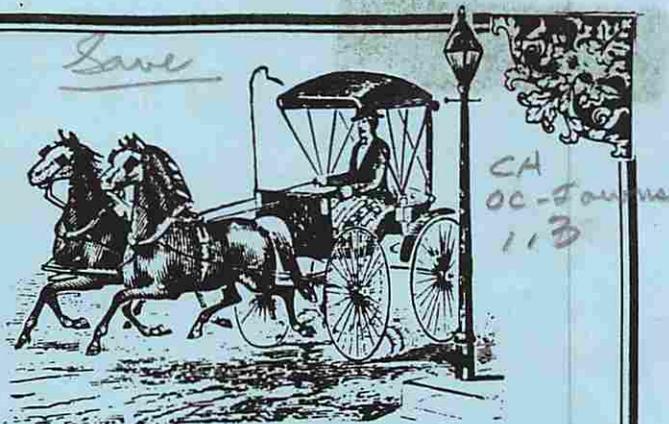
In this state of things, we can only look to the principle of the rule which gives the shore to the Crown. That principle I take to be that it is land not capable of ordinary cultivation or occupation, and so is in the nature of unappropriated soil...

The learned Judges whose assistance I had in this very obscure question point out that the limit indicating such land is the line of the medium high tide between the springs and the neaps.

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ORANGE COUNTY HISTORY REFLECTED IN STREET NAMES



Many of the streets we use daily are named in honor of Orange Countians who have contributed to our local history. The next time you drive on these streets, you may remember their namesakes:

EDINGER AVENUE - Christopher Columbus Edinger was mayor of Santa Ana from 1891 to 1895.

MARGUERITE PARKWAY - Marguerite O'Neill, age 100, is considered the matriarch of the pioneer O'Neill family. Her father-in-law, Richard O'Neill, was a co-buyer in 1882 of 250,000 acres of south county land which stretched from El Toro to Oceanside.

KNOTT STREET - In 1920 Walter Knott started a 20-acre berry farm in Buena Park with his cousin. He later added a roadside stand and opened a ghost town as a tourist attraction, which spawned Knott's Berry Farm and Knott Street.

BRISTOL STREET - Henry R. Bristol was a well-known druggist in early Santa Ana who died in 1928.

BUSHARD STREET - John B. Bushard moved to California in 1860 and later owned as much as 1,800 acres in the Huntington Beach area. He raised sugar beets, beans and celery.

GLASSELL STREET and **CHAPMAN AVENUE** - Andrew Glassell and Alfred Chapman were Los Angeles attorneys who received large portions of the Spanish Ranch Santiago de Santa Ana when it was divided in 1868. They formed a water company to bring water to their land and are considered the co-founders of the city of Orange.

MCFADDEN STREET - James McFadden was a key figure in the separation of Orange County from Los Angeles in 1889. He and his brother, Robert, established McFadden Wharf in Newport Beach to aid their shipping business.

SLATER AVENUE - Will Slater came to the Huntington Beach area at age 9 in 1892 and accumulated land in the area where Huntington Central Park is now located. The family raised celery, sugar beets and, later, lima beans.

BASTANCHURY ROAD - Domingo Bastanchury is considered the patriarch of a family from the Basque region of Europe which settled in Orange County. He raised sheep in Fullerton until he died in 1909.

TALBERT AVENUE - Thomas Talbert helped found the city of Huntington Beach and was an Orange County supervisor from 1909 to 1926.

STANTON

AVENUE - In addition to helping to establish the city of Stanton in 1911, Phillip L. Stanton was also credited with having a part in the founding of Seal Beach and Huntington Beach. He also was the Speaker of the California Assembly for two of seven years he served in that body.

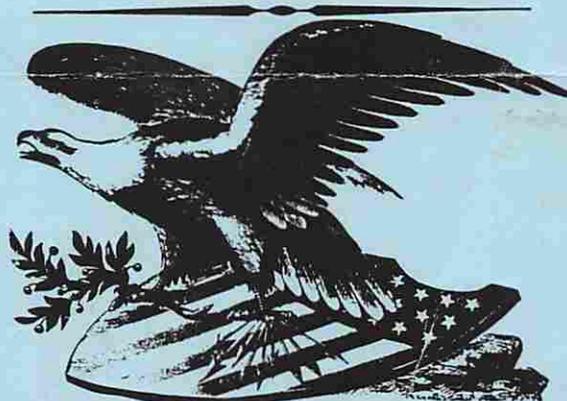
KRAEMER BOULEVARD - The Kraemers were a pioneer family in the Placentia and Fullerton area.

WARNER AVENUE - Willis Warner of Huntington Beach served on the County Board of Supervisors for 24 years, ending in 1962.

SEGERSTROM AVENUE - South Coast Plaza is among the major properties owned by the Segerstrom family in Costa Mesa. The pioneer Segerstrom family members were lima bean farmers in the area.

ADAMS AVENUE - William L. Adams owned Estancia, a Spanish mission-outpost believed to have been used by sheepherders for more than 60 years until 1963. It was later given to the city of Costa Mesa for a park and museum site.

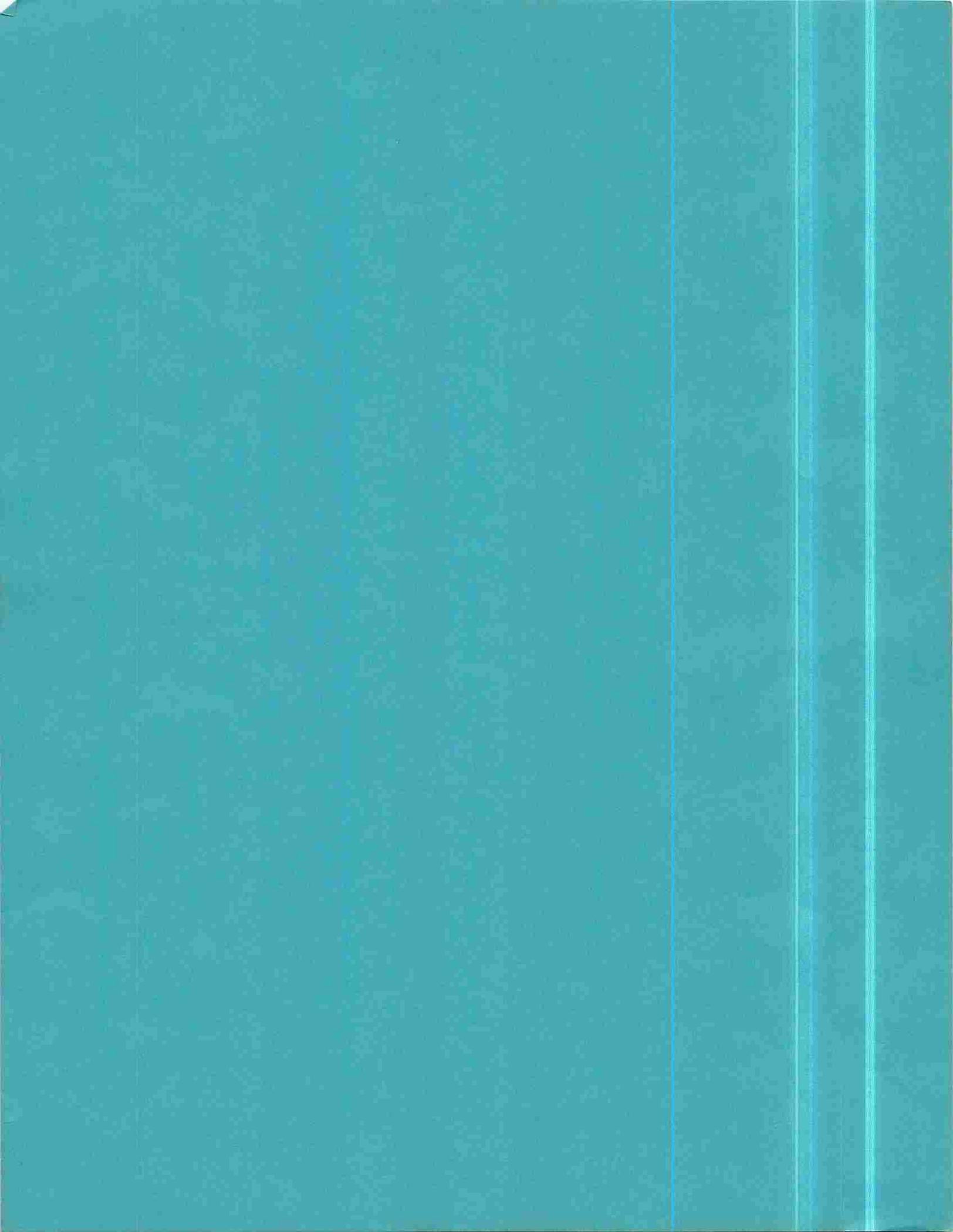
ELLIS AVENUE - James and Sarah Ellis bought land in the Costa Mesa area in 1900 and their sons, Boyd and Henley, were known as prominent ranchers. From an article printed in the "Anaheim Bulletin" Apr. 8, 1980.



continued from page 1

Chancellor at U. C. Irvine. Also featured in the event will be patriotic band music, a flag ceremony, and light refreshments. There is no admission charge to the public.

The Old Orange County Courthouse is located at 211 West Santa Ana Blvd. in Santa Ana. For more information on this event, contact Judy McKinney at 834-5536.



F. A. & M. (Masonic Order)

CA
OC
1.3

PAST MASTERS OF SANTA ANA LODGE NO. 241

C A L I F .

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------|
| * Albert W. Birch | 1876 | * H.J. Howard | 1936 |
| * Robert G. Guthrie | 1877 | * L.M. Pearson | 1937 |
| * Milton J. Bundy | 1878-81 | * George K. Scovel | 1938 |
| * Carlos F. Mansur | 1882-85 | * H.C. Cameron | 1939 |
| * William C. Fisher | 1886 | * H.A. Barrows | 1940 |
| * Carlos R. Mansur | 1887 | * Francis C. Horton | 1941 |
| * Henry C. Fidler | 1888 | * Dale A. Griggs | 1942 |
| * Andrew Snyder | 1889-90 | * Ferris Reid | 1943 |
| * Charles S. McKelvey | 1891 | * Alvin M. Drumm | 1944 |
| * Marion A. Menges | 1892-94 | * Walter A. Cook | 1945 |
| * Roscoe E. Hewitt | 1895 | * Kenneth E. Morrison | 1946 |
| * John P. Greeley | 1896 | * Carl L. Young | 1947 |
| * David T. Brock | 1897 | Leonard F. Sandoz | 1948 |
| * James W. Towner | 1898 | Eugene E. Spessard | 1949 |
| * Frank Vegley | 1899 | Burrell A. Wilson | 1950 |
| * Edson D. Waffle | 1900 | * <u>Howard Law</u> | 1951 |
| * Osmond M. Robbins | 1901 | * Frank L. Bowman | 1952 |
| * Charles D. Fairbanks | 1902 | Mason E. Teter | 1953 |
| * Linn L. Shaw | 1903-04 | * Robert J. Villagrana | 1954 |
| * James H. Hall | 1905 | * Minor E. Whitford | 1955 |
| * Fred W. Mansur | 1906 | Roy S. Wheeler | 1956 |
| * Eli B. Trago | 1907 | * Abe S. Bergsetter | 1957 |
| * Julius Reinhaus | 1908 | Jack B. Ham | 1958 |
| * Earl G. Glenn | 1909 | George H. Rasmussen | 1959 |
| * A.N. Zerman | 1910 | John H. Siegel | 1960 |
| * Arthur H. Pease | 1911 | John L. Taylor | 1961 |
| * Ralph W. Mead | 1912 | C.R. Thomas | 1962 |
| * H. Roy Andre | 1913 | Thomas G. Homrighausen | 1963 |
| * Prince L. Tople | 1914 | Ralph Schwanz | 1964 |
| * L.F. Harvey | 1915 | Billy J. Vickers | 1965 |
| * W.V. Whitson | 1916 | H. George Kinzer | 1966 |
| * Fred C. Rowland | 1917 | William E. Stiles | 1967 |
| * W.W. Clevenger | 1918 | Noah F. Thompson | 1968 |
| * M.J. Keeler | 1919 | O. Max Sloan | 1969 |
| * Roy S. Horton | 1920 | David A. Poole | 1970 |
| * Stanley Reinhaus | 1921 | Norman Mullen | 1971 |
| * Roy Roepeke | 1922 | Richard H. Cliff | 1972 |
| * Chas. F. Mitchell | 1923 | Lee A. Branch | 1973 |
| * W.I. Duggan | 1924 | * George A. Patton | 1974 |
| * L.L. Whitson | 1925 | Robert W. Tannehill | 1975 |
| * Charles V. Doty | 1926 | Larry C. Overton | 1976 |
| * Roscoe G. Hewitt | 1927 | Charles R. Gately | 1977 |
| * Albert F. Hill | 1928 | * Jose H. Merla | 1978 |
| * C.F. Yielding | 1929 | Johnny E. Wilson | 1979 |
| * Elmer S. Hinds | 1930 | Joachim W. Scheller | 1980 |
| * Arthur E. Collins | 1931 | Jeff W. Sadler | 1981 |
| * R.R. Ross | 1932 | Johnny E. Wilson | 1982 |
| * A.A. Crawford | 1933 | Robert J. Marcel | 1983 |
| * A.H. Allen | 1934 | Bruce W. Walker | 1984 |
| * S.J. Babcock | 1935 | John M. Dorrel | 1985 |

Richard Potts

1986

* Deceased

OUT OF OUR PAST: A FUTURE



ORANGE COUNTY

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

CAROL HATCH

INTRODUCTION

March 6-12, 1983, has been proclaimed National Women's History Week by a joint resolution of the United States Congress. It is with pride that we as women accept this recognition for women of all walks of life, all races, and all professions.

The Orange County Commission on the Status of Women wishes to salute and honor the women mentioned here for their contribution to our society in the County of Orange. For the most part, their names are not well-recognized, but, their actions have played an important part in forming our lives and lifestyle! Future history is still to be made by each and every one of us through the inspiration of these outstanding women.

Special thanks goes to the editor, Donna Parlin Spilman, who donated her time and energy to this project. We are grateful for the contributions made by the word processing students of Veronica I. Walker at the Lincoln Education Center in Garden Grove: Edith Blackburn, Andrea Brown and Patricia Green. We also wish to thank Shirley Morris-Geer for her dedication.

Orange County Commission on the Status of Women

OUT OF OUR PAST: A FUTURE

Edited by Donna Parlin Spilman

The Orange County Commission on the Status of Women provided a central gathering place for the information in this book. We cannot attest to its historical accuracy, but rather trust and thank the many organizations and individuals who spent long hours researching and preparing these women's stories.

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Vicenta Sepulveda Yorba Carrillo

1813-1907

Vicenta Sepulveda married Tomas Yorba in 1834 when she was eighteen years old and he was forty-seven. The son of the prominent Bernardo Yorba, Don Tomas arranged a magnificent wedding celebration for his bride. The festivities lasted for five days, with guests attending from all parts of the county.

Vicenta and Tomas lived in luxury in a fortress like home on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. Tomas died in 1845 leaving Vicenta and their four children heir to his vast business holdings. Vicenta proved to be an astute businesswoman, ably operating the family store and managing the rancho.

Dona Vicenta married Don Ramon Carrillo in 1847. Don Ramon had a distinguished military career during the Mexican-American War. Together they had eight more children before Carrillo was murdered in 1864. Throughout their marriage Dona Vicenta had retained control of her own property. She continued until 1870, when she moved to Anaheim to live in the Mother Colony house when it stood on North Anaheim Boulevard.

Dona Vicenta witnessed the unfolding of many eras. Born in a Spanish village in Los Angeles, she watched the expansion and the decline of the mission system. She participated in the development of the Mexican ranchos, but lived to see them broken up as new towns were founded. Dona Vicenta died in 1907 at about ninety-four years of age.

Source: Appeared in Legacy, ed. by Ruth Ellen Taylor, The Register, 1980.

Sarah Pangborn Salter

1833-1921

Sarah Pangborn was born in Elizabethtown, New York, May 23, 1833. Her parents took her to Maquoketa Iowa, six years later. She lived there until her marriage to Horace Salter October 15, 1847. After her marriage she taught school for several years. Then the Salters removed to Shakopee, Minnesota, where they remained until 1864, when they migrated to the Gallatin Valley, Montana. This trip was made with ox teams and took six months to complete. They were a part of the Famous Sull Indian fighting expedition, that made much of the early history of Montana.

The Salters came to California in 1869 and to Gospel Swamp (Greenville) in 1871. They remained there eighteen years. They also lived in El Toro, Newport Beach and Santa ANa. Mrs. Salter died in Santa Ana Nov. 26, 1921, nearly eighty-nine years of age, having outlived her husband by several years. She was the mother of seven children. There were numerous grand and great-grandchildren.

When the Salters came to Gospel Swamp there were no physicians in Santa Ana and only two or three in Anaheim. Old timers tell how Mrs. Salter immediately became the neighborhood midwife and in a way the neighborhood surgeon. She was known to have "patched up" broken bones for the pioneers and to have attended to their physical ailments generally. In the early nineties the Salters owed a small drug and curio store at Newport Beach.

Source:

Ed H. Salter

Alice Boyle Higgins, M. D.

1836-1890

One of Orange County's pioneer women doctors was Alice Boyle Higgins. She came to California from Massachusetts in 1852. Married in 1858 to a pharmacist and the mother of five children, Alice Boyle Higgins made the unusual decision to become a doctor at the age of forty.

She graduated from the Medical College of the Pacific in 1877. Dr. Higgins was the first woman to graduate from that college and may be the first woman to receive a medical degree from any college in California.

Alice Boyle Higgins died in Anaheim November 23, 1890.

Sources:

Opal Kissinger, Anaheim Public Library.

Ball, C.D. Orange County Medical History, 1926.

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Amelia Hammes Frohling

1838-1923

Amelia Hammes was born in Polish Germany in 1838. While she was yet in her teens her father, Mr. Hammes, decided to emigrate to America. He brought her family around the Horn and settled in San Francisco. When the Los Angeles Vineyard Company was formed, he was one of the men who joined in the adventure, and helped send George Hansen, John Frohling, and Otto Weyse down into the southland to select a site for the colony. These men made an exhaustive search with the assistance of A. Langenberger, and finally decided upon the ground on which Anaheim now stands. The land was owned by Don Pacific Ontiveras, father-in-law of Langenberger, who was the owner of a large Spanish grant in this region. They purchased 1165 acres, paying \$2 per acre for it. This was in 1857 and the pathfinders returned to San Francisco and completed the organization of the company. Fifty families joined the company, each securing a twenty acre plot in the new townsite, the location being determined by lot.

The colonists did not come down in a body to take possession of their new domain, some of them being two years behind. The foremost, Phillip Hammes and his family, were among the first to arrive. They came down from San Francisco by boat, and landed at Wilmington on the 12th of September, 1859. Amelia was then twenty-one years of age.

Amelia Hammes became the first bride in Anaheim two months later when she married John Frohling, November 24, 1859. The wedding was solemnized in the adobe building on West Center street, the structure being at that time one of the most imposing edifices of Southern California. Her wedding was a notable social function. More than 250 guests were present, and an elaborate wedding feast was prepared and brought down from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Frohling lived in Anaheim until her death at age 85. Throughout her life she was honored as a pioneer who witnessed the development of Anaheim from a vineyard to cityhood.

Source:

Opal Kissinger, Anaheim Public Library.

Chola Martina

Oral tradition of San Juan Capistrano is rich in stories of bandits and their deeds, in which the outlaws regarded San Juan as a refuge, a place where their families, friends and sweethearts live. One story exemplified these tales, a story retold so often that it can today rival the tallest tales of the most talented storytellers. It took place in January of 1857 and is known as the Juan Flores siege. The legends tell of the involvement of "Chola" Martina, a young San Juan girl. Several versions of the event exist today. One version was told by a participant in the siege, Michael Kraszewski.

The incident began with a routine visit to Kraszewski's store. Flores, Antonio Maria Varelas and Juan Cartabo wandered into the store, browsed for a while, then Cartabo bought a pistol taking it outside to shoot at something in the street. They said they were on their way to San Luis Rey to become Vaqueros.

They rode off, failing to pay for the pistol. Irritated, Kraszewski rode after them and caught up with Varelas, whom he knew, asking him why his friend hadn't paid. Varelas rode back with him to the store as though intending to discuss the matter, but then abruptly rode off again.

Two minutes later the entire gang thundered into town, pistols in hand, and surrounded the store. Townsfolk scattered. The street was quiet, tense. Everyone waited.

Librado Silvas, a customer in the store, bolted the front door and he and Kraszewski held the side door with their hands. A shot rang out, splitting the wood of the door, grazing Silvas' wrist. He spun away in pain.

A voice outside, that of neighbor Pedro Verdugo, shouted at Varelas, telling him to go away and to leave Kraszewski alone. Varelas answered by breaking down Kraszewski's door. The bandits plundered the store before riding off.

Everyone thought they'd gone for good. Those who were reluctant to say anything before, talked freely. Kraszewski learned that Flores and some of the others had just escaped from San Quentin where they had been sent for horse-stealing. Some of the members of the gang were known to some of the townsfolk who had tried to hide their identities.

They came back to San Juan Capistrano entering quietly this time, going first to the home of shoemaker Tomas Burruel. Burruel's housekeeper was a young girl named "Chola" Martina who was supposedly Flores' sweetheart. They waited for dusk.

Kraszewski was dining that night at the home of his friend Juan Forster when a messenger rushed in with the news that George Pflugardt had been shot and the whole town was in an uproar. Forster

decided to go out and try to calm people down, but his friends persuaded him to keep out of it because the bandits were stationed all over town.

News of the Flores attack spread throughout the area. Poses were organized to find the gang. Several gun fights broke out resulting in the deaths of many on both sides. The gang retreated to a canyon near Saddleback Mountain where they were captured. Somehow, during the night, Flores escaped. He was later caught near Los Angeles. Before he was hung in 1857, Juan Flores recounted "Chola" Martina's involvement in the siege of San Juan.

"Chola" Martina had a rebozo (shawl) in pawn at Pflugardt's for \$10. At Flores' urging, she went to the store at dusk to ask to take her rebozo out. Pflugardt had two rooms, one was a bar in charge of a Mexican named Fernando Perez and the other was the store which contained an arsenal which the gang needed. Pflugardt wanted to bring the rebozo into the bar but "Chola" Martina said no.

"As the store had no windows, only one door in front and another on the side street he opened the front door to get light. The woman laid \$10 in silver on the counter and he turned around to look for the rebozo (on the shelf behind). She then lighted a cigarrito, went to the door and smoked so the light could be seen outside. The bandits were under a pear tree 50 to 100 yards distant." wrote Kraszewski, recounting what Flores told him. Three bandits then went into the store, one firing from behind "Chola" and the others firing at the same time from other positions. He fell down, uttered the words "my child" and died.

One account claims that Flores and his gang then ordered the employee in the next room to fix them dinner and they sat and ate it while Pflugardt's blood drained out of his body. Another account says that the bandits took Pflugardt to the town square and hung him. Another story says that "Chola" Martina was able to get the shopkeeper to open his door because he desired her. Yet another credits her with riding to Sepulveda's ranch and tampering with the sherriff's and his posse's guns while they ate breakfast inside so that the guns wouldn't fire. If the survivors are to be believed, there was nothing wrong with the guns, there were just too many bandits.

Although the bandits were caught and either imprisoned or hung "Chola", strangely enough, seems to have been ignored by the lawmen. She eventually married Tomas Burruel and continued to live in San Juan until 1910 in the Burruel adobe.

Source: Hallan, Pamela, Dos Cientos Anos en San Juan Capistrano

Madame Helena Modjeska

1840 - 1909

No account of colorful women who left their mark on Orange County in the 1880's would be complete without Helena Modjeska, the internationally acclaimed Polish actress. Although her accommodation to farm life in Anaheim was not successful, Orange County became the refuge to which she frequently returned and where she eventually retired.

In 1875, Modjeska was despondent to the point of illness over the death of her friend and mentor, Madame Mouchanoff, and growing ever more discouraged at having to take the stage parts dictated by the Polish government. Her husband, Count Carol Bozenta Chlapowski, suggested she take a total rest and a leave of absence from the stage.

When one of her friends brought news of the coming Centennial Exposition in America and spurred by her teen-age son's enthusiasm, she started planning a journey to the "new world." After studying maps, the small group decided that the final destination would be California. When she arrived at the small two-bedroom house in the wilds of Anaheim she was not impressed with the meager accommodations, but did fall in love with the beauty and peace of the surroundings. However, in time she and her friends learned that those positive aspects did not make up for the hardships. Modjeska and her maid grew quickly tired of cooking. The Count and her son, Rudolph, along with the other men, found that farming was very hard work and, without knowledge of the soil or climate or any system, a worthless venture.

By November, the situation had become overwhelming. As she wrote in her memoirs: "Everything seemed to be a sad failure. We had several cows but there was no one to milk them and we had to buy milk, butter and cream. We had chickens but our dogs made regular meals of the eggs. We had a vineyard which yielded beautiful muscat grapes but there was nobody to buy them...The most alarming feature was the rapid disappearance of cash and the absolute absence of even a shadow of income."

In order that her husband would not use his last bit of capital, Helena decided to go to San Francisco, learn English and return to the stage. When Helena reached the point where she could learn and recite long passages of Shakespeare's Juliet, she asked for an audition with the manager of the California Theater, Barton Hill. But, as she had no press notices or any credentials to document her success on the Polish stage, he would not grant her a rehearsal. In order to keep her and

Ralph (his new Anglicized name) going, she had to sell her jewels and silverware.

A month or so later, through the intervention of California Governor Salomon, she secured another appointment with Hill, who then asked her to audition again for the owner, John McCullough. His reaction was one of enthusiastic acceptance and he set the date for her debut on Aug. 18, 1877. His only suggestion was that she shorten her name from Modrzejewska, difficult for Americans to spell, to Modjeska.

The debut was a solid success. In her words, "I played and succeeded and sent a dispatch to my husband consisting of one word, 'victory'." The next morning she was besieged with offers from agents. She decided on Harry Sargent, the earliest caller, and he immediately arranged a tour across the West to get warmed up for a New York opening.

The tour opened with Camille in Virginia City. Helena was prepared for a rough crowd but found, to her surprise, she was sincerely and pleasantly received by the miners and cowboys. However, in some of the smaller towns of California she was poorly received, and the tour was not a financial success. She was able to make it upon her return to San Francisco with two weeks of Camille before leaving for New York.

During her tours of the United States and later England, Modjeska made the acquaintance and often was entertained in the homes of many of the literary giants of the times: Eugene Field, Henry W. Longfellow, Walt Whitman, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Lord Alfred Tennyson. In Paris she was honored to be invited to the home of Victor Hugo.

Helena spent the summer of 1883 in Orange County with her son, on vacation from his engineering studies in Paris, and her husband. By this time they had bought a ranch in Santiago Canyon which they named Arden, after the Forest of Arden in As You Like It. During the period of the 1880's, Modjeska was also able to visit Poland several times and was received with many courtesies in official spheres.

In 1893 she was invited by the Committee of the World's Fair Auxiliary Women's Congress in Chicago to speak on "Woman of the Stage." When a delegation of Polish women failed to appear, Helena was asked to give a talk on their behalf and naturally spoke about some the tyranny of the Russians over Polish women.

In 1895 she returned to Poland and began arrangements to contract for some performances there. However, the governor-general would not sign the contract and forbade her to appear in Warsaw and St. Petersburg because of her "revolutionary" speech before the Chicago Congress. Later, a decree was issued forbidding Helena Modjeska to enter any part of the Russian territory.

In 1903 she retired to her mountain home in California, 10 miles from the railroad and 23 from the nearest town, Santa Ana. She and her husband enjoyed a restful quiet life with a park and rose garden and the old oaks until an old friend, composer Paderewski, came for a visit and scolded her for retiring in the wilderness, even though she pleaded age and fatigue. Although she and her husband had always planned to finish their days in Poland, because of the Russian dominance and because most of her family by then had settled in the states, they decided to remain in California. In 1906 they sold their home in the canyon, Arden, to seek a more invigorating climate and went to Bay Island in Newport. Helen Modjeska died in 1910 and her body was sent to Krakow, Poland, for burial. The foothills where Arden was located are now called Modjeska Canyon. Through the Public Works of Arts Program and the city of Anaheim, a statue of Helena was erected in Pearson Park in 1935. In 1968-69 a new park was developed on Nutwood in Anaheim and named Modjeska Park in her honor. A display containing personal belongings of Madame Modjeska may be seen at the Bowers Museum, Main Street, Santa Ana.

Sources:

Dawn for the Orange County Women "Laudable Ladies of the 1800's," by Diane G. Stelley,

Margaret Key, Bowers Museum

Opal Kissinger, Anaheim Public Library

Polonia Montanez

Babies, during the first two decades of the 20th century, were born at home in San Juan Capistrano. Several women served as midwives, but one that is best remembered for more than just her midwifery skills was Dona Polonia Montanez.

Polonia was born Apolonia Gutierrez, according to "Saddleback Ancestors," and was the daughter of an early mission carpenter, Tomas Gutierrez who was also a grantee of land in 1841. In 1850 at the age of 21 Polonia was already a widow. The census for that year noted that she was living with her parents in the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Blas Aguilar on El Camino Real and her name was Montana (now anglicized to Montanez). Her widowhood was short lived, however, as she fell in love with Francisco Canedo who lived up the street and married him in an elaborate ceremony in the mission in 1853. Her wedding, erroneously characterized as her first (mission records show otherwise), was described in detail in "Capistrano Nights" using Polonia's own words:

"There were many people there at the wedding; they came from far up the province from Monterey and Santa Barbara and down near San Diego. The marriage took place in the old church, the one back of the mission which you must pass through the zaguan to reach---Father Serra's Church, you know. In the doorway of the church the padre met us and asked the first questions: 'Francisco, wilt thou take Polonia, here present, for thy lawful wife according to the rite of our Holy Mother, the Church?' Then he asked me the same, and then we went farther into the church and joined hands. As soon as we did that the guns and the small cannon that the men had got ready just outside the door went off, almost to deafen us, and the smoke came rolling into the church. And then we went up to the altar and mass was said, and we knelt under a large belt of flowers. Over my dress I had a white mantle of very fine silk, which covered my head also and hung down before my face. The only flowers I wore were three white roses in a row on the right side of my head. As we knelt we held large wax candles all covered with flowers. Six girls wearing crowns of white flowers stood with me and six with Francisco. For eight days there was merrymaking and feasting and then all returned to their homes. My great grandmother gave me this advice: 'Polonia,' she said, 'if your husband says at midday it is midnight, you agree with him that it is midnight; and if at midnight he says it is midday, agree with him in that too!'"

During the wedding the bridegroom's gift of gold coins was dropped by Polonia, a sign of bad luck. Polonia thought this might have been the cause of Francisco's early death. Yet they were married 17 years before the sad occurrence, and then years later in 1880

Polonia married her third husband, Dr. Isadore Simard, the occultist, whom she also outlived.

Polonia is remembered as the village midwife, but she was also the captain of the pueblo, meaning she had charge of the religious instruction of the village children during the years the mission was without a resident priest. Once, during an extreme drought, she decided that she and the children would pray for rain. The first day they marched to Dana Point, but had no success. The second day was the same, only this time they walked as far as Trabuco Canyon. On the third day they walked to Capistrano Beach and while they marched clouds began to gather. While at the beach it rained so hard that three wagons had to be dispatched to bring them home and no one ever again scoffed at Polonia's efforts. This story which appears in "Capistrano Nights" also appeared in Dr. Rowan's newspaper column in 1890.

Today Polonia is remembered through the adobe which was her home. Still standing on Los Rios Street, the adobe is undergoing restoration and at this writing is featured on weekly walking tours conducted by the Historical Society. In 1910 when Father O'Sullivan first met Polonia, a tiny chapel still existed in the north end of her corridor. It was here that special services were held during the years when no resident priest was available, particularly services involving the children. In 1974 an archaeological dig was conducted on the property and though several floors were found and bits of crockery and glass, nothing of value which could pin down the date of construction was discovered. The team of students from California State University at Fullerton also analyzed pollens in the soil, but could draw no conclusions though the adobe is believed to have been one of the 40 adobes constructed during 1794.

Source:

Hallan, Pamela, Dos Cientos Anos en San Juan Capistrano

Alice Armor

1848-1939

Alice Armor was a school teacher who taught in numerous schools. She began teaching in Iowa country schools in 1865. Following her marriage in 1871, she and her husband taught Indians for the government. She taught in Orange, Garden Grove, and Tustin after moving to California.

In 1890 she quit teaching and began a career with the Orange Post. In 1892, she bought the newspaper and wrote articles for 23 years until her retirement in 1915.

Source:

Kathleen Barbee, American Association of University Women, Orange Branch

Elizabeth Kroener Eismann

Elizabeth Eismann was resourceful in becoming economically independent by purchasing and managing the Depot Hotel in Orange. Mrs. Eismann bought the land and built the hotel in April 1903 after her husband became injured in an accident.

Source: Kathleen Barbee, American Association of University Women,
Orange Branch

Willella Howe-Waffle, M. D.

1854-1924

Dr. Willella Waffle was active in her career and her community of Santa Ana from 1881 until 1924, when she died at the bedside of a patient. She traveled hundreds of miles by horse and buggy over a wide area of Orange County to take care of cracked heads, cuts, bruises and epidemics of contagious diseases.

Interviewed by the Santa Ana Register on the hardships of her practice she said: "I can recall the days when a doctor, in order to drive to Los Angeles from Westminster, had to break his own road through the cactus, the willows and the mustard. There were no roads . . . and the winter rains brought floods that were too awful to recall. Many is the day I have driven my horses through mud and water up to their waists with the flood creeping in at the bottom of the buggy. Once, during a bad epidemic of la grippe, I drove 1,000 miles in all, visiting my scores of patients."

She said of establishing herself in a man's career, "Some of those who fought me the hardest have become my best friends. It was hard for some to understand that a woman, even in that early day, had the right to take her place alongside male practitioners and make a business of treating the sick."

She delivered hundreds of babies and is remembered by many of the long list of surviving Waffle babies as a "dedicated physician and a much loved woman by all who knew her."

When the Santa Ana Community Hospital, actually located in those days in a modest house, was overflowing, Dr. Waffle brought her obstetrics patients to her home, sometimes for several days while they waited to deliver or recuperated from the birthing. The story is told that from time to time she would try to get one of the mothers to name their new daughter Willella, and once promised a string of gold beads to a patient who did. But Dr. Waffle forgot about it until 13 years later when she finally gave the woman a pearl necklace because that was in vogue at the time.

Dr. Waffle was born Willella Earhart in Virginia in 1854, the eldest of eight children. Her parents, Emma and John Earhart, migrated from Missouri to Sonoma County, California, in 1865.

Little is known of her childhood days, but she took early college work in San Francisco, first literary studies and then medicine. She married Dr. Alvin Jared Howe in 1874. Two years later the couple moved to Westminster, then on to Santa Ana in 1881. She told the Register reporter that she had taught at the old Bolsa School in Santa Ana to earn enough to complete her medical education.

She graduated from Hahemann Medical College of Chicago in 1886. In 1888-89 Dr. Howe returned to Chicago for a postgraduate course in the diseases of women. By this time, her first daughter was born. One student of her life conjectures that the enterprising and unflappable doctor no doubt took the baby, Lulu, with her during the training.

It is known that Dr. Alvin Howe was Santa Ana's second mayor but no other information is available about him except that he returned to San Francisco in 1890 and later died there. Subsequently, Willella married Edson Waffle who owned a livery business, and she became known as Dr. Howe Waffle. By this time she had a second daughter, Ethyl, plus her husband's three children from a previous marriage. So, in addition to her demanding practice, she was raising a family.

She was a leader in seeking improvements for the community as well as participating in professional groups. At one time she was the president of the Southern California Homeopathic Society, a member of the California State Homeopathic Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. (This branch has since been absorbed by the regular medical profession.)

After her death in 1924, her home and practice were sold to another doctor. The 12-room two-story house has changed ownership many times since and, in 1975 when the city administration needed to widen the street, it was moved a block south to its present address, 120 Sycamore at Civic Center Drive. Tours of the home can be arranged by calling (714) 543-3086.

Source:

Dawn for the Orange County Woman "Laudable Ladies of the 1800's" by Diane G. Stelley,

Elizabeth Helmer Wakeham

1854 - 1937

The Wakeham family settled in Costa Mesa in the 1870's, on 208 acres of land located near what is now Sunflower Avenue and the San Diego Freeway. Elizabeth Helmer Wakeham was a nineteenth century woman of unusual talent and skill. She raised six children while managing the family's property as a farmer and businesswoman.

Usually called "Bess" she had been born on May 16, 1854 in Coombe, Devon. Her father's occupation is listed as "spirit" merchant. Shortly after the family migrated to Canada he died. Bess was left further alone when her brother ran off to sign on ship as a cabin boy and soon thereafter drowned at sea. No mention has been recorded of her mother. She was then placed in an orphanage by relatives who made away with the children's inheritance.

The young girl was rescued from that institution by her maternal grandmother, Sarah Helmer Parrot, who was blind. The older woman needed the "eyes" and companionship of her grandchild.

While living with Mrs. Parrot, she met William Wakeham, the eldest son of that family, and the one destined to inherit the landholdings. William and Bess became engaged.

But, when William's brother Hubert Henry returned to England from the United States in 1877, she displayed the spunk and strength that became marked characteristics of her later life. She broke her engagement to William, an act which in Victorian England was bound to give the gossips plenty of ammunition.

Sarah Parrot, according to family records, gave Bess a beautiful wedding. There was a fine trousseau, a service of twelve in English silver and china, and a reported 5000 pounds sterling. Her silver is still in use by present-day Wakehams though the china has been broken. It has served them for over a hundred years.

The couple returned to Costa Mesa to farm in 1877, but their life together was destined to be short.

The newlyweds settled in with the decision to build a new home. There, Hubert and Elizabeth Wakeham raised a large family. Six children were born within the space of the next decade. They were Hubert Lawrence (1878), Blanche (1879), Ada (1880), Mary Adella (1883), William (1884) and Ernest (1887). Picnics, holidays and birthdays were enjoyed amidst the busy activities of rural living.

Though home life was bustling, Hubert undertook successful land management. In this respect, he took part in the remarkable transformation of California agriculture. Before the Gold Rush, cattle, with their hides and tallow, had been the province's mainstay. However, due to the population explosion after the Rush, California's agricultural pattern became increasingly diversified. The number of people in the state doubled from 1850 to 1870 and doubled again from 1870 to 1890. To feed such an increase, the farmer turned to garden and field planting.

Wakeham took advantage of the rich mesa soil to participate in this change. Hogs, cattle and chickens were fed from his bountiful corn crop. Beans, potatoes, mustard seed and popcorn were grown, also.

Produce from the Wakeham farm was hauled over a narrow dirt road that crossed the mesa and led from other inland communities. When the wagons reached the bluff above the bay, bags of the season's products would be slid down a wooden chute to the beach below. The top of that slide was located on the knoll where later the famed Castaways Restaurant was to be constructed.

Shallow-draught vessels would then take the cargo north to the booming San Francisco Bay area market. On the return trip, the craft would carry items such as lumber, which was sorely needed in the largely arid southland.

The Wakehams, also added considerable land to their estate. They followed English tradition long set by their antecedents. Seventeen separate parcels were purchased from 1877 to 1887. They bought commercial property on Fourth Street in Santa Ana. Their last acquisition together was an acre in Los Angeles where Exposition Park is today. It was to be a site for a new home.

Then, tragedy struck suddenly. William, their youngest son, took ill. Hubert, on horseback, went for a doctor during a driving, chilling late winter rain. After returning home, he became sick. On March 26, 1888 he died of pneumonia.

Widow Wakeham, thus, was left with six children, one a baby and the oldest just ten years. For a lady in the late nineteenth century, with none of her immediate family available, she was faced with a tremendous challenge.

She did not fit the mold that society had at that time cast for women. Her era was dominated by what historians label "the Victorian Code." Under the customs of the age women were expected to serve as wife and mother. They usually did not seek meaningful lives in the world outside the home. Even the economic outlets for women conformed to old stereotypes of the woman's "proper" role. Opportunities were found mostly in the "angel of mercy" occupations such as teaching school, or nursing.

Men simply did not cotton to the "pushy" female who intended to enter "their domain." Though Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were feminine activists then, the stage upon which women acted was constricted by social habit. In 1888 the American progressive movements of the early twentieth century were yet to arrive. A woman was a woman and that was final.

Elizabeth Sarah Helmer Wakeham was made of sterner stuff. She filled many roles. By force of personality, Mrs. Wakeham transcended society's rules and won for herself the respect of the community.

Bess, first, had to become the farmer. She developed what reportedly became the second largest hog farm in California. Crops, like corn, were grown right here. And, she continued to ship the surplus out through McFadden's Wharf. The "Widow Wakeham" became the trustee of much that she managed for her children. Hubert, having died suddenly, left no will. Since half the estate was inherited by the children, Bess became the bookkeeper who labored to make court-acceptable records of every sale or purchase. Whenever hogs or crops were sold, a court order had to be obtained.

By 1907, all her debts were paid. The property, originally bought in 1870, was free and clear.

Bess Wakeham had, also, to become both mother and father to her young children. Every Sunday night she would lay out a "spread" for the young people in the neighborhood. The group that gathered would sing while daughters Mary and Blanche played the piano. Though as an attractive lady she was much sought after, she never remarried. Her duty was to her children.

This commitment followed through in many ways. She housed the local school teacher so that the family could get an education. All but one of them graduated from high school. Four of them graduated from Troop Institute in Pasadena, giving them two years of college. (Troop Institute was the educational base from which the California Institute of Technology later in the twentieth century was to grow). The eldest stayed home to help on the farm. The eldest daughter, Blanche, returned as a teacher at Troop.

When Hubert Lawrence, the eldest, took over operation of the land, Mrs. Wakeham moved to a rented two-story Victorian on Main Street. From there, she entered another role - property management. Having acquired commercial holdings, Bess became overseer to those developments. She managed her commercial property holdings, participated in civic affairs and, like the matriarch she was, continued to interact with her family. As automobiles became generally popular during the 1920's, she bought one - an electric car - which enabled her to go places when she wanted. In 1922 she returned to England and toured Europe, the last of such visits because she believed her roots were now in Orange County.

Following a life of unusual challenge and achievement, Bess Wakeham died on August 30, 1937.

Sources:

Costa Mesa Historical Society Quarterly, Volume IV, Number 4, July, 1981.

Costa Mesa Historical Society Quarterly, Volume V, Number 2, January, 1982.

Betty Jean Beecher, President, Costa Mesa Historical Society.

Mary Newland

1859 - 1952

Mary Newland and her husband William were pioneers of Huntington Beach.

After many years of farming other people's property, they were able to buy 500 acres near the ocean in an area which was then called Pacific City.

Mary Juanita DeLapp was born in 1859 in Illinois. She married William Newland at age 16 and the couple lived and worked on her parents' farm in Jacksonville for seven years. Three of the ten children - Clara, Wilmoth and Frances - were born in Illinois. About 1863, when farmers were being encouraged to come west by the railroad company, the family took the "immigrant train" to San Francisco. The Newlands settled in the Bay area for a while but the damp climate caused Mary's rheumatism to flare up, so they moved south to Compton where Delphia and John were born.

Around 1892 William began working on the Irvine Ranch, became foreman and remained for nine years. Three more babies - Jesse, William and Clinton - arrived during this period.

By the summer of '98, Newland's contractors and carpenters had completed the two-story Victorian house on a mesa overlooking the tulle-covered peat lands, and the family moved in. Mary Newland was to live for 55 years in that stately house and became known for her hospitality and community leadership, not to mention her busy life as ranch wife and mother.

In addition to her usual household tasks, Mary Newland sewed all her family's clothing and prepared all the meals on a wood-burning stove for numerous ranch hands.

During the early years of this century most people believed the maxim, "a woman's place is in the home." Mrs. Newland was also a pioneer in this area. She proved that a woman could manage a home, yet expand her time, talents and abilities outside the home.

Mary Newland was instrumental in the development of Huntington Beach. She helped establish the first Methodist Church, the first grammar school, and the first high school in the city. She assisted her husband in the establishment of the city newspaper and the city's first bank.

Mrs. Newland had many diverse interests. She had an extensive collection of Indian baskets. The collection grew so large that an Indian chief visited her to help her catalogue the baskets.

In 1976 some of the outstanding examples were loaned to the Smithsonian from the Bowers Museum in Santa Ana where they are housed. A few of the baskets are borrowed on a rotating basis to be used in decorating the Newland House.

In addition to her influence in civic affairs, the arts, and as a hostess to many famous guests, Mary Newland was an astute business woman.

When William died in 1933, Mary in her 70's continued running the ranch on her own, despite a difficult financial situation through the Depression. In 1939, Mary DeLapp Newland was named Woman of the Year for her many contributions to the welfare and progress of that little beach hamlet which grew to be Huntington Beach.

She lived the rest of her life at the house on the hill at Beach and Adams until her death in 1952. The estate then leased the land with the house to the Signal Oil Company. The house suffered through some bad times in those years - careless renters, vandalism, a fire in the roof which let in the rains causing damage to the walls and floors - until the Huntington Beach Historical Society took over its restoration.

Today on the site where acres of celery, sugar beets and chills once flourished, a shopping complex exists - the Newland Center - designed in a Victorian theme to complement the old ranch house. Information regarding tours of the Newland House at Beach and Adams may be obtained by calling (714) 962-5777.

Sources:

Dawn for the Orange County Woman "Laudable Ladies of the 1800's," by Diane G. Stelley

Dorothie Rupp, Huntington Beach Historical Society.

Modesta Avila

Modesta Avila was a young San Juan Capistrano woman whose act of civil disobedience led to her becoming the first convicted felon in the history of Orange County.

By the 1880's, railroads were becoming an important economic and political force in the county. Modesta believed that the Santa Fe Railroad had trespassed by laying track on land in northern Capistrano once owned by her mother.

Unable to get support for her cause by the local authorities, Modesta handled the situation on her own. "Armed" with a clothesline and wet clothes, Modesta hung her laundry across the tracks just outside the town of San Juan Capistrano.

A witness reported her actions to the stationmaster. The laundry was removed minutes before a train passed, and Modesta was arrested for attempting to derail the train.

At her trial the prosecution claimed the obstruction she hung across the tracks could have caused a serious accident.

On November 6, 1889, Modesta Avila was convicted of obstructing the track of a railroad. She was sentenced to three years at San Quentin prison.

Modesta Avila never returned from San Quentin. She died in prison from a fever contracted fourteen months before she was to be freed.

Source: Hallan, Pamela, Dos Cientos Anos en San Juan Capistrano.
Appeared in Legacy, ed. by Ruth Ellen Taylor, The Register, 1980.

Frances Plum Irvine

In 1892, James Irvine Jr. married Frances Anita Plum of San Francisco. The year following, Irvine came into full possession of the ranch his father had acquired sole ownership of 16 years before.

James and Frances had three children; James (Jase), Kathryn Helena (named after Madame Helena Modjeska) and Myford (who was to be head of the Irvine Company later). In April, 1906, following the great San Francisco earthquake, Irvine and his wife moved their three children from their San Francisco home to the Irvine Ranch. The home was on the corner of Myford Road and Irvine Boulevard. It was burned too badly to repair and was torn down. The garden still remains behind the original wall.

Frances Irvine died in 1909, three years after the development of citrus on the Irvine Ranch. Prior to 1916, the fruit of the citrus trees produced on the Irvine Ranch was packed in Nearby Tustin. Because of the success of the Irvine groves, Irvine built a 48,000 square foot packing house in 1916 on Shop Road at the Santa Fe rail spur. The packing house and the stop were named after Irvine's late wife, Frances. The front of the building said: Frances Citrus Ass'n-Sunkist. It is unknown whether James Irvine, Jr. himself named the stop or the packing house after his wife, nor is the reason recorded. Perhaps Frances encouraged the citrus venture when she moved to the Ranch in 1906, or maybe the stop was a favorite location of hers. No one seems to know.

The front with her name is now preserved in the Irvine Savings and Loan in Heritage Plaza on Culver Dr. in Irvine.

Source:

Irvine Historical Society

Mary Jane Peterkin

1864 - 1937

Mary Jane Cowan was born in Ottawa, Canada in 1864. It was there that she met and married William H. Peterkin around 1883. The Peterkins moved to Southern California to establish a store in Carpenteria.

In 1905, Mary Jane moved to Orange County with her husband and children. They lived on a five acre ranch where the campus of Chapman College now stands.

Six of her eight children survived infancy, and three of her daughters were basketball champions at Orange High School in the early 1900's.

In between churning her own butter and cooking over a wood stove, Mary Jane became active in her community. During a flood in 1915, she organized an appeal to provide food and shelter to the needy. From this beginning she founded the Welfare Board.

During World War I, Mary Jane founded the Red Cross in Orange. She was a charter member of the Women's Club and Chaplain for the American Legion. Her interests in the community continue today through the organizations she helped found.

Source: Thelma Peterkin Heard

Ida Parker, M.D.

1869-1917

Dr. Parker graduated from the University of Southern California medical school in 1895. She was one of the first female doctors in Orange County, and also served as secretary and president for the Orange County Medical Association. Dr. Parker was also the first Health Officer for the City of Orange.

Source:

Kathleen Barbee, American Association of University Women, Orange Branch

Bessica Raiche, M.D.

1875 - 1932

Bessica Raiche, M.D., was a well known obstetrician and gynecologist in Santa Ana and Anaheim in the early 1900's. A member of the Orange County Medical Association, she served as the President of the O.C.M.A. in 1923.

Bessica Raiche was a truly unique individual. She is known not only for her medical practice, but also as the first woman aviator in America---and she accomplished this in 1910, only seven years after the Wright brothers' first powered flight in 1903.

Early in her life Bessica was showing the stuff of which adventurers are made. Born in Wisconsin in 1875 of an inventor father and a Colonial Dame mother, she pursued a variety of interests reflecting both her parents' influence. She rode, swam, drove a car (remember, this was at the turn of the century), but also was proficient in music, languages and painting.

She was educated in public schools of Rockford, Illinois, and took her medical training at Tufts in Boston, later specializing in obstetrics at the Children's Hospital on Staten Island.

Following a period of general practice, Dr. Raiche became ill and interrupted her career for a time, during which she and her husband, Francois, became interested in aviation. Their home in Mineola, Long Island, was located near an air field where meets were held. They became keenly interested and in 1909 began constructing a biplane patterned after the smaller model developed by Glenn H. Curtis. The third plane was Bessica's. She designed it, made the patterns for the castings and supervised the construction. On Sept. 16, 1910, she made her first flight.

In an interview by the Santa Ana Register in May, 1929, Dr. Raiche recalls her feelings on that day: "There were no controls on the engine and when we were ready to take off, three or four men held the plane, while a mechanic turned the engine--and I sat there mentally praying it would leave the ground all right...in those days dozens of planes were built which never left the ground at all.

"Our ideas of airplanes were quite different then," she smiled. "We sacrificed everything for lightness. Bamboo was used whenever possible in the framework, and where metal was absolutely necessary we hollowed it out to do away with weight as much as possible. The wings were covered with a thin China silk and I varnished this myself to make it stronger."

By October, Dr. Raiche had made many circuits of the flying field and had reached an altitude of 80 feet, considered a remarkable record in those first years of flight. She was voted into the Aeronautical Society and presented with a medal with diamonds, rubies and sapphires

inscribed, "To the First Woman Aviator of America, Bessica Raiche. Presented by her admiring friends of the Aeronautical Society." In addition, she was the only woman who received one of the 18 replicas of the bronze medal presented by Congress to Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Dr. Raiche moved to California in 1912, her health back to normal, and was connected with the Johnston-Wickett Clinic for several years. In 1925 she opened an office in Santa Ana where she practiced obstetrics and gynecology.

Although Bessica Raiche never piloted a plane again, she followed the development of aviation avidly throughout her life, proudly displaying a collection of clippings, photographs and letters of first flyers who made aeronautical history. One letter from the master magician, Harry Houdini, told of his plans to travel through Great Britain by biplane to his professional engagements.

Dr. Raiche died at age 57 from an overdose of chloroform which she took for pain following surgery. She was survived a daughter.

Further information regarding Bessica Raiche's contribution to aviation may be read in Women Aloft, by Valerie Woolman, Time-Life books.

Sources:

Dawn For the Orange County Woman, "Laudable Ladies of the 1800's," Diane G. Stelley

Opal Kissinger, Anaheim Public Library

E. Kate Rea

1876-1972

E. Kate Rea was one of Anaheim's most admired citizens who was known for her many civic contributions. A member of one of Anaheim's early families, Katella Avenue was named after her. In notes left by her, Kate related the story of the Katella name.

"In the winter of 1890-91 the J. B. Rea family purchased property around and in Anaheim ... The Rea family was living at this time in the El Cajon Valley where every ranch, large or small, was named.

"So we thought that our new ranch should have a name. Selecting a name became a game and a topic of conversation at every meal.

"One evening Mr. Rea announced to the family and guests that he had selected a name for the ranch.

"In chorus--'What is it?'

"'Katella.'

"Again in chorus--'What does that mean in Spanish?'

"'This is English, not Spanish. Kate-Ella.'

"When I called the girls in for supper, I called Kate-Ella. If I had called Ella-Kate, we probably would not have had such a pretty name for our ranch.'

"Later when the school district was formed, we were asked if it could be called the Katella School District. The answer was yes. We were so proud.

"Still later when the supervisors were naming many of the country roads, we were again asked if the road could be called Katella Road. The answer--yes."

Kate attended Anaheim High School and graduated from Berkeley as a teacher in 1901. She then returned to Anaheim to teach school. It was during this time that she began a long and dedicated affiliation with the Anaheim Public Library. She was active in acquiring the building to house the first library and served on the Board of Trustees for 45 years.

In addition to her work with the library, Kate continued her teaching career. In 1909 she co-founded the first PTA in Anaheim. She described the challenge of this venture:

"A few members of the school board were definitely against the idea. Most of the parents were apprehensive and a few were downright suspicious. Our first guest speaker was a judge from Los Angeles. His subject: 'Discipline with Loving Kindness'."

Following her retirement from teaching in 1912, Kate became more active in civic affairs. She was president of the Orange County Crippled Children's Association and a founder of the Anaheim Ebell Club.

The Kate Rea Visual Arts Gallery was recently opened at the Ebell Club located on Helena Avenue.

Sources:

Dawn For The Orange County Woman, "Laudable Ladies of the 1800's," by Diane G. Stelley

Opal Kissinger, Anaheim Public Library

Nellie Gail Moulton

1879 - 1972

Nellie Gail Moulton was the "Grande Dame" of the 14,000 acre Moulton-Niguel Ranch. The ranch spread through the Capistrano Valley to the ocean encompassing Laguna Niguel and Laguna Hills. The ranch was originally "Rancho Niguel" from the Indian word "Niguel."

Nellie Gail Moulton was born in Kansas but spent most of her girlhood in Nebraska where she attended school in Lincoln and Omaha and where she received her teacher's certificate. She also attended Citrus High School for two years when she came to visit her sister in Glendora. "The school was situated between Covina, Glendora, and Azusa, and consisted of two rooms," she recalled. "Two other young ladies and I drove to and from school in a surrey with a fringe on top."

Mrs. Moulton's teaching was done in the State of Washington at Lake Chelan and Port Orchard. Later she was given the principalship of a school at Lake Washington which was subsequently incorporated into the city of Seattle.

On one of her summer trips to Southern California to visit her family she met Lewis Moulton. She recalls her first view of the ranch when she drove in a horse and buggy in 1894 from El Camino Real at El Toro, through Laguna Canyon and then to the sea. After the greenery of Seattle she said: "You couldn't give me this place. It is too hot and dusty and dry."

The next time she heard about Moulton was when she received a letter from her father saying that Moulton was making a trip to Boston and that he had written asking her father's permission to call on her in Seattle on his way home. That was the beginning.

They were married in November, 1908. Their honeymoon was spent in Honolulu and when they returned the ranch house was ready for their occupancy.

It was built on a knoll about 500 yards from the main highway with a clear view in all directions. With the passing of years the trees have somewhat obstructed the view but they have added great beauty.

When asked about ranch life at the turn of the century Mrs. Moulton said: "Our household was like most other ranches of this size. Our cook houses had their own cooks for the men, and vast amounts of food were purchased. "In the main house I had the usual day help

with the girls, and housekeepers who remained with us for years, and a seamstress who came once a year and stayed for three weeks. She made new dresses and repaired the old.

"My time was taken up with the usual mother's chores and my trips with Mr. Moulton in his 1906 Cadillac which now and then threw a chain and left us stranded. "Then there were the outings at Laguna where we had a house, or where I went for the day to take painting lessons."

Co-manager of the 22,000 acre ranch for 12 years after her husband's death in 1938, Mrs. Moulton kept abreast of trends in the ranching business. Available water supply, increased land values and the encroachment of developers were issues of concern to her throughout her life.

Mrs. Moulton's philanthropy included establishment of an endowment for Chapman College, Orange, and contributions to the South Coast Community Hospital and the Laguna Beach Art Association. The Moulton Gallery at Laguna Beach was named in appreciation of her help. The same was true of the Laguna-Moulton Playhouse which stands on the Festival of Arts grounds at Laguna Beach.

Nellie Gail Moulton died in 1972 at the age of 93.

Sources:

Santa Ana Public Library, Los Angeles Times

Marguerite M. O'Neill

1879 - 1981

Marguerite "Daisy" O'Neill was born in the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1879 and baptized at the Plaza Church, Margarita Petra Maria de la Concepcion Moore. There were less than 10,000 people living in the city of Los Angeles in 1879. She died in February, 1981 less than a month short of her 102nd birthday. During the century that she lived she saw Los Angeles and Southern California grow from a sleepy early California pueblo into the great metropolis that it is. She also played a major role in the history of what is now Orange County.

In the summer of 1900, Daisy met Richard O'Neill, Jr. on the 4th of July in Oceanside. O'Neill was the son of the Senior Richard O'Neill, the owner of the vast Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores which spread over more than 200,000 acres from what is now El Toro to Oceanside. The Santa Margarita included what is now El Toro, the community of Mission Viejo, the community of Coto de Caza, the Audubon Park, Caspers Wilderness Park, the 42,000 acre Rancho Mission Viejo, and Camp Pendleton. It was a magnificent Rancho and after her marriage to O'Neill in 1916, she was to spend almost 70 years as part of the land's history. While her main residence was in Los Angeles, the O'Neills spent much time on Balboa Island and at the Rancho. In fact, Mrs. O'Neill spent every summer at her home on Sapphire Avenue on Balboa Island beginning in 1946.

The stories of life on the Santa Margarita are literally a slice of California history. The ranch house, the present home of Camp Pendleton's Base Commander, was a classic early California hacienda. Situated on a knoll overlooking the Santa Margarita River, the ranch house was a scene of great fiestas, long idle days in the sun, and a way of life that really no longer exists in what we now know as Orange and San Diego Counties.

At the death of her husband in 1943, Daisy's tenacity "held on to the ranch." The bank administering the trust which had owned the ranch since the death of her brother-in-law, Jerome, in 1926, wished to sell the property and to manage the monetary assets rather than the vast ranchlands. Daisy fought back, knowing that her great wealth was in the land. Her love for the land and for California real property urged her to withstand the desire of the bank officials. After suing the bank to preclude the proposed sale, Daisy and her children prevailed and the ranch was not sold.

As time went on Daisy relished her role as matriarch of the Rancho Mission Viejo. While not really a businesswoman, her long life and experience dealing with people enabled her to look a person in the eye and to know whether or not they were honest. She put her blessings on the family establishing the Mission Viejo Company to purchase some of the ranchlands for development. She also put her blessings on the

family planning to bring urbanization to the ranchlands. She cautioned, however, "every time you sell you get a little bit poorer!"

With her passing in 1981, an era of Orange County also passed into the history books. The ranchlands, the green rolling hills, the vast herds of cattle, the flocks of swallows returning to the Mission in San Juan Capistrano, the slow more relaxed life of Orange County, is rapidly fading also.

Sources:

Anthony Moiso (Grandson) Mission Viejo Company

Connections, 1982 edition

Fanny Bixby Spencer

1879 - 1931

In the 1920's, when Costa Mesa was a struggling little farm community, the local celebrity was Fanny Bixby Spencer. Although one of the richest women in California, she chose to live simply on a small ranch with her husband and several foreign-born foster children whom she loved, educated, and brought up as her own. Fanny Spencer seldom ventured into town, but she was immediately recognizable by the costume which has given her a sort of legendary fame in Costa Mesa annals. Year in and year out, regardless of changes in fashion, she wore a turn-of-the-century working girl's modest outfit--sensible shoes, a long dark skirt, and a shirtwaist adorned only with a flowing scarf fitted into a bow at the neck. Her dark hair, parted in the middle and drawn severely back, framed a sad-looking face. She was a gentle and soft-spoken woman with a lively sense of humor. But her writings and speeches on behalf of world peace and social justice reveal great strength of character and devotion to the causes which inspired her remarkable career.

Fanny Weston Bixby was born at historic Rancho Los Cerritos on November 6, 1879. She was the youngest daughter of Jotham Bixby, "the father of Long Beach," and his wife Margaret Hathaway Bixby. The childhood deaths of three older sisters left her as the only daughter. Although brought up in a life of ease, luxury, and social prominence, young Fanny was acutely aware of her Puritan heritage. On her mother's side she was a descendant of several Mayflower pilgrims including Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. Many of her forebears had worked for political freedom, for the abolition of slavery, and for women's suffrage. But the compassionate young woman's social conscience was first awakened when she went to Italy at the age of nineteen. Later she wrote:

"... here was a field of observation more appalling than any I had yet encountered. Perhaps it was because it was in a foreign country, or perhaps because it was less covered, that the poverty on the streets of Naples and Rome struck my heart with such depressing force. When I came home I began to study social questions, and a book of Tolstoy fell into my hands. I have been reading his wonderful messages ever since. As a student at Wellesley I studied economics and sociology from the time-honored academic standpoint, but at the same time I found in the college a strong spirit of social service. In the corridor of the building where I lived, there was a marble slab bearing this inscription 'Dedicated to the higher education of women, for their more efficient service in the world.' This tablet offended the aesthetic tastes of some of the students, on account of its size and prominent position in the hallway, but to me it was a milestone in life. It gave me the

suggestion that my sphere, as a woman, was the world unlimited, and that my mission was humanity at large."

After leaving college at the end of her junior year, Fanny lived and worked for a time at a nurse's settlement house. She wrote :

"The south of Market Street in old San Francisco was my first field of action. Living in the settlement house and mingling with the people of the neighborhood I looked upon the face of living poverty as I might look upon a whirlpool in the ocean. It confused me and distressed me unspeakably, in its terrible perpetual reality. I finally realized that it was not a disease to be cured by charity, but an integral part of the social order. I slept in a clean bed in a ventilated room and ate good food, even on Tehama Street, where within a stone's throw of me, people were huddled together in filth, besotted, degraded, living on scraps, born into wretchedness, dying in darkness. I saw the contrast. What I did for the poor of San Francisco I do not know, but I know what they did for me."

After further settlement work among the immigrant laboring classes of Boston, Fanny returned to her home town of Long Beach where she became the city's first police matron. The year was 1908. A treasured historic photograph shows the entire police department--ten men and an earnest Fanny Bixby, age 29, wearing her floor-length dark skirt, a light shirtwaist with black bow at the neck, and a plain trimmed straw hat. A letter to Wellesley classmates described her volunteer career:

"My work as a special officer was unique, for I entered before the days of regular police-women and I blazed the trail to a certain extent. I went daily to the jail and took charge of all cases of women and children which were brought before the police. Children's cases I took before the county juvenile court in Los Angeles." Eventually Fanny entered probation work in Los Angeles where she also opened a sort of settlement house of her own at 940 Marletta Street near a colony of Russian immigrants. She was especially interested in helping children. A few years later she said, "I had both boys and girls, and got very close to many of them and saw many of them and saw many turn out good men and women. There have been lots of marriages and lots of babies, so I am blessed with grandchildren as well as innumerable children."

When she was at home in Long Beach, Fanny continued to live with her parents although the grandeur of their mansion at 1800 E. Ocean Avenue, embarrassed her. She was president of the Political Equality League in Long Beach until California women won the right to vote. When the time came to cast her first vote and choose a political party, she joined the Socialist Party and served as secretary of the Long Beach branch. Her father, although unsympathetic with her political

views, gave her a generous allowance which she spent on her charitable endeavors. Fearing that her generosity would leave her penniless, Jotham Bixby assigned a portion of her inheritance to a trust fund when he made his will.

At about the time World War I began in France, Fanny was forced to retire from active police and juvenile work because of an illness. She wrote articles for California Socialist publications and her pamphlet, "How I Became a Socialist," which was privately printed in Long Beach. This was followed in 1916 by a small volume of poetry, Within and Without. Her work dealt compassionately with the people and problems encountered during her work with the poor and oppressed. One describes a visit to a house of prostitution in a southern California seaport city. As the threat of America's involvement in World War I drew closer, Fanny became a leader in the pacifist cause. Her vigorous denunciations of militarism were published in two tracts, Non-Resistance and To What End?

Jotham Bixby died on February 10, 1917, leaving his wife, two sons and Fanny as his heirs. Fanny was by this time, a conspicuous figure on the southern California scene, highly respected for her humanitarian work. She enjoyed publicity about her speeches on pacifism and social evils, but never disclosed the nature or extent of her expenditures for charity. She enjoyed a reputation that would have seemed secure; however, events triggered by her anti-war activities in the autumn of 1917, had a shattering impact upon her life.

The Socialist Party opposed America's entrance into World War I. Fanny organized pacifist meetings in Los Angeles and other southern California cities. Federal and local governments began to suppress such meetings and to imprison participants. In an atmosphere of hysteria that swept across the United States those who opposed America's entrance into the War were regarded as traitors, pro-Germans, and sinister plotters against the United States. On October 2, 1917, a company of home guards broke up a meeting of Christian Pacifists in South Pasadena attended by Fanny Bixby and several of her friends. Two young ministers and a theology student were sent to jail. Other participants (presumably including Fanny Bixby) were taken by car to the edge of town and released to return home as best they could. Unsympathetic newspapers gave the story lurid headlines. Fanny Bixby was severely criticized for her personal and financial support. Perhaps it was because she was a Bixby and a woman that she escaped arrest and imprisonment, but jail would have been preferable to the cruel persecution and ostracism she was to suffer during all the remaining years of her life. She recalled, "... anonymous letters threatened me with tar and feathers, and the bitter glares of neighbors brought me

home to the rock-ridden path of the non-conformist ... Conscience is a great fortifier, and I trust that if arrest and a sentence of ten to twenty years in prison should come to me, as it came to many less radical than I during those days of violent war hysteria, that I would be able to meet it with some degree of sustaining faith."

Fanny remained silent during the remainder of the War, but composed a series of anti-war poems published in the early 1920's as The Voice of the Counter Current.

In 1918 she married W. Carl Spencer, a fellow Socialist, and the couple moved to Costa Mesa, then known as Harper. During the remaining decade of Fanny's life she and her husband were devoted benefactors of the town to which they had come. Although shunned as radicals, they made many lasting contributions. No one liked the name of Harper. The Spencer's sponsored a contest, gave a prize of \$25, and the town was given the name of Costa Mesa.

In 1928 Fanny Bixby Spencer decided to produce her play The Jazz of Patriotism, dealing with persecutions of pacifists, conscientious objectors, and German-Americans during World War I. She engaged a Los Angeles theatre, a director, and a cast of Hollywood actors. The play failed, but Fanny wrote optimistically to Wellesley classmates: "Dramatically it was quite a success, but not commercially ... I am hoping to take the play to New York within the next few years, and perhaps some of you would like to see it."

But The Jazz of Patriotism never reached New York. Fanny Bixby Spencer died of cancer on March 31, 1931, at the age of 51. Long Beach and Costa Mesa newspapers published glowing tributes that would have surprised Fanny, who had so often felt unappreciated. Orange County's historian Adelina Pleasants wrote: "Her life was one of untiring activity, and if the amount of good done by a person is the criterion of success, then she was the highest degree successful ... Because of her pure and noble life her memory rests as a blessed benediction to all who knew her."

Sources:

Lee, Ellen K., Bibliography--California Notes, "Fanny Bixby Spencer, Author and Humanitarian," Fall/Winter 1981. Southern California Local History Council

Betty Jean Beecher, Costa Mesa Historical Society

Kate Munger

After a lull of nearly ten years, Irvine received its greatest impetus toward town status when an energetic lady from El Toro named Kate Munger suggested the need for a store. James Irvine had few prejudices, but one of them was women in business. Two years and a barrage of correspondence passed before anything was sealed. In fixing the rental fee, C. F. Krauss, Irvine's secretary-manager, warned "This store won't be just another farm lease. We realize that this location is just as important as if a person were renting on Fourth Street near Main in Santa Ana."

Undaunted by the \$50 per month rent and the fact that she had to get a half year's lease guaranteed by the Newmark Grain Company, in 1911 Miss Munger signed and the contract was let for a "storeroom with living rooms above to cost \$2,500 to \$3,000."

Along with selling everything from harness rivets to Brown Mule cut plug, Miss Munger inherited the Myford post office. On May 1, 1914, it was rechristened "Irvine" when the northern town of that name changed to Carson Hill.

As motor car traffic increased, Miss Munger expanded her grocery operations to include a crank-up pump and was soon dispensing Union gas, Aristo oil and Camel tire patches. On the side she also farmed a bean lease, looked after an apricot grove in El Toro and ran a thriving insurance business.

Universally liked and respected, the only fault old-timers recollect about Kate is that she married a revenue agent at the height of Prohibition.

Source:

Irvine Historical Society
Sleeper, Jim, The Rancho San Joaquin Gazette Vol. 1, No. 5.

Jennie Lasby Tessman

1882 - 1959

As Miss Lasby, she worked as a researcher and astronomer at Mt. Wilson Observatory from 1906 to 1914 after graduation from Carleton College and Mt. Holyoke. She was the co-author with Walter S. Adams (who later became director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory) of Rotation of the Sun (1911).

She taught astronomy and history at Santa Ana High School and later at Santa Ana College from 1918 until her retirement in 1945. Through her efforts, astronomy classes used the privately owned Bishop Observatory which was later given to the college. In addition to her scientific work, Lasby was known for her annual lectures on international relations.

She married a German scientist, John Tessman, in 1927 at the age of forty-five. Mrs. Tessman was listed in Women of the West, Men of Science, and Eminent Women of the United States. She was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, American Association of University Women, Ebell Society, the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Santa Ana YWCA.

In 1967, Tessman Planetarium at Santa Ana College was dedicated in honor of the accomplishments of Jennie Lasby Tessman.

Source:

Marjorie Kauth, American Association of Women, Santa Ana Branch

Lois Weber

One of America's first women filmmakers was Lois Weber, whose films about birth control, infidelity and interracial relationships surrounded her in controversy.

Weber began her career as a pianist, but abandoned it to become a musical comedy actress. Against the wishes of her family, she struggled to support herself as an actress.

She began making films in 1913 with her first husband, Phillips Smalley. She wrote, produced, directed and acted in their films. Describing her experience Weber noted, "I had only one copy of the story and everyone had to run to me to find out what it was all about. We made but one negative and it had to be handled with kid gloves. My film education was forced on me."

Lois Weber Productions was founded in 1916 in leased buildings at Universal Studios. She successfully produced several films from her own screenplay before purchasing the studio buildings outright. Her films included "Where Are My Children?" (1916) about birth control and abortion. Though controversial at the time, Lois Weber continued to make more films on the subject.

By 1920 Lois Weber had gained the reputation of being one of the highest paid women directors in the world. She moved to Fullerton in the 1920's to live with her second husband, Harry Gantz. The Fox Theater on Harbor Boulevard in Fullerton was the site of several important movie premieres, possibly due to the influence of Lois Weber. Weber and Gantz invested heavily in property in Fullerton building a subdivision called West Brookdale Heights.

The continuing controversial themes of Lois Weber's films led to the end of her career. Her final attempts to distribute her last film, "White Heat" (1934) about an interracial love affair met with rejection.

Source:

Smith, Sharon, Women Who Make Movies, Hopkinson and Blake Publishers, New York, 1975

Fullerton Daily News Tribune

E. Cadman, Fullerton Public Library

Evylena Nunn Miller

1888 - 1966

Evylena Nunn Miller was a noted artist from Orange County. Born in Kansas on July 4, 1888, Evylena grew up in the farmlands of her home state.

Evylena became interested in art at an early age. She would often occupy herself for hours by drawing. When she was six years old her family decided to give Evylena a special Christmas gift. They combined their money to buy her the largest and most beautiful doll in town. Five cents in change remained, so a small box of crayons was also bought for her. On Christmas morning the eager family opened the door of the livingroom where the gifts were all arranged. There sat the beautiful doll with the crayons beside it. Everyone watched Evylena. For a moment she gazed at the doll; then spying the crayons, she bounded across the room and picked them up. "Oh! Please, may I have the Montgomery-Ward catalogue?" she cried. It was produced, and she spent the whole day coloring illustrations in it. At night a disappointed mother asked if she did not like her beautiful doll, and the answer was "Oh, yes! But I like the crayons lots better."

School days soon arrived, and the new experience was of keen interest to her active mind. Evylena was soon the star pupil in drawing. Her talent was evidenced by the fact that all of the margins of her early school books were covered with tiny sketches. When she was high school age, the family moved to Santa Ana, California, and she entered high school there. Following graduation from high school, she entered Occidental College, with the understanding that she was to work for a B.A. degree. The college offered a fine art course; so in addition to her academic work, she enrolled in the art classes, and at last took up the study of color. It was a happy, active year, but at the end of it, the faculty decided to discontinue this branch of study. Evylena was greatly disappointed. The matter was discussed in the Nunn household. The family wished her to remain at Occidental College, but she felt that she must be where she could continue her art studies. The result was that she entered Pomona College and spent three satisfying years there. During this time she served as Art Editor of the Junior Annual, and had the joy of taking the full art course under Hannah Tempest Jenkins, a student of William Chase. When graduated, she received not only her B.A. degree, but also a diploma in Art, and additional high honors from the Art Department.

The following three years found her teaching art, first in the four lower grades of the Los Angeles County Schools, next at the Claremont High School, and supervising it in the grade schools, and finally, returning to her home town, Santa Ana, as Art Director in the High School.

She finished this year successfully, but the continued strain had commenced to tell on her, and it was necessary that she have a change. Procuring a leave of absence, she rested quietly for some months, spending much time painting in the open, and studying with some of the best local artists. Then came a trip to New York, a course at the art Students' League, under John Carlson, and classes, at the Berkshire School.

Evylena returned home greatly enriched by this experience, and much stronger physically. She commenced to dream of a long desired trip to the Orient and the Holy Land, with the result that the dream came true; and she set sail for a trip around the world.

She arrived first in Japan, where she met an American family who had lived there for years. Through them she made many interesting and valuable contacts. Among these was the Imperial Artist of Japan, Gyokudo Kawai, and the head of the Imperial Exhibition Committee, Fippo Arake. She studied the technique of Japanese painting for a year with the latter; and under his patronage--which was a great honor--an exhibition of her work was hung in Tokyo.

Evylena had expected to spend six weeks in Japan, but had been there only a short time when a vacancy occurred in a Mission School where six hundred boys were enrolled. She was asked to substitute until another teacher was found, but the faculty was so delighted with her work, that they prevailed upon her to continue, and she devoted two years to the work.

From Japan Evylena went to China, Egypt and the Holy Land, bringing away her impressions of them on canvas; then she came back to America by way of Europe, visiting most of the countries there.

Evylena married Howard Earl Miller in 1923. With marriage and motherhood her time for painting became less free. Still, she worked to encourage and appreciation in her community. She continued to exhibit her paintings in galleries in California and New York gaining recognition wherever they were displayed.

Source:

Hill, K. Ethel, Evylena Nunn Miller's Travel Tree, Fine Arts Press, Santa Ana, 1933

Irma Ferris

1889-1980

Irma Ferris was a prominent Fullerton businesswoman remembered for her independent achievement in the business community.

Mrs. Ferris came to Fullerton in 1930 from Los Angeles where she had been employed in the wholesale pillow business. She opened the Pillowry Gift Shop at 203 N. Spadra (Harbor) in Fullerton. From a small start, her business grew steadily into one of the leading stores in the downtown area.

In 1936, Mrs. Ferris was elected the first woman president of the Fullerton Merchant's Association. An effective leader, the association grew under her guidance. She was unanimously re-elected to a second term by the businessmen.

The Pillowry remained a successful business for over 50 years. During this time, Mrs. Ferris received a national award for remodeling the landmark building which housed the store. She was honored by numerous professional groups for her contribution to the business community.

The Pillowry building still exists at the Harbor Boulevard location. The business was left to associates following the death of Mrs. Ferris in 1980. Now out of business, an era in the history of Fullerton has ended.

Sources:

Fullerton Daily News Tribune, E. Cadman, Fullerton Public Library,

Cordelia Knott

1890 - 1974

Cordelia Knott was born Jan. 23, 1890, in Illinois, and moved to California when she was a young child. In 1911 she married Walter Knott and the couple moved to Buena Park in 1920. Together they turned 10 acres of rented land into what is today the nation's third largest themed amusement park--Knott's Berry Farm. Through the years during which Knott's Berry Farm was developing, the couple worked side by side. In addition to making a home for their family, she made and sold preserves and pies from the fruit which they raised. Later she opened a tea room (1927), forerunner of the famous Chicken Dinner Restaurant. In 1932 she served eight chicken dinners on her family China--that was the beginning. Today, the restaurant serves more than 1 million chicken dinners annually. Mrs. Knott was active in the business, which is still owned and operated by the Knott Family, until her death April 23, 1974, at age 84.

Source:

Courtesy of Knott's Berry Farm

Marguerite West Hill-Schwab

1890 - 1982

Marguerite was born in Santa Ana, a member of the pioneer West family. She attended local schools and graduated from Pomona College. Her master's thesis entitled "Education of Children of Mexican Immigrants" at the Claremont College was one of the first studies dealing with the education of these children. She became an English and Speech teacher in Santa Ana schools.

She was an early promoter of organizations involved in Santa Ana and Orange County history. In 1979 her booklet Vignettes of Saint Anne's Town was published with the help of one of these organizations.

Marguerite Hill-Schwab was a founding member of the Friends of the Santa Ana Public Library. She was a past president of the American Association of University Women, Santa Ana branch, and a member of Delta Kappa Gamma.

Source:

Marjorie Kauth, American Association of University Women, Santa Ana Branch

Florence Flippen Smiley

1893 - 1979

Florence (Flippen) Smiley was born in an Orange County which no longer exists, but her efforts have helped us to not lose sight of our heritage.

She was born February 16, 1893, in her family's home (it was "more like a cabin," she recalled) on North Batavia in Orange, but in 1894 the Flippens moved to a 20-acre ranch on Chapman Avenue in El Modena. Her parents, Thomas and Minerva Flippen were married in 1876 and had lived in Central California before coming to this area in 1892. Originally the main crop on their El Modena ranch was apricots, but they gradually replaced them with Valencia oranges.

Smiley attended grammar school in El Modena and then Orange Union High School, where she graduated in 1911. She then enrolled in Occidental College, where she received her degree in 1915. Smiley was a life-long member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange and her studies at Occidental were tempered with her strong faith.

Returning to town in 1915, Smiley joined the fledgling Woman's Club of Orange. She maintained her association with the group until her death, serving two terms as its president, in 1921-1922 and again in 1934-35. Through the years she was also active in other civic organizations including the Red Cross, the Assistance League of Orange and the P.E.O. of Orange County.

In 1917 she married Donald Smiley (1892-1959), a native of Santa Ana and a classmate of hers at Occidental. In 1919 they purchased a 10-acre orange ranch on Hewes in El Modena (the modern name for a street she was always quick to point out had been known as Alameda).

In 1935 they moved into a two-story Spanish-style home on Loma Solano Terrace (later renamed Smiley Drive). In later years she would look out across El Modena from her hillside home and note the passing of the old orange groves which had covered the land until the 1950's.

Smiley always had a keen appreciation of history, both that of her family and of the area in which she lived. As early as the 1920's she was researching and writing short articles about El Modena's past.

To honor their family's heritage, Smiley and her remaining brothers and sisters donated the Flippen Chapel to the First Presbyterian Church in 1958.

In her later years Smiley turned more and more of her time to help preserve the history of this area which she saw slipping away.

In 1970 she helped the Friends of the Orange Public Library record and preserve the recollections of many Orange pioneers. During 1975-76 she helped bring local history into Orange's Bicentennial celebrations, working with committees that placed historical markers in town and began the work of restoring the city's Ainsworth Historical House.

In 1973 Smiley helped to create the Orange Community Historical Society. The new group provided a focal point for her concerns and became--as she and others had hoped--a clearinghouse for people who knew about the community's past and those who wanted to learn more.

Smiley served two terms as Vice President of the Society and served on the Board of Directors until 1978. During this time she prepared and presented several programs for the Society and added her memories and impressions of the area's history to numerous panel discussions.

At the age of 85 Smiley finally had to slow down and step back from her work with the Society. Her influence continued, though, through the younger members she had brought to the organization.

Her death of February 19, 1979 at age 86 came just as the Society was beginning a new project: creating an archive to document the area's history. To recognize Smiley's contributions to the Society and its new collection, it was named the Florence Flippen Smiley Memorial Archives.

Florence Smiley had become a part of the heritage she had worked for so many years to perpetuate.

Source:

Phillip Brigandi

Archivist--Florence Flippen Smiley Memorial Archives

Carrie Lou Southerland

1899 - 1971

Carrie Lou Southerland was the women's editor of the Anaheim Bulletin newspaper. She joined the Bulletin's society department as a staff writer in 1940 and was named women's editor shortly thereafter.

When Carrie Lou lost her husband she took two jobs to put her children through school. It was in these initial working years that she learned the importance of people and how she could make life better for herself by making it more comfortable and interesting for others.

During her more than 30 years as women's editor of The Bulletin she trained and worked with a score of girls who went on to become better newspaperwomen because of their association with her. Her interests were as varied as the women who read what she wrote.

A member of the pioneer Evans family, which had been Anaheim residents for more than 70 years, Mrs. Sutherland attended Loara Elementary School, Anaheim High School and USC.

She was active at one time or another during her long newspaper career in nearly every woman's organization in Anaheim and was a charter member of Anaheim's Altrusa Club, which awarded her their highly coveted "Women of the Year" honor.

She was a charter member and first statewide president of the California Press Women and was also a charter member of the Orange County Press Club, holding membership in that newspaper organization until her death. A living memorial has been established in her name at California State University Fullerton.

Sources: Opal Kissinger, Anaheim Public Library

Anaheim Bulletin

Ruby Berkeley Goodwin

1903-1961

Daughter of a militant union organizer in the coal fields of Du-Quoin, Illinois, Ruby Berkeley Goodwin was a true optimist from her birth on October 16, 1903 until her death in 1961.

Seeking greater opportunities, the family moved to the Imperial Valley of California in 1920, and Ruby attended California State College in San Diego. After graduation, she taught for a year in El Centro, and was married there in 1924. Fullerton became the family's permanent residence, where they brought up their family of five children.

Ruby was best known as the author of the autobiography, It's Good To Be Black, for which she was awarded the Commonwealth Club's Gold Medal for the best non-fiction book produced by a Californian in 1953. Previous to that, in 1927 she had co-authored a book with William Grant Still on the origin of Negro Spirituals, and had published two books of poetry. They were From my Kitchen Window, which appeared in 1942, and in 1944, an emotional account of the war deaths of the five Sullivan brothers, entitled A Gold Star Mother Speaks.

Always an active member of her community, she was co-founder of the Educational Extension Club of Orange County, and a 25-year member of the Beulah May Chapter of Chaparral Poets.

Not only was she a prolific writer of newspaper and magazine articles profiling Negroes of prominence in the world of the arts, she was herself an actress, appearing in the movies "Carmen Jones", and "New York Confidential" as well as playing summer stock in Arizona.

Even more than for her many accomplishments which led to public acclaim, she will be remembered for her never-failing cheerfulness, helpfulness, and positive attitude toward life.

Source:

Ruth Pegau, South Orange County YWCA

Ramona Wheatley

1909-1982

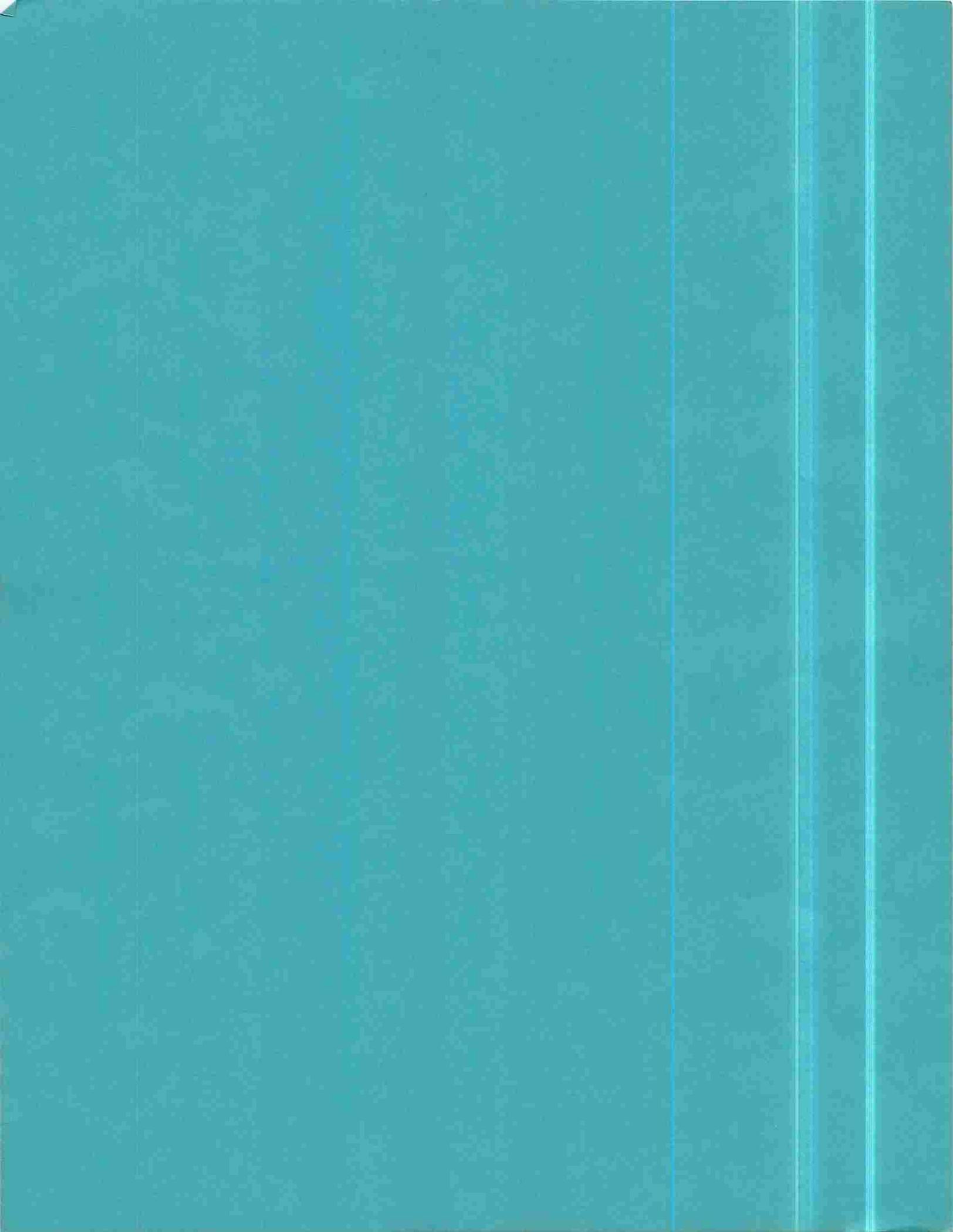
"Pitchers are like people, we're all empty until we're filled. What we give depends on what we fill our lives with" spoke Ramona Wheatley in one of her talks entitled "Pitchers Are Like People." As a philanthropist and lecturer, Mrs. Wheatley dedicated herself to helping others.

Mrs. Wheatley began lecturing in the 1940's. At the outbreak of the Korean War she lectured as a means to raise money for Korean orphanage funds. By the time of her death she had raised over \$40,000.00 for the housing and education of Korean children. Today the Ramona Wheatley Memorial Hall exists at Moon Wha Presbyterian High School in Kyungju, Korea in recognition of her public service.

Ramona Wheatley sponsored children through monthly donations and had a Korean foster son who visited her in Fullerton. However, Mrs. Wheatley's efforts were not limited to foreign countries. Among her many local contributions, Mrs. Wheatley served as the first woman elder of the First Christian Church, Fullerton, and was the founder and first president of the Orange County Visiting Nurse Association.

Sources:

E. Cadman, Fullerton Public Library, Fullerton Daily News Tribune



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William Keck

Pioneer Oilman Remembered Here

DAILY PILOT 8-21-64

William M. Keck Sr., 84, founder and former board chairman of Superior Oil Company, who died Thursday at his Los Angeles home, is remembered by now retired local oilmen who were here during the first oil boom in the early 1920's.

Keck came from Pennsylvania and made his first strike here in 1923, Marcus M. McCallen and J. Sherman Denny recall Keck's operations here beginning about 1921. He and his partner, E. J. Miley, drilled several wells but did not stay in this area very long, McCalley said.

In 1923, after McCallen's partner, H. H. McVicker, had invented the whipstock method for slant drilling, Keck returned and drilled a few wells along the waterfront into the tidelands pool, McCallen recalls.

HUGE FIRM

At the time of his death, Keck headed a company whose oil and natural gas interests once stretched from Canada to Venezuela.

Born in the Bradford, Pa., area of Pennsylvania Dutch parents, he came to South-

ern California shortly before the turn of the century. Here he worked as a general roustabout, tool dresser, driller, superintendent and contractor, he eventually formed his own company and earned a reputation as "a smart oil operator."

After the Huntington Beach strike, he did well in Torrance, Santa Fe Springs and Long Beach oil fields. His greatest success, however, was in the Kettleman Hills field in the San Joaquin Valley.

He resigned as chairman of Superior's board in 1962, but remained active in company affairs. He was a director at the time of his death.

Funeral services will be conducted at 11 a.m. Saturday in the Church of Our Savior, San Gabriel, with burial in San Gabriel Cemetery.

Survivors include his son, Howard D. Keck, Superior's president; his widow, Jean, and another son, William Jr., all of Los Angeles; daughters, Mrs. Willametta Fuller of Carmel and Mrs. Alice Park of Santa Barbara, and nine grandchildren.



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60-year Resident

Harry Boyd Dies, *Pioneer on Mesa*

When Harry Boyd first moved to the community known as Harper in 1903, he worked in the apple orchards.

Harper has disappeared. It is now Costa Mesa. The apple orchards are a thing of the past. Few remember the Waterman cider mill out on 23rd Street near Newport Boulevard.

Harry Boyd died at his Costa Mesa home last Saturday at the age of 78 after a long and full life of farming, not only on the Mesa, but also on the Irvine Ranch for 43 years.

He and his wife, Lola, had lived until six months ago on their ranch between Irvine and El Toro where he had raised grain and lima beans.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Boyd came to Harper from Delhi, Cal., up in the Fresno area, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd, and took up farming apples, wheat and barley.

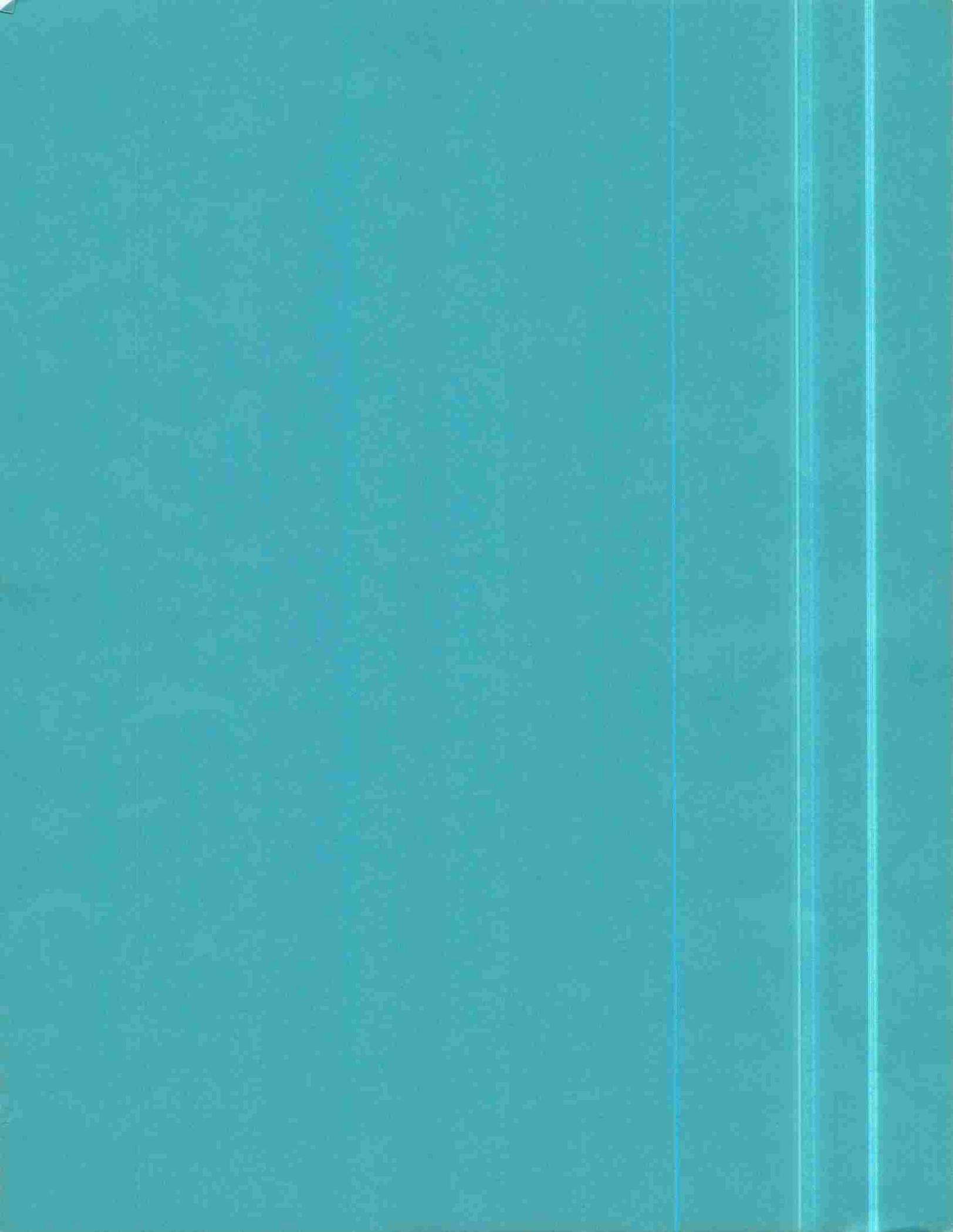
Services will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday at the Bell Broadway Mortuary Chapel

with interment to follow at Harbor Rest Memorial Park.

In addition to his widow, four daughters, a son, a sister, a brother, 17 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren survive.

The daughters are Mrs. Nellie Rau, Mrs. Laura Harmon, Mrs. Ruth Esperza, of Costa Mesa and Mrs. Dorothy Cummings of Westminster. Robert Boyd lives at Irvine.

His sister, Mrs. Nellie Ogden, also lives in Costa Mesa, but brother William is in Idaho.



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OBITUARIES

CORA MAE ALDRICH

Services for Mrs. Cora Mae Aldrich, 91, Los Angeles, will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday at Walters and McCormick Mortuary. Officiating will be the Rev. David Schmidt, La Habra. Burial will be at Memory Garden Memorial Park.

Mrs. Aldrich, who died Sunday at Fullerton Convalescent Hospital, had resided here for the past year.

Surviving are her daughter, Mrs. Edgar F. Elfstrom, Fullerton, and two sons, Oscar B., Los Angeles, and Floyd W., Alhambra. She also leaves five grandchildren, Mrs. Dale L. Rather, Fullerton; Mrs. Harold J. Rust Jr., Millbrae; Richard Aldrich, Los Angeles; Linda Aldrich, student at Orange State College; and Ronald Aldrich, Alhambra. There are four great-grandchildren. A sister, Mrs. Sina Bowden, Los Angeles, and a brother, Dale Huff, Seattle, Wash., a step daughter, Mrs. Ben Taylor of Los Angeles also survive.

Mrs. Aldrich was born in Garnet, Kan., March 30, 1872. She came to California in 1906 and resided in Santa Ana and then in Riverside County before moving to Los Angeles in 1918.

She was past president of the Admiral Schley Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Palestine Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, both of Los Angeles.

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Daily Pilot 1/11/65

Newport *Brittingham* Leader's

Rites Set

Funeral services for Thomas E. Brittingham III, Newport Beach land developer and restaurant owner, were tentatively set today for 4 p.m. Tuesday at the First Congregational Church, Chateau Chapel, 6th Street and Hoover, Los Angeles.

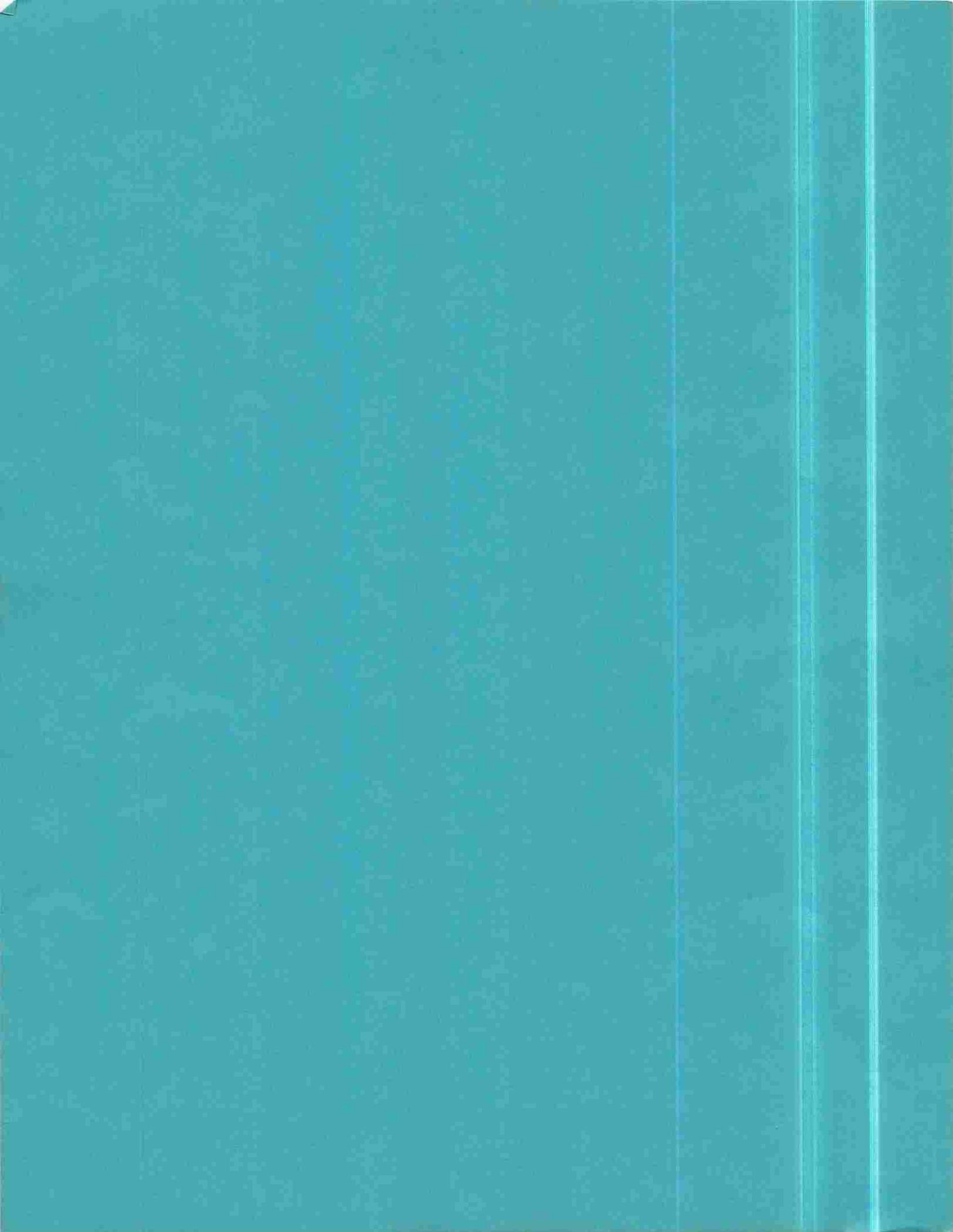
Mr. Brittingham, 36, died at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital Sunday afternoon of a heart ailment. He had been hospitalized earlier in the week.

Owner of the Flying Butler Restaurant in Newport Beach, Mr. Brittingham also was involved in several large land projects and was renowned as a sportsman. He owned the race horse Viking Spirit, one of the nation's top stakes performers last year.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Ann Currie Brittingham, and two children, Scott Currie and Ashley Cummings Brittingham, all of 621 Stone Canyon Rd., Los Angeles; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Brittingham Callery of Wilmington, Del.; a daughter by a previous marriage, Mary Clark Brittingham of Puerto Rico, and a brother, Baird Cummins Brittingham, Wilmington, Del.

Listed in Who's Who in America, Mr. Brittingham was the son of prominent Wisconsin and Delaware investment economist, Thomas E. Brittingham Jr.

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Prominent Lawyer - *Brown* - Dies After Stroke

DAILY PILOT 1/25/65

Services for William MacKenzie Brown, 61, prominent attorney and enthusiastic yachtsman, will be conducted Tuesday at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Los Angeles.

Mr. Brown, a resident of Laguna, died Saturday at St. Joseph's Hospital following a cerebral hemorrhage.

He maintained law offices in Los Angeles and San Juan Capistrano.

Mr. Brown had long been a member of Newport Har-

bor Yacht Club. During the 1930s he was an active PC sailor and won many trophies in competition.

After giving up the PC competition, Mr. Brown owned several other racing and cruising sailboats, but more recently confined his yachting activity to cruising in his Newporter ketch.

In addition to NHYC he was a member of Los Angeles Yacht Club, St. Francis Yacht Club of San Francisco, and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club of British Columbia.

As an attorney, Mr. Brown was an expert on bond issues and was often called on by the Newport Beach City Council and others for opinions.

He is survived by his widow, Doris; a son, Frank, Newport, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Murray Wilson, Santa Rosa.

A native of Detroit, Mr. Brown lived in California more than 50 years. He graduated from the University of California law school in 1928, and entered law practice with his father, the late William Martin Brown.

He was a member of the Royal Order of the Coif and the Law Review, and co-author of the West's California Code Forms, a widely used legal text published in 1964.



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Death Takes Clyde Day,

Area Pioneer

DAILY PILOT 1-14-65

Services are scheduled 3 p.m. Friday for Clyde Day, 72, former Westminster postmaster who died Wednesday at a Garden Grove sanitarium after a lengthy illness.

He is survived by his wife Edna J. Day, of 14531 Wilson St., Midway City; a son Herbert Day, Huntington Beach, and a daughter, Mrs. Annabelle Morse, Midland, Texas.

Mr. Morse also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Zylphia Williams, San Diego, and Mrs. Maudy Hunt, San Marino, and two brothers, O. J. Day, Garden Grove, and Floyd Day, Arcadia.

Mr. Day was a native of Newton, Miss. His family moved to Orange County more than 60 years ago.

He was postmaster in Westminster during the administrations of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover and later resigned to work for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He had been retired since 1956.

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Walter (Winters) 12-29-64

Daily Pilot

Death Takes Scion Of Pioneer Family

SANTA ANA — Walter was his maternal grand-
Henry Winters, 61, whose mother.

forebears were instrumental Two sisters, Mrs. Jo Win-
in development of Orange ters Elliott, Santa Ana, and
County, died Monday in St. Mrs. Hazel Reach, Baldwin
Joseph Hospital of cancer. Park, also survive Mr. Win-
ters.

On his paternal side, Mr. The Rev. Gerald Bash, pas-
Winters was a grandson of tor of First Christian Church,
Benjamin D. Wilson, whose will conduct funeral services
Rancho San Pascual covered at 10:30 a.m. Thursday at
much of what is now Pasa- Winbigler Mortuary Chap-
dena. el. Interment will be at Fair-
haven Memorial Park Ceme-
tery.

On his maternal side, his
great-grandfather was Don
Bernardo Yorba, whose vast
rancho covered the northeast
section of Orange County.

Mr. Winters, who lived with
his wife, Grace, and a son,
Alwyn, at 711 S. Flower St.,
was the son of Henry Win-
ters, founder of Wintersburg,
and Cordelia Wilson Win-
ters, daughter of Benjamin
Wilson.

Ramona Yorba Wilson,
daughter of Don Bernardo,

Rites Slated For Old-time

HB Resident

DAILY PILOT 2-19-65

Funeral services were to be conducted this afternoon for Homer L. Robertson, 65, of Yucca Valley, who died Wednesday after a short illness.

He had been a resident of Huntington Beach 40 years before moving to Yucca Valley. Twenty years ago he was co-owner of the Standard Market, 126 Main St., and for 10 years had been employed by the city of Huntington Beach in the park department.

Survivors include two brothers, Jack L. Robertson, Huntington Beach; Ward Robertson, Delano; two sisters, Pearl Graham, Delano, and Catherine Porter, San Jose, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Grace Long of Huntington Beach.

Mr. Robertson was born in Delano. Services were to be held at Smiths' Mortuary chapel with interment in Westminster Memorial Park. Richard LeGros officiated.

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Anaheim Settler Dies at Home

ANAHEIM—An Anaheim native daughter, member of a pioneer family among the first settlers here, died Monday in the passing of Mrs. Adella Strodthoff Yungbluth, 83, whose late husband, Fritz, preceded her in death two years ago.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. Thursday at Hilgenfeldt Mortuary, Anaheim. Officiating will be the Rev. Al Casebeer, First Christian Church. Burial will be at Anaheim Cemetery.

Mrs. Yungbluth was born in Anaheim April 16, 1883, in the family home which is still standing on North Lemon St. across from Pearson Park. Her parents had come to Anaheim in 1857, among the earliest settlers arriving in the then small community of vineyard operators.

Her family home after her marriage was for many years at 8:15 W. Broadway, where she was still residing at the time of her death. She had spent several months at the Anaheim Lutheran Home during her last illness.

Her late husband, Fritz Yungbluth, was the owner of Anaheim Savings & Loan Association and the Brea Savings & Loan Association and was a former city councilman.

Mrs. Yungbluth was a member of the Anaheim Ebell Club, Assistance League and the Anaheim Memorial Hospital Guild.

Surviving are her daughter, Mrs. Norvald Ulvestad and her grandson, Larry Ulvestad, both of Anaheim.

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Six Generations Mourn Death of Mrs. Culver

One hundred and eighty-one descendants, representing six generations, today mourned the death of Costa Mesa resident Hattie D. Culver, who died Thursday at the age of 98.

Last rites and interment will take place in Orleans, Neb.

Mrs. Culver, a Harbor Area resident since 1936, died at Hoag Memorial Hospital after an illness of two weeks.

Last April 28, five generations of her family celebrated her birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mildred Kolves, 307 E. 20th St., Costa Mesa.

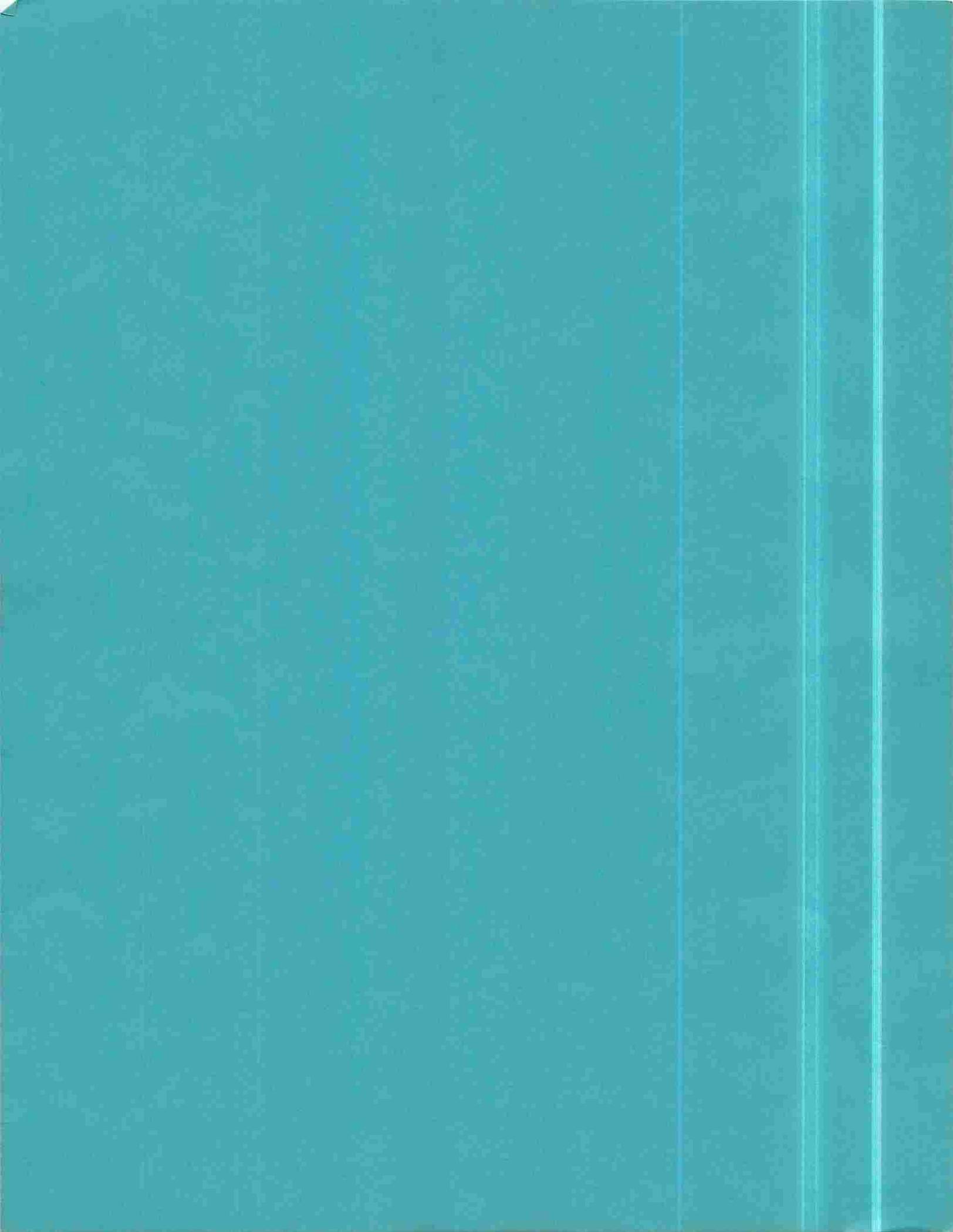
It was on that occasion that she recalled traveling in a covered wagon to a Nebraska homestead farm with her parents, six brothers and five sisters in 1873.

She is survived by five daughters, Verna Bose of Nebraska; Josie Bose of Santa Ana; Ethel Sherman, Hope Bose and Mildred Kolves, all of Costa Mesa; two sons, George Culver of Nebraska and Wendell of Texas; 28 grandchildren; 85 great grandchildren; 80 great great grandchildren

and three great great great grandchildren.

Bell Broadway Mortuary, Costa Mesa are the forwarding directors.





day in Denver. Mr. Cribbs died Friday in an automobile accident in Denver. His son, Robert, is a member of the dispatch department of the News Tribune.

DOUGLAS MARSHBURN

ORANGE—Services for Douglas Marshburn, 71, of 10972 S. Alameda St., Orange, pioneer county citrus rancher, will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday at Villa Bible Church, Villa Park. Shannon Mortuary, Orange, is in charge of arrangements.

Mr. Marshburn, who came to Orange County in 1895, started in the orange nursery business in 1910. He developed groves in Orange, San Diego and Tulare Counties, including his first grove at the family home in Orange, where he continued to reside until his death Saturday. He was a member of the El Modeno Friends Church and later became a charter member of the Villa Bible Church.

Surviving are his widow, Mary, and six children, Carol, at home; Lowell, Tustin; Allan, Orange; Roger, Visalia; Mrs. Margaret Estes, Orange; and Neil, Pauma Valley. He also leaves five brothers, Clinton and Austin R., Yorba Linda; Sylvester, Redlands; Preston, Connecticut; Alvin, Lemon Heights; and three sisters, Mrs. Elsie Haigler, La Habra; Mrs. Erma Van Horn, Atascadero; and Mrs. Eva Fike, Yorba Linda. He also leaves 11 grandchildren.

Mr. Marshburn was born Oct. 20, 1893, in Lubbock, Tex.

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UCI ARCHIVIST'S FIND

OC Pioneers In 1879 LA County Voter List

By JOHN HARDY
Register Staff Writer

IRVINE — Orange County history buffs are richer today as the result of a rare find by UCI archivist Roger Berry.

Berry, who periodically ventures out of the UCI special collections department into the smoggy climes of Los Angeles was in Dawson's Book Store recently probing through antique books.

He got into a conversation with owner Glen Dawson about old books and Orange County history.

Dawson disappeared into a back room and emerged shortly with a book he thought might interest Berry. The archivist immediately recognized its importance.

Yellowed by age but in mint condition, it was the 1879 Register of Voters for Los Angeles County, containing the names of all the male registered voters in Los Angeles and what is now Orange County. (Women were not given the right to vote until 1920.)

Orange County was part of Los Angeles County until 1880.

"This allows us to dip into the communities that eventually became part of Orange County and find out who the men were who lived here,

where they were from originally, their ages and occupations. It's an extremely valuable document."

Valuable indeed. The price tag was \$300.

Berry asked Dawson if he could take the book back to UCI for inspection. Dawson agreed.

Back at UCI, Berry and others on the library staff pored over the document and decided it was well worth the price.

"This is our extravagance of the year," smiles Berry, who says the register is one of three known to be in existence. The other two are located at UCLA and UC Berkeley.

"This register gives us more extensive information about the males living in this area than any other document existing," says Berry. "You can trace generations and family groups by comparing it with other registers published after 1879. It's a fantastic find."

The quarter-inch thick register contains 8,094 names.

There are some 80 names on each page. The listings are set in easy-to-read 12-point type and the printing is even and bold on heavy paper.

A sampling of names from

the first page of the register gives a small clue to the backgrounds and occupations of the pioneers who built Orange County and settled Southern California.

The first name listed is Aaron Arnold, 31, born in Prussia, occupation clerk, naturalized Aug. 24, 1869 and registered July 24, 1879.

The first Orange County resident listed is William S. Abbott, 35, born in Illinois, a farmer, living in Tustin City and registered on July 1, 1879.

Others on the page include: —Perry Abercrombie, 37, from Indiana, a farmer, living in Garden Grove.

—Juan Abila, 67, born in California, occupation ranchero, living in San Juan Capistrano. He was naturalized by the Treaty of 1848. Another Abila, Manuel D., was 43 and employed as a vaquero in San Juan. Jose del Carmen Abila, 35, was a farmer in San Juan.

—Joseph Krepps Acklin, 40, born in Pennsylvania, was a printer in Santa Ana.

—Eusebio Acuna, 22, born in California, was a shepherd in San Juan Capistrano.

—John Adams, 64, born in Ireland, was a vineyardist in Anaheim. He was naturalized

April 5, 1814 on the "Michigan Circuit."

—Peter T. Adams, 44, born in Tennessee, is listed as a farmer in Tustin City.

—Frank H. Adams, 56, a native of New York, was a Santa Ana saloon keeper.

—James Huddleston Ad-

ams, 39, born in Tennessee, was a farmer in Orange.

And so on.

William Henry Spurgeon, the founder of Santa Ana and Columbus Tustin, that city's pioneer father, are listed among hundreds of other men who settled Orange County.

More than half of the men listed gave their occupations as farmers. Sprinkled throughout the register are such other jobs as wagonmaker, cooper, apiarian, liveryman, stablekeeper, distiller, prospector, s a d d l e r, stage driver, stone cutter, telegrapher, light keeper, miller, cigar maker, piano polisher and even a capitalist (listed as Prudent Beaudry, 50, a naturalized citizen born in Canada who migrated to Los Angeles).

Already the book is being avidly scoured by county historians, says Berry.

Don Meadows, prominent Orange County historian and author spent two afternoons going through the book compiling a list of Orange residents for the year. Meadows has written a book about Orange, which is now celebrating its centennial.

Historian Jim Sleeper, a past president of the Orange County Historical Society, is also finding the register a valuable resource.

"Best of all, the document is in safe hands and will be a source of enlightenment for historians to come," says y.

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Hugh J. Lowe, Early SA Clothier, Dies

Sat 1/29 1972

SANTA ANA—Hugh J. Lowe, Sr., 88, Orange County pioneer and retired business and civic leader, died Friday morning at St. Joseph Hospital, Orange, where he had been taken Wednesday morning after suffering a stroke at his home, 1926 Heliotrope Drive. Funeral services are pending at Brown Colonial Mortuary.

Mr. Lowe, known as "Mr. Santa Ana" to many of his friends, was born here on June 5, 1883.

For 57 years he was associated with Orange County's first independent men's clothing store. He first joined what was later to become Hugh J. Lowe and Sons clothing store on Feb. 3, 1903, and became a partner of the owner, W.A. Huff in 1915. In 1929 he became sole owner and the store name was changed to Hugh J. Lowe's. In 1945 he accepted his sons into the business and in 1948 the name was changed to Hugh J. Lowe and Sons. At the time the store was located on Fourth Street in downtown Santa Ana.

The company later established a second store in Anaheim. This was closed in 1967. In 1970 Hugh J. Lowe and Sons, then located in Fashion Square, closed its doors.

During the long operation of the store, many firsts were recorded. It was the first store in Orange County to aggressively solicit charge accounts. Records show that William H. Spurgeon, the founder of Santa Ana, was its first charge customer.

The store was the first to use the one-price system; first to use electricity and the 64th store in the county to make public use of the telephone.

In 1915 the county's first (Turn To Page A2, Column 7)



HUGH J. LOWE, SR.
Pioneer Elms

over-

would enable her to ride the

More About Hugh Lowe Dies

(Continued from page A1)

flashing light sign was installed, followed in 1935 by one of the first all neon signs in the area. The store was the first independent retailer in the county to use color in advertising. Their first full-page, four-color ad ran in The Register early in 1949.

Mr. Lowe was exalted ruler of the Elks in 1914-15. He was honored with a 50-year past exalted ruler pin and honorary life membership in 1967. He also was a 50-year member of Knights Templar Silver Cord Lodge, Al Makikah Temple Shrine; past president of the Santa Ana Business Men's Association; Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce; and charter member of the Downtown Kiwanis Club, and the Santa Ana Country Club. In 1963, after 25 years of service, he retired as the Orange County representative to the advisory board of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

He is survived by his widow, Wilma; two sons, William A., of Santa Ana and Hugh J. Lowe, Jr. of Bodenteich, Germany, and five grandchildren.

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MARAH ADAMS

'Grand Old Lady' Of Register Dies

By EDDIE WEST
Register Sports Editor

Marah Adams, the "Grand Old Lady of The Register's

news room" for 37 years, died early today in the Fountain Convalescent Hospital at Orange.

She had been in failing health for several weeks but, true to the tradition of the newspaper game she cherished, one of her last requests was that her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Adams of Orange, notify The Register as soon as she passed away.

Christian Science services will be conducted Monday, at 1:00 p.m., at the Shannon Mortuary in Orange. E.M. (Sunny) Sundquist will read the service.

Although perhaps best remembered for her chatty garden column, "Through The Garden Gate," Mrs. Adams for most of her adult life was a diligent, enterprising, faithful reporter who wrote everything from crime to flowers. A Marah
(Turn To Page A2, Column 3)



MARAH ADAMS
Pioneer Reporter

More About

Marah Adams

(Continued From Page A1)

Adams Dahlia and a Marah Adams Hibiscus are named for her.

Covered Orange City

Until her retirement in 1964, Mrs. Adams "covered her beat" in the city of Orange, where she lived. She more than held her own with veteran reporters, scoring numerous "scoops" through her dedication and determination to be a good newspaperwoman. In 1963 the Orange County Press Club made her its first-ever life member.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Adams, she is survived by five grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, and two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Neil Adams of El Cerrito and Mrs. Dale (Billie) Winterbourne of Sun City.

A reporter for more than 50 years, Marah Adams came to Santa Ana in 1913 with her husband, the late John Adams. Before then they jointly had published newspapers in Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota.

Founded South Coast News

One of her first enterprises in Southern California was to edit a theatrical publication which later became the South Coast News of Laguna Beach.

In a Register article written by Mrs. Adams on Oct. 10, 1963, she recalled her first 50 years in Santa Ana:

"It was just 50 years ago today—on Oct. 10, 1913—at about 3 p.m. that one of the big red cars from the Pacific Electric Station at Sixth and Main streets, Los Angeles, dropped off another family of the many arriving that year in Santa Ana, two adults and two very small boys to swell by four the population of 10,000.

"It was not a day to impress a family that had lived for a year in the cool, pine-forested country of the Lake of the Woods in northern Minnesota, for a politely called 'Santana' wind was blowing, bringing clouds of dust from the unpaved side streets to settle over the central business district and deposit a layer of grit over Fourth Street's paving.

Warm And Windy

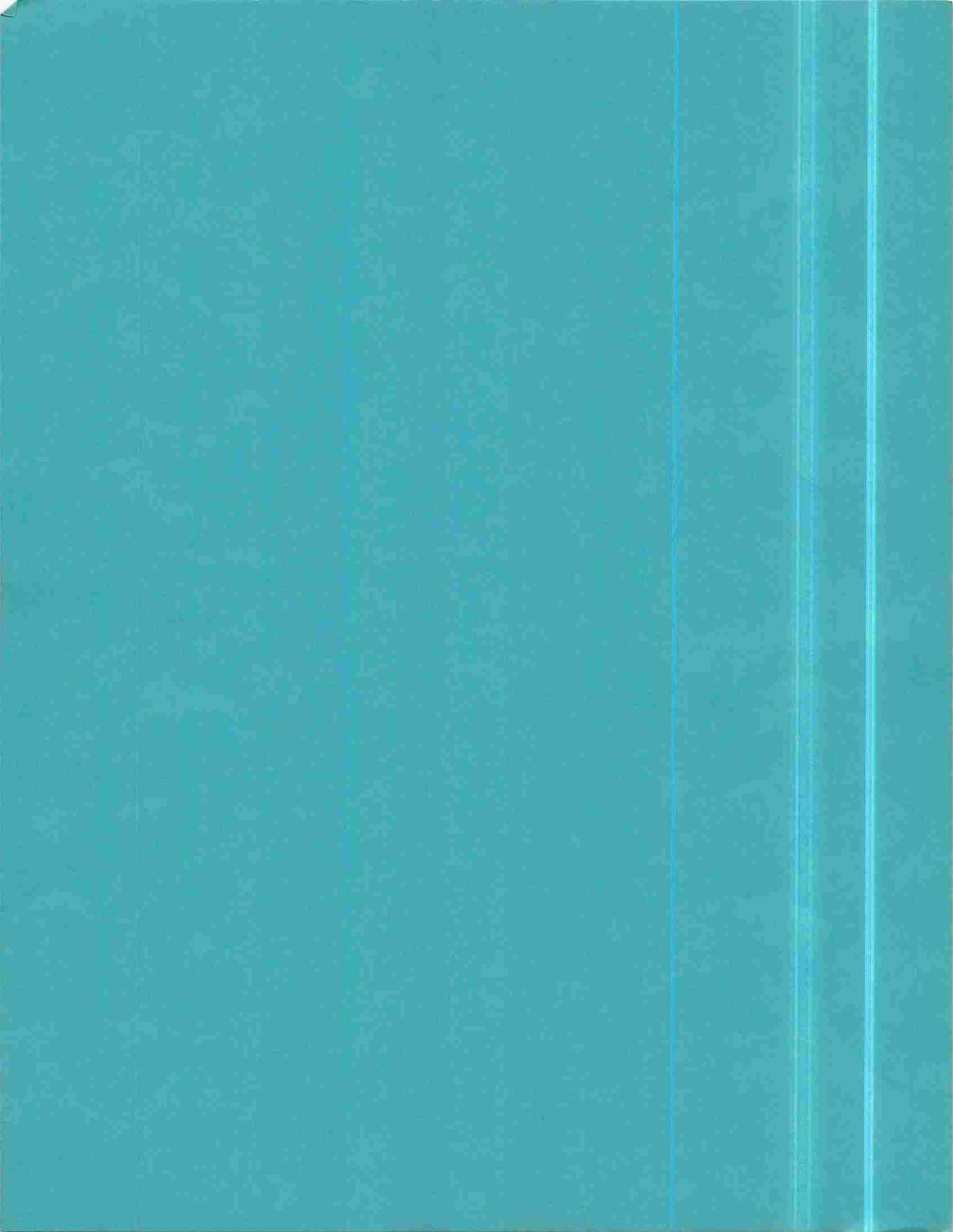
"It was very warm that day I first saw Santa Ana through the dust of that often mis-called Santa Ana wind, as I stepped from the street car at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets. Things were different on that long ago October day in the city of Santa Ana. Special tourist railway fares were attracting new residents daily; 26 families from one small South Dakota town alone were known to have bought homes in the city.

"All the way from Los Angeles to Santa Ana, the mother of the family who had not wanted to come to Southern California to join her husband's family, kept remarking (as she looked from the windows of the street car at the brown hills, the brown grass and fields along the tracks, the Santa Ana River with its flow of dry sand) 'So this is beautiful California.'

"Strange that a rebel arrival could be transformed in a short half century into almost a Native Daughter."

Later in the article she recalled:

"Time was 50 years ago when sons and daughters were following their parents to California where the parents had retired to live in an unsurpassed climate. Now, say those who have watched the influx of population, it is the parents who are following their children to the Southland, the children coming for employment in the many industries. And that may be the way it is."



FOUGHT RICHTOFTEN

Lawrence Grant Rites Saturday

ANAHEIM — Lawrence Louis Grant, 76, believed to have been one of the last surviving Royal Canadian Air Force pilots of World War I and the first person to fly the mail from Canada to the United States, will be buried Saturday.

Mr. Grant, father of Betty A. Grant and Barbara G. Heim, residents here, lived at Bonsall for the past 15 years.

Memorial services will be Saturday at St. John's Episcopal Church, Fallbrook. Burial will be in that city.

Mr. Grant engaged in dog fights over France during World War I with Baron Manfred von Richtofen, the "Red Baron," and in May, 1919, delivered an air mail packet from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Port Angeles, Wash., landing on the main street there.

He played a part as general contractor in subdividing the Wilshire Boulevard area of Los Angeles and was among the first subdividers in Lake Arrowhead.

During World War II Mr. Grant tried to enlist for active duty and was rejected as too old. He became an air raid warden, instead.

Mr. Grant also served as aerial consultant for the film, "The Life of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Fred Astaire.

A member of the California National Guard, Mr. Grant, who became a U.S. citizen, also worked for Curtis-Wright and Allied aircraft companies. At one time he owned an airport, purchased from comedian Edgar Bergen, and served as a flying instructor.

Funeral arrangements are being directed by Hilgenfeld Mortuary here.

Six grandchildren also survive.



PILOT WHO FOUGHT 'RED BARON' OVER FRANCE, DEAD AT 76
... Lawrence Louis Grant, right, coached Fred Astaire in motion picture

Ana Bulletin 2/4/1972.

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Maria Beltran Rosary Slated

Rosary will be recited tonight at Smith's Mortuary Chapel, Huntington Beach, for Maria M. Beltran who died Thursday after spending more than 50 years in Huntington Beach.

Mrs. Beltran, who was 80, settled in Huntington Beach 52 years ago. For the past two years she had been living in a Westminster convalescent home.

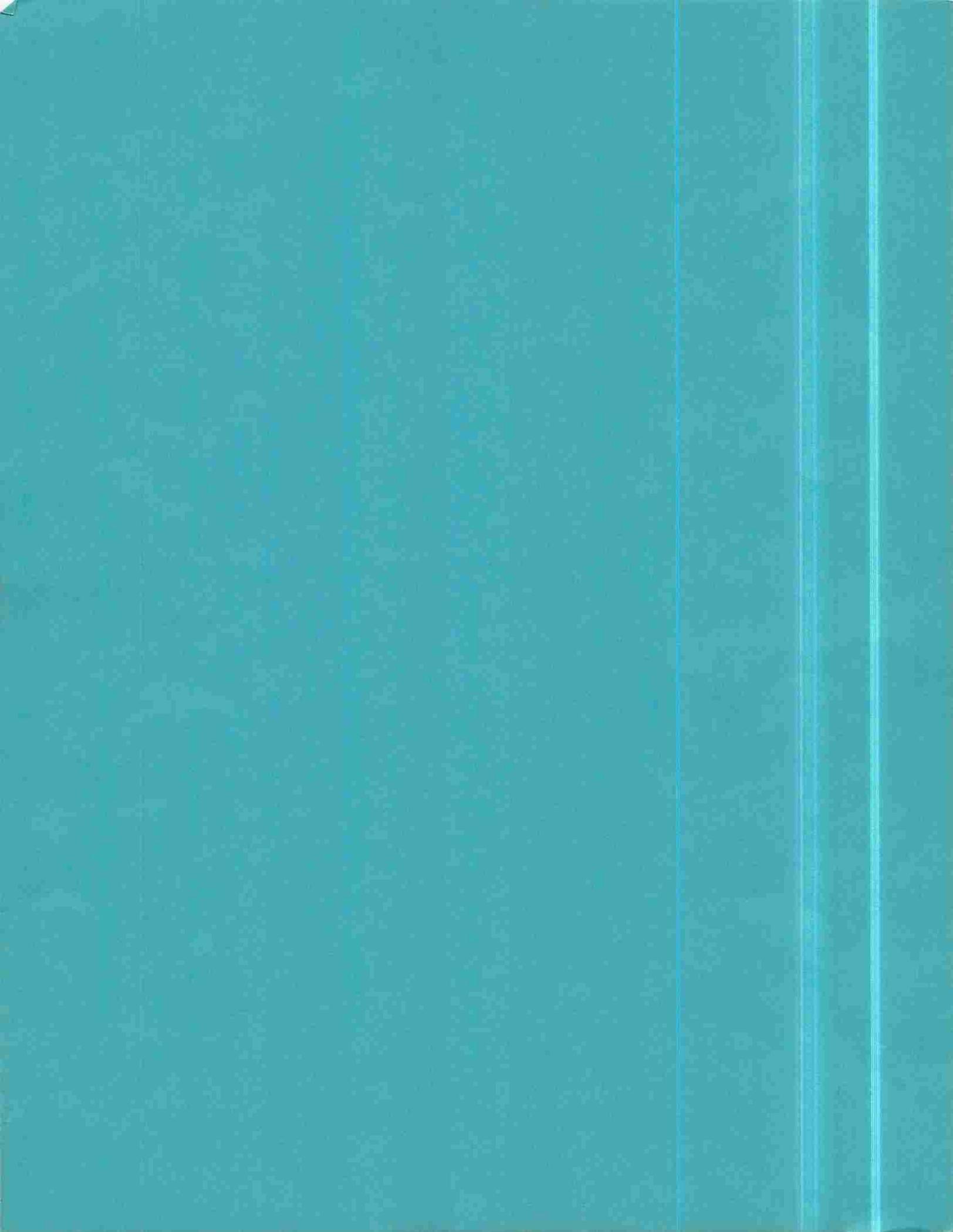
She is survived by two sons, Candido and Alfonso Beltran; four daughters, Seniada Sianez, Teresa Martinez, Sally Anaya and Mary Perez; 28 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren.

Requiem mass will be celebrated Saturday at 9 a.m. at Sts. Simon and Jude Catholic Church, Huntington Beach. Burial will follow at Good Shepherd Cemetery.

Death Notices

BELTRAN

Maria M. Beltran, Age 80; resident of Westminster. Date of death, September 28, 1972. Survived by two sons, Candido and Alfonso Beltran; four daughters, Seniada Sianez, Teresa Martinez, Sally Anaya and Mary Perez; 28 grandchildren; 28 great-grandchildren. Rosary, tonight, Friday, 7:30 PM, Smiths Chapel. Requiem Mass, Saturday, 9 AM, Sts Simon & Jude Catholic Church. Interment, Good Shepherd Cemetery. Smiths' Mortuary, Directors.



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Granddaughter, 85, Of OC Pioneer Dies

SANTA ANA—Miss Mildred "Babe" McNeal, granddaughter of Jacob Ross who settled in Orange County in 1868 and purchased land where Santa Ana now stands, died here Friday morning. She was 85.

Miss McNeal, one of the first children to be born in Orange County after it separated from Los Angeles County, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. McNeal of 1020 Baker St., Santa Ana.

Miss McNeal's mother was the former Miss Christie A. Ross, daughter of Jacob Ross. The McNeals owned extensive business properties and apricot orchards in Santa Ana.

The family home on Baker Street was built by Jacob Ross as a wedding present to his daughter shortly after the family's arrival from Monterey County in 1868. The deceased was born in the home in 1890 and still resided there at the time of her death Friday.

Jacob Ross, who crossed the plains to California in 1865, owned all the land from First and Bush streets, west to the Santa Ana River and north to 17th Street. He later sold all the land between Broadway and Ross Street to William H. Spurgeon, founder of the City of Santa Ana. Ross Street is named for Jacob Ross, who was later assessor and tax collector for Orange County.

Miss McNeal is survived by a grand niece Christeen Duckworth, a Santa Ana attorney, and two grand nephews, Tom McNeal of Laguna Beach and Fred McNeal of Santa Ana.

Friends may call at the Smith & Tuthill Mortuary between 4 and 9 p.m. Sunday to pay their respects.

Services will be held at the Waverley Church, Santa Ana, at 3 p.m. Monday.

Burial in Fairhaven Memorial Park will follow.

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R.H. Prothero, Pioneer El Toro Rancher, Dies

EL TORO — Funeral services will be held today for Raymond H. Prothero, one of the pioneer citrus growers and ranchers in the El Toro area, who died Saturday after a long illness.

He was 80.

Prothero, who was born Sept. 18, 1898, in Santa Ana, was instrumental in the formation of the El Toro Water District, through which a handful of El Toro area ranchers brought much-needed water to their crops and also stimulated the development of the once-agricultural area. He later served on the board of directors of the water district.

He also served on the El Toro school board and was a director of the Associated Farmers, the Board of Citrus Growers, and the Santiago Aqueduct Commission.

Prothero was a charter member of the Orange County Farm Bureau, a life member of Santa Ana Elks Lodge 794 and a member of the Saddleback Area Historical Society.

Survivors include his wife, Doris, of El Toro; two sons, Earl of El Toro and Raymond of Mission Viejo; a daughter, Ellenor Potter of Tustin; seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Services will be conducted at 11 a.m. at St. George's Episcopal Church in Laguna Hills. Burial will follow at El Toro Cemetery.

The family requests that in lieu of flowers donations be made to the Saddleback Community Hospital in Prothero's name.



Colorful Past Recalled

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With Death Of County Pioneer

By **CLIFF BLACKBURN**
Register Staff Writer

SANTA ANA — It's a common belief that the only people who read the obituary column in a newspaper are old folks and relatives of the deceased.

Thursday, those who do read the obituary column saw the funeral notice on Ed Adkinson.

There wasn't anything unusual about it. It was just one of the 17 items in the column that day.

It wasn't even the first one, as the notices aren't alphabetized.

It read:

WILLIAM E. ADKINSON
ADKINSON, WILLIAM E., age 96, of 1414 W. 10th Street, Santa Ana, passed away December 8, 1968. Survived by two sons, Ray Adkinson, Dana Point, and Russell Adkinson, of Santa Ana. Private services were held Wednesday, December 11, 1968. Officiant

Ed and his wife Rose lived out the last years of their lives in a weathered home in Trabuco Oaks.

"Yeah, but who WAS Ed Adkinson?" asked one of the younger reporters around the city desk after the phone calls started coming in Thursday afternoon from the old-timers. "What did he ever really do?"

"He killed the last grizzly bear in Orange County," replied Terry Stephenson, the assistant news editor, whose father, one of the area's historians, wrote "In The Shadows of Old Saddleback."

"And that bear weighed about 1,600 pounds," recalled Jim Sleeper, staff historian for the Irvine Co., who was visiting at The Register city room. "It stood 6 foot 3 inches. Andrew Joplin helped Ed kill that grizzly at the head of Holy Jim

Canyon in the 1890s."

A little research at this point proved that the bear trap which ended the grizzly's days in the Santa Ana Mountains is on display at the Bowers Museum here.

Further discussion indicated that the bear had gained about 400 pounds every time the old yarn was told and that C. Hart Merriam, chief of the U.S. Biological Survey, who had received the skin and skull of the

animal after the kill identified it as a female.

As a fire warden, Ed Adkinson led the first contingent of firefighters into Holy Jim Canyon to fight a blaze that swept the mountains for two weeks.

"You know, they named a canyon after Mrs. Adkinson," Sleeper remarked. "She was Rose E. Havens before she married Ed. It's Rose Canyon, just west of the Trabuco Canyon post office."

Historians recall how bear hunters around here in the early days used to sell the gall bladders to Chinese for \$5.

"What would a Chinaman or, for that matter, anyone, do with a bear's gall bladder?" someone asked after a thoughtful pause.

Nobody knew the answer.

But they knew that Ed had tracked people as well as animals and was responsible for rescuing many lost hunters and

hikers in the Santa Ana Mountains.

The talk turned to "Cussin' Jim" Smith, a beekeeper on the north tributary of Trabuco Creek who was a friend of Ed's.

Ed worked for the Pellegrins in Santiago Canyon in the 1890s, digging silver ore out of the Carbonate Hill Mine above Modjeske.

"Ed told me that last time we talked that they had to tunnel upside down as the water kept

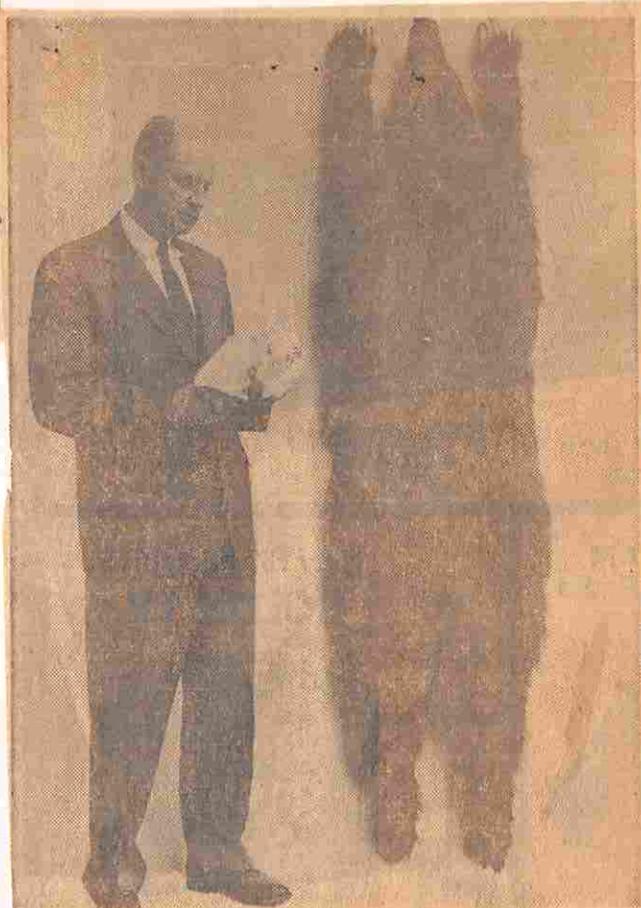
dripping down on them," Sleeper said. "They brought out some fairly rich ore from the mine. There wasn't much quantity though."

The phones began ringing on the city desk. There was an Anaheim bartender murdered in Mexico. And Percy Foreman, the Texas lawyer who will defend James Earl Ray, was in town for a talk.

It was time to return to the present.



ED ADKINSON — The long and colorful life of Ed Adkinson, hunter, silver miner and early settler in the Trabuco Canyon area, ended with his death at the age of 96. He once led firefighters into the Santa Ana Mountains to put out a blaze that raged for two weeks.



GIANT GRIZZLY'S PELT—The skin of the last grizzly bear killed in Orange County hangs now in the National Museum in Washington. The monster was caught in a trap owned by Andrew Joplin and killed with three shots by Ed Adkinson, pioneer rancher and former county game warden. While the facts are hazy, newspaper accounts say the bear was killed in January, 1908. Adkinson died here recently at the age of 96. He and his wife Rose operated a 222-acre ranch in Trabuco Canyon until 1960.



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AT AGE 85:

Placentia Pioneer Joseph Wagner Dies

Joseph Wagner, 85, pioneer Placentia citrus rancher, died early today in a San Clemente rest home where he had resided the past six months. Funeral arrangements were pending at McAulay & Suters Mortuary.

Mr. Wagner, who was a member of a founding family of Placentia, had kept his home at 705 E. Yorba Linda Blvd. on the original ranch site, and until his last illness was a frequent resident there.

He resided with his son, Elmo, San Clemente, and his daughter, Mrs. Maynard Beard, Placentia, for alternate visits most of the time in recent

years. Besides his son and daughter, he leaves his twin brother, John, and his elder brother, Charles, in Placentia. He is survived by three grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Four generations of Wagners are still represented in Placentia where his parents settled in 1871 and where some members of the family have lived continuously for almost a century.

The homes of the three brothers,

See "MR. WAGNER"
(Page A-3, Column 5)



JOSEPH WAGNER

More About

MR. WAGNER

(Continued from A-1)

ers, Joe, John and Charles were located within one-half mile of each other on the ranch site, although most of the pioneer 100-acre Wagner Ranch of the parents is gone, sold for subdivision.

Joseph Wagner began working the family ranch with his stepfather, John Wagner, after attending school in Placentia from 1886 to 1897.

After the death of his parents, he continued in growing oranges and walnuts and added poultry, calling his establishment the Walnut Grove Poultry Ranch for some years.

Mr. Wagner also worked in the oil fields, including some time in road grading with Olinda Oil Co. He also helped organized the Anaheim Board of Realtors and was active in real estate for a time.

Mr. Wagner worked his ranch continuously until 1945, but retired from his real estate business only in 1958.

From 1916 to 1919 he and his family lived in Anaheim while his original two-bedroom ranch house was torn down and the present 2,700-square-foot, five-bedroom home was constructed.

Part of the lumber from the original ranch house was salvaged and used to build a beach house at Balboa and part of it was also used in the present home.

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Sheflin

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DAILY PILOT

Tuesday, May 14, 1968



LONGTIME RESIDENT DIES
Mrs. Anna Sheflin

Pioneer Mesan's Funeral Rites Slated Thursday

Pioneer Newport Harbor resident Anna Sheflin, who made her home in Costa Mesa since 1932, died Monday after suffering an apparent heart attack in her home at 273 Palmer St. She was 64.

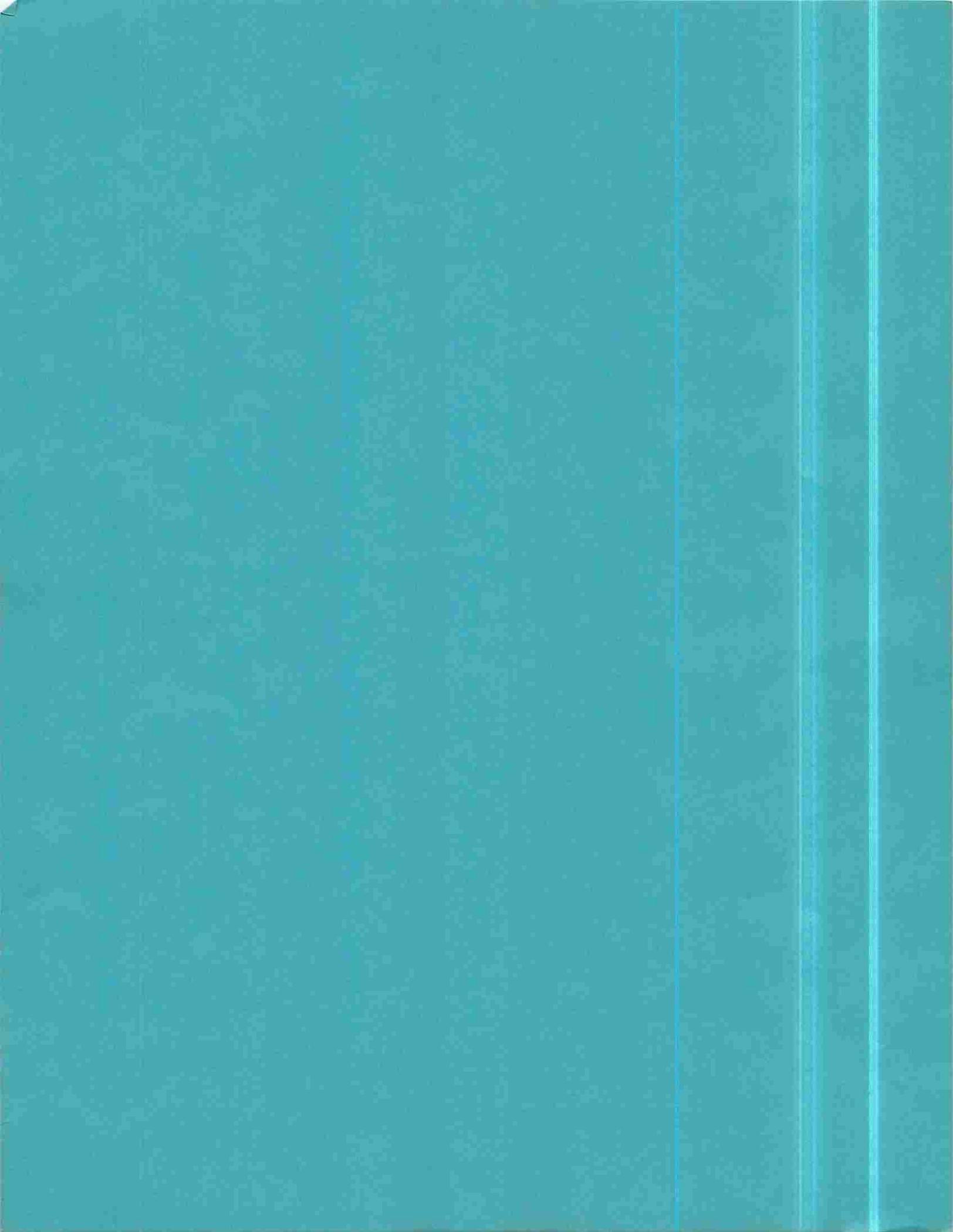
Funeral services for Mrs. Sheflin will be conducted Thursday at 10 a.m. at Westcliff Mortuary Chapel, 427 E. 17th St., Costa Mesa. Interment will follow at Harbor Rest Memorial Park, Costa Mesa.

Mrs. Sheflin is survived by four sons, including Newport Beach police officer Harold Sheflin who was one of Newport Harbor High School's all-time great football players in the 1940s.

Other surviving sons are Robert of Costa Mesa; William of Santa Ana and Frank of Tustin.

She also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Mary Betancourt of Anaheim and Mrs. Gertrude Cave of Garden Grove; three brothers, Norman Boyd of Long Beach; William Boyd of Glendale; and Roy Boyd of Eagle Mountain.

Mrs. Sheflin is also survived by 19 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.



CA
OC - P10
1. 12**Tom Talbert, 89****Ex-Huntington
Mayor Succumbs**By MARGARET HALL
Of the Daily Pilot Staff**AREA PIONEER DIES**
Tom Talbert

Huntington Beach pioneer T. B. "Tom" Talbert, former mayor and county supervisor, died Saturday. He had been hospitalized since Oct. 19 when he suffered a broken hip from a fall.

Mr. Talbert would have been 90 in March.

Known affectionately in many parts of Orange County as "Uncle Tom", Mr. Talbert was described today — in almost identical words — by two former colleagues on the Huntington Beach City Council as "a truly dedicated public servant."

BORN IN ILLINOIS

Present Councilman Henry Kaufman and Ted Bartlett, both of whom had known Mr. Talbert more than 20 years, also said in nearly the same words, "We won't have any more Tom Talberts."

Mr. Talbert was born March 5, 1878 in Illinois. He lived in Orange County since 1896 and opened a real estate office in Huntington Beach in 1904.

Other business interests through the years included one of the first car dealerships in Huntington Beach.

Mr. Talbert served as postmaster for the town of Talbert (now Fountain Valley), was chairman of the County Board of Supervisors for about 18 years, three-times mayor of Huntington Beach and served many more years as city councilman.

Early improvements which Mr. Talbert helped promote were the paving of Pacific Coast Highway through Huntington Beach and the construction of the Municipal Pier. He also helped secure important land for city use including recreation areas.

'PRACTICAL APPROACH'

Dr. Kaufman said today, "Tom had a practical, pragmatic approach to politics. He really did a lot for the community and the county."

Mr. Talbert is survived by his wife Margaret; two sons, Gordon and Thomas Van; three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Services will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. with Thomas W. Overton officiating, at Smiths Mortuary in Huntington Beach. Interment will be at Good Shepherd Cemetery.

May 1971

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LEADING CITIZENS LOST IN 1971

Death Of OC Pioneers Mourned

Each year through death Orange County loses some of its pioneers. Still others pass on who may not have lived here all that long but have become well known because of their efforts on a community level or in business.

The year 1971 was no exception. Listed here are some of the people whose names were familiar to many countians.

The list begins with the death on Jan. 19 of Mrs. Bonney N. Mitchell, 72, of 330 W. Main St., Tustin. A third generation native countian, she was the granddaughter of J.R. Congdon who settled in San Juan Capistrano in 1864 and planted the first walnut grove there. Her mother, Ella Congdon Wilkinson was one of the county's pioneer artists. Mrs. Mitchell's husband, Ralph J. Mitchell, is a pioneer rancher in the Irvine area.

Ralph (Bill) Cole, famed Santa Ana coach and official who became a legend in the world of Southland sports died Jan. 27. The native Santa Anan was 71. He graduated from Santa Ana High School and played football at USC. His coaching career began at Tustin High School in 1937. He

took over the coaching chores at Santa Ana High in 1939. He retired in 1952. During his tenure his Saint teams posted a 74-38-6 record including numerous Sunset League championships. For 20 years Cole officiated at games up and down the coast involving teams that today comprise the Pacific Eight Conference.

William C. Maurehan, 95, who settled in the Anaheim area in 1882, died Jan. 27. Born in San Francisco, he and his family moved to the Mother Colony where they took up ranching. Maurehan became owner of a 100-acre parcel near Harbor Boulevard and Katella Avenue, site of today's Disneyland and the Anaheim Convention Center. A rancher all his life, he was a charter member of Anaheim's Trinity United Methodist Church, a former secretary of the Orange County Water District and an active member of the Orange County Farm Bureau.

Harlowe B. Billingsley, 83, of 541 W. Santa Clara Ave., Santa Ana, who died Jan. 31, was born in Villa Park while Orange County was still a part of Los Angeles County. A

graduate of Orange High School, Mr. Billingsley attended Pomona College and later the University of Iowa law school. He returned to Villa Park and became a rancher. Later he entered the construction business in Santa Ana, retiring in 1945.

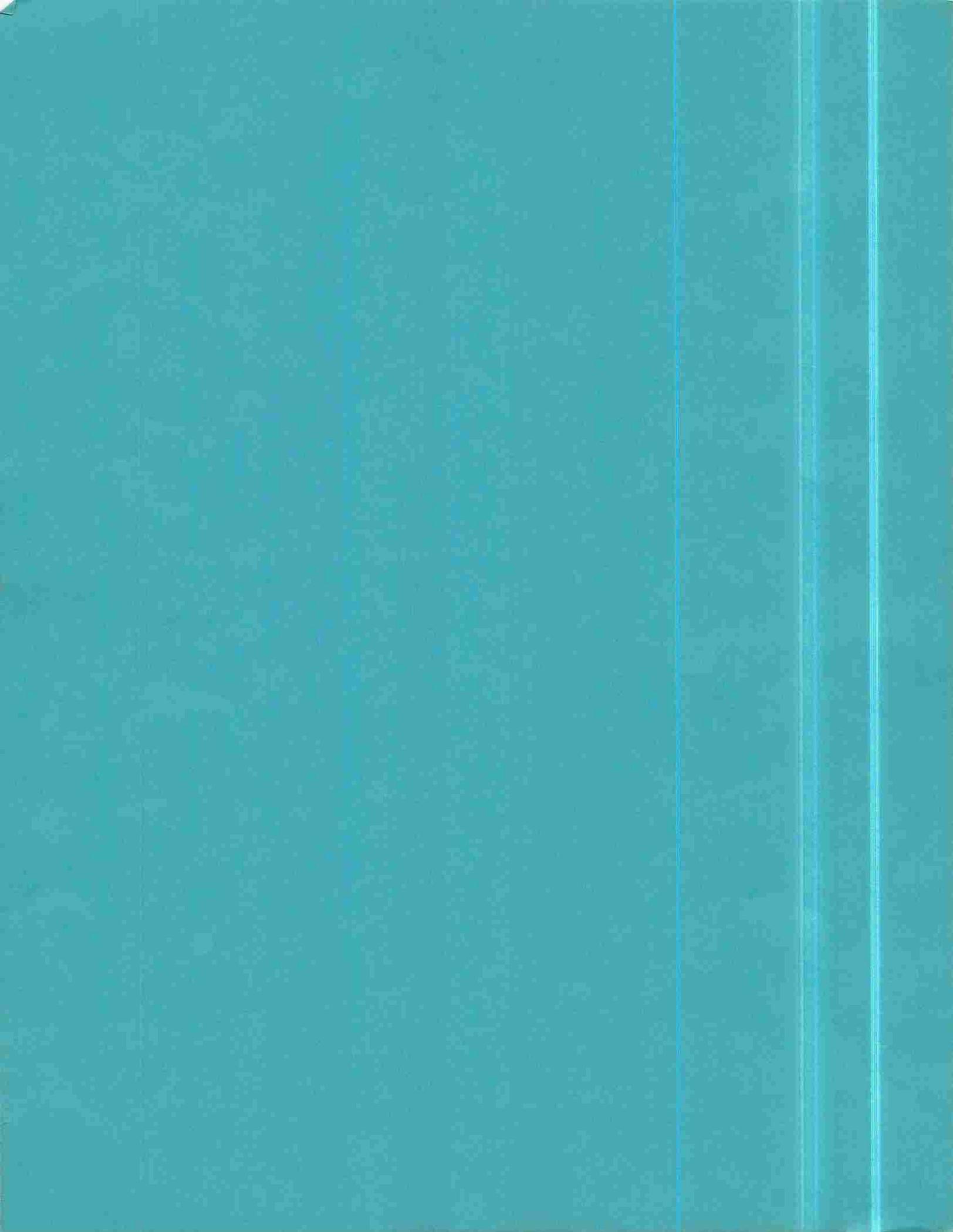
Donald J. Dodge Sr., 83, came to Harper (now Costa Mesa) in 1912 and became an apple rancher. The native Chicagoan who died March 11, became a justice of the peace for Newport Township and served in that capacity for 29 years. He became Newport's municipal court judge in 1952, retiring seven years later. He was active in community affairs, serving on the school board for 29 years and acting as board president for 20 years. He also served as a board member for the Orange County Flood Control District.

Mrs. Dora Pankey Glines, 94, a pioneer school teacher and member of a pioneer Orange County family died April 10. Born in 1887 at the home of her parents some five miles west of Santa Ana, she graduated from UCLA and taught school in Orange County for 40 years. She won rec-

ognition for outstanding service from the International Association for Childhood Education and from the National Retarded Teachers Association. She was a director of the California Association of Consultants in Education. At the time of her death she resided at 13321 Red Hill Ave., Tustin.

Jabe S. Hill, 88, founder and for 60 years president of Hill Inc., a Santa Ana clothing store, died April 11. Mr. Hill lived at 1612 N. Freeman St., and had been a resident of Santa Ana since 1904. In 1908, he and the late Walter Vandermast opened a clothing store in Fullerton. A past president of Santa Ana Kiwanis, Mr. Hill was a founder and charter member of Toastmasters Club No. 1 in Santa Ana.

Centenarian James E. Liebig, a native of Kansas and a resident of Santa Ana for 67 years, died May 4. His home for the past 50 years was at 820 N. Spurgeon St., Santa Ana. Until the time of his death, Mr. Liebig was a member of the board of directors of Excelsior Creamery Co. and was a director of First (Turn To Page B3, Column 5)



May 1971

DEATH TAKES O.C. PIONEERS

Countians Recall Familiar Names

American Title and Trust Co. He was a member of the Elks Club for more than 50 years and Odd Fellows for almost 30 years. He had been a member of Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce longer than any other man.

Elle Irene McBride, who came to Santa Ana when she was 2 years old, died May 7. She was 84 and lived at 1801 N. Greenleaf, Santa Ana. She graduated from Santa Ana High School in 1905. Her late husband, J.L. McBride, at one time served as city engineer for Santa Ana and Tustin and for a time served on the Santa Ana city council.

Carrie Lou Sutherland, 72, women's editor of the Anaheim Bulletin for 30 years, died on May 10. A member of the pioneer Evans family, Mrs. Sutherland attended Loara Elementary School, Anaheim High School and USC. She was a charter member of Altrusa Club, a charter member and first state president of California Press Women, and a charter member of Orange County Press Club.

Antone Borchard, 87, long-time Santa Ana resident and rancher who gained fame as one of the few men ever to

win a battle with the Internal Revenue Service, died May 14. Mr. Borchard, who lived at 2911 S. Greenville St., fought the IRS for seven years over a \$121,500 tax bill. The dispute which involved a 1958 land swap with the Burroughs Corp., ended in a court victory for Mr. Borchard in 1965. A native of Ventura, Mr. Borchard bought a ranch in 1914 in what was known as Gospel Swamp, now a part of Santa Ana. He farmed there for the rest of his life.

Walter E. Hiskey, born in Santa Ana 83 years ago, died July 9. He made his home at 2433 Bunya St., Newport Beach. Mr. Hiskey's parents came to Santa Ana in 1885, building a home on South McClay Street which became the center of the family's citrus and bean-growing operations. He was a lifetime member of BPOE and a 50-year member of Santa Ana Elks lodge. He was a past president of Santa Ana chapter, Native Sons and Daughters.

Newport Beach's first fire chief, Frank Crocker, 75, died in a Buena Park convalescent home on Sept. 14. A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Crocker moved to Santa Ana in 1909

and to Newport Beach in 1925. He became the city's chief engineer in 1927 and organized a volunteer fire department that same year. He purchased the city's first fire engine and directed the department's growth until his retirement in 1952. He was the first member of the Balboa Bay Club, organized in 1926; a charter member of the Balboa Angling Club; a past commander of American Legion Post 291 and a member of Newport Elks lodge.

Mary E. Henry, member of a pioneer Orange County family, died Oct. 6. She was 103 years old and had been a resident of the county for 83 years. Her father, John A. Wilson, was a prominent Santa Ana citrus rancher and one of Santa Ana's first municipal judges. The 10-acre Wilson ranch, centered at what is now the intersection of Santa Clara Avenue and North Flower Street in Santa Ana, was sold in 1927 for a housing project. Mrs. Henry was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Ana for more than 70 years.

Asa Hoffman, 87, Santa Ana's mayor from 1943 to 1947, an organizer of the San-

ta Ana Board of Realtors and president of that group in 1929, died Oct. 13. A native of Illinois, Mr. Hoffman moved to Santa Ana in 1898. He graduated from Santa Ana Business College in 1904 and established his own business, the Santa Ana Produce Co. After several years in the grocery business, he became engaged in real estate and insurance. He served on the city planning commission and was a member of the city council prior to his becoming mayor. Active in civic organizations, he was a charter member and a past master of Masonic Lodge 505, Santa Ana.

Fred Newcomb, 82, of 2101 E. Santa Clara Ave., Santa Ana, a resident of this city for 60 years, died Oct. 24. Mr. Newcomb founded Newcomb's Shoe Store in Santa Ana 51 years ago. The store today is operated by a son, Robert. A 45-year member and past president of the downtown Kiwanis Club, he also was a past exalted ruler of the Santa Ana Elks Club and a long-time member of Santa Ana Presbyterian Church.

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Thursday, February 22, 1968

DAILY PILOT

2

Thomas Wright

Mesan Succumbs At 91; Rites Slated Friday

Services will be held Friday at Melrose Abbey Chapel for Thomas Wright, 2314 College Drive, Costa Mesa who died Wednesday, at the age of 91.

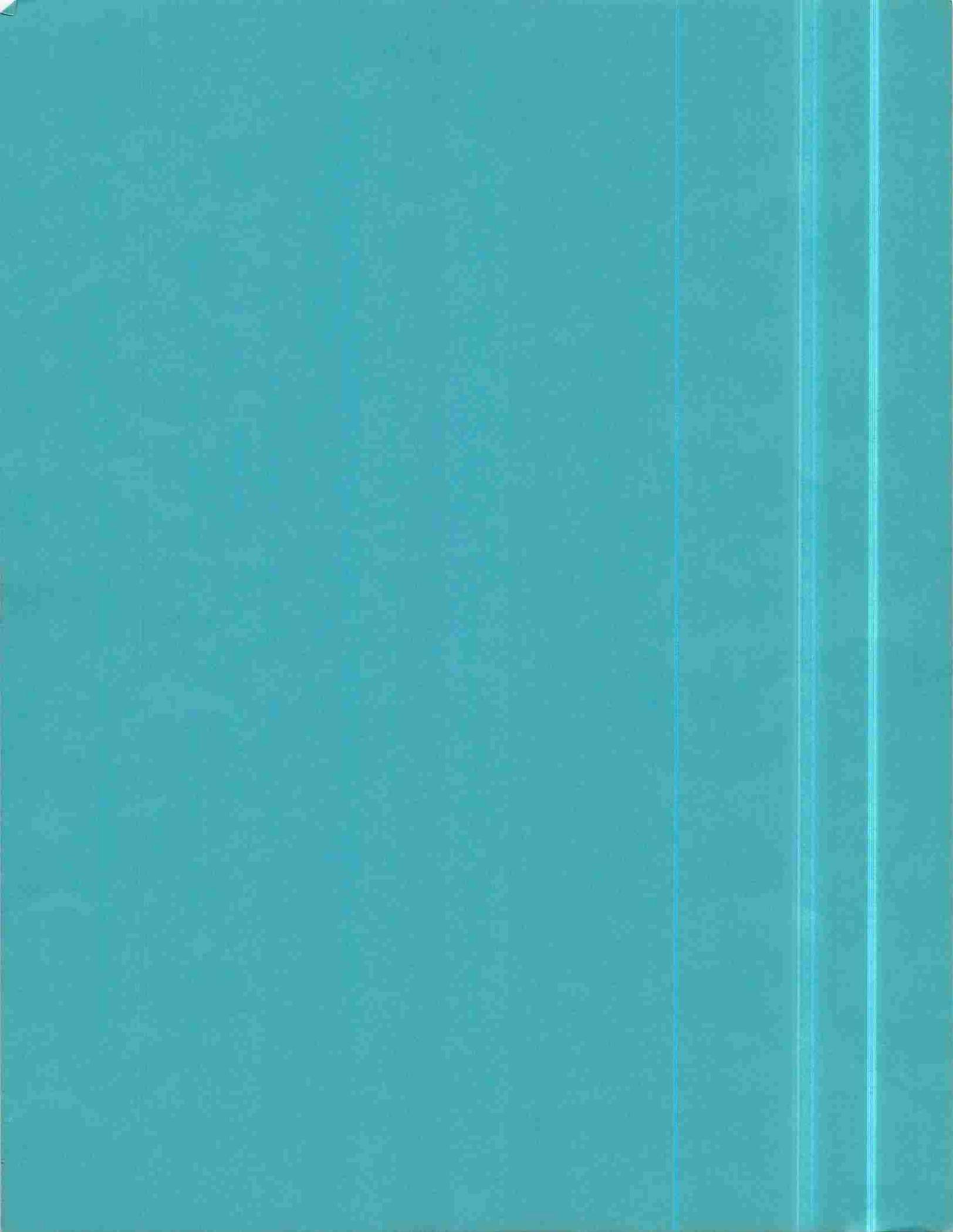
Mr. Wright had been a resident of Orange County for 50 years and a resident of Costa Mesa since 1963. He was born in Scotland on Sept. 19, 1876.

At the age of 16 he moved to the United States and bought and ran the Ansley Herald in Ansley, Neb. During this time he also served as postmaster of the city.

In 1918 he sold the newspaper and moved to Santa Ana. Until 1963 he owned a ranch in Tustin which he sold to move to Costa Mesa in the same year.

In 1965 his wife of 67 years died. He is survived by his daughter, Edith L. Salter, of Santa Ana; son, Thomas L. Wright, Newport Beach; sister, Catherine Halbert, Santa Ana; one grandson; three great-grandchildren. Interment, Melrose Abbey Memorial Park, directed by Baltz Mortuary, Costa Mesa.





CA
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Mesa Pioneer William Boyd Succumbs at 80

Graveside services for Costa Mesa pioneer, William James Boyd will be held Monday at Hagerman, Idaho.

Mr. Boyd, a former cement contractor and farmer in Costa Mesa, died Thursday in Hagerman. He was 80.

The Boyds were the first couple to be married in Costa Mesa, according to their family.

Mr. Boyd is survived by his wife, Grace L. of Hagerman; three daughters, Miss Lucille Dorsey of Paul, Idaho; Mrs. Betty Bombay of Costa Mesa and Mrs. Mary Scruggs of Hagerman; a son, Harold William Boyd of Costa Mesa; and sister, Nellie Ogden of Costa Mesa; 13 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

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1.15

Services Held Today For Mrs. A. Wheeler

Christian Science services were to be read for county pioneer Annie Morrow Wheeler, 87, at 10:30 a.m. today at Waverly Chapel, Fairhaven Memorial Park. Mrs. Wheeler, 133 N. Cambridge St., Orange died Thursday.

Mrs. Wheeler was born in April, 1880, in Downey and at the age of two moved with her parents to Villa Park, where her father, the late George Clinton Morrow, was a vineyardist and citrus rancher. He also drove a stagecoach for the Wright and Seeley Stage Coach Company between Los Angeles and San Diego.

In 1904, Mrs. Wheeler mar-

ried the late Frank Wheeler, who was a blacksmith in Orange until the time of his death in 1960. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their original home at 174 S. Center St., now part of the civic center.

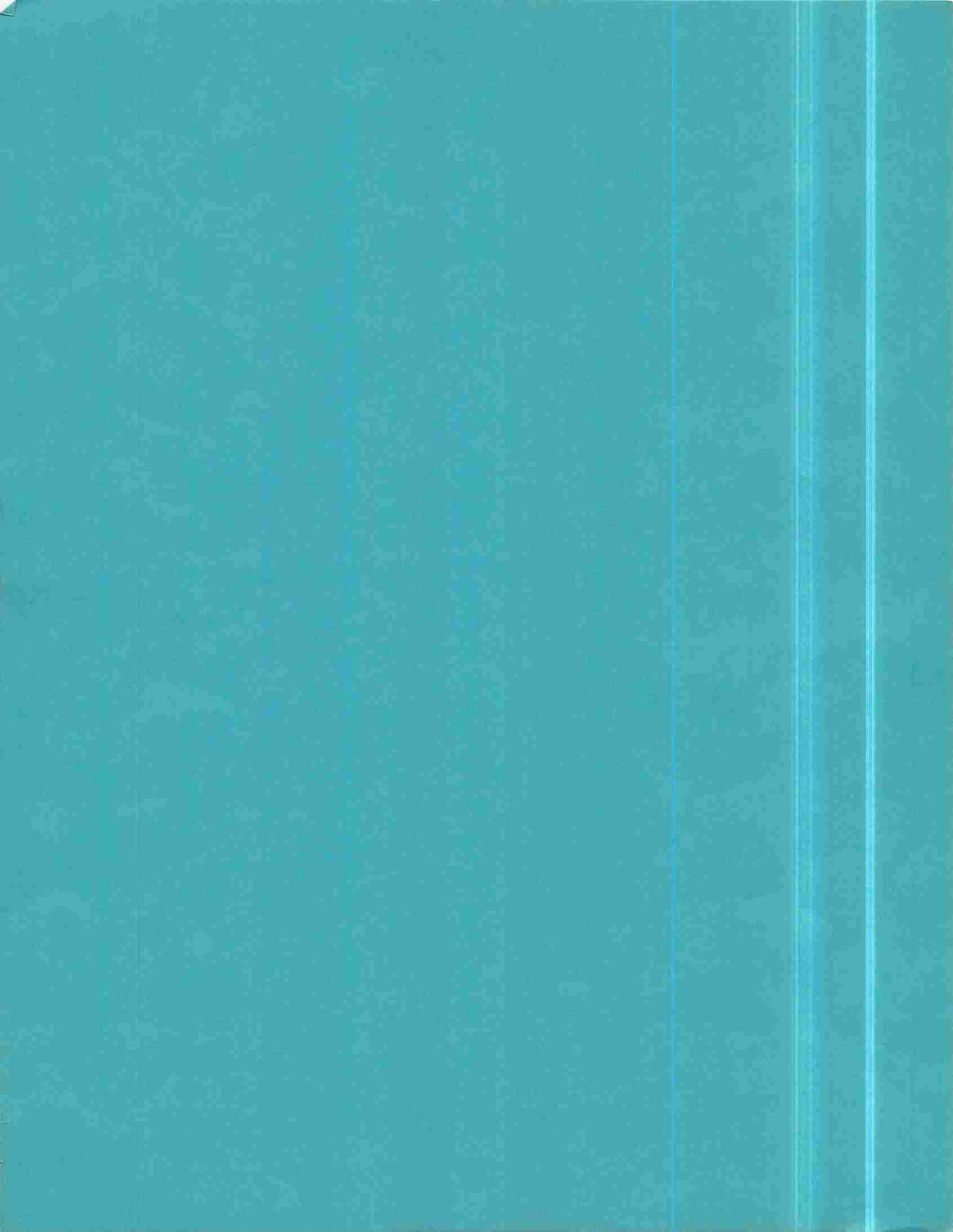
She was a member of the First Church of Christ Scientists, Orange.

Survivors include two sons, George David and Roy Sylvester, both of Santa Ana, a daughter, May Wheeler Horal of Midway City, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Burial will be at Fairhaven Memorial Park, with Blower Bros. Mortuary in charge of arrangements.

3/1/68

3/9/68



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Register 25 Aug 1979

Services Set Monday For Marian Brownridge

SANTA ANA — Funeral services are scheduled for 11 a.m. Monday at Waverly Church for Marian Irving Brownridge, 64, who died Tuesday at her home.

The Rev. Mark Morris will officiate and burial will be in Fairhaven Cemetery.

Miss Brownridge, a long-time Red Cross worker, was the first person to serve as secretary to Toastmasters International founder Ralph Smedley.

She was the daughter of

the late Minnie and Alex Brownridge, both early residents of Santa Ana. Her mother's home at 15th and Main streets became the current site of Great Western Savings and Loan, while her father's activities included presidencies of the Santa Ana school board, the chamber of commerce and the library board.

Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Florence B. Nalle of Santa Ana, two nephews and a niece.

OCCGS REFERENCE

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The Register Tues., Jan. 8, 1980 A5

Veteran Orange County Citrus Grower Dies At 84

Veteran Orange County farmer and lifetime resident Albert H. Wischnack died Jan. 4 of natural causes at Canyon General Hospital. He was 84.

Wischnack was the son of Orange County pioneer Herman Wischnack, who first introduced orange

trees to the Placentia area when he moved here in 1880.

The former owner and operator of the Al-Glen ranch in Placentia, Wischnack was a charter member and associate foreman of the Olive Heights Citrus

Association for many years.

He was also a World War I veteran and a member of the Placentia order of the American Legion.

Surviving are his son David, North Hollywood; daughters, Alberta Tinken, Pomona, and Grace A.

Gemmill, Orange; brother Herman, Oregon; sister Mathilda Timme, Orange; and eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

A service is to be held today at 1 p.m. at Waverly Church in Santa Ana



CCGS REFERENCE ONLY

CA
Orange
2-15



Orange County

“... the only romantic spot in California . . . there was a grandeur in everything around, which gave a solemnity to the scene: a silence and solitariness . . . no sound heard but the pulsations of the great Pacific . . . as refreshing as a great rock in a weary land.”

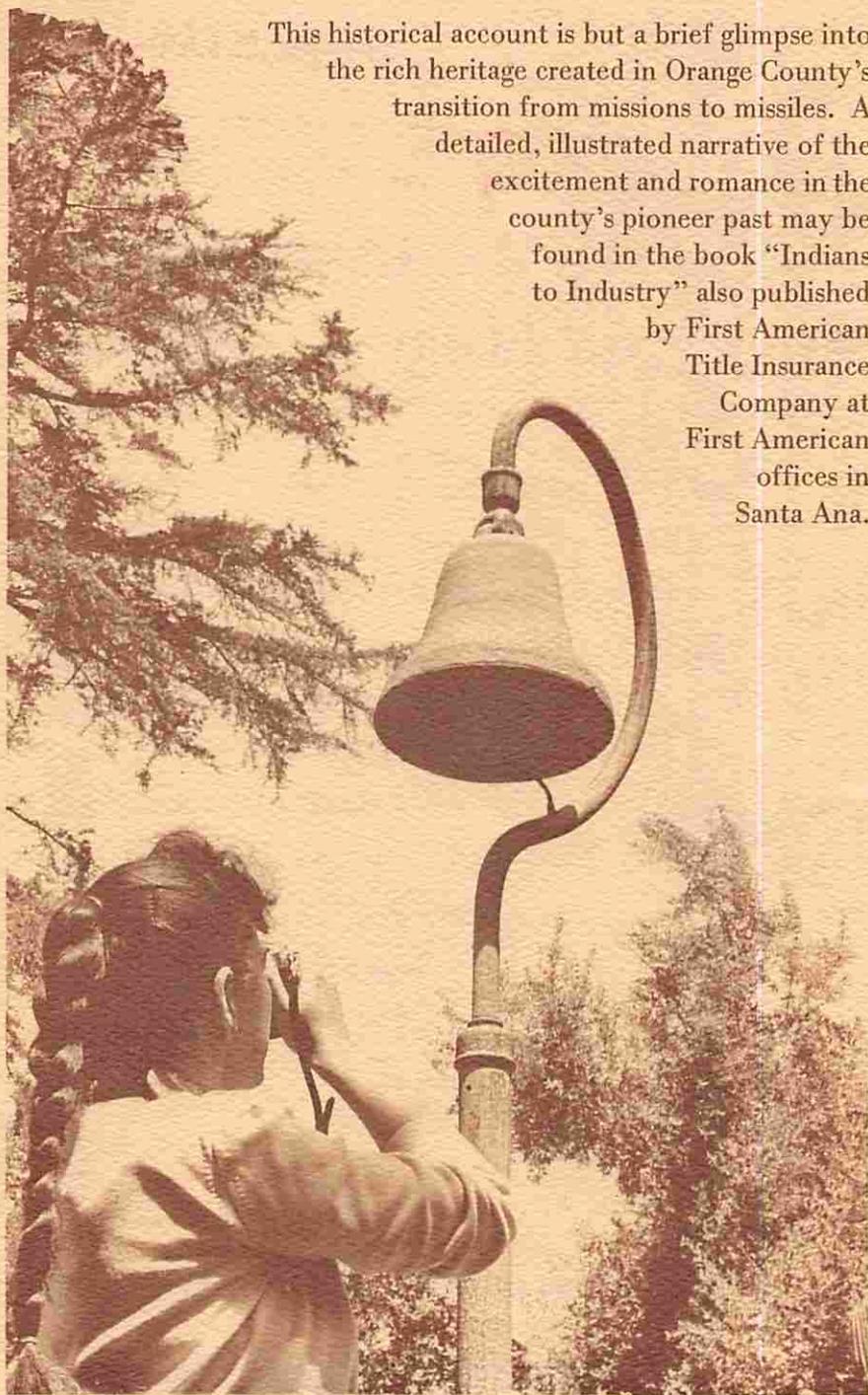
— *Richard Henry Dana, Jr.*
1835

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

CCGS

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

This historical account is but a brief glimpse into the rich heritage created in Orange County's transition from missions to missiles. A detailed, illustrated narrative of the excitement and romance in the county's pioneer past may be found in the book "Indians to Industry" also published by First American Title Insurance Company at First American offices in Santa Ana.



Copyright 1978
First American Title Insurance Company
Santa Ana, California

Best Wishes
For '82
Zoa



Orange County is like a bejeweled grande dame, replete with memories of a colorful past. Her domain ranges from the Santiago Mountains in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. She reflects back to the day when the first Indians arrived on her wide plains more than 2,000 years ago. These migratory people had slowly filtered south after having earlier crossed the Bering Straits from Asia.

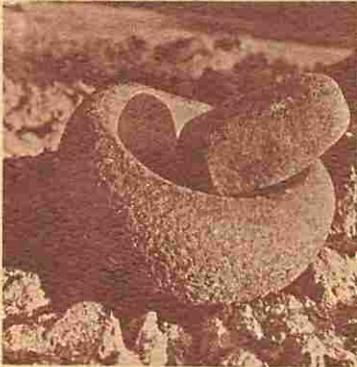
Indians in Orange County were among the 23,500 Californians using languages belonging to the Shoshonean linguistic group, linked to such far-flung tribes as the Comanche of the plains and the Aztec of Mexico. Local tribes spoke dialects which even varied from one village to the next. They had no written language and, in contrast to their distant relatives, were passive and backward. They lived in tule-thatched huts shaped like half an orange, called wickiups.

Natives of the Santa Ana Valley were later classified by the Spaniards according to the mission which had jurisdiction over their area. Indians north of Aliso Creek were Gabrielinos, included in the domain of Mission San Gabriel. Villages south of Aliso Creek and north of Canyon de Las Pulgas were Juanenos because of their connection with Mission San Juan Capistrano.



Physically, local Indians have been pictured as being short and dark skinned with flat noses and long straight hair. Early missionaries were shocked, as the men were notable for their lack of any attire, while women, slightly more modest, wore two-piece aprons fashioned of grass fibers or other material.

Acorns, which grew in great abundance, provided a basic dietary staple. Tribes migrated to certain areas where oak trees were plentiful for acorn harvesting. The dozens of mortars hewn out of large stones in Black Star Canyon give concrete evidence of this practice. Mortars, both single and communal, were used as bowls in which to pulverize the acorns. The meal was then leached and cooked into a mush.



Indians had great respect for everything they found in nature. To them, the sun and the great redwood trees were very important. Some believed that in the beginning there was a Sky father and an Earth mother. From these two came all things. The Eagle was the maker and "good chief" of all and the Coyote with

his sly ways was the "evil one." The Indians thought the mountains and the streams had "spirits" in them, both good and bad. They remembered these things when they wandered in the mountains or by the rivers.

All ceremonies were held outdoors in a reverent, respectful manner. The audience could only whisper.

No hunter could eat his own fish or game. Two braves went together so they could exchange their catch. Those who did not do this would either have bad luck or die.

Many unusual artifacts have been found in Costa Mesa between the Estancia Adobe and the Mesa Verde Country Club. Most of them are presumed to be ceremonial items, although skulls and fragments of pottery also have been unearthed.

Plummet stones have been discovered near the site of the San Joaquin Ranch home, northeast of Upper Newport Harbor; one was found many years ago near the Santa Ana River at the First Street crossing. Most of the plummets were located near the Estancia. One theory is that the plummets were used as charm stones, worn on a string around the neck. Another assumption is that they were tied to fish nets and used as "sinkers."

A stone wand also was found. This was thought to be a ceremonial wand, about eight inches long and one inch wide at the blunt end, which tapered down to a rounded point. It was made of white materials and limestone and showed great workmanship.

The Indians' serene existence was interrupted in July 1769 by an event which changed the course of California history. This was the arrival of Don Gaspar de Portola and his Spanish expedition of 67 men and 104 mules. Spain's purpose in sending this expedition into California was two-fold, to assure dominion and control by the Spanish government over the new territory and second, to bring the message of Christianity to the pagan Indians.

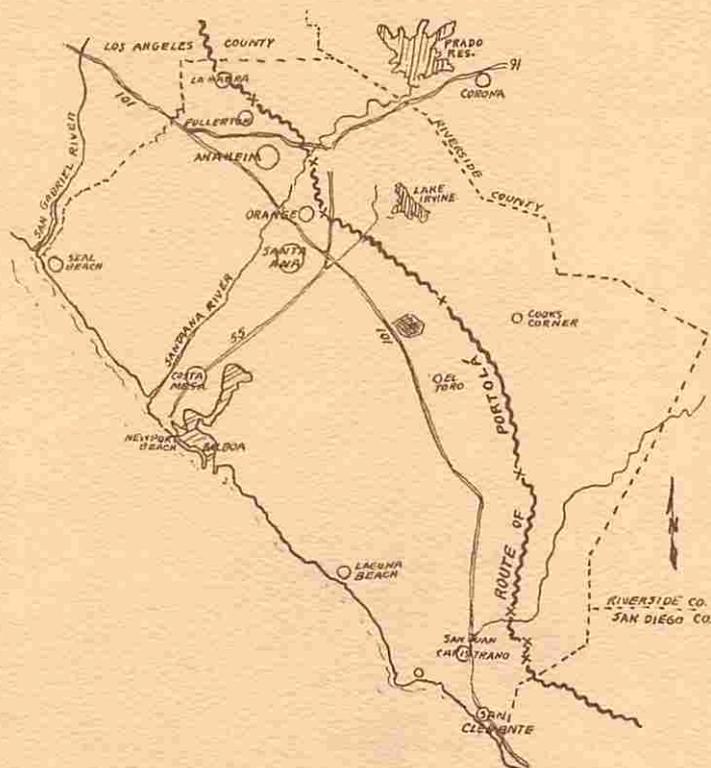
Entering Orange County on July 22 near present-day San Clemente, Portola's band came upon an Indian village in which there were two sick baby girls. Priests accompanying the expedition baptised the dying babies Marie Magdalena and Margarita. These were the first Christian baptisms in California, commemorated by avenues named for them in San Clemente and by a state

historical marker. In July of each year La Christianitos Festival honors this great event.

During their week-long march across Orange County, the Spaniards left other permanent names. On July 25 a soldier lost his blunderbuss or trabuco during an encampment and gave the name Trabuco to the surrounding canyon.

The Trabuco Mesa camp, which can be approached from the south by Gobernadora Canyon, was probably near the Trabuco adobe on the eastern edge of the Plano Trabuco. The mesa was lush with springs, blackberries, poison oak, oak, sycamore, coffee berry and willow. Growth was so abundant that the beautiful spot was described by Father Palou as looking "like a fig orchard." The adobe was occupied from the early 1830's to about 1900 and almost all traces of previous Indian habitation have disappeared.

July 26 found the party traveling on to the Tomato Springs area, which is now Irvine Ranch. It lies in the lowest foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains north of Lambert Reservoir and above El Toro Marine Base. One hundred years ago, approximately 150 Indians occupied the area above the springs. The many manos, hammerstones and metates found in this area verify the tribe's existence.



The next day, July 27, they camped on the east bank of the creek, in the area now known as Chapman and Walnut Avenues. Father Crespi, one of the priests, wrote in his diary that the area was full of willows, grapevines and brambles.

The following day, the Feast of St. Ann, the Franciscans and soldiers designated the valley that lay before them "Santa Ana." Near noon on July 28,

they arrived at a river. Father Crespi later wrote that at that very moment a violent earthquake struck and the river was thus proclaimed Río de Los Dulcime Nombre de Jesus de Los Temblores – River of the Sweet Name of Jesus of the Earthquakes.

Continuing on through lower Brea Canyon and La Habra Valley, the expedition rode north out of Orange County. Their path became the original El Camino Real – the King's Highway. Portola was so unimpressed by California as a whole that he returned to Spain at the earliest opportunity and apparently had no desire to see Alta California again.

No permanent settlement was established in Orange County until Father Junipero Serra founded Mission San Juan Capistrano on November 1, 1776. He gave it the name of San Juan Capistrano de Quanis Savit in honor of an Italian priest Saint Giovanni Capistran. The name also referred to a nearby Indian village believed to have stood on the grounds of present-day San Juan Capistrano High School.

The old original mission site, almost four miles up San Juan Canyon from San Juan Capistrano, is located on a sandy bank raised about eight feet above the present bed of San Juan Creek and a short distance west of the creek. The building, which was of sun-dried adobe, burnt adobe bricks and roof tiles, has long since disappeared. Many plowings have left only a low mound in a field strewn with broken brick and tile and occasional bits of old china, glass and wood.

Later, the mission compound, located at the present site, grew adobe by adobe. A great stone church was started in 1797 and completed in 1806. It housed living quarters, a blacksmith shop, a cannery, a wine press, warehouses and other buildings, all within the grounds. It was designed to be completely self sufficient.

Irrigation ditches brought water from San Juan Creek to feed vegetable gardens, orchards and the vineyards, one of which was shaped in the form of a Roman cross. The missionaries imported and made known to the natives many domestic plants and animals of Spain and the Mediterranean region. Among them were oranges and grapes.

Disaster struck December 8, 1812, during the first mass when a violent



earthquake rocked all of California. In seconds the work of years was destroyed. The church tower fell and the roof collapsed, causing the death of approximately 40 Indians who were attending the service. Ruins of the large white church still stand to greet the famous swallows each year on March 19th, an event heralded by an annual festival.

Another tragedy at the mission occurred when the Argentine pirate, Hippolyte Bouchard, arrived in 1818. He and his men looted the mission, drank the wine and departed.

In 1821 Mexico, including California, gained its independence from Spain. During turbulent political times in California, the governor of Alta California, Jose Figueroa, ordered the missions secularized in 1834, freeing the Indians from further service to the missions and directing the Franciscans to relinquish control of mission property to secular clergy. Later the mission buildings and adjoining grounds were restored to the Roman Catholic Church in a bill signed by President Abraham Lincoln in March, 1865, one month before his death.

The signing of this bill marked the beginning of the great rancho period. Eleven ranchos encompassed most of the county, granted either by the king of Spain or the Mexican government over a span of years. They introduced an era of feudal splendor to Orange County. Raising longhorn cattle for their hides and tallow, rancheros lived casual lives, served by an army of vaqueros and other retainers.

HISTORIC BRANDS OF ORANGE COUNTY



Mission San Juan
Belonged to Capistrano Santiago de Santa Ana mission



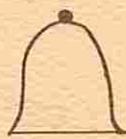
Bernardo Yorba



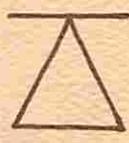
Lewis Moulton
now Leisure World



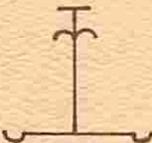
Jose Sepulveda
now Irvine Ranch



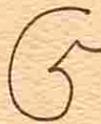
Bell Brand
Mission Viejo



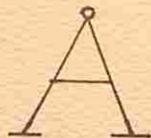
Abel Stearns
Used on Alamitos



Juan Forster
Used on Trabuco



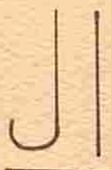
William Wolfkill
Used near Irvine Park



Agustin Civera
Used on Mission Viejo



Bisby Brand
Used on Rancho Los Alamitos & Los Cerritos



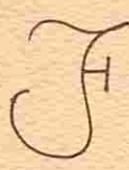
Irvine Ranch
Initials of James Irvine



Juan Forster
Used on the Trabuco



Serrano Brand
El Toro, Lake Forest



Emigdio Vejar
Rancho Boca de la Playa



Diego Sepulveda
Used by the Estancia Costa Mesa

Discovery of gold, the Mexican War and admission of California as the 30th state of the Union foretold an end of the rancho era, for by 1850 many thousands of new immigrants were arriving in the "Golden Land" every year.

In the early 1860's a severe drought struck all of Southern California. Cattle died by the hundreds and land-poor rancheros borrowed money at five per cent interest compounded monthly from unscrupulous gringo money-lenders, soon losing their land through foreclosure.

Northern sheep ranchers came south to buy land cheaply. James Irvine, Sr., and his business partners, Flint, Bixby and Co., bought the original 97,000 acres of the Irvine Ranch for \$25,000. James Irvine, Jr., eventually acquired the Irvine Ranch from his father. He first arrived in Orange County from San Francisco via bicycle, followed by his good friend, Harry Bechtel, founder of the Bechtel Engineering Corporation.

Descendants of rancheros, numbering in the hundreds, partitioned their ranchos and sold them to land speculators and others who, in effect, became founders of early Orange County towns.

Anaheim was founded in 1857 by a group of German immigrants from San Francisco who called themselves the Los Angeles Vineyard Society. They developed the area so thoroughly that at one time Anaheim was the largest wine-producing center in the state. At the turn of the century, Los Angeles Street, pictured here, was a dirt road travelled by horses, wagons and horseless carriages.



Abel Stearns, a native of Massachusetts, arrived in California in 1831 and became a familiar money-lender in the Southland. He soon owned most of the western part of the county. Such cities as Buena Park, Stanton, Cypress, Westminster, Garden Grove and Huntington Beach are now located within the former Stearns Rancho Trust.



Main Street, Tustin

Columbus Tustin, a successful "49'er," bought land near the Irvine Ranch in 1867 and plotted his Tustin City. William H. Spurgeon, another Argonaut, purchased land in the once great Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana for his new town of Santa Ana.

In 1870 Westminster, a neighboring community of Anaheim, was formed as a Presbyterian temperance colony. Orange was subdivided by two Los Angeles attorneys, Chapman and Glassell, who had represented the heirs of one ranchero in the partitioning of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana and received a portion of their legal fees in land.

The focal point of Orange — The Plaza is shown here in 1920's photograph. The fountain was moved to Hart Park, Orange, about 1931.



After the completion of the transcontinental railroad and the breakup of the great Spanish ranchos, the American immigrant became an in-

creasingly familiar figure in Orange County. For a time the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads had a rate war in which a passenger could buy a Kansas City to Los Angeles ticket for exactly one dollar. This, among other reasons, encouraged a great influx of people and by 1886 California and Orange County were experiencing a flourishing land boom.



Southern Pacific had arrived in Orange County in 1875 and the Santa Fe in 1886. Trains pulled in daily with prospective buyers of real estate, who were met at the station by eager land promoters. Several cities planned during this period are remembered today only by old maps on the public record. A few, such as Buena Park and Fullerton, got off the drawing boards and developed into major metropolitan centers.

In 1886 Santa Ana incorporated as a city. Interest was rapidly mounting to create a county in the Santa Ana Valley, which had been part of Los Angeles County since 1850, the year California became a state. It was a four-hour trip by rail to the county seat, Los Angeles.

In 1889 the state legislature finally passed a bill creating Orange County, and on March 11 the governor signed it into law, effective officially August 1, 1889. Santa Ana became the county seat.



During the 1890's the county was developing a major citrus industry and other crops were successfully adopted by local farmers. Celery, sugar beets and lima beans were especially profitable. Southern California and Madagascar are the only places where lima beans are still grown.

Inter-urban transportation was the keynote for Southern California and Orange County in the early part of the 20th century. The Pacific Electric Railway and its big "red cars" were familiar sights passing through citrus groves and celery fields as tourists and residents enjoyed Sunday outings to an increasing number of resorts. The "red car" was so important to the economy of the county seat that Santa Ana celebrated with a "Parade of Products" when the first street car arrived in 1906. After 1920, the street car was gradually replaced by the horseless carriage, especially as paved roads increased in number. By 1946 virtually all of them were gone — superseded by freeways.



Garden Grove — 1930

In the early days, the Garden Grove community, which covers a vast area in the western part of the county, included both pastures for large herds of cattle and small family orchards. Mr. Stearns, mentioned earlier, purchased this area at a ridiculously low price. His desire was to set up the Stearns Empire. However, following the floods and drought of 1860-1870, he had to sell the rancho. He received \$1.50 per acre. Almost the entire settlement of Garden Grove was within the Rancho Las Bolsas, which included 33,000 acres stretching from the Santa Ana River on its eastern boundary to the Pacific Ocean on the south.

In the 1920's the South Coast Improvement Association had implemented a program to develop Newport Harbor. During prohibition, the harbor sometimes became a rendezvous for "rum runners" who unloaded their cargoes at various points along the coastline. Many cases of illicit liquor were confiscated and destroyed by law enforcement officers.

Ole Hanson promoted San Clemente in the mid-1920's and, while his Spanish architectural theme was put aside by the depression, the community continued to expand. It was one of the last towns in which lots were sold under an auction tent to the highest bidder.



Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton – 1890's

In 1887, the city of Fullerton was established by the Amerige brothers. The name selected was in honor of George H. Fullerton, president of Pacific Land and Trust Company, a subsidiary of Sante Fe Railroad. When Mr. Fullerton was deposed as president of the company a short time later, the townsite name was changed to La Habra. The name La Habra was not popular and, although the first railroad tickets printed were for La Habra, the original name of Fullerton was retained. "La Habra" was applied later to a nearby community.

Fullerton was incorporated as a city on February 17, 1904. Its primary produce included Valencia oranges, walnuts, avocados and vegetables. Fullerton's growth was also spurred by the development of oil fields just to the north.

As the third decade of the 20th century arrived, Orange County was reeling from the depression. Adding to the troubles, the county experienced a severe earthquake on March 10, 1933, the same day President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced a ten-day bank holiday. Several communities suffered considerable damage.

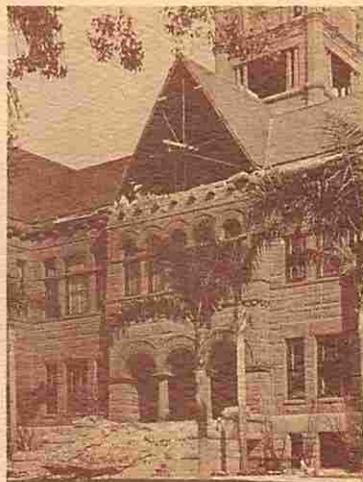
Five years after the earthquake, the Santa Ana River went on its last great rampage down the Santa Ana Canyon to the sea. The delta from the Costa Mesa bluffs on the south to Coyote Creek in the north was a veritable lake for several days.

During World War II Orange County became a part of the nation's arsenal. Its shipyards built minesweepers and other naval vessels. Its farmland heard the familiar chant of army and marine sergeants' commands as processing centers and air bases suddenly appeared in various parts of the valley.

Many GI's liked what they saw while serving in the county and returned in later years to stay. By 1950 agriculture was rapidly giving way to housing subdivisions and shopping centers. As 1960 dawned, a network of freeways moving a multitude of traffic linked the county together.



Earthquake damage, Santa Ana – 1933



In May 1962, a former Garden Grove resident, Navy Lt. Comdr. Scott Carpenter, piloted the Mercury space capsule which orbited the earth. Many other Orange Countians have contributed to the success of the country's achievements in outer space through their work in electronic plants of the area.



The University of California's Irvine campus, located inland from Corona del Mar, accepted its first students in the fall of 1965. UCI, one of nine campuses within the University of California system, is committed to three goals: the pursuit of new knowledge through basic and applied research; the education of students from freshmen to post-doctoral fellows; and meaningful service to the communities the University serves. It is master planned as a general university with an ultimate enrollment of 27,500 students.

Tourism has become a major source of income for Orange County. Some of the nation's most outstanding recreational attractions are situated within the county, including Anaheim Stadium, home of the California Angels, opened April 19, 1966; Disneyland, which draws more than six million people annually, opened in 1955; Knotts Berry Farm, a 200 acre farm, exceeds 4,000,000 persons each year; Newport Harbor, starting place of the famous Newport to Ensenada Yacht Race; and Mission San Juan Capistrano, the county's first permanent settlement dating back more than 200 years.

The county's 16-story courthouse, focal point of an impressive civic center, is situated in Santa Ana on Civic Center Drive, where the Finance Building, Health Center, County Jail, Library and State Building also are located.

As Orange County swings to industry and suburban centers, its noted citrus groves – like the Indians, the Spanish explorers and the rancheros, are part of history. The future promises to be as dynamic and colorful as the pioneer past for the "golden county."



PARTNERS IN PROGRESS . . .

When the county of Orange was carved out of Los Angeles County in 1889, two title companies served the area, Santa Ana Title Company and Orange County Abstract Company. Five years later, C. E. Parker effected the consolidation of the two firms as Orange County Title Company, predecessor of First American Title Insurance Company.

Evidence of their foresight is seen in the abstracting of a complete record of all Los Angeles County documents pertaining to the newly-formed Orange County. Six people worked six days a week for two years to transcribe by hand the land records — some dated back as far as 1834 and many translated from Spanish. First American is the only title firm in the county with these complete records.



Early leaders of First American helped shape the destiny of Orange County. The company's board of directors in 1904 included, left to right, standing: C. E. Parker, president; D. M. Dorman, Santa Ana businessman who with Moses Abbott built Newport Landing in 1872; Thomas L. McKeever, Santa Ana insurance executive; Frank Ey, member of a pioneer Anaheim family and one-time mayor of Santa Ana; and A. J. Visel, one of the first realtors and subdividers in the county; seated, George A. Edgar, whose "cracker barrel-pot bellied stove" grocery on Fourth Street in Santa Ana was the informal town meeting hall at the turn of the century; Charles A. Riggs, vice president; Frederick Stephens, secretary; Mrs. L. C. Greene, title searcher; and Adelaide Cochrane, typist.

In growing up with the county, First American and its staff members have played important parts in its development. While engaged in a nursery business, Mr. Parker provided the area with some of its first orange, walnut and other trees. He also furnished Santa Ana with its first electricity and telephones, purchased the second typewriter used in the county and pioneered the use of carbon paper.

Indicative of First American's continuing role in the county's progress, the company issued the original abstract for the first courthouse site September 11, 1893, and in 1966 became the title insurer for the new courthouse building. The \$22.2 million policy is believed to be the largest title policy ever issued in Orange County.

First American has provided title protection for more Orange County property than any other firm, having insured such landmarks as Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm, University of California - Irvine and numerous others.

Keeping pace with development throughout the United States, in 1957 First American began an expansion program which has extended its coverage throughout the nation and the Territory of Guam, a growth unparalleled in the title industry. The entire operation is headquartered in Santa Ana.

While rising to a position as one of the nation's top five title companies, First American has kept its roots in Orange County. As in years past, we are closely associated with the county's growth and development - and its people. We're still **FIRST IN ORANGE COUNTY!**





First American Title Insurance Company

HOME OFFICE: 114 EAST FIFTH STREET, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92701 • (714) 558-3211

STATE AFFILIATES

ALABAMA
First American Title Insurance Company
5024 Prytanis — New Orleans, Louisiana — (504) 891-4954

ALASKA
Security Title & Trust Company of Alaska
711 H Street — Anchorage — (907) 276-0909

ARIZONA (Main Office)
Arizona Title Insurance and Trust Company
111 W. Monroe Street — Phoenix — (602) 252-3941

ARKANSAS (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
6051 N. Brookline, Suite 106 — Oklahoma City, Okla. — (800) 654-9171

CALIFORNIA (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
114 E. Fifth Street — Santa Ana — (714) 558-3211 or (213) 626-0526

CALIFORNIA (Main Office)
First American Trust Company
421 N. Main Street — Santa Ana — (714) 558-3211 or (213) 626-0526

COLORADO (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
1777 So. Bellaire Street, Suite 215 — Denver — (303) 758-5230

CONNECTICUT
First American Title Insurance Company
One Landmark Square, Suite 402 — Stamford, Conn. — (203) 325-1555

DELAWARE
Welbar and Moore Title Agency
Race & Pine Streets, Box 23 — Georgetown — (302) 856-9566

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Capitol Title Insurance Agency
3010 St. Clair Drive — Marlow Heights, Maryland — (301) 423-2030

FLORIDA (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
8251 W. Broward Blvd. — Plantation — (305) 472-3900

GEORGIA (Main Office)
Attorneys' Title Guaranty Fund, Inc.
269 Lawrence St., N.E., Suite 104 — Marietta — (404) 422-8753

HAWAII (Main Office)
First American Title Company of Hawaii, Inc.
190 So. King Street, Suite 2350 — Honolulu — (808) 524-4050

IDAHO (Main Office)
First American Title Company of Idaho
348 North Orchard Street — Boise — (208) 375-0700

ILLINOIS (Main Office)
Attorneys' Title Guaranty Fund, Inc.
2408 Windsor Pl. — Champaign — (217) 359-2000

INDIANA (Main Office)
National Attorneys' Title Assurance Fund, Inc.
306 W. Pike St. — Vevey — (800) 742-9229

KANSAS (Main Office)
Insured Titles, Inc.
1435 Vickers — Wichita — (316) 262-7267

LOUISIANA (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
5024 Prytanis — New Orleans — (504) 891-4954

MAINE
First American Title Insurance Company
50 Beacon Street — Boston, Massachusetts — (617) 523-1611

MARYLAND
Capitol Title Insurance Agency
3010 St. Clair Drive — Marlow Heights — (301) 423-2030

MASSACHUSETTS (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
1 Washington Mall — Boston — (617) 367-6800

MISSISSIPPI (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
5024 Prytanis — New Orleans, Louisiana — (504) 891-4954

MISSOURI
First American Title Company
420 So. Main Street — Independence — (816) 254-4900

MONTANA
First American Title Insurance Company
156 W. Judicial Street — Blackfoot, Idaho — (208) 785-0320

NEBRASKA
Security Land Title Company
406 South 19th St. — Omaha — (402) 346-5410

NEVADA (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company of Nevada
201 West Liberty — Reno — (702) 323-1811

NEW HAMPSHIRE
First American Title Insurance Company of New York
1501 Franklin Avenue — Minnola, New York — (516) 742-7500

NEW JERSEY (Main Office)
General Land Abstract Company
389 Main Street — Maruchen — (201) 548-9555

NEW MEXICO (Main Office)
First American Title Company of New Mexico
2601 Louisiana Blvd. N.E. — Albuquerque — (505) 881-3300

NEW YORK (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company of New York
1501 Franklin Avenue — Minnola — (516) 742-7500

NORTH CAROLINA
First American Title Insurance Company
333 Lake Shore Drive — Berkeley Lake, Georgia — (404) 448-0213

NORTH DAKOTA
Insured Titles, Inc.
1435 Vickers — Wichita, Kansas — (316) 262-7267

OHIO
First American Title Insurance Company of New York
1501 Franklin Avenue — Minnola, New York — (516) 742-7500

OKLAHOMA
First American Title Insurance Company
6051 N. Brookline, Suite 106 — Oklahoma City — (800) 654-9171

OKLAHOMA
Insured Aircraft Title Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 19527 Will Rogers Field — Oklahoma City — (405) 681-6663

OREGON (Main Office)
Title Insurance Company of Oregon
314 S.W. Fourth Avenue — Portland — (503) 222-3651

PENNSYLVANIA
First American Title Insurance Company
460 North Gulph Road — King of Prussia — (215) 265-8440

RHODE ISLAND
First American Title Insurance Company
50 Beacon Street — Boston, Massachusetts — (617) 523-1611

SOUTH CAROLINA
First American Title Insurance Company
333 Lake Shore Drive — Berkeley Lake, Georgia — (404) 448-0213

SOUTH DAKOTA
First American Title Company of South Dakota
First Federal Plaza, P.O. Box 8181 — Rapid City — (605) 348-4200

TEXAS (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
1700 West Loop South — Houston — (713) 961-0200

UTAH (Main Office)
Security Title Guaranty Company
330 East Fourth South — Salt Lake City — (801) 363-5841

VERMONT
First American Title Insurance Company
50 Beacon Street — Boston, Massachusetts — (617) 523-1611

VIRGINIA (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
4020 University Drive — Fairfax — (703) 591-2200

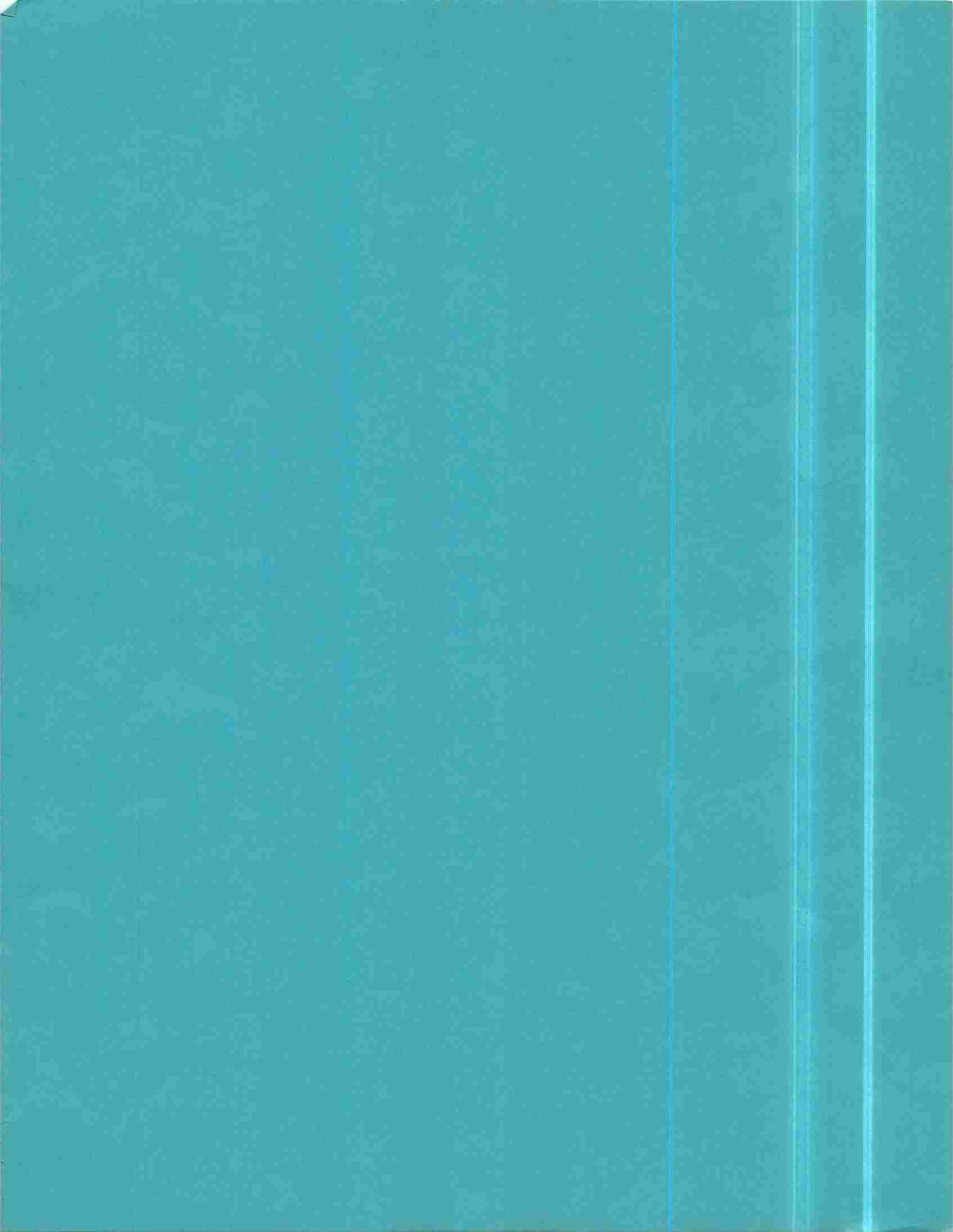
WASHINGTON (Main Office)
First American Title Insurance Company
1000 Second Avenue — Seattle — (206) 682-9055

WISCONSIN
Insured Titles, Inc.
1435 Vickers — Wichita, Kansas — (316) 262-7267

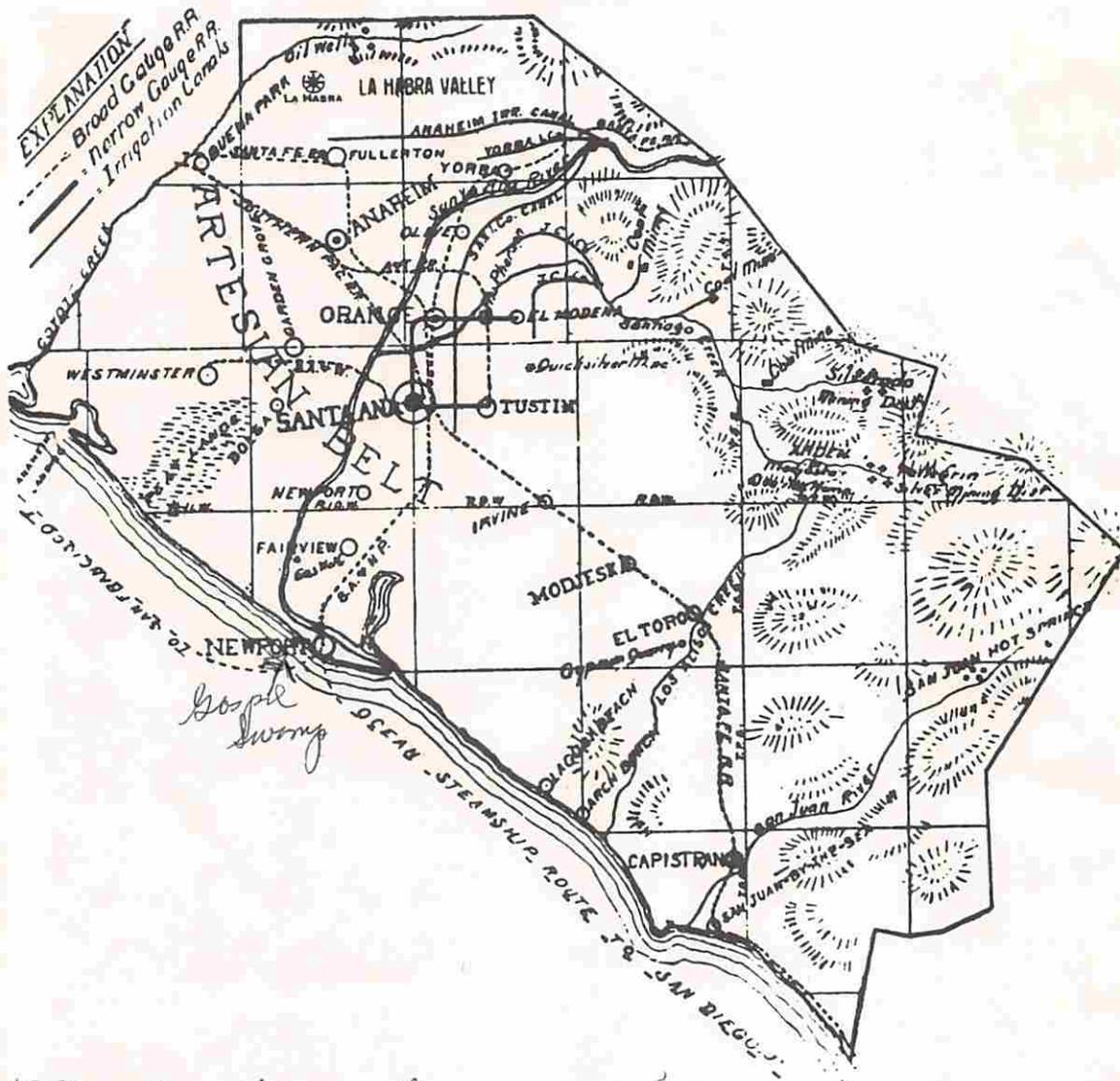
WYOMING (Main Office)
The Title Guaranty Company of Wyoming, Inc.
537 South Center Street — Casper — (307) 237-8486

GUAM
First American Title & Escrow Co. of Guam, Inc.
Perez Bros. Bldg., Box 3029
Agana (overseas operator) 777-8661

Mexico, Central and South America
Oscar A. Salas, Agent
522 San Esteban — Coral Gables, Florida — (305) 661-2110



CA
Orange
2.14



1877- Fountain Valley -> The Willows

This map indicates that Westminster Colony extended to the Pacific Ocean. Note the artesian belt, and the peat lands as shown in the Census of 1890.

1825- Santa Ana River Flood

1569-1879- Immigration Period

Westminster Colony, California: 1869-1879

by Ivana Freeman Bollman



winter was dry.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

On the 4th Mr. W. G. Robb opened a store with a stock of general merchandise, having leased town property for that purpose. On the evening of the 6th there was a very slim attendance at the prayer meeting, most of those who were the regular attendants were, for some reason away. Upon inquiring it was learned that there was a wedding in town. At the house of the bride's father Rev. Jno. Marquis, were married by Rev. S. B. King. Rev. Robt. Strong & Miss Villa Marquis. By this occurrence the colony bachelors lost a firm friend, which loss they have ever since regretted. However they are forced to suppose that their loss is his gain. Moral: "Patient waiting no loss"

On the 16th Mr. Fleming opened a harness shop and commenced supplying the people with things in his line. At night it commenced raining, and continued at intervals till the night of the 19th about six inches fell. This rain was very much needed. On the night of the 24th it began again and continued for forty eight hours. These rains furnished large quantities of water, so much so, that it became necessary to dig ditches in some places to allow the surplus water to run off. This was done by a general turnout of those who were most interested.

During this month Mr. F. H. Porter, wife and father and Mr. Marion Dittenger and wife from Santa Clara Co. Cal. made their homes here. Mr. E. Lunn and wife from Kansas rented Mrs. Rabbit's place and Mr. James Taylor from Columbia Cal. bought a farm, Mr. L. G. Cary and family and Mr. William Cary came from Compton in this county and settled permanently in their place here.

Very dry

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

Mr. Andrew Thompson from Minnesota, bought a town lot and purchased Mr. Peare's old house. Mr. Geo. W. Mack and family from Solano Co. Cal. bought a farm and made their home here. An addition to the colony of about eighty hundred acres on the North was made about this time. The most of this land is of superior quality and is held at much higher rates than the original colony viz. from \$20 to \$30 per acre according to location and quality. (1st poll for 13 acres)

Feb. 4th Mr. Jno. Torrey returned with his bride from San Francisco. On the 6th an immense flow of water was struck while boring a well in the pasture of the Edwards Bros. at a depth of seventy feet. The water rose from eighteen to twenty inches above the pipe. This created quite a sensation as many as could, went to see the sight. Fountain Valley moved for water that flowed over pipes

On the 9th at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. Mr. King. Mr. Jas. Booth of San Francisco was married to Miss Martha Edwards, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Edwards. After the ceremony, a large party of guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner, to which free justice was done. After a short trip through the country the bride and groom via adieu to the colony for their home in the city carrying with them, the well wishes of their numerous friends.

On the 16th Mr. Kephner commenced the blacksmith business with a good run of custom. In this month Mr. A. S. Taylor with part of his family from Santa Cruz Cal. settled here. Mr. Miles Fawcett from Wisconsin bought forty acres and made this his headquarters.

Dec 12 1874

Scout will be moved for water that flowed over pipes

