

CHAPTER V

COLONIES

Following the excitement attendant upon the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, the consequent rush of immigrants into the region, and the admission of California into the Union, conditions in the northern part of the State were revolutionized completely. In the south, however, where the settlements were few and mainly unimportant, life continued for many years, in much the same leisurely fashion, that had characterized the pastoral Mexican epoch. However, with ^{the} increasing number of settlers in California, attention was inevitably drawn to the south, and, during the decade following 1850, several new communities were established near Los Angeles.

The first of these new settlements was begun in 1851 by a group of Mormon colonists on a tract of land near Cajon Pass. The new colony, which was named San Bernardino, was laid out in much the same fashion as was Salt Lake City with broad streets and open irrigation canals running parallel with them. At about the same time a settlement, known as El Monte, was located by a number of Texans on the east bank of the San Gabriel River. This, like San Bernardino, became a successful agricultural community, but never attained unto the size nor importance of the latter place.

Since El Monte was not undertaken as a colonial venture, the distinction of being the second oldest colony in the state, under American occupation, belonged to the Anaheim colony, which was founded in 1857 by a company of Germans residing in San Francisco. Having become dissatisfied with life in the northern city these men planned to purchase a tract of land in the south, lay it out into small farms, and engage in viticulture. Therefore under the leadership of one George Hansen, an investigation of suitable colony sites was begun early in 1857. A final decision was reached in September of the same year.

The site selected was a tract of land one and one-half miles long by one and one-fourth miles wide, containing 1165 acres, and lying twenty-eight miles southeast of Los Angeles. This land was a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana and was purchased from Pacifico Ontiveras, the original Mexican grantee, for the sum of two dollars per acre.¹ To the north and east of the newly selected location rose broken ranges of hills at whose feet lay the remnants of old valley surfaces which, in their turn, merged into rich alluvial lands sloping seaward. Here were to be found

¹ Samuel Armor, History of Orange County, California, 53.

all the requisites for success in agriculture and horticulture, a rich sandy loam, easily worked, equable climate, and an abundant water supply obtainable from the Santa Ana River which crossed the main part of the area in which lay the site of the new colony.

Following the purchase of the land the colonists completed the organization of their company which was headed by Utmar Caler, president; G. C. Kohler, vice-president; Cyrus Beythien, treasurer, and John Fischer, secretary.² The new company became known as the Los Angeles Vineyard Company and was composed of fifty shareholders each of whom had paid seven hundred and fifty dollars.³ Administration of business matters was left in the care of a board of trustees in San Francisco and a Los Angeles auditing committee consisting of John Frohling, R. Emerson, Felix Bachman, and Louis Jazynsky.⁴

The necessity of having a name for the new home now arose. Therefore on January 13, 1858, the stockholders of the company met at "Leutgen's Hotel" in San Francisco for that express purpose. Various names were proposed and considered, a number of the colonists preferring "Anaberg,"

² Samuel Armor, History of Orange County, 54.

³ Samuel Armor, History of Orange County, 53.

⁴ Harris Newmark, Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913, 366.

"Ana" for the river from which irrigation waters were to be drawn and "berg" in honor of Old Baldy, the mountain in the distance. However, since the colonists planned to make the settlement a real home, the name "Anaheim," a combination of the Spanish "Ana" and the German "heim," the word for home, was chosen.⁵

The work of improving the tract had been begun immediately upon the acquisition of the land, but now, under the superintendence of George Hansey, it was pushed forward vigorously. J. M. Guinn, in quoting the Los Angeles Star of Januray 30, 1858, said of this:⁶

In the operations at present there are employed 7 men, 14 horses and 7 plows in making ditches; one man, one wagon and 2 horses in procuring provisions and firewood; 14 men, 14 wagons and 56 horses in hauling fence poles; one wagon and 10 horses in bringing cuttings; 33 men making ditches and fences. There are 2 overseers besides cooks, etc.--making in all 88 men, 10 women, 84 horses, 7 plows and 17 wagons. The daily expenses are \$216.

The acreage was divided into fifty lots of twenty

⁵There has been some controversy concerning the naming of the place, some claiming that it was named "Anaheim" in honor of Anna Fischer, the first child born in the new home. This is not the case, however, since the name was chosen, at the suggestion of Theodore E. Schmidt, before the colonists had left San Francisco, two years before the birth of Anna Fischer.

⁶ J. M. Guinn, Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California, 190.

acres each, eight being planted with wines immediately.⁷

In the center of the tract a town plot of forty acres was laid out, one lot of which was reserved for a school building.⁸

As a protection against the thousands of cattle which roamed the plains, the entire community was surrounded by a willow hedge⁹ and a ditch four feet deep. Within this wall of living green each lot was fenced with willows making thirty-five miles of inside fencing. Across the four main streets gates were placed which, when closed, shut out all invaders and enabled the colonists to live in security.

Since it was the purpose of the colonists to produce wine on a large scale, they planned to plant the largest vineyard in the world. Thus water for irrigation purposes was an immediate need, and the construction of a canal, which tapped the Santa Ana River, was not delayed. The

⁷ Harris Newmark in his Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913, page 213, says that eight or ten thousand vines had been set out on each lot as early as January, 1858.

⁸ The adobe school building was rendered unsafe by the flood of 1861-62, and thereafter, till 1869, school was conducted in the Water Company office on East Center Street.

⁹ The hedge was composed of forty thousand willow poles planted one and one-half feet apart, strengthened by three horizontal poles and further protected by a ditch four feet deep, six feet wide at the top and sloping to a width of one foot at the bottom. J. M. Guinn, Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California, 190.

main ditch was some six or seven miles long with a fall of fifteen to twenty feet. Also there were thirty-five miles of subsidiary ditches and twenty-five feeders to these. Full water rights had been included with the purchase price, and, since there was an abundant supply, the colonists were not caused any anxiety on that account.

For domestic purposes water was supplied, at first, from privately owned wells scattered about in the community. This, however, was not wholly satisfactory, especially when the season was a dry one, so, in 1879, a well was sunk. By means of an engine, water was forced into a tank erected upon a platform thirty-five feet high; pipes were laid down the principal streets, and an ample supply of flowing water was made available.

When the first vines planted had come into bearing and all assessments, amounting to \$1200 for each shareholder, had been paid, the land was ready for distribution. This was done by means of a drawing. All the lots were viewed and each assessed at its respective value from six hundred to fourteen hundred dollars according to its location. When a lot was drawn, if its value was more than twelve hundred dollars, the drawer received two hundred dollars, but if the value chanced to be fourteen hundred dollars, he paid two hundred into the general fund. On the other hand, if a lot valued at only six hundred dollars

was drawn, the colonist received six hundred. When all the lots were drawn, there was a sale of the effects of the company. Thus, sufficient money was brought into the treasury to close all accounts and to pay a dividend of one hundred dollars to each stockholder.¹⁰

On the fifteenth of December, 1859, the stockholders of the company came south. The group included two or three carpenters, four blacksmiths, three watchmakers, a brewer, an engraver, a shoemaker, a poet, a miller, a book-binder, two or three merchants, a hatter, a musician, and a hostler who later managed the "Planters' Hotel" which was destroyed by fire in 1865.¹¹ Among the entire number there was not one who had any experience as a farmer, and only one who had ever made wine.

Upon taking possession, each of his own twenty acres, lumber was bought at wholesale and homes erected.¹² The task of building a home in the wilderness was difficult and often discouraging, due in no small measure, to the fact that the settlers were dependent upon San Pedro for

¹⁰ J. M. Guinn, Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California, 190.

¹¹ Harris Newmark, Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913, 213.

¹² The first house was built by Superintendent George Hansen in 1857. It is now known as the "Pioneer House" and is kept as a museum and chapter house by the Mother Colony Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

transportation of supplies, building materials and implements. This necessitated a haul of thirty miles through mud in winter and alkali dust in summer. In order to overcome this hardship the colonists began looking for a port nearer home, and, in 1864, established Anaheim Landing on an inlet about thirteen miles west of the colony.¹³

Accordingly, the Anaheim Lighter Company with a capital of twenty-thousand dollars, raised by issuing two hundred shares of stock at one hundred dollars per share, was organized and incorporated by an act of the State Legislature. The officers of the company were Frederick Schneider, president, Louis Halberstadt, secretary, and Max Nebelung, freight clerk. The company sought and obtained a franchise for the construction of a wharf and warehouses on the waterfront of the Los Alamitos Rancho, then owned by Michael Reese. Buildings to house the employees and to serve as a boarding house for them were erected, and four lighters of eighty tons capacity each

¹³ Special attention was attracted to the location, even as late as 1932, because of the presence of what appeared to be an old ditch running along the brow of the hill back of the "Landing." This was said to be a line of entrenchments which had been thrown up by order of General Stockton when he received information that a French schooner, loaded with ordnance, had sailed from Mazatlan and expected to land near Los Angeles. These entrenchments were renewed, as a military precaution, during the Civil War and a detachment of a section of Captain Shinn's battery of

were purchased for seven thousand dollars.¹⁴

Two coast freighters stopped each week, lumber schooners came regularly to unload, and occasionally there would be a Panama steamer. Since no vessels could enter the bay, because of the sand-bar at the entrance they anchored a mile out where they discharged their cargoes by lighters which were pulled in by cables¹⁵ by eight or ten men, usually at high tide.¹⁶

The supervisors of Los Angeles County granted the Company the right-of-way over the adjoining lands. The low country near the coast was boggy in winter and since the salt grass would support a loaded wagon for one trip only, the next wagon would have to follow a new trail. Thus the right-of-way was very wide. As high as seventy teams a day made the trip, freight being hauled as far in-

Light Artillery was stationed there, before marching to Arizona. The old red barn, on the "Bixby Ranch," was used for military storage at that time. Anaheim Gazette, September 22, 1932.

¹⁴ Anaheim Gazette, September 22, 1932.

¹⁵ One end of the cable was fastened to the warehouse and the other anchored near where the steamers would stop.

¹⁶ The entrance to the bay filled up with sand at one time and temporary warehouses and a wharf were built farther up the bay. Two years later, however, the old entrance re-established itself.

land as San Bernardino, Salt Lake City, and Yuma by way of Anaheim and Brea Canyon.¹⁷ Anaheim Landing became a busy port and continued to be such until the coming of the railroad, in 1875, caused business to decrease to such an extent that the Lighter Company was taken over by Westminster, a colony only four and a half miles distant.¹⁸

In 1860 the Vineyard Company sold its water interests to the Anaheim Water Company, but, since the same shareholders who formed the first company formed the second, the change was, in actuality, a change in name only. During the year following this transaction, the Santa Ana River, always a potential source of trouble, overflowed and the colony was flooded with three or four feet of water coursing down the streets. According to Harris Newmark:¹⁹

Vineyards were sometimes half ruined with layers of deep sand; banks of streams were lined for miles with driftwood; and ranchers saw many a clod of their farms carried off to enrich their neighbors miles away. For a month it rained so steadily that the sun peeped out scarcely an hour.

¹⁷ Anaheim Gazette, September 22, 1932.

¹⁸ Anaheim Landing was known as El Puerto de los Alemanes (the Port of the Germans). Prior to German use the locality was known as El Piojo (the louse) because a person would become infested with body lice (piojos blancos) at that place; the lice breeding in the ground and increasing very rapidly. Phil Townsend Hanna, editor, Chinigchinich, 150.

¹⁹ Harris Newmark, Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913, 309.

As is often the case in Southern California the flood was followed by drought; and during 1864-45, grass died almost as soon as it sprang up. Hungry cattle, attracted by the wall of green surrounding the colony, stampeded, and, in order to protect the vineyards from further danger, a mounted guard was placed around the enclosure.

Thus, after surmounting one difficulty after another, the colony prospered. In addition to the first shops established new enterprises had been begun. Among these were the Hinds' Brewery established in 1874 by Theodore Reiser; the A. Guy Smith and Company's grist and planing mill; the Anaheim Gazette, the pioneer paper, established by G. W. Barter and first issued on October 29, 1870;²⁰ and the first bank which was the privately owned institution of P. Davis and brother.

Along with the economic development the social and religious life of the community grew apace. From the very outset of life in the colony there had existed a spirit of friendliness and mutual helpfulness. This continued, and, in addition, special interests in musical and literary activities were given encouragement through a society known as the "Anaheim Literary Union." The pioneer church

²⁰ Special interest attaches itself to this newspaper because it was printed on a press brought around the Horn and first used by the Los Angeles Star, the pioneer Southern California paper.

of the community was the Presbyterian Church organized in 1869 by the Reverend L. P. Webber. This was followed by the Roman Catholic in 1876. The starting of churches in a community is frequently coincident with that of fraternal organizations. Anaheim proved to be no different from other new settlements, and, in October of 1870, the Masonic Lodge, F. and A. M., 207, was instituted, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows followed in 1872.

The growth of Anaheim had been a steady and healthy growth, and, by 1876, at least two thousand people were living in the town.²¹ The school, which had been rendered unsafe by the flood, had been replaced by a large building, but even the new structure was rapidly becoming inadequate.²² Contact with the outside world had been facilitated by the building of a branch line by the Southern Pacific Railroad to Anaheim in 1875. But, once again, trouble

²¹ Harris Newmark, Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913, 213. Anaheim had incorporated as a city on February 10, 1870, but finding the tax burden too great had disincorporated two years later. It was again incorporated on March 18, 1878.

²² In 1877 a new building costing ten thousand dollars was erected. The money was secured through the sale of bonds. The distinction of being the first school district to raise money by such means, belongs to Anaheim. This was made possible through Mr. J. M. Guinn securing the action of legislature on March 12, 1878, to legalize such a procedure. J. M. Guinn, Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California, 191.

came to the community. This time it was through fire, which, on January 16, 1877, destroyed the "Enterprise Hall," a saloon, a Chinese wash house, and the Gazette building. The loss was estimated at \$18,000 and was only half covered by insurance.

Even greater disaster was in store for the colony, for, in 1884, discovery was made of a disease which was attacking the grape vines. For twenty-five years Anaheim had led the state in the production of wine. By the time the grape disease made its appearance, the huge vineyard contained about five hundred thousand vines, including some fifty varieties.²³ The mission variety was the first to be attacked, and the oldest and strongest vines were the first to die. Within five years the entire vineyard had been destroyed.

Following the destruction of the vines a number of the vineyard lots were divided into building lots, others were planted with orange and walnut trees, while an effort to raise wheat was made on still others. The colonists, despite the apparent undoing of all their plans, never lost heart, but turned their attention to other industries and so preserved the community from death.

²³ The number of vines has been variously estimated, even up to two million.

Anaheim's position became somewhat unique for, in 1876, a second colony was started within the original. This was the Polish Colony of which Madame Modjeska, the actress, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of Quo Vadis, were its two most distinguished members. Growing restive under the restrictions imposed by Russia, this group of people came to America to establish their "Utopia." Because they could speak German and because of the mildness of the climate, this group of people, after having investigated other communities, chose Anaheim to be their home.

Unfortunately, however, the company did not understand farming, and their venture was doomed to failure. The farm on the outskirts of Anaheim was abandoned and Madame returned to the stage, but later returned to Orange County to make her home in Santiago Canyon.

In contrast to the German colony at Anaheim, Westminster was founded as a strictly temperance colony, the members pledging themselves not to grow grapes for the production of wine and brandy. The plan of Westminster colony was first conceived by Reverend L. P. Webber. In addition to having it a temperance colony he desired to establish it as a Presbyterian colony. In it he wanted good, moral, church-going, Sabbath-observing people and only such.

Having resolved to found such a colony the first necessity was to find a suitable location and, with that

end in view, Reverend Webber traveled over much of California. In the autumn of 1869 he made his first visit to the south, going to the Anaheim Colony, where, it will be recalled, he organized the first church. While there he was shown over the lands of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company; a tract of eight thousand acres lying between Anaheim and the ocean.²⁴ Being favorably impressed, he had almost decided to buy an acreage somewhat further north than the one finally purchased. He then departed for his home in Santa Clara to make the necessary arrangements to come south permanently. Upon his return to Anaheim in June, 1870, he at once entered into negotiations with the land company, with the result that he obtained the control of about six thousand five hundred acres of land.

The agreement stipulated that the price of land was to be thirteen dollars per acre for the first six months, an additional fifty cents per acre being added semi-annually thereafter by way of interest and taxes. It was further arranged that the deeds were to be given by the land company, but only to such persons as were recommended by Reverend Webber.

The first papers were received by Reverend Webber in

²⁴ These lands were on the Rancho de Los Alamitos.

October, 1870. Following this he laid out his colony site, dividing it into forty acre farms and reserving a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in the center for a townsite.²⁵ He next issued his prospectus and stated his plans for the colony. No pressure was brought to bear upon prospective buyers, but each was shown the land and told what Reverend Webber believed were the facts concerning it.

The first person to respond to the invitation to join the colony was Mr. John Y. Anderson, in November, 1870. That winter his efforts at farming met with failure due to the lack of moisture and the prevalence of grasshoppers. Despite the inauspicious beginning other colonists came, and when the Reverend Mr. Webber preached his first sermon to them on April 16, 1871, he had between twenty or thirty listeners.

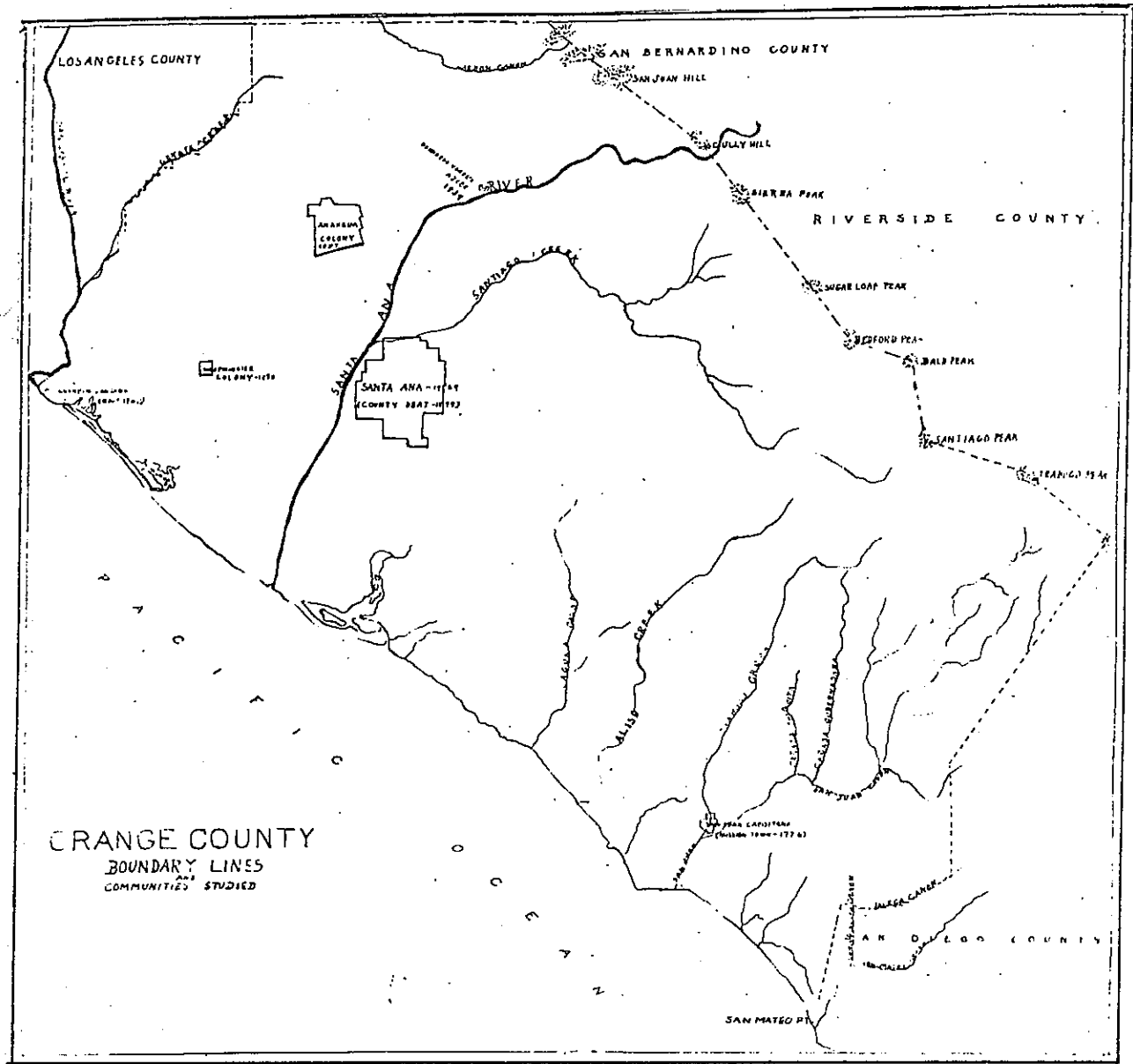
The water supply was a distinctive feature of Westminster colony; artesian wells being developed which kept the soil moist and enabled the farmers to grow crops without irrigation. The first well was drilled in December, 1871, by Mr. John M. Howe. This was only partially successful but was succeeded by a better well drilled by Mr. Jesse Davis. This well attracted much attention, people coming from miles around to see it. Unfortunately, it, too,

²⁵ J. M. Guinn, Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California, 195.

sanded up and ceased to flow.

Following the more successful efforts of Mr. Robert McPherson the colonists proposed to form a company and purchase a proper set of tools. Consequently, in the latter part of June, 1872, the Westminster Artesian Well Company was formed. There was an abundance of water available at comparatively shallow depths, and every property holder, therefore, soon owned and controlled his own water supply. Crops of corn, beets, potatoes, pumpkins, sorghum, alfalfa, and vegetables yielded large returns. Unfortunately there was the presence of alkali in the soil which gradually came to the surface ruining the land.

Following the passing of Reverend Webber, in 1874, Reverend Robert Strong was chosen superintendent. The colony continued to attract other settlers, however, and by the close of the year numbered two hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. With the passing of time, nevertheless, many left for other places and Westminster remained a small community.



CHAPTER VI

SANTA ANA

Shortly after the discovery of gold William Henry Spurgeon came to California by way of New Orleans and Panama. For four years he worked in the mines, but still feeling an attachment for his eastern home, he returned to Athens, Missouri, where he engaged in a mercantile business. A second trip to California was made in 1864, and three years later found him in Los Angeles where he remained a short time only, for the death of his wife caused him to return to the eastern home. However, in 1869, he came to Los Angeles with the intention of making Southern California his permanent home.

While in Los Angeles he met an engineer who had assisted in surveying the Rancho de Santiago de Santa Ana which had been divided among the Yorba heirs in accordance with a court decree of September 12, 1868.¹ The engineer told Spurgeon of the land, and of an especially fine portion near the confluence of the Santiago Creek and the Santa Ana River. He also said that much of the rancho had been divided into small tracts which were selling at low prices.

¹ Following the passing of the father, the Yorba

Interested in the story, and desiring to see the land for himself, Spurgeon persuaded his brother Granville and Ward Bradford to join him in a camping trip. Ten days were spent in looking over sites, before Spurgeon finally selected a portion of the land which had been awarded to Zenobia Yorba de Rowland. Following her acquisition of the land it changed owners rapidly, for, only five days after gaining possession of it, Zenobia and Tomas Rowland sold to Ana Maria Chavis, who, in turn, on October 23, 1869, sold five hundred and seventy-five acres to Jacob Ross. It was from Ross that Spurgeon and Ward Bradford purchased seventy-four and a quarter acres four days later. The consideration was five hundred ninety-four dollars or eight dollars an acre.²

Having secured the land, Spurgeon set about plotting a townsite which was then surveyed by George Wright. As recorded on December 13, 1870, the townsite consisted of twenty-four blocks of ten lots each, bounded on the north by Seventh Street, on the south by First Street, on the east by Spurgeon, and on the west by West Street, lat-

heirs had entered the estate in the courts for appraisal and subdivision.

² H. J. Gillingham, "Orange County Cities and Towns," unpublished material in Santa Ana Junior College Library.

er changed to Broadway.³ The town was named "Santa Ana" after the land grant, but in total disregard of the settlement, originally Mexican, in the northwestern portion of the rancho, near the present town of Olive.

For some time settlers had been coming into the surrounding territory, so when Spurgeon offered his inducements to secure residents and announced that with the purchase of a lot, he would give an adjoining lot, settlers were attracted to the town in such numbers that in December, 1869, it was necessary to organize a school district. This was known as the "Spring" district. In this same month the community's first church, the Methodist Episcopal, South, was organized.

The the time Santa Ana was founded a stage line was running between Los Angeles and San Diego. The road crossed the Santa Ana River at a ford called "Rodriguez Crossing," northwest of the present city of Orange. From there it continued in a southeasterly direction through Tustin, a settlement three miles east of Santa Ana.⁴ Spurgeon induced the stage company to include Santa Ana on the route,

³ Samuel Armor, History of Orange County, 68.

⁴ Tustin was established in 1869 by Columbus Tustin, upon a tract of land bought by him, in August of 1868. The townsite contained about one hundred acres. Thompson and West, History of Los Angeles County, California, 165.

thereby securing postal service for the town. Mail was brought twice a week and left at Spurgeon's store. The "post office" consisted of a large wooden box with partitions through it.⁵ When the mail arrived the names of the addressees were read aloud, each claimed his share, and any unclaimed mail was put into the "post office" until called for.

In order to make Santa Ana easily accessible to settlers in the surrounding territory, more roads were needed.⁶ Spurgeon, therefore, at his own expense, had a road opened, connecting Santa Ana with the Anaheim Road. Spurgeon followed this improvement with still another and, in 1873, replaced the well in front of his store, with its buckets provided for the stage company's horses, with an eleven inch artesian well. A tank, having a capacity of 2500 gallons, was erected upon a platform over the well. Into this reservoir water was pumped, thus assuring the

⁵ Mr. Spurgeon was postmaster at a salary of one dollar a month. Mrs. J. E. Pleasants, History of Orange County, 294.

⁶ Wild mustard grew over the entire valley and was so tall that even when a person stood upon the seat of a prairie schooner it was impossible to see over the fields. Often a large wagon was sent ahead to break down a trail through the mustard for the other wagons to follow. Orma R. Ross, "The Ross Family in Santa Ana." Orange County History Series, II, 145-146.

settlers a plentiful supply of water for domestic purposes. This constituted Santa Ana's first municipal water works.

In 1875 the need for some means of quicker communication with the outside world became felt by the business men. They, therefore, solicited the aid of the Western Union Telegraph Company and secured the consent of that company to connect Santa Ana with the main line on condition that the citizens would donate two hundred dollars toward the enterprise. There was not enough business to warrant the establishment of a regular office, so a temporary one was opened in the dining room of the N. O. Stafford home, Mrs. Stafford agreeing to serve as operator and to receive one half the income of the office as compensation.⁷

In 1877 there occurred the unsuccessful plan to move Santa Ana's business section to a site called Santa Ana East. In the later part of that year William H. Spurgeon, J. H. Fruit, and James McFadden organized the "Western Development Company." The first act of the company was to raise a large sum of money from interested citizens for a bonus to induce the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its line to Santa Ana from Anaheim which had been

⁷ Mrs. R. J. Blee, "Early Days in Santa Ana," Orange County History Series, I, 58.

the terminus since 1875.⁸ At that time Spurgeon had disposed of practically all of the lots in the original townsite but had made very little money from their sale, therefore, the extension of the railroad appeared as an opportunity to make some money.

Accordingly, the Western Development Company bought one hundred and sixty acres northeast of the original townsite and subdivided it, running all the streets parallel or at right angles with the railroad.⁹ The lots were twenty-five foot lots designed for business purposes. The Development Company then gave the railroad all the land required for the right of way and, as an inducement to locate the depot on Fruit Street near the center of the tract, all of the lots facing the right of way.

Then, in order to secure business, merchants located in the original townsite, were given lots. However, Gilmacher was overlooked, and this proved to be the error that prevented the plans of the Development Company from coming to a satisfactory conclusion. Gilmacher, who operated a general merchandise store, had befriended many of

⁸ This sum was variously estimated from fifteen to forty thousand dollars.

⁹ This furnishes the explanation as to why the streets in the present city of Santa Ana run in such odd directions from each other.

many of the farmers by extending credit to them until their crops could be sold. As a result many felt obligated to continue trading and congregating at his store.

At this time, too, Jacob Ross who owned most of the land west of Broadway began his fight against moving the town. He arranged to have the trains met with banners which read, "This is only our Depot. Come and see our town."¹⁰ He also held a series of auctions and sold his lots to the highest bidders. Merchants, uncertain as to the outcome, remained in their old stores and Santa Ana on its original site.

During the next year Santa Ana once more turned to the matter of her own development. New business concerns were established, new homes built, and another lodge organization, the Good Templars, was added to the list of fraternal organizations.¹¹ Perhaps the most exciting event of

¹⁰ H. J. Gillingham, "Orange County Cities and Towns," unpublished material in Santa Ana Junior College Library, 171.

¹¹ The first lodge in Santa Ana was the Masonic Lodge, F. and A. M. Number 241 which was organized on the first of October, 1875. On the thirtieth of the same month the Odd Fellows, Number 236 was organized. The last lodge to be started during this period was the A. O. U. W. which was formed on February 2nd, 1879. Santa Ana had four churches, at this time also. These were: the Methodist Episcopal, South, organized in December, 1869; the Baptist organized in March, 1871; the Methodist Episcopal, North, organized in 1874 and the United Presbyterian, organized June 22, 1876. Thompson and West, History of Los Angeles County, California, 165.

the year was the visit of Dennis Kearney to Santa Ana. He had been going about the state making speeches against the rich land holders and, when he came to Santa Ana, some one had misinformed him concerning the characters of some of the prominent citizens. Not being discreet, Kearney proceeded to make use of his information. As a consequence, pistols were drawn and Kearney ran from the hotel. He was overtaken in Mosher's Drug Store and after a fist fight was driven out of town.

In 1881, B. F. Seibert from Anaheim opened the first bank in Santa Ana. This was in response to a great need, for that community had no bank and citizens wishing to deposit their money were obliged to drive to Anaheim. Seibert's coming was appreciated as seen by the fact that the first day's deposits amounted to \$28,000.¹² However, success did not attend his efforts and, on August 16th, 1882, the bank failed to open its doors. This was the most severe blow that had befallen the settlement and the people feared that their deposits would be a total loss. Such was not the case, however, for the receivers, C. F. Mansur and Charles Wilcox, handled the remaining securities well and were enabled to pay seventy cents on the dollar.¹³ The

¹² Mrs. J. E. Pleasants, History of Orange County, 295.

¹³ Ibid., 296.

Commercial Bank, which had been established shortly before the failure of the Seibert institution was headed by Noah Palmer and Daniel Halliday, two of Santa Ana's substantial citizens, who, through the wise management of their bank, did much to restore confidence. By 1886 there was ample room for another bank, so the First National Bank was organized in May of that year.

By 1886, also, the citizens of Santa Ana began to feel that the time for incorporation as a city had arrived. Up to that time the settlement had operated as a village under the control of Los Angeles County; but, since the population had reached about two thousand, many felt that an independent government should be established. Therefore an election was called for the first of June, 1886, in order to get an expression from the citizens. The result was a majority of forty-four in favor of incorporation, and Santa Ana became a city of the sixth class. On June 21st the Board of Trustees met and organized by electing William H. Spurgeon chairman and consequently the first mayor of Santa Ana, the town he had founded. One of the early acts of the city council was the granting of a franchise to M. G. Elmore to lay gas mains through the city streets and alleys. The council purchased lamps to be installed on Fourth Street through the business section.

In 1887 the "boom" was nearing its height. All Southern California was affected, every community receiving its quota of the people who were coming to California in great numbers. Work was plentiful, especially carpenter work, for everywhere residences and business blocks were being built. In this year, too, the Santa Fe Railroad built its Los Angeles - San Diego line through Santa Ana. This served as an added stimulus to Santa Ana and the contiguous territory. Acreages adjoining the city were bought by speculators and subdivided into city lots which were sold, for the greater part, by auction. Such a subdivision was formed south of Santa Ana, and, known as "South Santa Ana," it bade fair to become quite a settlement.

Another, and perhaps the most conspicuous of the "boom" time towns adjacent to Santa Ana was Fairview. Upon the discovery of warm sulphur water at that place the Fairview Development Company was organized. This company purchased on extensive acreage on the mesa southwest of Santa Ana where they laid out the town of "Fairview." Hundreds of lots were sold, some good buildings, a hotel and a bath house built, and a railroad constructed from the town to the city of Santa Ana.

The Fairview-Santa Ana railroad was not the only one built to connect Santa Ana with the surrounding country, for a franchise was granted to Judge Humphreys for the construct-

ion of the Santa Ana-Orange-Tustin Street Railway.¹⁴ Within the city a street railway was built down Fourth Street from the Santa Fe Depot to Main Street. The franchise for this line was held by M. J. Bundy, a hardware merchant of Santa Ana.

The year 1888 was notable in the history of Santa Ana because the first Board of Trade was organized and because the Newport Wharf and Lumber Company was formed by the McFadden Brothers. The story of that company went back to the early '70's when James McFadden's attempts at farming became practically useless because of the damage done by wandering stock. It was finally decided that, in order to make farming a success, it would be necessary to fence the land. Accordingly, in 1873, Robert McFadden went to San Francisco to see if it were possible to get the lumber for fences shipped directly to Newport. He found that this was possible and the lumber was shipped. However, before the men could succeed in unloading it most of it had been sold to other settlers who also needed it for fences. Another shipment was bought and, quite by the

¹⁴ This railway line was run by horse power. Later, however, the motive power was a gasoline engine. The Pacific Electric Company finally acquired the line and abandoned it. It is of interest also to note, in passing, that there was a street railway built to connect Orange and El Modena. The mules rode back down the grade, the car running by gravity.

force of circumstances, the McFadden Brothers found themselves engaged in the lumber business.¹⁵

They had a steamer, the Newport, specially built to permit her to cross the sand bar at the mouth of the bay and proceed to the landing in Newport Bay. In 1888 the McFadden Brothers, in conjunction with the Pacific Coast Steam-Ship Company, built a pier on the ocean front at Newport. This wharf extended about thirteen hundred feet from the shore and made it possible for larger vessels to come and discharge their cargoes directly upon the pier. A wholesale lumber business was established, which, by the middle of 1889, had become the largest business concern in Santa Ana. The company became known as the Newport Wharf and Lumber Company.

By the close of the 1880's, just twenty years after her founding, Santa Ana had grown to be a city of more than three thousand inhabitants, had established an independent government, and had become recognized as the principal city in the Santa Ana Valley.

¹⁵ Arthur J. McFadden, "The McFadden Family," Orange County History Series, I, 84-85.

CHAPTER VII

COUNTY FORMATION

Following the withdrawal of Mexican rule from California, the territory was placed under the control of military commanders, appointed by the United States. In June, 1849, Brigadier General Bennett Riley issued a proclamation calling for a constitutional convention to be held at Monterey the following September and to be composed of forty-eight delegates from the ten districts which he defined.

The constitution, as drawn up by that convention, provided that legislature should establish a plan of county government as nearly uniform as possible.¹ Therefore, the division of California into counties was one of the early concerns of the first legislature, and, on the 18th of February, 1850, the Governor signed the enactment whereby twenty-seven counties were created, their boundaries defined, and their county seats designated.² Among these first counties was Los Angeles County. As created it was one of the smaller counties, but in 1851, was enlarged by territory taken from the then adjacent counties of San Diego

¹ Constitution of California (1849), Article XI, Section 4. Report of Board of Commissioners "To Adjust the Matter of Liability Between the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange," 3.

² Owen C. Coy, California County Boundaries, 2-4.

and Mariposa.³ These additional lands, however, did not remain a part of Los Angeles County permanently, for, as communities became more numerous, their people preferred to have their own government and sought the creation of independent counties.

This was the case of a group of people living in the southeastern portion of the county. However, their struggle was a long one and was made more difficult because of internal disagreements. Their movement for separation from Los Angeles County was begun in 1869, under the leadership of Major Max von Stroebel, whose personal qualifications made the success of the undertaking seem a certainty.⁴

Reasons existing for county division were numerous and justifiable. The success of the Anaheim colonial venture had attracted wide attention and had drawn many settl-

³ Owen C. Coy, California County Boundaries, 140-144.

⁴ Max von Stroebel was a man of education, an accomplished linguist, an engineer, lawyer, editor and soldier, who, after an eventful career, had come to Anaheim where he purchased a vineyard and engaged in wine making. A German by birth, he had been intimately connected with Carl Schurtz and Sigel in the Revolution of 1848, after which he had gone to Nicaragua where he was engaged in filibustering with Walker. He was always in debt and always interested in new schemes. It was he who, backed by San Francisco capital, first prospected for oil in Brea Canyon on the location known as the "Murphy Lease," nearly a half century later. Another of his schemes was the sale of Catalina Island to London capitalists. However, death overtook him, just as final arrangements were being made and the deal was never consummated. J. M. Guinn,

ers into the region, with the result that, of the twenty thousand inhabitants of Los Angeles County, a half was living south of the San Gabriel River. For these a trip to Los Angeles, the county seat, was quite a hardship, requiring at least two days and, from the more distant areas, four. The condition of the roads was practically intolerable. Even though two million dollars had been collected in taxes,⁵ nothing had been done to ameliorate conditions for outlying sections and travelers were obliged to journey through mud and mire in winter and clouds of choking dust in summer. Furthermore, no money had been expended for bridges and often, during the rainy season, communication with the county seat was cut off for weeks at a time because the swollen condition of the streams made fording them impossible. On the other hand, the roads in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles had been placed in an excellent condition by grading and graveling and the Los Angeles River had been spanned by bridges.

"History of the Movement for the Division of Los Angeles County," Annual Publication, 1888-89, History Society of Southern California, 27.

⁵ Anaheim Gazette, September 22, 1932.

A further cause of dissatisfaction lay in the poor mail service. The mail which was carried by stages was brought only three times a week when traveling conditions permitted.⁶ Added to these grievances was the fact that all the county offices were monopolized by residents of the city, a circumstance which virtually constituted "taxation without representation."

In view, therefore, of the unsatisfactory conditions, a plan was made to set apart a new county from the southeastern portion of the old one. The area embraced about one thousand square miles and included the Los Nietos, San Jose, and Santa Ana Valleys, among the most fertile and populous in Los Angeles County. The boundary lines of the proposed county were to follow the San Gabriel River to the San Bernardino base line and thence east to the San Bernardino County line, which would then be followed to the San Diego line.⁷ Enlisting the sympathies and aid of such prominent citizens of Los Angeles County as W. W. Workman, of Puente,

⁶ For those preferring it, a means of transportation was offered by way of the stage. The cost was ten cents per mile and the speed only five miles per hour, making the journey both expensive and tedious. However, a trifle more protection from bandits was given the traveler carrying money for taxes, or other obligations, to the county seat. Anaheim Gazette, September 22, 1932.

⁷ San Bernardino County had been formed in 1853 as a result of the Mormon immigration from Salt Lake City. The territory separated, left Los Angeles County about one third its former size. Coy, California County Boundaries, 216-217.

John Temple of Downey, John Forster of San Juan Capistrano, and August Langenburger of Anaheim, Max von Stroebel drew up the bill which called for the formation of Anaheim County.

Supplied with funds by his supporters, von Stroebel went to Sacramento to present the bill to legislature. The Assembly voted favorably upon the passage of the bill, and consequently there was much rejoicing in Anaheim. Prospective office seekers came in and took up their residences there in order to be ready for appointment as soon as the final decision was made. However, when the bill came before the Senate it was defeated.⁸ Greatly disappointed von Stroebel returned to Anaheim and began the publication of the Advocate, which served to cause dissention instead of uniting the people on the issue.⁹

The original proponents of county division continued their efforts and called a convention on the 15th of July, 1871, to devise plans for carrying the scheme to

⁸ Coy, California County Boundaries, 33.

⁹ Undoubtedly, the cause of those favoring division had its merits and it is claimed that it was money rather than argument that brought about the defeat of the petition. Guinn relates that von Stroebel in an attempt to make the passage of the bill a certainty entertained the senators with a champagne supper on the night before the vote was to be taken in the Senate with the result that he was incapacitated and failed to rally his supporters. J. M. Guinn, "History of the Movements for the Division of Los Angeles County," Publication; 1888-89, Historical Society of Southern California, 26-27.

victory. The name was changed to Orange County and the eastern boundary contracted so as to omit San Jose Valley, the people having expressed their intention of remaining with Los Angeles County. The bill was introduced into the legislature of 1871-72, but there was so much pressure brought to bear against the project that it could not be brought to a vote.

In 1873 an attempt was made to make segregation an issue in the election. A county division convention was held in Anaheim and a Mr. Bush from Santa Ana, was nominated for legislature. The scheme of those favoring division was to force one or the other of the political parties to place Bush on their ticket in order to secure the vote of the divisionists. Neither party took any notice of Bush's candidacy. The following year a Mr. Wiseman, dubbed the "Broadaxe" because of his misuse of the English language, came forth as the champion of separation. In spite of the appeals he made on behalf of the people and his denunciation of their oppressors, he failed to secure any action in legislature.

Following these sporadic attempts there were no apparent efforts being made to further the cause of county formation. The issue was not closed, however, and, in 1878, another bill was drafted for the creation of a county to be called Santa Ana County, with Anaheim as the seat and with the

division lines moved farther south and east to approximately the present lines. This placed Anaheim too near the northern line to make her position desirable as a county seat, in the opinions of Orange, Tustin, and especially Santa Ana, who desired the county seat for herself. Jealousy, bickerings, local prejudices, and ambitions, coupled with strong opposition from Los Angeles County, defeated the bill.

In 1880-81, Anaheim made a last attempt to secure the formation of a new county.¹⁰ The plan was for all the towns to lay aside their differences and to work together for county division. Anaheim was to be the acknowledged county seat for a period of two years, at the expiration of which a decision was to be made concerning the permanent location of the seat of government. The plan was openly accepted by all the towns concerned but, even so, strong dissatisfaction existed. A new bill was drafted and presented to legislature but it died in committee. Notwithstanding this failure, another attempt was made to secure recognition for "Orange County" in 1885. This, too, met with failure.¹¹

¹⁰ Coy, California County Boundaries, 41.

¹¹ In 1885 three new counties sought recognition. These were "Orange," "Los Alamos" and a third to be cut from San Bernardino County. Owen Coy, California County Boundaries, 43.

The matter of country formation was then allowed to lie dormant for several years, but in 1888, the question again was raised. The reasons advanced for desiring autonomy were practically the same as had been offered in the very beginning of the struggle in 1869. It is true that, prior to 1888, rail communication between Los Angeles and the territory under discussion had been established. The service was unsatisfactory, however, for there were but two trains a day and those at hours which made it impossible for visitors in the county seat to make the round trip in a day. Moreover, the cost of the journey was four dollars. Therefore the great waste of time and money in traveling to and from Los Angeles to transact business was cited as a cause for dissatisfaction.

Inequality in expenditure of county funds for the improvement of roads and construction of bridges was again emphasized. Upon learning of this, the Board of Supervisors came and viewed the Santa Ana River at Olive crossing with the intention of having a bridge constructed at that point. This was done and constituted the first expenditure of any considerable sum of money in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County.

During the years just preceding 1888, Anaheim had been brought to the verge of ruin because of the destruction of the vineyards by disease. Santa Ana, on the contrary, had made rapid growth and had become the principal town in

the region. Consequently leadership in the matter of county formation was assumed by her.

As originally planned in 1888; the northern boundary of the proposed county was placed at the San Gabriel River and included the towns of Whittier, Puente, and Downey. This located Anaheim sufficiently near the center to allow her to be considered for the county seat. As the scheme appeared to be satisfactory, a campaign for county division ensued, and a bill providing for the creation of Orange County was prepared for presentation to legislature. At the last moment, however, the boundary line was placed at Coyote Creek, omitting Whittier and the two other towns, and leaving Anaheim within a few miles of the northern line. This was interpreted as an attempt on the part of Santa Ana to secure the coveted county seat, and a storm of protests arose. Anaheim residents, as well as many of those residing in Whittier, Downey, and Puente, now opposed the formation of the proposed county.

Nevertheless, Colonel E. E. Edwards, whose election to legislature had been secured by some business men of Santa Ana, presented the bill on January 14, 1889. It was referred to the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries, which recommended that it be passed. On the twenty-ninth day of January it was given the first reading and filed for the second. One week later Edwards presented a petition,

signed by citizens of Los Angeles County, asking for the passage of the bill. Upon the second reading, Edwards presented an amendment which required a two-thirds vote of the people in the proposed county to ratify the act of legislature before it became a law. Following the third reading the bill passed the Assembly with but little opposition.

On the second of February the Senator from Los Angeles County presented a petition opposing the measure and giving the impression that only a few agitators in the southern part of the county desired division. This was met with counter petitions and the fight was continued.¹² About this time William Spurgeon and James Mc Fadden went to Sacramento and began using their influence to secure the passage of the bill. Also an appeal was made to the San Francisco delegation, who came to the support of the measure with the result that, on the eighth of March, it passed the Senate with a vote of twenty-eight to eight, despite a bitter speech against the measure by the Los Angeles representative.

The passage of the act by the Senate did not stop the fight and the opponents of the act still hoped that the governor would veto the measure. The newspapers of Los Angeles

¹² Another petition, signed by a number of the business men of Los Angeles City, was presented favoring division. Later, it was said that many who signed did so in order to keep the good will of some of their customers, never expecting the bill to pass.

came out with bitter and pessimistic articles condemning the action of the Senate or commiserating the people of the newly formed county upon the burden that would henceforth be theirs. Notwithstanding the continued agitation, Governor Robert W. Waterman signed the measure and, on March the eleventh, 1889, the County of Orange came into being with boundary lines described as follows:¹³

Beginning at a point in the Pacific Ocean three miles southwest of the center of the mouth of Coyte Creek, proceeding up said creek in a northeasterly direction until it intersects the township line between township three south of ranges ten and eleven west; thence north on said township line to the northwest corner of section six, township three south, range ten west; thence east on said township line until it intersects the boundary line between San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties; thence along said boundary southeasterly until it intersects the boundary line of San Diego County; thence along said line southwest until it reaches the Pacific Ocean; thence in the same direction to a point three miles in said Pacific Ocean; thence in a northwesterly line parallel to said coast to the point of beginning.

As has been noted, the bill, as passed and approved, provided that ratification was contingent upon the two-thirds vote of the citizens living in the territory to be set apart. A special election for that purpose was called for the fourth of June, 1889, and, even though strong pressure had been brought to bear upon the electors by the opponents of the measure, the result was a vote of 2,509 against five hun-

¹³ Statutes, 1889:123; Coy, California County Boundaries, 196-97.

dred in favor of county autonomy.¹⁴

The five commissioners who were appointed by Governor Waterman to carry on the important work of organization of the county then called for an election to be held on the eleventh of July to elect county officers, and to locate the county seat, a matter which had also been delegated to the people by the act creating the county.¹⁵ Santa Ana had long desired the county seat but Orange also entered the field. Orange contended that her central position in the county and her location upon the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad running from Los Angeles to San Diego made her the logical choice for the county seat. As a further inducement a group of the citizens offered to purchase the "Rochester Hotel" and make it a gift to the County. It was pointed out, however, by those opposing the plan that the building was unsuited for courthouse purposes and that it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to remodel it so that it would serve.

Furthermore, Santa Ana, in addition to drawing attention to her suitability by virtue of her even more cen-

¹⁴ Mrs. J. E. Pleasants, History of Orange County, I, 90.

¹⁵ The commissioners were J. W. Toxier of Santa Ana, R. Q. Wickham of Garden Grove, J. H. Kellom of Tustin, Andrew Cauldwell of Orange and W. W. McFadden of Placentia. Samuel Armor, History of Orange County, 33-34.

tral location, her greater population, and her background of farm lands, brought forth the charge that Orange was acting contrary to law by offering an inducement calculated to influence the vote of the people. Anaheim, who felt that there was no chance for her in the election took scant interest in the matter. When the election was held Santa Ana received 1,729 votes and Orange, 775.¹⁶

In the contest for county officers three parties entered the field. There were two non-partisan parties, one favoring Orange and the other favoring Santa Ana for county seat. The third was a straight Republican party, expressing no preference for county seat. With the exception of the supervisor of the Fourth District, all of the candidates on the Santa Ana non-partisan ticket were elected and opened their offices in rooms in the Billings and Congdon Blocks on East Fourth Street until a Courthouse could be built.

On the second of August the Supervisors met and organized by electing W. H. Spurgeon as chairman. The act which had created Orange County provided that the supervisors on the first Monday subsequent to their election and qualification should meet and appoint as commissioners two freeholders, residents of Orange County, as a board of

¹⁶ Samuel Armor, History of Orange County, 34.

commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the indebtedness which might be owed by one county to the other.

The two commissioners chosen by the supervisors for Orange County were James McFadden and Richard Egan. The Los Angeles County Commissioners, Charles R. Johnson and George C. Knox, were not appointed until the twenty-ninth of November, 1889.

The delay in appointing the Los Angeles County commissioners was occasioned by the fact that Jackson A. Graves, a Los Angeles attorney, together with some friends, instituted a suit against Orange County on the grounds that the act, whereby it was created, was unconstitutional. He maintained that legislature had acted contrary to law when it had delegated its authority to the vote of the people to determine whether they desired division or not. The suit was heard by six judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, who rendered the decision that the statute was constitutional. An appeal was carried to the Supreme Court and, in the October term for the year 1889, the judgment of the lower court was sustained.¹⁷

The task before the Commission was a great one for

¹⁷ Board of Commissioners, Report, "To Adjust the Matter of Liabilities between the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange," 5.

it was necessary to make an exhaustive search into all the business affairs of Los Angeles County from the time it had begun its existence as a county. The work concluded, the Commissioners presented their report to the Supervisors of the two counties. In it they expressed their belief that Orange County was entitled to one tenth of the assets and one tenth of the liabilities of Los Angeles County.¹⁸ They also found that the amount of Orange County's indebtedness to Los Angeles County up to March 11, 1889, was \$15,581. Between March 11 and August 3, the time when Orange County had completed the organization of its government, Los Angeles had spent approximately eleven thousand dollars in her behalf.¹⁹ The question of Orange County's responsibility in the matter was left to the courts who held to the

¹⁸ Five years later, November 6, 1894, a Constitutional Amendment was adopted as follows:

"Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debt and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken."

Constitution, Article XI, Section 3; Coy, Genesis of California Counties, 47.

¹⁹ The actual amounts were as follows:

For construction of bridge over Santa Ana River	.\$8,864.70
For appropriations to various road funds	1,458.08
For caring for patients sent from Orange County	
to Los Angeles County Hospital	922.33
Transfers from unapportioned moneys to school	
building fund	131.31
Board of Commissioners <u>Report</u> , 8.	

opinion that the amount should be paid by Los Angeles County because that county had voluntarily built the bridge over the Santa Ana River following the approval of the Orange County Bill, and because it was the duty of the parent county to continue the local government until the recently formed county was organized and placed in a position to assume control.

Thus, with her government completely organized and financial matters with Los Angeles County arranged, Orange County was ready to turn her attention to the direction of her own county affairs and to take her position in the Thirty-ninth Senatorial and Seventy-sixth Assembly Districts of the State of California.

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF PORTOLA'S ROUTE THROUGH ORANGE COUNTY

Date	Names Given Locality	Present Day Identification	Events Occurring at place	Course
July 1769 22	Los Cristianos; San Apolinario; Los Bautismos; Canada del Bauti- smo	Christianitos Canyon. Spot easily located in O'Neill's pastures just inside County	Two dying Indian children were baptized; first bap- tism in California	North
23	Santa Maria Magdalena or La Quemada	San Juan Capistrana probably at site of old corrals	Found Abundant water flowing through reed beds. grass fire partly accidental and partly purposely caused by Indians.	North- northwest
24	San Francisco Solano	Los Alisos Creek near El Toro	Found fine stream; saw San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands; visited by Indians who showed unusual docility and repeated the "Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity" after Fray Crespi.	North- west
25	Same place	Same	Rested and observed habits of Indians	
26	Aguada Del Padre Gomez; San Pantaleon	Hills east of Tustin	Padre Gomez found two springs of good clear water. Camp moved there from dry arroyo bed.	North- west

SUMMARY OF PORTOLA'S ROUTE THROUGH ORANGE COUNTY (Continued)

Date	Names Given Locality	Present Day Identification	Events Occurring at Place	Course
July 1769 27	Arroyo Santiago	Santiago Creek in hills east of Orange	Found an arroyo of excellent water in beautiful place among willows, brambles, grape vines and other bushes.	North-North east
28	Rio de Santa Ana; Dulcissimo Nombre Temblores	Left bank of Santa Ana River above Olive.	Experienced a series of rather severe earthquakes; visited by Indians who brought gifts and two baskets of seeds made into pinole. Entreated by the Indians to remain among them.	North-west
29	Santa Marta; Los	Brea Canyon	Found a very green little valley and water sufficient for the men only. Indians were holding a feast and dance to which they had invited the Indians from Rio de los Temblores.	North-west
30	No name given	La Harbra Valley and pass across Puente Hills into Los Angeles County near Bassett.	Traversed a wide plain, turned and crossed hills into valley called, by Crespi, San Miguel, Arcangel (now San Gabriel Valley).	North-west

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF GRANTS OF LAND MADE BY SPANISH AND MEXICAN AUTHORITIES

Name of Grant	Grantee	Date	Confirnee	Area	Date of Patent
Boca de la Playa	Emigdio Vejar	1846	Emigdio Vejar	6,607.37	March 1, 1879
Canada de los Alisos	Jose Serrano	1846	Jose Serrano	10,668.81	June 6, 1871
Canon de Santa Ana	Bernardo Yorba	1834	Bernardo Yorba	13,328.53	July 21, 1886
El Niguel	Juan Avila	1842	Juan Avila et al.	13,316.01	April 5, 1873
La Bolsa Chica	Joaquin Ruiz	1841	Joaquin Ruiz	8,107.46	May 7, 1874
La Habra*	Mariano Roldan	1839	Andres Pico et al.	6,698.57	December 4, 1872
Las Bolsas	Antonio Nieto	1834	Ramon Yorba) et al, 1/2)		
Las Bolsas	Antonio Nieto	1834	Maria Cleofas) Nieto, 1/2)	33,460.04	June 19, 1874
Lomas de Santiago	Teodosio Yorba	1846	Theodocio Yorba	47,226.61	February 1, 1868
Los Alamitos*	Juan J. Nieto	1834	Abel Stearns	28,027.17	August 29, 1874
Los Coyotes*	Juan Jose Nieto	1834	Andres Pico et al.	48,806.17	March 6, 1875
Mission Vieja or La Pas	Juan Forster	1845	Juan Forster	46,432.65	August 6, 1866
Potreros of San Juan Capistrano*	Juan Forster	1845	Juan Forster	1,167.74	June 30, 1866

SUMMARY OF GRANTS OF LAND MADE BY SPANISH AND MEXICAN AUTHORITIES (Continued)

Name of Grant	Grantee	Date	Confirmer	Area.	Date of Patent
Rincon de la Brea*	Gil Ybarra	1841	Gil Ybarra	4,452.59	November 14, 1864
San Joaquin (2 grants)	Jose Sepulveda	1837	Jose Sepulveda	48,803.16	September 19, 1867
San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana	Juan Pacifico ontiveras	1837	J. P. Ontiveras	39,970.92	May 21, 1877
Santiago de Santa Ana**	Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta	1810	Bernardo Yorba et al.	78,941.49	December 21, 1883
Trabuco	Juan Forster	1846	Juan Forster	22,184.47	August 6, 1866

* Portions only in Orange County.

** Only Spanish grant within Orange County, the remainder being Mexican grants.

APPENDIX C

San Juan del Capistrano, in honor of whom the seventh of the California missions was named, was born in Capistrano, Italy, toward the close of the Fourteenth century, probably in 1385.

John Capistrano's father died early, leaving the mother to direct the education of her son. Since the family was one of wealth and power, she took care to have the boy given all the advantages befitting his station. After his early training, at home, in Latin and the common branches, he was sent to the University of Perugia to take up the study of civil and canon law.

In 1412, King Ladislaus of Naples, made the youthful jurist the governor of Perugia. In that capacity John Capistrano attempted to eradicate bribery and civil corruption. However, following the outbreak of dissensions between Perugia and the Malatesta Family, he was abandoned by the king and cast into prison. This proved to be a turning point in his life, for during his incarceration he had ample time to meditate upon things religious and the insecurity of earthly position, and he resolved to choose the religious state upon his release from prison.

On the fourth of October, 1416, therefore, he was received into the Franciscan Order and began his study of

theology under Saint Bernardine of Siena.¹ In 1425, he was ordained priest and began his real apostolic labors. He traveled throughout Italy and into Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, attracting great crowds by his preaching and, through his sincerity and eloquence, effecting many conversions and reforms.

That John of Capistrano was held in high esteem by the Popes is evidenced by the fact that he was employed by them in important commissions to various rulers.² Finally he was authorized, by Pope Calixtus III, to preach a crusade and to collect an army against Mahomet II whose forces threatened to overrun Christendom. Armed only with the crucifix given him by the Pope, carrying a banner inscribed with the initials of the Holy Name, and relying upon the efficacy of prayer, John Capistran led the Christian forces to victory over those of Mahomet.

¹ In 1412, John Capistran had married the daughter of a prominent family in Perugia. Some accounts say that her death had occurred during the time her husband was imprisoned, for entering the religious order.

² For example, he was sent as papal legate to Milan and Burgundy in 1439, and in 1446, to the King of France. These commissions were followed by his being sent to Austria as Apostolic Nuncio and, by a visit to Poland, at the request of King Casimir IV., Zephyrin Engelhardt, San Juan Capistrano, 234.

However, he did not live long to witness the results of this triumph for, exhausted by the activity and austerity of his life, he had not the strength to combat the ravages of the fever by which he was attacked and, on the twenty-third of October, 1456, death came to him.

In 1690, this humble friar and apostolic preacher was beatified by Pope Alexander III and, in 1724, he was canonized by Pope Benedict XIII.