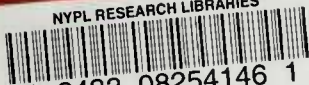


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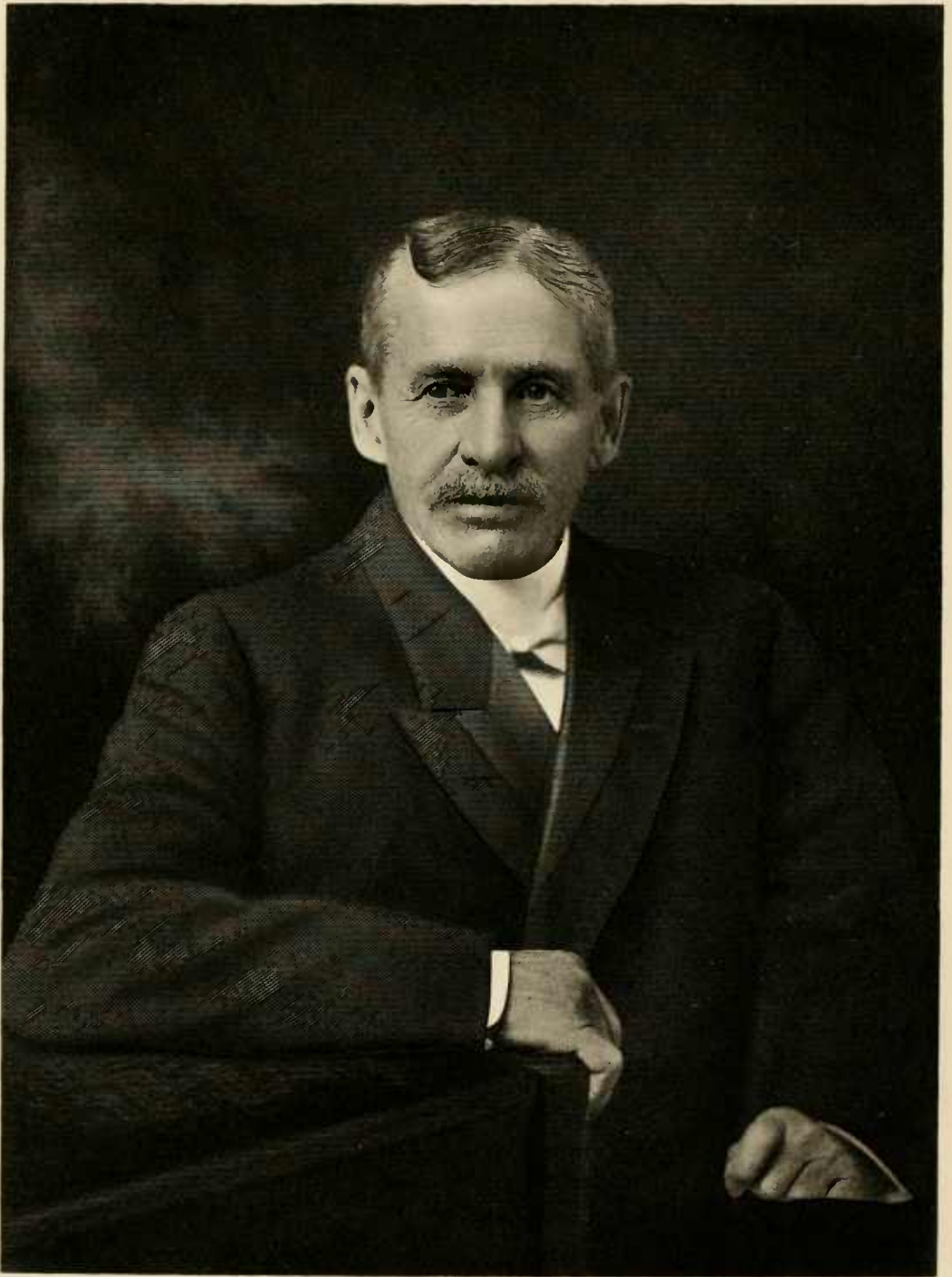


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AMERICAN
Biography and Genealogy

CALIFORNIA EDITION

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, D. D.
EDITOR

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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY

EDITORIAL FOREWORD

Ritchie June 20, 1946 2v.
A DOWER OF WONDERS—THE EARLY DAWN—SPANISH SAINTS AND AMERICAN DEVILS—OUR FIRST CALLERS—THE PADRES AND THE PURITANS—THE MISSIONS—THE MEXICANS—ROBBING THEIR CHURCH—A PROCESSION OF GOVERNORS—ENTER THE BEAR—THE EAGLE—ADMISSION DAY—BIRTH OF LOS ANGELES—DEMOCRATIC BEGINNINGS—THE LIVE OAK SPROUTS—GOING TO SCHOOL—OUR WELCOME STEP CHILDREN—HOW BOTH HALVES LIVE—THE FRUIT OF THE VINE—THE CITRUS ORCHARDS—SPIRITUAL GROWTH AND PROSPERITY—A LAND OF HOMES—MORE THAN THEY CAN SPEND—COMFORTABLE PIONEERING—THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY—THE LOS ANGELES HARBOR—ELECTRIC POWER—THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT—THE MEN BEHIND THE WORK—LOS ANGELES, IMPERIAL, FRESNO, KERN, SAN LUIS OBISPO, INYO, SAN JOAQUIN, KINGS, ORANGE, RIVERSIDE, TULARE, VENTURA, SANTA BARBARA, SAN BERNARDINO AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES.

By Robert J. Burdette.

You sit on the western piazza and watch the sun go down. You linger long, held by the after-glow that tints the heavens like the heart of a shell. A crescent of silver gleams in the purpling skies. A star shines out below the young moon. In orderly splendor the glittering constellations flame out in their march across the fields of night. Shadows of pine and palm whisper softly under the kisses of the fragrant winds. Incense of rose and heliotrope mingle with the odor of the orange trees. The silence and star-shine and perfume is prayer and praise. Your soul worships at the shrine of perfect nature. An unseen chalice of melody is tilted somewhere in the upper darkness—a ripple of music, clear and sweet, spilled

from its heart of rapture, runs down through the shadows and fragrance—a mocking bird is singing his hymn to the night. Your soul overflows with a sense of beauty and joy and peace. It is not a "Midsummer Night's Dream." Such a scene could not be presented "In a wood near Athens." It is a Midwinter Night in Southern California. An ordinary, commonplace calendar night, one of many such that "quickly dream away the time." With such a winter season, and a summer time that fits it perfectly, small wonder it is that every land under the sun sends its worshiping pilgrims hither. The wonder is that so many men stay away.

"Climate" is California's natural asset. Our eastern friends tell us the state deserves no credit for that. No. Nor does New Orleans deserve the credit of creating the Gulf of Mexico. Nor did St. Louis invent the Mississippi river. Chicago did not dam up Lake Michigan; she only built the drainage canal, which is different. There is even an old tradition that the famous Harbor was there before Boston was located, which is impossible. All these great natural advantages antedated by many ages the great cities which have grown up because of them, despite the shrewd observation of the thoughtful man who had been impressed by the fact that Providence had wisely ordained that all the great rivers should flow past the large cities. We reluctantly admit that neither the '49ers nor the Native Sons made the "glorious climate of California." Men didn't make the climate. But they made the State. Men make cities, not because of natural advantages, but in spite of natural disadvantages. Else had the east wind prevented any Boston; the swamp had vetoed Chicago; the morass had prohibited New Orleans, and the grim specter of the "Great American Desert" had forever isolated California.

It was destined to be a land wherein fact should read like romance, and all the fiction born of California genius should read tamely, beside the quiet wonders of its history. Its very name sprang from romantic dreams, for "it is taken from an old Spanish romance, called *Sergas de Esplandian* (*Exploits of Esplandian*), by *Ordenez de Montalvo*, translator of *Amadis de Gaul*, printed about 1510. California was a mythical island on "the right hand of the Indies, very near the Terrestrial paradise, peopled with Amazons and Griffins." God was very good to California, then, at her christening, giving to her a name that was characteristically descriptive, especially as to geographical location, before some closet geographer should name it "North" Something, because there was a portion of the earth to the south of it, or "New" Something, because there was already in existence a country so utterly unlike it that the most distorted imagination could detect no suggestion of similarity between them. "A good name is to be chosen rather than great riches."

A DOWER OF WONDERS

Happy California! That the day of her christening should have come in the time of originality in nomenclature, before the growing world had fallen upon the evil days of naming towns and states by the simple, time-saving and brain-sparing use of carbon sheets and multiple copying presses. Christened at the fount of romance, Cold Fact smiled at the appositeness of name and description, and adopted the dream-child for his own. So he gave to her a dower of valleys in which never a flake of snow flutters down from the highest clouds, and looking down upon them, mountains that wear white crowns of winter all the months through all the summer years. Deserts lower than the sea, and a mountain higher than the clouds; Death Valley, the lowest depression, and Mt. Whitney, the highest elevation in the United States. He clothed his daughter of Romance with nothing but truthful superlatives. He gave her the scantiest, sourest, most unpalatable wild fruits of her own, and made her the most bountiful step-mother of all the fruits the earth can bear. He famished her with deserts, barren and desolate, and said to her, "Here, not in the mines of gold, is your wealth."

And in one year the harvest of her gold mines was a paltry \$16,989,044, while the golden harvest of her farms and gardens was \$131,690,606, more than seven times as much as all her gold that year could buy. He taught her how to waste her rivers from their torrent beds, and scatter them over the land in irrigating ditches, so that the shallow river a child could ford became a stream of fertility, an oasis of blossom and fruit and shrub twenty miles wide.

On every page of her unfolding history and growing greatness, he wrote down paradoxes that her writers of fiction hesitated to use, so that the guileless tenderfoot believed in "Colonel Jack Hazard," and "Truthful James," and "Bill Nye," in refined and rigidly moral gamblers, in pure-minded harlots and generous stage robbers with university degrees, but shook their heads and said, "Oh, California stories!" with pitying toleration, such as one uses when speaking of the heathen in his blindness, when told of the "Big Trees" and the Yo Semite, and eight crops of peas or alfalfa in one year from the same field.

Even the meditative and unromantic cow, contemplatively chewing her cud of alfalfa under the great branches of the live oak, looked down with placid contempt on the strenuous efforts of the gold mines to produce sixteen millions of dollars, while in the same period, in her quiet simple life in the meadows she added twelve million dollars to the wealth of her state in milk, butter and cheese, a rivalry which is enough to make the old "49ers" turn over in their graves. The gold is only useful to buy

more cows, and improved agricultural machinery. Los Angeles county is not famous for its gold mines—although one may stand on the street and buy mines as they come along, for she owns mines in nearly every district in California, Nevada, Arizona and Mexico—but it has more than eight thousand farms, and the transmutation of farm products into minted gold is just as sure as the mining process, and requires far less blue print and promoter's eloquence.

THE EARLY DAWN

But the climate doesn't deserve exclusive credit for all this. The climate was here in all its perfection of beauty and gentleness in 1542. And that was about the only good thing that was here. For the aboriginal Indians of California, all the early explorers are agreed, were, of all creatures in human form, the most ignorant, brutish, and degraded, "living naked and swinishly," said Cabrillo; lazy, half-starved, even in the richest land on earth, eating anything they could catch with the least exertion; lizards, worms and carrion. They had no religion, fewer morals, and still less clothes—a most discouraging problem for any sort of civilization. The taming and cultivation of these creatures by the Padres was a miracle like unto that of Gadara, for they brought them to the foot of the cross, clothed, and in their right minds.

Civilization was on its way. In June, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Cortes, under the Spanish crown, sailed from Navidad, and, following the indentations of this western coast discovered California, and entered the bay of San Diego, which he named San Miguel. A short week he tarried in that port, then continued his way northward, still closely scribing the coast line. He anchored off San Pedro; he discerned the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, of Santa Barbara, he found the isles of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel. Every where he landed he planted the Spanish flag. His ships encountered fierce weather off Point Concepcion, but he sailed on into the Bay of Monterey. Driven back by storms to winter in the roadstead of Santa Barbara, he was injured by a falling mast, and arriving at the island of San Miguel, died and was buried there, on the third of January, 1543, well nigh forgotten in this day of its greatness and prosperity, by the land he had discovered.

SPANISH SAINTS AND AMERICAN DEVILS

Blessings on the memory of our discoverer if for no other thing than this, he even anticipated the holy padres in consecrating this beautiful land

in the names of the Saints. Far as the shadow of the banner of Arragon fell upon this land destined to be an earthly paradise, it calendared the names of the blessed ones. And this was well, and is well. Not one of these names should be changed.

For by and by there came into power in California its present proud possessors. And the American seems to have delighted in making the land of beauty a monument to the name of his Satanic majesty. Whatever was especially grand, whatever was sublimest in nature, whatever was strikingly picturesque the American discoverer used to perpetuate the glory of the devil. This was "The Devil's Gate—and this "The Devil's Slide"—here a glory of crag and shadow was the Devil's Canon; this heaven kissing peak was "The Devil's Tower," The Devil's Stairway, The Devil's Pulpit, Devil's Glen. Had these men found it first they would have named one of the most impressively beautiful things in all the western land, "The Devil's Cross." As it was, devout Catholics baptized the Mountain of the Holy Cross with a christian name before impious and poverty stricken intellectuality could pollute it with a diabolical name. One cannot journey across this continent without being unpleasantly impressed with the great number of beautiful and romantic features of the natural landscape made over by their sponsors to the fame of the Evil One. Let us be grateful, then, to the early Spaniards who preserved so many places to the glory of the Saints, and rejoice that the beautiful harbor praises the name of St. Francis, instead of being called "The Devil's Punch Bowl," by some later Gringo discoverer.

OUR FIRST CALLERS

Cabrillo discovered California only half a century after Columbus discovered the West Indies. Thirty-seven years after the Portuguese, came the English sailor, Sir Francis Drake, a gentleman pirate, looking for Spanish galleons—and finding them too, woe to Spain! He anchored in Sir Francis Drake Bay, in June 17, 1579, refitted and supplied his ships, and went ashore to hold religious services before a large audience of the native Indians. He planted no mission however, and baptized no converts, although it must have been that the spectacle of Sir Francis Drake pausing between the looting and sinking of Spanish merchantmen to say his prayers must have been very edifying. It would have been, had they known Sir Francis as well as we do. Having said his prayers, he claimed everything in sight and all lands adjacent thereto for the English crown, and sailed away, leaving California Spanish as he had found it. It remained Spanish through vicissitudes of changing government and flags, and unto this day Spanish names are among the proudest and great-

est in the rolls of citizenship and old Spanish families are influential in all great movements of the new days, as they were in the days of old.

Sebastian Vizcaino, under the authority of King Philip III of Spain, came to California in 1602 with a fleet of four ships. He touched at San Diego and at Sauta Catalina, and finally entered the Bay of Monterey, naming it in honor of the Mexican Viceroy. He held the first Roman Catholic service in the California; sailed north, passed the great Bay of San Francisco without seeing it; came back and missed it again, leaving it to be discovered a hundred and fifty years later by a foot soldier, hunting for something else, and yet called himself a sailor and explorer. One wonders how many whalers wandered past the North Pole before the Peary-Cook debating society was organized.

THE PADRES AND THE PURITANS

Seeking a land where they might worship God in the freedom of their own consciences, the Pilgrim Fathers found and possessed the land which one of the earlier discoverers had merely located. Not to him who finds but to him who occupies shall be given every foot of ground whereon the foot shall tread. On a winter day, on a desolate coast, in the face of the bleakest climate in this United States, the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock. John Cabot "discovered" Massachussets in 1497,—one hundred and forty-five years before Cabrillo discovered California. But one hundred and twenty-three years after Cabot discovered it, Governor John Carver and Ruling Elder Brewster and Captain Miles Standish found it, and took possession of it under God's foothold charter, and began the making of it and of the great Republic.

And on the western coast, in the fairest land on the western continent, in a perfect climate where summer only changed to give place to spring and there was never any winter, on a summer day, July 1st, 1769, Governor Don Gaspar de Portola and Padre Junipero Serra came to San Diego. The Pilgrim Fathers had organized their government and declared the purpose of their coming in the one phrase, "for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith." And Father Junipero might have used the Puritan declaration of faith and purpose. For first and last his great soul burned with the desire for souls, for the conversion of the Indians. To plant the cross of Christ in this new land, and to bring all its native peoples to a knowledge of its saving grace and truth, for this he ventured and endured, for this daily and nightly he prayed; in the hope of this he lived and wrought, and in this work and faith he died. East and west, on the Atlantic coast and the Pacific shores, by Puritan minister and Catholic priest the great Republic was founded, not

by gold seeking adventurers, but by humble and consecrated servants of Christ. From the sunrise to the sunset, its foundations were laid in the eternal principles of the righteousness of Christianity. What the Puritans were to New England, the Padres were to California. But for the Father Junipero's sublime faith in God and his appointed ministry, his insistent declaration that he would remain alone in California to prosecute his work of soul-saving, and his mighty prayer that moved God and men, the expedition would have been abandoned, and the doughty Governor Portola had returned with soldiers, sailors and padres to Mexico.

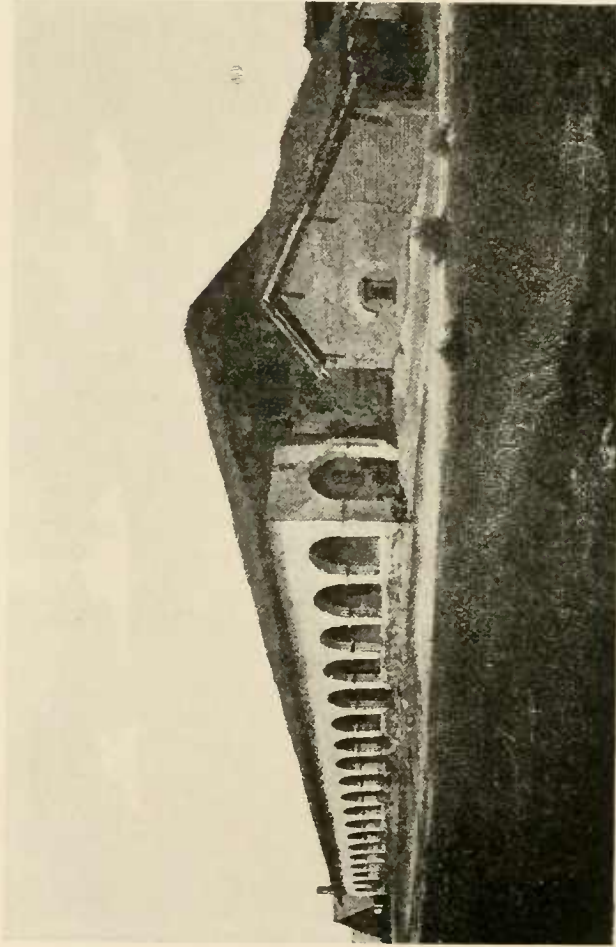
THE MISSIONS

So the missions were founded in faith and established with prayer. A golden chain of Christian civilization they mark the day's journey along the Highway of the King—San Diego, established 1769; San Luis Rey, 1798; San Juan Capistrano, 1776; San Gabriel Arkangel, 1771; San Fernando, 1771; San Buena Ventura, 1782; Santa Barbara, 1786; Santa Ynez, 1802; La Purissima Concepcion, 1787; San Luis Obispo, 1772; San Miguel, 1797; San Antonio de Padua, 1771; La Soledad, 1791, in honor of "Our Lady of Solitude," San Carlos del Carmel, at Monterey, 1770; San Juan Bautista, for St. John the Baptist, 1797; Santa Cruz, in honor of the Holy Cross at the site of the present city of that name, 1791; Santa Clara, 1777; San Jose de Guadalupe, 1797, also in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley; San Francisco de Assisi, 1776; San Rafael Arkangel, 1817; San Francisco Solano, 1823. Twenty-one stations of civilization, making a highway 700 miles long, from San Diego in the south to Sonoma in the north.

This is "El Camino Real," "The King's Highway," now in process of restoration and improvement, in the "good roads" work carried on by the state and by the liberality of public spirited citizens. The long trail made sacred by the patient feet of the padres, walking from mission to mission, to and fro, on their journeys of Christian service, is marked by miniature mission bells swung from iron mile posts at the roadside. The narrow trail is a broad highway for automobiles covering in hours the distances which the Fathers measured by weary days and weeks. A sentimental and a patriotic spirit unites men and women of many creeds and one faith in the restoration of this historic pathway.

Sings of this storied and hallowed way California's poet of sweetness and strength, John S. McGroarty—

"Green is the way to Monterey,
And once upon a wandering day,



SAN FERNANDO MISSION, FOUNDED IN 1797

With breath of mist and flash of sky,
 My feet were where the green ways lie—
 My soul unleashed, my heart at play,
 Upon the road to Monterey.

“All in the morning’s golden flow
 I came by holy Carmelo,
 Where whispers still its silvery stream
 Like voices from an ancient dream,
 And through the haunted silence beat
 The long-hushed tread of sandalled feet.

“Dream-wrapped in memory’s mystic spell,
 I rang the rusted Mission bell,
 And called to hill and vale and sea
 To give again their dead to me—
 The brown-robed priests, the altar lights,
 The hosts of dark eyed neophytes.

I called the dead years forth to free
 Their dust-thralled feet to trudge with me.
 So, fared as comrades with me, then,
 Fair women and brave riding men—
 By wood and dune, that dream-kissed day,
 They passed with me to Monterey.

Blithe were the green ways then that told
 The gladness of the days of old;
 From chaparral, with flocks athrong,
 I heard the Indian herder’s song,
 And ringing scythes, with laughter blent,
 From fields where dusky toilers bent.

Madre de Dios! Keep for me
 My dream of hill and sky and sea—
 The green ways where my path was set,
 The gay guitar and castinet,
 The stars that hailed, at close of day,
 The sunset roofs of Monterey.

LIGHT HOUSES OF CIVILIZATION

Around these missions centers of light, the Padres with the most unpromising material on this continent began the construction and development of a Christian civilization. They taught the wretched Diggers that they had souls, and made men and women of them by convincing them that their souls were worth the sacrifices Christian teachers were making for them, and were worth saving. They clothed these savages. They taught them the arts of agriculture, horticulture, stock breeding, archi-

ture; they taught them music, and gave them Spanish speech; they taught them manufactures; they developed in their bodies, soul and brains, they taught them cleanliness, decency, chastity. They made Christians of them. Fifty trades and crafts they taught these people, who had not one before their teachers came. The padres transformed the deserts into pastures, and the pastures into farms. Around the nine missions established by Father Junipero in his life time were gathered a prosperous population of nearly six thousand Christian Indians, skilled in the trades and industries of civilization.

Padre Junipero Serra died on the 28th of August, 1784, at the Mission of San Carlos in Carmelo Valley, by himself the best beloved of all his mission within three months of his seventy-first birthday. Thirty-five years of the fifty-four of his life as a priest, he had been a missionary. And he did for California what the Jesuit missionaries did for Canada. He made its Indians Catholic unto this day.

THE MEXICANS

The policy of Spain of "milking" her colonies, a policy which eventually resulted in evicting the Spanish flag from every foot of ground in the new hemisphere which she discovered and vainly endeavored to exploit, began in California as soon as the Missions began to be worth plundering. The Spanish Cortes passed the decree "secularizing" the Missions in 1813. Trouble always comes to the church when it begins to get too prosperous in worldly possessions. "The meek shall inherit the earth," but they mustn't monopolize their inheritance. Long before 1813, the Puritans on the Atlantic coast had made the mistake of thinking they owned the colony of Massachussets. They had pilloried the Quakers, whipped the Baptists and nailed up the doors of their meeting houses, the result being that the Quakers and Baptists multiplied and mightily prevailed and in course of time an Irish Catholic was triumphantly elected Mayor of Boston and then elected again to succeed himself. The sole kingdom of the church is spiritual.

ROBBING THEIR CHURCH

When the Missions became wealthy, their own government, needing the money began the work of legalized plunder. The prospect was very tempting. The Missions owned by the right of occupation and virtue of usufruct, had by this time a land monopoly that would make the Standard Oil hide its diminished head when the subject of monopolies was introduced. From San Francisco to San Diego they held about all the land

that was worth holding, and no settler could obtain a grant of land for his homestead, save with the consent of the nearest padres. The ranches owned by the Mission San Gabriel contained about 1,500,000 acres. And this immense tract of land, it is said, never supported a population of more than 1,800 neophytes. Naturally, people on the outside clamored for a new division of the earth. And the Spanish crown, unspeakably mean, decided to rob its own church, and satisfy this popular clamor by subdividing the immense property at its own profit. Before this paternal plan could be fully carried out however, Manana dawned and the Mexican days of good times, high living, perpetual holiday, unbounded hospitality, eat-drink-and-be-merry-for-there-is-no-tomorrow, filled all the land with music and laughter, romance and love, and made all days seem alike and each one made for play, with a little time in between for rest. If that sort of thing could only be kept up forever, there had been never a snake in Eden. But alas, after every dance, the fiddler waits with extended hand for his pay. After Louis XVI, Robespierre; after George IV, George Washington; after laughing, singing, love-making Today dressed in spangles and power, grim visaged Tomorrow, with an itemized account and a constable's warrant. After the happy Mexican, counting naught but the sunny hours, the matter-of-fact Gringo, dancing very clumsily and singing out of tune, but playing poker with an eye single to the stakes.

ADIOS!

Spain was not able to carry out its plans for the sequestration of the Missions. Mexico had long been restless under the rule of the Spaniard, and one day in 1822, the ship San Carlos sailed into the harbor of Monterey, and the Canon Augustin Fernandez de San Vincente came ashore, hauled down the Spanish flag from gubernatorial palace, replacing it with the green, white and red of Mexico, and Spanish dominion in California ceased forever with its last governor, Don Pablo Vicente de Sola, and Luis Antonio Arguello became the first Mexican governor of California.

The Mexican administration of California was too joyous to be strenuous. It consisted in the first place of decreeing, in 1833, the complete secularization of the Missions, and year by year the granting of immense tracts of lands to favored citizens, in all nearly nine millions of acres. The Mission estates were divided into smaller ranches and gradually passed into the hands of actual settlers. The country prospered commercially during the quarter of a century that it was a Mexican province. Its prosperity was its downfall, because this attracted the eyes of other nations to this favored land. There was less or more restlessness in the

country. Americans began to come in, and from the first they were looked upon with popular suspicion, although Governor Arguello was friendly to American traders. In 1824 William A. Gale, an American and William E. P. Hartnell, an Englishman, established the first mercantile houses in California, locating in Monterey. But as a rule, the Americans were unwelcome settlers, and their coming was not at all encouraged.

A PROCESSION OF GOVERNORS

With occasional unsuccessful uprisings that did not attain to the dignity of revolutions the history of Mexican occupation of California drifted through the 25 uneventful, but prosperous years and is written mostly in the list of names indicating the ten governors who ruled during that period—Luis Antonio Arguello, Jose Maria Echeandia, Manuel Victoria, Pio Pico, 1832, Jose Figueroa, Jose Castro, Nicolas Gutierrez, Mariano Chico, Juan Bautista Alvarado, Manuel Micheltoarena, and once more Pio Pico, for his second term—the last Mexican governor of California.

ENTER THE BEAR

For all the half formed suspicions and fears of American invasion were realized when on the 14th of June, 1846, William B. Ide, an Ohio man, living in Sonoma, issued a proclamation calling upon all "peaceable and good citizens of California to repair to the camp at Sonoma and assist in establishing and perpetuating a republican government."

THE EAGLE

The beginning of the end was winding itself up. The man with the writ of eviction had arrived and he spoke United States. William L. Todd painted a grizzly bear and a solitary star on the new flag which Freedom unfurled to the glorious air of California and the Bear Republic was born. It lived twenty-six days and did not die then, but was quietly merged into the older and greater republic, unresisting and unsurprised. The fact that Captain John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder" was at that time in camp on the American river, undoubtedly facilitated the blending of the two republics. In his camp which was a miniature melting pot, were already gathered all the elements for an American commonwealth—a nucleus of Americans with the proper quantities of English, Swiss, French, German, Russian, Greek, and a few Indians. The pot began to simmer. July 4th a mass meeting was held at Sonoma at which a Declaration of Independence was promulgated, and Fremont made Commander

of the forces of the Bear Republic. July 9th, Commodore Sloat, in command of a United States squadron consisting of his flagship, the Savannah, the Cyane, and the Levant, anchored in the Bay of Monterey, landed a force of two hundred and fifty marines, hauled down the flag of red, white and green and ran up the red, white and blue above the custom house and the Mexican rule in California was ended. July 19th, Fremont, arriving at Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, hauled down the Bear Flag and unfurled the stars and stripes at the garrison flag staff, and the thirty stars on the blue field rearranged themselves to make room, without crowding, for the thirty-first star, for there's luck in odd numbers.

ADMISSION DAY

A little war followed in which several battles were fought in California, the casualties on both sides aggregating about seventy killed and wounded. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, ended the Mexican war and ceded California to the United States. Colonel Richard B. Mason was the first civil Governor, succeeded in April, 1848 by General Bennet Riley. A convention of men from all parts of the unorganized province—it never was a territory—and California was organized as a free state, with a provision in its constitution prohibiting slavery. A general election on November 13th ratified the constitution. Peter H. Burnett was elected governor, John McDougall lieutenant governor, Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright, members of Congress. The legislature met December 15, at San Jose, the new capital, and elected John C. Fremont and William M. Gwin, United States Senators. The state capital was removed to Vallejo in two years, remaining there until 1853, when it was changed to Benicia, for one year, and in 1854 it found a permanent location at Sacramento. In 1849 Major Robert Selden Farnett, of the United States army designed the great seal of the state of California. The state records thus explain the symbolism of the seal.

"Around the bend on the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of states of which the Union will consist upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the goddess Minerva, having sprung full grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of the State of California, without having gone through the probation of a territory. At her feet crouches a grizzly bear feeding upon the clusters from a grape vine, emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged with his rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness; and the snow clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the back

ground, while above is the Greek motto 'Eureka' (I have found it), applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the state, or the success of the miner at work."

Four years of delay followed the application of the California for statehood. There was much opposition from the Southern senators. But at length, on the ninth of September, 1850, the door was opened and California joined the sisterhood of states.

BIRTH OF LOS ANGELES

The metropolis of the Southland was born under the Spanish flag, Felipe de Neve being governor, and the Mission San Gabriel sponsor. It has been claimed that if this pleasant summerland of the Pacific region of North America had been discovered first, the rugged New England coast had never been settled. Well, yes, maybe. But after all, men, not climate, make a country. Eden was such a pleasant country that Adam and Eve had to be driven out and kept out that the rest of the world might be populated, and Greenland's icy mountains have a place on the map as well as Ceylon's isle with its spicy breezes, pleasant prospects and vile inhabitants. As a matter of fact nearly a hundred years—ninety-eight, to be exact—before the Pilgrims settled Plymouth, Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay. And in the fulness of time, when New England had a little leisure, it crossed the continent and occupied California, which had been found some time before. The Gringo found as much desert here as the Indians had. There wasn't an orange tree in the state. Part of it was a sheep corral, the rest of it was a cattle range and a great deal of it was desert. Most of it was climate. And doubtless the cattle enjoyed it. For the population of California then consisted of the two classes into which the discerning cow-boy still divides the denizens of the earth—"cows and humans," putting the cows first, of course, as the more valuable and more intelligent. All California was a great pasture, and the horned herds that roamed over it would have hard work to secure "honorable mention" and useful death in the "scalawag" class in any reputable stock yards of today—long bodied, longer legged, and still longer horned; fleet of foot and scant of beef—the lean and milkless kine of Pharaoh. The only product of any value they yielded was their hide and tallow. When that was taken off, and out, there was nothing left.

The people lived the simple life. The "first families" of Los Angeles, the founders to whose illustrious memory we have neglected to rear a lofty monument, are not represented by their descendants among the aristocratic loungers in the California Club, nor are they corralling the passing lion in the Friday Morning, or studying civic righteousness in

Ebell. "Our Glorious Founders" were a polyglot lot, which Mr. Venus would have classified as "human various."

DEMOCRATIC BEGINNINGS

There were eleven families. Not a man of them could read or write. Two Spaniards there were, and these had Indian wives. And one of the proud Castilians, José de Lara, of aristocratic name, was very shortly deported from the colony for general uselessness to himself and the community. The historians tell us, however, that José's Castilian stock was somewhat adulterated. But Antonio Felix Villavalencio was warranted "absolutely pure." He had an Indian helpmeet. José Navarro and Basilio Rosas, an Indian, had mulatto wives; so had Manuel Camaro and Jose Moreno, themselves mulattos, also Luis Quintero, a negro; Jose Vanegas, Alejandro Rosas, and Pablo Rodriguez, were Indians, with Indian wives. Thus laden with humble souls and aristocratic names our Mayflower came into port September 4, 1781, and with religious ceremonies, consisting of a mass and a salvo of musketry, our step-fathers formally founded the Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles, on the banks of the Rio de Porciuncula, which changed its name to Los Angeles when it went dry. The city never having passed through that process of regeneration retains its original name unto this day. It takes an earthquake of the century class to convert a California city of the first class to prohibition, and Los Angeles is not in the earthquake belt.

Our forefathers possessed the true Los Angelan spirit. They built first an irrigating ditch and then they laid out town lots and acreage property, deported three of their number, one white man and two negroes, for congenital worthlessness, wisely and thriftily confiscating their property for the common good. The remaining colonists—twenty-eight all told, including the children—went to work, erected public buildings and a church, and began to do business.

THE LIVE OAK SPROUTS

All of Los Angeles was in that little acorn. They weren't a people to worry—that folly comes with the higher civilization—and they watched themselves grow. In nine years the population had increased to 141; multiplied itself by five in nine years—a record-breaking challenge for succeeding generations. The city thus early established the habit of growing; which is to this day emphasized by prophetic and optimistic real estate "pobladores." The padres were teaching the Mission Indians the arts of agriculture and architecture, and the useful trades. Los Angeles

emerged from its pole huts and erected palatial structures of adobe, one story high and absolutely fire-proof. In 1800 the population was 315, the herds of horses and cattle numbered 12,500 head; wheat was \$1.66 per bushel and the crop was over 8,000 bushels. "Dollar wheat" didn't get into politics that year. They paid their taxes in grain. They had a mail from Mexico once a month, but as not more than half a dozen of the citizens could read or write, there was no complaint when one or two mails missed.

In 1818 two Americans became citizens of Los Angeles, Joseph Chapman of Massachusetts, and a negro named Fisher. Things moved with symptoms of "hustle." Chapman built the first mill in southern California, and the gods of things that are to be began to grind their grist. Los Angeles was an agricultural community. Its manufactories at this time consisted almost exclusively of distilleries and wineries. These were very successful, as an election in 1826 was declared void by the governor on the ground that "the candidates were vagabonds, drunkards, and worse." Graft is not a modern disease in the body politic. Our fathers also ate wild grapes.

GOING TO SCHOOL

If ignorance is bliss, the people were happy in their childhood. But they were not unmindful of the blessings of education. In 1817 an old soldier, Maximo Pina, opened a school and taught the children enough in two years to last them through the next decade. Two years of school would not make scholars of a community. Indeed, it would barely qualify them for writing dialect stories and "best selling books." They felt that, and in 1827 Luciano Valdez was employed at a salary of \$15 per month, to teach the young idea how and whom to shoot. He struck for \$30 in his second year and resigned. Fifteen dollars was the value placed upon a schoolmaster until after the American "assimilation," even in the flush times of '49. In 1850 the salary was suddenly increased to \$60 per month and house rent, and the schoolmaster took his place among the plutocrats.

But during all the dearth of public schools it must be remembered that the padres were teachers at the Missions. They taught along polytechnic lines and largely on the Dotheboys hall system. When the neophyte learned to spell hide, he was sent out to tan one. And at irregular but appropriate intervals his own was properly tanned by the good padres on general principles. He, and the public school teacher as well, were instructors after the fashion of Saxe's "Pedagogue"—"ye youngster's pate to stimulate, he beat ye other end." The teachers in the public schools,

up to 1850, were, as a rule, old soldiers, selected because of their physical strength and good fighting qualities.

Yet at that very day there were far worse schools and far more brutal teachers—it not being conceded that the padres were more brutal—in England than in California. And in Illinois I myself attended school where I tasted the lash if I missed my lessons or joined the insurgents.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of August 13, 1846, "manifest destiny" knocked at the gates of Los Angeles. Fremont and Stockton entered the city with 500 real soldiers and no proclamation, California was benevolently assimilated, and Joshua had added to his rightful inheritance by the simple act of "putting down his foot." Los Angeles belonged to "us," and the first "native son" in a land older than the pyramids got himself ready to be born and organize a "parlor." The men who were to make California, however, had got born some time before, and were on their way to introduce the strenuous life.

At the time of the capture of Los Angeles the white population of California was about 5,000, of whom less than 500 were Americans. Two years later a man found a grain of gold in the mud of a tail-race, and within a year thereafter that tiny magnet had drawn 42,000 people from the eastern states and all over the world to the new gold field, and California was "discovered." In ten years the population had grown to nearly 100,000. In 1860 it was 379,994. Today, it is more than one and one-half millions, and in rank of population is the twelfth state in the Union. The greater part of the increase has been in the south. Los Angeles, which came into the Union in 1851 with a population of 1,610, is now the 17th city in the United States, numbering 370,000 souls.

OUR WELCOME STEP CHILDREN

The family kept on growing. In the 13th U. S. census, the figures for the foreign-born population in California show that the number of white foreign-born in the State has increased in the last ten years from 316,505 to 517,355, or 63 per cent., as against an increase of 60 per cent. in the total population.

The largest aggregate increase of any nationality is the Italian born, of whom there were 22,774 in California in 1900, and 63,549 in 1910.

The German born lead in numbers, with 76,208.

There are in the State 48,606 English-born.

The aggregate number in California born as British subjects—in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Canada, excluding French-Canadians—is 158,441, or over one-fourth of the total foreign-born in the State.



Helena Modziska

France has 17,361; Switzerland, 14,300; Sweden, 26,395, and Austria, 17,330 representatives in this State.

High ratios of increase are shown in other nationalities. The Spanish-born have increased in California in ten years from 893 to 4,201, the Roumanians from 73 to 1,119, the Greeks from 370 to 7,916, the Hungarians from 799 to 3,126, the Turks from 645 to 4,542 and the Portuguese from 12,042 to 22,574.

The total number of foreign-born whites in California is but 21.3 per cent. of the entire population, according to the census of 1910, or less than one-quarter.

THE LUMP OF YANKEE LEAVEN

Some time in 1820 Los Angeles was discovered by Boston, and a thriving trade in hide and tallow was established, the Boston ships bringing out assorted cargoes. The blessings of Boston baked beans did not reach the land until later, for the canning industry still slumbered in the brain of inventive man. But the Los Angelans had a base-born sable-hued bean of their own, upon which, knowing nothing superior, they thrived happily. The American invasion continued. About 1829 the precursor of all the signs that dot the landscape and hide the vacant lots and crown the cornices of the highest buildings, appeared—"Rice and Temple." And they were New England Yankees. Los Angeles was marching on the way of its destiny, and new comers were already dropping the "Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de" from their letterheads. Temple & Rice introduced three or four new and distinct pronunciations of the rest of the name, which are still most successfully imitated, with intricate variations, by their 370,000 successors. The area of the "pueblo" has grown to be double that of Paris, and with an eye to the annexation of the entire country with its population of 575,000.

HOW BOTH HALVES LIVE

If the newcomer has a taste for forestry, and does not know any too much about it, there is temptation of eucalyptus culture awaiting him, with its promise of profits. The area of the eucalyptus groves of the state were increased over 7,000 acres in the spring of 1909. One company planted 2,250,000 young trees upon its lands, and other concerns had at that time 200,000, 400,000, 500,000 and one million trees in nursery stock, and the demand far exceeds the supply. There are twenty-five eucalyptus companies in the state at this time. The largest single

plantation in the spring of 1909 was that of the Santa Fe Railway Company, which had planted between 7,000 and 8,000 acres. An acre of commercial eucalyptus, rightly located and handled, at ten years of age should produce 100,000 feet of lumber, board measure. The stumpage value should be \$2,500 per thousand feet, for this age. And the cost to the grower about \$2.50 per thousand.

Southern California offers unusual inducement to the small raucher—the "truck farmer." The lure of the hen is as attractive as a gold mine, and results, while never so dazzling in the blue print and prospectus, are more certain. Indeed, the small producers, as a rule, are more prosperous, proportionately, than are the great investors. The poultry ranches range from a "coop" in a back lot of a city home, to the big corral with a thousand or thousands of busy hens, announcing their diurnal output after the manner of their kind. The largest pigeon ranche in the world, containing about 100,000 birds, is located in Los Angeles—the ranch covering eight acres of gravelly ground in the bed of the Los Angeles River. These are common pigeons. About 300 squabs per day are killed, selling at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per dozen. All the fancy varieties of pigeons do well in California. Poultry raising in the state is an established business, all the way from the little brown hen to the gigantic ostrich, the hen being a more profitable investment than her gigantic sister—and more easily managed. In 1908, the revenue from the poultry yards of the state was \$12,650,000, results which justify a great deal of cackling both from the producers and owners.

THE FRUIT OF THE VINE

And the vineyards call to the immigrant with a very pleasant voice. The man who is rich in children and poor in purse may capitalize the labor of his family in this industry. A fifty-acre vineyard has been known to yield a profit of \$3,000 a season. Grapes raised for raisins alone have yielded a return of \$60 an acre. There are three classes of grapes grown. The vines for the wine grapes are easiest of culture. No irrigation is demanded, and far less care in picking is required. Muscats are the raisin variety, growing quickly and fruiting abundantly, with certain profits. Table grapes—Malagas and Tokays—are the most profitable, the returns sometimes running as high as \$1,000 per acre. The eastern varieties, Concord, Isabella, Delaware and Catawba, are also grown in California. The new vineyard begins bearing in three years. More than \$100,000,000 is invested in the wineries of California, about \$40,000,000 of this being represented in Southern California, which contains about sixty wineries, and produces the bulk of the sweet wines.

There is one vineyard at Cucamonga which alone produces 20,000 tons of grapes. Altogether there are 100,000,000 vines in the state, three times more than are grown in New York, and nearly ten times more than in Ohio. The raisin crop, cured, is over 60,000 tons. Of dry wines, the products is about 3,000,000 gallons; sweet wines about one-half that amount, and brandy, in some years, about 4,500,000 gallons. The second largest vineyard in the world, being surpassed in acreage only by one in Italy, lies but 43 miles out of Los Angeles. Eleven years ago it was a desert. It is cultivated without irrigation, and it raises annually 30,000 tons of grapes, and produces 3,000,000 gallons of wine. There are 4,000 acres in the tract and 600 people are employed in the vineyard.

The prune product of the state is about 100,000 tons. From the entire output of natural resources, California derived a revenue in 1908 of more than \$405,000,000. Of this amount \$300,000,000 came from the soil. The florists raised \$600,000 worth of flowers and the bees extracted \$825,000 worth of honey and wax from all the blossoms in the state.

THE CITRUS ORCHARDS

In Southern California about 12,000 orchardists are engaged in the cultivation of oranges and lemons, the principal counties being Riverside, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare, Orange, Ventura and Santa Barbara. This industry supports about 150,000 persons, including laborers and their families. During the past eleven years the citrus orchards of California have produced 90,089,300 boxes of oranges and 9,780,500 boxes of lemons. The amount received by the citrus growers from the year of the first shipments is over \$250,000,000. In 1908 Southern California placed on the market 600,000 gallons of select olives, and more than 200,000 gallons of oil.

The Washington navel orange was introduced into California in 1873. In 1911, 27,000 car loads of this orange, each car containing 376 boxes in the aggregate, 1,000,600,000 oranges, were shipped from the state. 500,000,000 Valencias, 750,000,000 lemons, with the addition of great quantities of grape fruits made a total of 3,200,000,000 citrus fruits shipped from California in 1911 to the rest of the world. The citrus farmers of the state employ 25,000 laborers. About 170,000 acres are added to the citrus orchards annually, the plantations ranging from five acres to several hundred.

It is the greatest barley growing state in the Union. The output of 1910 was conservatively estimated at 971,900 tons, which was 221,900 more than was produced in 1909. The value of the crop was \$19,000,000, which far exceeded the value of any other cereal grown in the state.

Colusa county leads. Out of a total of 585,789 assessed acres, there were 180,000 acres in barley; 180,803 tons of grain were produced, with a value of \$2,776,000. Contra Costa county comes next with 50,000 acres of barley, a yield of 3,000,000 bushels of grain, worth \$1,500,000. This is not to mention 200,000 tons of hay, worth \$2,500,000, of which barley hay constituted the greater part. Close to Contra Costa county is Monterey county, which reported 127,000 acres of barley, a yield of 2,320,416 bushels, worth \$1,002,419.

The total value of the pear crop harvested in 1909 in the United States was \$7,911,000, of which \$1,661,000 is credited to California. The next highest state in the list of production is New York, with nearly twice as many trees, but with a yield valued at \$1,480,000. Michigan is third and Oregon fourth. California has 98 per cent of all the almond trees in the United States.

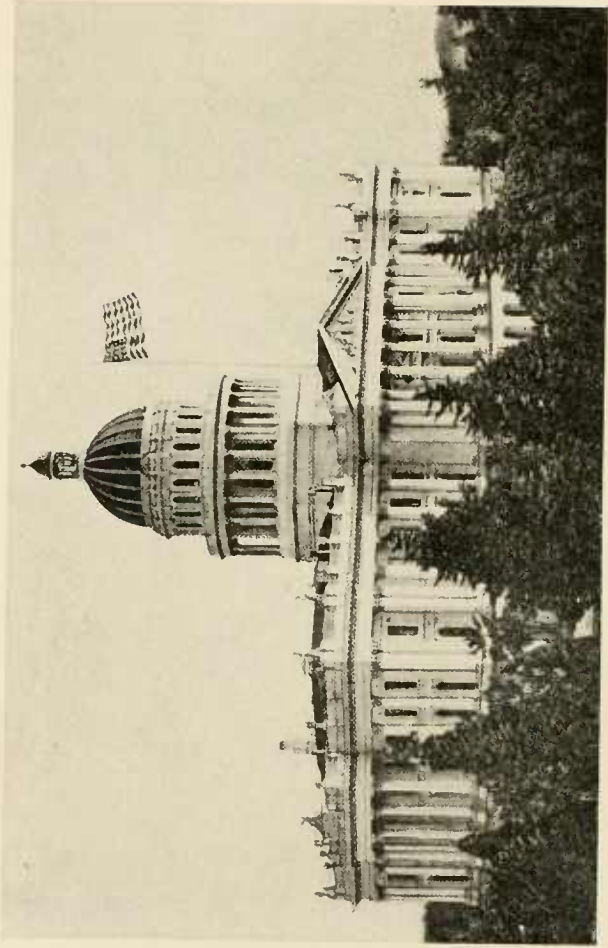
SPIRITUAL GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Ecclesiastical Los Angeles stands among the elect. She has set bounds around the saloon which it may not pass. Two hundred saloons must suffice for the city, no matter what its growth may be, and these, as well as the wholesale liquor houses, are segregated within borders which they must not pass, so that the resident portion of the city is kept clear of this evil. But there are more than two hundred churches in Los Angeles, and no limit to as many more as may come. There are 170 houses of worship worthy of mention—some of them beautiful examples of architecture—one of them a classical structure costing \$250,000. The Young Men's Christian Association building and the Young Women's Christian Association building are among the costliest and most complete in all their appointments in the United States, which is to say, in the world. Los Angeles is a church-going city—the same may be truthfully said of every city in Southern California. The churches of Los Angeles are bound together in the strong brotherhood of the "Church Federation." Church unity is a practical fact, not a theory. There is no spirit of controversy among the denominations. Jewish and Baptist congregations have worshipped together at the Passover season, both rabbi and minister taking part in the service before the united congregations. That is the spirit—not of religious tolerance, but of brotherhood and friendship. The Protestant church membership of the city is nearly 60,000; the Catholic communion about the same, though, of course, the church attendance is much larger than the total memberships. The feeling of all the churches is well expressed by the Right Reverend Thomas J. Conaty, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles:

"The earnest desire of the Catholic people, composed as they are of so many and varied nationalities, is to unite with the other citizens of Los Angeles to make our city a home to be proud of, and a community in which it is a privilege to dwell." Pasadena is the episcopal residence of the Right Reverend Joseph Johnson, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern California.

THE SCHOOLS OF TODAY

With the churches stand the public schools, which begin their work of education with the tiny children. The kindergarten system of Los Angeles is expensive to the city, because it is the very best, but it is the cheapest to the patron, who secures the best returns for the outlay. The Los Angeles child may begin its education when it is four and a half years old. The kindergartens are so distributed that they are for the benefit of the children of the "plain people"—the people whose the public schools are. They are not confined to "the best localities." The sessions are for half days only—the best for teacher and pupil; and the classes are never large—the average being thirty-six pupils. In the primary schools, into which the kindergartner is graduated, the average number of pupils to the class is about thirty-six. In his way through the public schools, the pupil is not only taught the indispensable "three R's," but constructive work in paper folding, basketry, and weaving; cardboard construction, and for the boys two years in wood sloyd with some mechanical drawing, while the girls spend the last two years of the elementary course in learning the elements of cooking. All pupils have instruction in free-hand drawing, the beginnings of designing, and from the day they enter the schools until they leave them daily instruction in music—an education for the sons and daughters of the people. In 1908 the drawing exhibit of the Los Angeles schools was given the place of honor at Edinburgh. Great attention is paid to manual training. It is taken for granted that boys and girls educated in the public schools are not only going to know something, but also to do something. The city looks after the health of the pupil's body as well as the education of his mind. There is a thorough health inspection of all the children in public schools—the inspection being directed to five points—condition of eyesight, hearing, breathing, heart action, and the teeth. A compulsory education law is strictly enforced. The city keeps her children of school age off the streets and out of the factories and in the schools. Idleness is looked upon as a crime. The high standards which the city has set, and which it maintains, for the qualifications of the teacher, secure for the schools a most superior body of instructors. No one may teach in



STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO

the grammar schools who has not received an education equivalent to graduation from a high school and a normal school.

On a par with the city schools are the county schools. The child on the ranch is not sent to the city to attend high school. Of the twenty-six high schools in Los Angeles county, eighteen are in the country districts. The buildings are usually of the mission style of architecture; they are all handsome, splendidly adapted to their purpose; modern to the day of their erection; surrounded by beautifully kept grounds—educational palaces, each in its own park. All the county schools are ornaments to the country in appearance, as they are immeasurable benefits. More than 20,000 school children reside in the country; ninety per cent of them live within easy distance of steam or electric railways and from fifteen minutes to one hour distant from the center of Los Angeles. Whittier has a union high school which serves seven districts. The Citrus union high school at Azusa is a beautiful picture in the heart of the orange groves. The finest building picture in the heart of the orange groves. The finest building in South Pasadena is its high school. San Gabriel, El Monte, Monrovia, Sierra Madre and many other of the towns deserve high praise for their school houses.

A LAND OF HOMES

Probably in no other state of its population in America do so many people own their homes as in California. And in no land is there displayed a greater desire for home adornment. The bungalow has become a feature of city and country residence architecture. It has followed the old mission style, which, in this land of Spanish traditions, must always be popular. Less stately and dignified, the bungalow preserves, with the mission home, the spirit of the out-of-doors which belongs to this land. It is capable of an almost endless variety of architectural treatment. Its beauty, lightness, artistic airiness of construction, combined with durability, its easy adaptation to the personal taste and whim of the owner and builder—in short, its charming individuality endears it to the home builder, and bids fair to make of Southern California the typical bungalow-land of the world. It is equally appropriate and graceful in the city, the villa and on the ranch and the mountain slope. In the city of Los Angeles alone, in 1908, homes to the value of \$6,000,000 were erected. One can build a home for \$300. Beyond that, the limit is his purse. One can buy a lot with his money. He can't get a thousand-dollar lot for three hundred dollars. Not in California. But he can get an excellent three hundred dollar lot for that amount. And he may live in the city, or he may live ten or twelve miles out, and be just about as near to his

business in town, on the line of an electric railway that has never been snow-bound since frost was invented. And if the newcomer cannot afford marble, or concrete, or brick or lumber for a home, very well—he can live out of doors. He can do that part of the time, in the severe eastern climates. You may live out of doors in Southern California all the year round, if you so desire. And hundreds of people, in good health, with never a touch of any kind of sickness, and of ample means, who live in costly homes, build the out-of-door sleeping room, because they prefer to sleep out of doors. The "sleeping porch" is never forgotten in the plans of the modern California house. Tent houses, consisting a good floor, a good roof, frames for doors and windows, and canvas sides—and sometimes the canvas roof as well—cost from \$25 "up" to \$200 or \$300, according to the means and taste of the owner. Canvas partitions gives the dweller the requisite number of rooms. Sometimes you will see little colonies of these tent houses. One by one they disappear. A handsome and durable bungalow or more conventional residence stands in its place. The tent house has been moved "back." And in many instances some member of the family still resides therein from preference. The tent house is a rent saver. It goes on the \$100 or \$500 lot with the first payment, and some of the happiest hours of the home life are lived in its canvas walls. And all around it the roses and lilies, carnations and violets, geraniums and lantanas glorify the little home with the same wealth of color and fragrance and they yield to the lawns and gardens of the millionaire. A twelve hundred dollar bungalow, covered to the window casings and chimney tops with roses and bougainvillea, may be constructed of marble, for aught the eye can declare.

MORE THAN THEY CAN SPEND

The bank clearances of Los Angeles exceed those of any city west of the Rocky Mountains, San Francisco alone excepted. Half a century ago, Los Angeles county was a ranch—hardly that—a wild of grazing lands, for the assessed value of all the real estate in the then enormous county was but \$748,696 in 1852, and the value of improvements but \$301,947. In 1911, seventy-one towns and cities dot the area of the smaller county, and 40 banks in the city house deposits of \$138,218,417.86. April, 1912, brought Los Angeles to the front in the state, with the issuance of the building permits of the value of \$2,639,673, or nearly \$900,000 more than in April, 1911.

If one knows just where to look for it, there is in Los Angeles an adobe house, there may be one or two or several others—crumbling landmarks of adobe days and adobe men. They were good houses and good

men in their day. They were the best of their time and place. All honor to their memory. It should be kept green by the preservation of at least one adobe house. But the great sky-scrapers of steel and terra cotta and reinforced concrete easily crush the sun-dried walls which sheltered the simple life. The intellectual poverty of the tenderfoot, who, unable to pronounce "El Camino," insists on changing the name of the street on which he lives to the name of a way-back street on which he used to live in a way-back town, is like unto the class of people who date their letters "Troy" because they cannot spell "Skaneateles." The antiquity of a city 131 years old is not that of Baalbec, nor is it "one with Nineveh and Tyre," but it is sufficiently venerable to demand the reverence of these days of gallop and gulp. Any destruction or mutilation of the old names, memorials of the people who laid the foundations for all our present day prosperity and glory, is a profanation, like the erasure of an honored name from a tombstone. There is enough of pathos in the fact that the race which christened the city should have been so utterly dispossessed of their inheritance. It adds tragedy to the pathos when we obliterate even the names of their fathers. Despite the movement to make spelling easy for lazy illiterates, let California's native and adopted sons alike continue to "spell hickory with a j," and grant the transplanted tenderfoot dispensation to "pronounce her as she is spelled," until he learns to "say her as she is spoke."

Now, all this marvel of development was not wrought by climate alone. This required men. And the men of California, like its fruits and flowers, are largely adopted children. There is only one generation to the manner born. The speech of the Californian betrayeth him not, for every dialect of civilization is here. A little pure Spanish and much patois of Mexican-Indian-Spanish whisper into the Babel of today the echoes of a romantic yesterday. Aspirations and exasperations from the tight little island have a right to be called native Californian so long as we sing the charms of the English rose, of which we have adopted every thing save the English perfume. The "Sunny land of France" speaks the language of the boulevards in her own Los Angeles colony and journal. The Basque shepherd cares for his snowy fleeces on the sheep ranges. The New England twang blends with the soft southern accent, and a broad touch of Pennsylvania Dutch establishes the Dunkard's right to the privilege of the native born. The right amalgam is stronger than the virgin metal; pure gold is either too good or not good enough for money; and every state in the Union has poured its right and due proportion into the blend that we call California. Russia sent her children here—or rather they came without being sent—runaway children, very much against the paternal will, and they brought the

strength and hope and liberty-loving spirit that the mother country now so sorely needs, and which the kinder step-mother so gladly accepts as her own. Not only the Orient but the Occident—the nations who dwell where the East and West join—China and Japan, are among us if not of us. Travelers tell us of the vivid panorama of varied humanity that streams past “Shepherd’s” in Cairo. You will touch elbows with a greater variety of men in the streets of Los Angeles. Only, the picturesqueness is lacking. The people have become amalgamated. They dress like Christians. At least, they dress like the rest of us.

COMFORTABLE PIONEERING

The immigrants who have made modern California were so unlike the ordinary conception of immigrants that a new name had to be applied to them, and they are called “tourists.” Not theirs the toilsome journey across the continent or around the storm-washed Horn. Not for them the daily trek and the nightly camp in the midst of alarms and cactus, Indians, grizzlies, and rattlers; not theirs the weary pilgrimage through the alkali lakes and the desert dust, with the complaining wheels shrieking their anguish to the sun-burned and wind-dried axle; not for them the dying cattle, the long and repeated hours and the days of despair and fear. About 8,000 came to Los Angeles in that manner in the decade of 1850 and 1860. The rest of them waited for the completion of the transcontinental railways and came with no one to molest them save the train-robber and no one to make them afraid but the porter. In the ten years following the breaking out of the Civil war, 4,000 came. Between 1870 and 1880, 10,000 home-seekers came by the easy way of the rail. The ten years following saw 70,000 added to the city’s population, and the same number in the next decade, and more are coming all the time.

Our immigrants came not to hew down the forests or dike out the sea. They came prepared to buy their homes; they came from homes of comfort to make new homes still more comfortable. They were not flying from persecution or tyranny in the eastern states; they were not, as a rule, driven here by stress and pinch of poverty. They did not have to come. They wanted to. True, some of them came with a diminished capitalization of health, but even then they came because they wanted to increase their vital holdings. Men came here not to be made by the country, but to help make the city, county and state. The East sent to California her best, and California made them better. The work of betterment was mutual. Southern California was moulded by these immigrants of education, thrift, and morality. It was never the California of

Bret Harte, of refined stage robbers, chaste and sensitive women of the street and camp, and high-minded and honest blacklegs. The newcomers builded churches, public schools, libraries, jails and other concomitants of a high and progressive civilization. It was not a drunken, riotous California. Prohibition became popular. One of the largest and most beautiful cities in the Los Angeles county, the most prosperous outside of the great county capital, Pasadena was founded as a temperance town, and has not had a saloon within its limits during the past 27 years. It has a population of 34,000; fifty-six churches, twenty-five public schools; eleven banks whose total deposits July 1, last, were \$11,375,641. The assessed valuation of the city is \$47,920,900; it is on the line of three transcontinental railroads; has a public library with 32,000 books and is connected with 1,000 miles of electrical interurban railroads. Its increase in population in the decade of 1900-1910 was 232.2 per cent—the fourth largest in the Union. Now, suppose Pasadena had fifty-five saloons and no church, one might make a wild guess at what its increase would not have been in that period. There are now more than half a score of prohibition towns in the county. The city of Los Angeles restricting the number of saloons to 200, has fewer of them in proportion to its population than any other city of its size in the United States. Not “wide-openness,” but temperance, morality and industry, with an unmeasured faith in the country itself, have been the great elements in the prosperity of Los Angeles county.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

At midnight, on the first of October, 1910, the civilized world was horrified by the perpetration of one of the most appalling crimes in the records of human brutality. While the night force of editors, pressmen, reporters and compositors were at work getting out the paper, the building and plant of *The Los Angeles Times* was destroyed by a murderous explosion of dynamite. Twenty-one of its employes were killed at their posts of duty, and the shattered building burned to the ground. After months of searching the detectives under Wm. J. Burns arrested two brothers, John and James McNamara, of Indianapolis, one of them the secretary-treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers Union, and charged them with the crime. The prisoners were brought to Los Angeles and placed on trial. They were defended with all the energy and ability of desperation, but before a jury was fully chosen, they broke down and confessed their crimes. They were sentenced to confinement in the San Quentin penitentiary, one for life, and the other for a term of fourteen years.

The Times by the aid of its surviving employes and the use of its auxiliary printing plant, brought out its daily issue, never missing a number. Its new building, larger, finer, and in every way complete and better than the old one, is nearing completion on the site of its disaster, and will be dedicated and occupied in October, 1912, two years from the day of the destruction of the old edifice.

THE LOS ANGELES HARBOR

Founded as an inland Pueblo, the city of Los Angeles now looks out across the Pacific Ocean from its own frontage, and the great railroad center is a busy seaport. The dream of the consolidation of Los Angeles city and county, with the borough system of government, took tangible form in the preliminary report of a consolidation commission in 1906, which had for its object the effective control of harbors and the assurance of free wharfage; co-operation and participation in the benefits of the Owens river water supply; regulation of terminal rates for harbor towns, and economy and increased efficiency of city and county government. Since that day of visions Mahomet has gone to the mountain; Los Angeles, finding that the Pacific Ocean, which was here first, and abode upon its right of priority, would not come across the meadows and up the grades to the city, has gone to the ocean, by the simple process of annexing the intervening territory, which was all too glad to be annexed, and Los Angeles is one of the important seaports of the Pacific coast. And not the least important.

Along in the nineteen hundreds the city began to grow by leaps and bounds. It stretched itself like an awaking giant, and added to area and numbers by the wholesale methods of annexation, always with the glad consent of the annexed. It reached down to the sea and made the great harbor at San Pedro the harbor of Los Angeles, by making a part of itself all that portion of the Pacific Ocean and the towns adjacent. A number of municipalities became part of the wealth and strength of Los Angeles. And having reached its three mile limit of jurisdiction in the Pacific Ocean, the city is now looking fondly toward even greater conquests nearer the mountains. And when it reaches from the desert to the sea, it will extend north and south.

In August, 1909, there was a government breakwater in course of construction at San Pedro and a good place for a harbor. With the union of the cities of Wilmington, San Pedro and Los Angeles, the greater city pledged itself to expend ten millions of dollars in harbor improvements and the work was begun at once, the city voting \$3,000,000 in February, 1910. The breakwater, two and one half miles long, is completed, at a

cost of \$3,500,000. The inner harbor channels are dredged and wharves are under construction; cost, \$3,000,000. Municipal wharfage covering a frontage of twenty-one and one-half miles is planned, to cost \$10,000,000. A harbor boulevard and highway from the harbor to the city is projected, a distance of twenty-two miles, to cost \$700,000. Also a municipal railway between the city and the sea, to cost \$2,000,000. The outer harbor will have a depth of 35 feet; the inner, 30 feet.

The "inner harbor" consists of nearly three miles of wharfage along the channel opening to Wilmington lagoon, where additional shipping and industrial facilities are to be developed as the increasing commerce demands, many times greater than in use at present. And the "outer harbor" is the great anchorage which the United States government has protected by its immense breakwater. The protected area will be 35 feet in depth, with a channel from 500 to 900 feet in width, and a turning basin 1,600 feet wide. The Inner Harbor will have a larger area than the great Liverpool docks, which handle an annual tonnage of nearly twenty millions. In the great breakwater, the weight of each wall stone, on the harbor side, is not less than 6,000 pounds. On the ocean side, the weight of each stone is at least 16,000 pounds. The breakwater stands 14 feet above low water; 20 feet wide at the top; 38 feet wide at the water line. The width of the base, at the 52 feet depth, is nearly 200 feet.

Should the necessity ever be felt, this great sea wall can be extended an additional 20,000 feet, to the easterly edge of Long Beach, thus increasing tenfold the deep water anchorage. At the present time vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water can take on and discharge their cargoes in the inner harbor. And within a very short time, as the entrance to this portion of the harbor is deepened, the slip can be used by ships drawing thirty feet. Plans approved by the war department provide for the improvement of 60,000 feet of water front in the east and west basins in the inner harbor. The importance of this great free harbor is not alone for the city of Los Angeles, but for all of Southern California. During the year 1907, 956 steamers, 281 schooners and 79 other vessels, coming from the mills in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Japan, discharged at San Pedro harbor cargoes consisting of 484,879,000 feet of lumber, 170,284,000 shingles, 1,348,000 shakes, 36,006,000 lath, 275,689 railroad ties, 12,052 piles for wharfs, 18,230 telegraph and telephone poles, 37,854 posts of various kinds, 789 tons of staves and 2,206 tons of shooks. And the receipt of other classes of freight from domestic and foreign ships that make San Pedro, now the greatest lumber port in the world, a port of call, is steadily increasing. Vastly increased traffic will follow the opening of the Panama Canal; all Southern California

will rejoice in the consequent tides of prosperity, and the generation of public-spirited citizens who have labored for the possession of this great free harbor will be remembered with blessings by a grateful posterity.

ELECTRIC POWER

In proportion to population, more electric current is consumed in Los Angeles than in any other city in America. The cheapness of electricity makes it popular. Only one great city in the United States enjoys such cheap electric rates as Los Angeles—that is Buffalo, within eighteen miles of the greatest electric power source in the world—Niagara Falls. Three power and light companies in Los Angeles have a total investment of \$16,441,092.29. They furnish 60,000 horsepower for railways, manufacturing and elevator service. The aggregate output of these companies for light and power, in 1908 was 141,877,145 kilowatt hours.

Los Angeles is also the greatest interurban railway center in the United States. The nine cities of Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Springfield, Ill., Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton and Chicago, with an aggregate population of nearly four millions, operate 1,228 trains per day. One electric railway in Los Angeles alone operates 1,800 trains per day. The three interurban companies operate 1,000 miles of track.

Among other uses to which the rich county puts its great wealth is the construction of good roads. A few years ago the people voted bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000 for the construction of a system of solid, smooth macadamized roads, radiating from Los Angeles city throughout the county, and the practical work on these highways was begun in 1909. This work is now completed, and the state has commenced the construction of a system of improved highways extending its entire length, north and south. The sum of \$18,000,000 was voted for this work, and when it is finished California will stand first among the states for good roads.

THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT

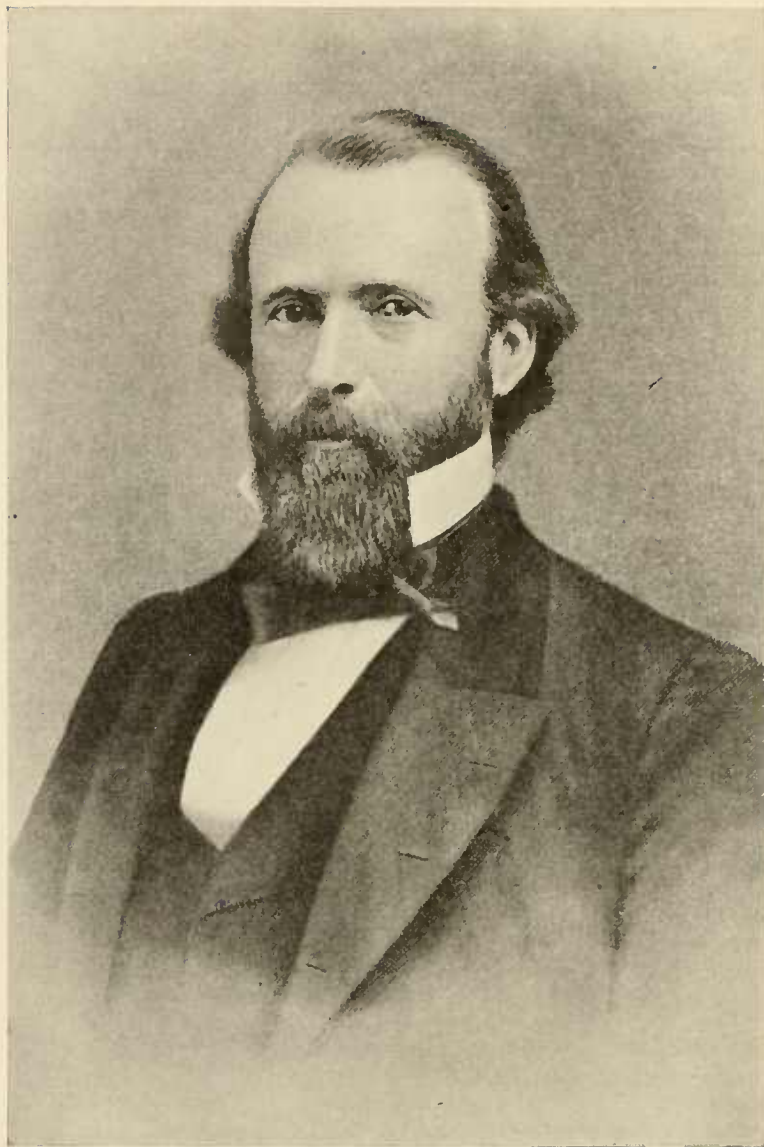
This is the greatest of all Los Angeles great undertakings—an enterprise that stands great among colossal achievements, the Los Angeles Owens River aqueduct. It never was a "dream." It was born a plan, conceived in the brain of a citizen of Los Angeles.

It was never discussed as a possibility, but always as a reasonable and positive undertaking. It was proposed as a necessity for the city and its environs, that the municipality bring from the High Sierras, 250 miles distant, a flood of clear, sweet snow water—29,000,000 gallons daily—to the homes of its citizens. That means a supply of water for domestic

purposes for a population of 2,000,000 people and the irrigation of about 75,000 acres of land, now unproductive, adjacent to the city, and the development of 75,000 horsepower of electrical energy. The water will be carried through 240 miles of canals, lined with concrete and covered with concrete slabs, tunnels, steel siphons and tubes and flumes, with a system of impounding, clarifying and regulating reservoirs. It was an immense undertaking. But when the election was held in 1907 the people showed their quality of municipal faith and patriotism by voting 14 to 1 for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$23,000,000 for the work. It was looked upon as a matter of course. And this faith was builded largely upon the character of the men who said it could be done. If they would undertake the work, the people would gladly furnish the means. Honesty and efficiency conducted the work. The very day laborers were sifted down to the best. American labor was employed. The city constructed one section of the aqueduct at a cost of less than one-half the lowest bid submitted by a contractor. All the work, with the exception of ten miles, was done by the city, under direction of the board of public works and the aqueduct engineers. The authority of the city to perform its own work was contested in the courts. The city won out, and then proved how well it could do its own work, how much better the "boss" could work than the "hired man," by constructing one section of the aqueduct—the Jawbone—at a cost of less than one-half of the lowest bid submitted by a contractor. During one month the working force on this section was over 1,200 men. One of the wisest investments of the city was the construction of a cement plant at a cost of \$400,000, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels of Portland cement per day. Surrounding the plant, the city owned immense supplies of limestone and clay, and a narrow-gauge railway, seven miles long.

THE MEN BEHIND THE WORK

The character of the men who conceived the plan and wrought the work, created and justified the faith of the city. Nearly 20 years ago Fred Eaton, one time city engineer and again mayor of Los Angeles, had been a resident of Inyo county. And even then, looking far into the future, with a Californian's faith in the growing greatness of his state, he foresaw the day when Los Angeles would thirst for the waters of Owens river. He went to a man who could understand, and who had a prophetic vision far-seeing as his own, William Mulholland. Mulholland was an Irishman who was a citizen of the world. He circumnavigated the world as an uncommon common sailor. He came to Los Angeles in his twentieth year. He was made the *zanjero* of the town, superintending



John G. Downey

its water ditches. God had given him a mind and he cared for it like a garden. He made the most and best of his manhood. He became superintendent of the city waterworks. And when his fellow citizens had known him for more than a quarter of a century, they knew they had in him an engineer of one of the greatest problems of construction in his century, and a man to whose flawless honor could be entrusted the expenditure of the twenty-three millions of dollars for the construction of the longest aqueduct in the world.

With these men wrought the city waterboard, men of the highest character, ability and public spirit—John J. Fay, Jr., J. M. Elliott, Fred L. Baker, William Mead and M. H. Sherman. There was determined opposition to the great project from many sources, but the vote on the bonds in Los Angeles—21,918 for and 2,128 against, showed a united city back of the project and the work went on. The placing of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, so recently commanding general of the United States army, to which high honor he had been raised from the ranks by successive promotions for merit and gallant conduct, again strengthened the confidence of the people, and Chief Engineer Mulholland took the field, ably seconded by the Assistant Chief Engineer, Mr. J. B. Lippincott of the United States reclamation service. Preparations were carefully made. Foundation plans were laid broad and deep. One million tons of material and 6,000 men would be required to complete the work in the time specified. A construction railway 120 miles long must be builded from Mojave to Owens Lake. Water must be found in the mountains and piped to the line of construction for the great army of workmen. Roads and trails must be made to all parts of the work. The commissariat and quartermasters department must be organized and herein was shown the wisdom of securing the services and broad experiences of General Chaffee. For fourteen months the preliminary work went on. Then in October, 1908, dirt of the aqueduct began to fly. Ten days after the city began work on the Jawbone Section, the most difficult division of the work, Chief Engineer Mulholland has 400 men at work. Forty-five days later, 700 was the muster, and a little later, the working force numbered 1,278 men.

When work was started on the Elizabeth tunnel, the United States thirty-day record for boring in hard rock was 449 feet. Before this tunnel was finished, the record was repeatedly broken and in April, 1910, the figures advanced to 604 feet, the honor falling to Aston's men. In instances of high footage, each man on a crew earned in addition to his daily wage as high as \$50 a month as a bonus, which represented his participation in the city's profits by having the work done at the earliest possible moment. And as an aid, the city furnished the most modern machinery. The long chamber was brilliantly lighted and ventilated with

electricity which also furnished the motive power for the trolley system of railways that transported the debris to the surface and the men to and from their work at the tunnel faces.

The Los Angeles aqueduct will carry ten times as much water as all the famous aqueducts of Rome combined.

The estimated cost of construction, including the purchase of all water-bearing lands, water rights, rights of way, and preliminary engineering is \$24,500,000. The work will be finished within this estimate.

It is designed to deliver a minimum of 258,000,000 gallons daily into the San Fernando reservoir, twenty-five miles northwest of Los Angeles City Hall.

The system throughout is gravity. There are no pumping stations.

The completion of the work, beginning with the breaking of ground at the south portal of Elizabeth Tunnel, September 20, 1907, was promised for the summer of 1913. In January, 1912, 75 per cent of the work was finished—in point of hardship, 85 per cent. The work will be completed inside the computed time.

It is constructed entirely of steel and concrete. About one-fifth of its tunnels. The one beneath the Sierra Madres, 26,870 feet in length, is the second longest water tunnel in the United States.

The aqueduct is carried across cañons and deep valleys by inverted steel siphons, 9 to 11 feet in diameter, weighing, in the aggregate, more than 14,000 tons.

In addition to insuring a domestic water supply for one million people, the city will be able to provide a surplus of water sufficient for the irrigation of 135,000 acres of land contiguous to it an area of more than 200 square miles, capable of supporting a dense suburban population.

By the installation of power plants, plans for which the city has already entered upon, it will be able to develop 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy. It is estimated that the accumulated earnings from the sales of power will at the end of 25 years, be sufficient to pay for the total cost of the aqueduct.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In 1850 Los Angeles county included the present counties of San Bernardino, Orange and about half of Kern, and the officially recorded population was 3,530. In the rush of '49, Los Angeles county profited a little with the rest of the territory, but the development of the mines in the south, with other developments, followed that date. In 1911 the value of "the gold that grows on trees" in Southern California citrus groves, represented an investment of \$175,000,000. Hides, once the

great staple of the country, Southern California, added but a paltry to her wealth. The value of the steer saves his hide in these days of prosperity, while "humans" pay more for a pair of boots or a suitcase than the whole hide is worth. Such is the difference between hide and leather.

Of the six coast counties of Southern California, Los Angeles lies about central between San Diego county on the south, and San Luis Obispo county on the north. She has a stretch of eighty-five miles of coast line and reaches back to the Sierras, which form a wall separating this section from the north. Within the confines of the county one finds, therefore, an unusual diversity of climate and conditions. One may live at sea level, on the slope of the foothills, or 6,000 feet above the sea on mountain heights, as his taste dictates. Beautiful valleys—the San Gabriel, Pomona, Cahuenga, Los Nietos and San Fernando—lie between the folded hills that stretch back from the sea to the Sierras. The county is literally gridironed with steam and electric railways, and great ships sailing from every port the world around land their cargoes at her seaports—San Pedro, Redondo and Port Los Angeles. The county is about the size of the State of Connecticut, covering an area of 4,000 square miles.

Los Angeles county is officially declared to be the richest county in the west, including Cook county, Illinois, which contains the city of Chicago. The State Controller's Department at Sacramento, showing the values of property and indebtedness of each county in California for the year 1911 show that Los Angeles county is more than \$62,000,000 richer in property values than San Francisco county, which stands second on the list. According to these figures, which are official and absolutely reliable, Los Angeles county is almost ten times more valuable than Fresno county, the fifth of the state. The real estate values in Los Angeles county are given as a little more than \$318,000,000, and the total value of property as returned by the auditors \$597,452,518. Added to that is \$9,000,000 railroad assessment.

The county's total indebtedness is only \$2,625,000, and the state and county rate of taxation on each \$100 valuation is 65 cents and \$1.25. There is no other county in the state that has such a low rate of taxation according to the official statement, with the exception of Mariposa and Plumas counties, neither of which has a state tax and the county tax, in both instances, is but a few cents lower than the combined state and county tax in Los Angeles county.

IMPERIAL COUNTY

Imperial county is the twin of Los Angeles county in regard to size and it is the youngest in the group, having been formed from the eastern

half of San Diego county only a few years ago. Imperial Valley is just now in the midst of a wonderfully healthy growth. The government has undertaken control of the Colorado River and capital has poured into the county. Its population has increased rapidly within the past few months on account of the development of one of the richest cotton belts in the United States, of its vast field for stock raising, its great grain and corn fields.

FRESNO COUNTY

Fresno county lies in the center of the San Joaquin Valley and its name is synonymous with the great raisin-growing section of the world. It covers 6,000 square miles and has a population of 75,000. The long, dry summers, free from rain, and the generally dry atmosphere make Fresno county climate perfect for raisin culture and it is the acknowledged leader of the world in this respect. Its average crop of raisins is double that of Spain, which for centuries held the lead.

KERN COUNTY

Oil and gold are the magic words in Kern county. It is the home of the famous Yellow Aster gold mine and her oil wells yield more than one-half of the total output of all districts in California. Kern county is recognized indeed as one of the great oil producing regions of the United States.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

You could set Rhode Island down three times in this county and then have a nice fringe around the edge. It is the northernmost coast county of the southern group and, like Los Angeles county, has eighty-five miles of seacoast and here are located some of the greatest oil ports in the world.

INYO COUNTY

Inyo county is the second in size in the group and is famous as the home of the Owens River, from which Los Angeles will draw her future water supply. Inyo county deals in superlatives for she has the distinction of claiming the loftiest mountain peak and the lowest valley in the entire United States. Death Valley is 400 feet below the sea and Mt. Whitney is 14,500 feet above. Here is found also the finest apple growing section in the United States, the famous Owens Valley apples commanding an exclusive price of their own.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN

San Joaquin county has about 40,000 acres in grapes. A little more than half the vineyard area of this section, both table and wine grapes, is included in the district known as the Lodi region, in the northern part of the county, but extensive plantings are being made in the sandy districts in the southern part of the county in the neighborhood of Manteca, Escalon and Ripon. There are five large wineries in the county. In addition there are some forty small wineries operated by the owners, who are principally Italians, making clarets for home consumption.

KINGS COUNTY

Kings county lies in the semi-tropic San Joaquin Valley and her farm products, ranging from raisins to eggs, shipped out of the county last year approximated \$6,000,000—a gain of more than \$885,000 over last years.

ORANGE COUNTY

Crops, poultry, oil, oranges, nuts and dairy products, unite to yield abundant harvests and line the pockets of the farmer with gold. Orange county is the smallest in the state, and yet it is an empire in itself. Its residents are fond of saying with pride that they could build an impassable wall around their little domain of 780 square miles, and live on the products within their borders.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Riverside county is an illustration, the like of which cannot be found the world around, of the power of water applied to land. The desert of twenty-five years ago, covered with cacti and sagebrush, is now the home of the most famous orange orchards on the face of the globe—with an annual output of over 2,000,000 boxes of the choicest citrus fruit.

TULARE COUNTY

Tulare has the greatest watershed of any county in the San Joaquin Valley. Pumping plants dot the landscape and the erstwhile waving grain fields are giving way to orange orchards and citrus fruits. Tulare is the center of one of the richest dairying districts of the State, her numerous creameries distributing more than \$80,000 per month among the prosperous farmers of that region. Tulare enjoys the distinction of being the banner wheat county of California.

VENTURA COUNTY

It is the great bean field of the world, having but a single competitor in the civilized world—the far-away island of Madagascar, off the South African coast. Ventura county alone produces nearly three-fourths of the lima bean output of the world. There are 60,000 acres of bean lands in the county and no fertilizing or irrigation is required, as the ocean fogs and fresh salt breezes are the breath of life to the bean.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Santa Barbara county is the playground of Southern California. The city of Santa Barbara with the outlying Montecito is famous the world over as a resort of tourists. Her climate is perfection, sheltered by the Santa Ynez Mountains on the one side and the Channel Islands on the other she gets the ideal combination of moisture and dryness that go to make a perfect climate.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

San Bernardino county is the biggest county in the bunch, covering an area of more than 20,000 square miles—almost as much as the combined territory Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. However, only about one-third of this vast tract is arable, the balance being mountains or desert land. Lying as it does contiguous to the Colorado Desert, San Bernardino county leads the van in irrigation development and has three of the largest systems in the state. As a consequence of the abundant water supply the people of that county enjoy an annual income of \$9,000,000 from their citrus crop alone, while the products of her rich mines, her deciduous fruits, grain and dairies swell the grand total to \$20,000,000—which is exactly 1000 times her total area in square miles. The peach orchards of Ontario, the orange groves of Redlands and Rialto and the sugar beets of Chino are famous for the annual large crops.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

San Diego county enjoys the distinction of being the nearest to the Panama Canal of any county in Southern California. Consider that in connection with her famous and world-renowned bay and one gets a glimpse of her future prospects. The county is about the size of Los Angeles county, measuring 4,209 square miles, which slopes back from the seacoast in a series of tablelands. Within the past year the population of San Diego county has jumped from 61,000 to 75,000 and her tax

assessment has increased more than \$15,000,000. Eastern capital and colonists have so poured into the county that it is estimated that of the \$5,000,000 spent for buildings alone, two-thirds was brought by people from the North and East who have established homes for themselves in the county.

The wealth of San Diego city and county in 1910 was increased by millions. Of the \$5,000,000 spent for buildings two-thirds was brought into the county by those of the North and East who came here and established homes, hence San Diego's bank clearings showed larger gains in percentage than any other city in the state.

San Diego's city population in 1910 was 39,575; 1911, 50,000; county population in 1910 was 61,000; 1911, 75,000. The county tax assessment in 1910 was \$41,815,697; 1911, \$57,000,000. San Diego's city tax assessment in 1910 was \$43,299,019; 1911, \$50,000,000. San Diego's banks in 1911 cleared \$100,000,000, an increase of more than 40 per cent. The bank deposits in 1910 were \$11,000,000; in 1911, \$14,000,000. The post-office receipts in 1910 were \$146,000; in 1911, \$165,000; exports of the local customhouse in 1910 were \$1,051,588; in 1911, \$1,080,000; imports in 1910, \$865,784; 1911, \$900,000. The customs collections in 1910 were \$143,385; in 1911, \$150,000. In 1910 the lumber shipments to San Diego were 60,000,000 feet; in 1911 the shipments received were more than 90,000,000 feet. These figures are from the books of the steamship companies, by which transportation all the lumber used in this county is received. The number of vessels entering and leaving this harbor in 1911 was 50 per cent. greater than last year.



CHRONICLE BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO

THE FACE TURNED TOWARD ASIA—DISTINCTIVE ATMOSPHERE—SPANISH MISSIONS—INFLUX OF GOLD SEEKERS—HAMLET BECOMES A CITY IN A DAY—RAILROADS COME—CIVIL WAR TIMES—DESTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE CITY—PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—THE CITY OF TODAY—PECULIAR CLIMATE—GOLDEN GATE PARK AND THE PRESIDIO—CHINATOWN—BERKELEY AND OTHER SUBURBS.

By Rufus Steele

One of the things the homeseeker has to do when he comes to California is to unlearn about all he has ever been taught about soil, climate, seasons, the habits of plants and the treatment of the farm and garden. The brilliantly illustrated "annuals" issued by the great florists and seed houses of the East are joke books in California, where things grow thirteen months in the year, rather than six. When the hour is dull one can read the chapter on "Garden Work in November" and laugh the tedious moments away. "What to Plant After Gathering the Peas" pleases the Whittier farmer, gathering his seventh crop for the cannery that year. One of the duties of the Christian parent in California is to explain to the wondering child the snow-drifted, ice-bound, frost-spangled Christmas cards issued by the Boston publishing houses and sent to this land where Christmas and Fourth of July are born under the sign of Gemini. Easter Sunday is no more beautiful and glorious with its symbols of the resurrection, than is any Sunday in December. How can the emblems of the resurrection be very impressive in a land where nature has no symbols of death, but where month answers month, all through the year, in every flower-blossoming cemetery, shaded by fadeless palms and pines, crying, "Life—everlasting life!" Our children cannot understand Thomson's "Seasons." The pathos of the Christmas story of the ragged little waifs freezing to death in their wretched hovel on Christmas eve is largely lost. "Why did not the children go out of doors and get warm?" This is a land of life.

With a population of 420,000, San Francisco is the eleventh city of the United States, coming between Buffalo and Milwaukee, and the

metropolis of the Pacific Coast. It covers solidly the point of the peninsula that separates San Francisco Bay from the Pacific Ocean. Having been almost completely destroyed by fire in 1906 and rebuilt in the record-breaking four years that followed, San Francisco enjoys the unique distinction of being a brand new city throughout, structurally the most modern city of the world.

The story of San Francisco's destruction and replacement would be sufficient to center interest upon the city for all time, and yet that tale of demolition and rehabilitation is but one chapter in a history that from the very beginning is extraordinarily engrossing. Verily there is no common scale of cities by which this one may be measured in any of its dominant aspects. From the days when Saxon hands relieved the Castilians in the founding of a permanent settlement the place has been different. As it passed to the Americans it became and has ever remained the center and culminating point of a vast material wealth, a wealth yielded by natural resources under the manipulation of courageous and never tiring hands. The pioneers who trekked across a continent or sailed around it to reach golden California built up the city not only with the riches which they gathered from the fructifying land, but with their lives and their dauntless spirits as well. In the great rush when news of the discovery of gold flew around the world the weaklings fell by the way. Only the hardy endured and arrived. There assembled on the western side of the Sierra Nevada mountains a body of men such as never invaded and claimed any other fastness, and they gave to the city they built up an individuality as strong as their own; an individuality that never stopped short of victory in any battle in which it engaged, and that loved its work and its play with equal zest. Any endeavor to understand or appraise the San Francisco of today must take into the consideration the character of the argonauts and the Latin influence which remained after the authority of the Latins had been usurped. A glimpse of the city's present importance will whet the interest for the entertaining and instructive story of how that importance was attained. The adjectives are used with discrimination, for none but the compiler of an almanac—the very opposite of what this account sets out to be—could probe into the virile story of San Francisco without revealing something of the red blooded drama upon a wondrous stage that has made San Francisco the haunt of authors, artists, soldiers of fortune and globe trotters who sought the fount of veriest inspiration.

THE FACE TURNED TOWARD ASIA

San Francisco is the face that the nation turns toward Asia. It is the great seaport of Pacific America. It receives the commercial drainage of

a region that has the largest variety of natural resources of any similar area of the earth. It sits over a sea and rail commerce that flows to every civilized country. With the completion of the Panama Canal its ships will go uninterruptedly to Liverpool and Hamburg as they do to Honolulu and Manila, carrying the richer cargo on the outer trip. The harbor which is an indispensable adjunct to the marketing of the agricultural, mineral, animal and manufactured products, is the largest, and mariners say the most perfect, in the world. It will always serve because no ship can touch its bottom and all the ships of the seven seas could not crowd it. The roadstead is safe in all weathers; the docking facilities have expanded substantially as demand required. How necessary San Francisco had become in the commerce of the whole Pacific Slope and of the nation was manifested after the catastrophe, by the rapidity with which the city was reconstructed on larger lines than before.

The water has most to do with San Francisco's trade relations abroad. Ten railroads—some of them use rails not their own—with their own cars loading and emptying in the city serve the ends of its domestic commerce. Every state in the Union is a purchaser of the crops of California soil with San Francisco, in the main, as the shipper. Yet quite aside from its foreign and national commerce, San Francisco is market and supply station to an adjacent country so populous and so thrifty as of itself to maintain the metropolis. The city is the capital to a kingdom of agriculture, mining, lumbering and fisheries.

DISTINCTIVE ATMOSPHERE

Such are the attributes that anywhere would make a city great. The human interest in San Francisco centers in the people who call it home. The city proper contains 420,000 inhabitants; across the bay to the east and the north, and southward on the peninsula, are cities and towns which are truly suburbs and which bring the total of people whose interest center in the metropolis close to one million. It is highly probable that many of the suburban cities and towns will soon be incorporated politically in Greater San Francisco and governed from a single head under a borough system. Although engaged in occupations singularly numerous and diverse, the reason that the million live in and around San Francisco and refuse to live anywhere else is sentimental rather than commercial. They love San Francisco. They love it for its climate and for its associations; and by associations is meant its "atmosphere," which—strange paradox—was so firmly fixed that it could not be shaken loose by earthquake nor dissipated by fire and remains as evident and unmistakable in the new

city as it was in the old. Turn now to a brief recital of the historical events from which the old city took its existence and its form.

SPANISH MISSIONS

Though the Spanish and British crowns knew of the existence of the land now named California through the explorations of Cabrillo in 1542, Drake in 1549 and Vizcaino in 1603, it was not until 1768 that settlers headed northward from Lower California to make conquest of it in the name of the Cross. They were the Franciscans, led by Father Junipero Serra, who set out with three small vessels and two land parties for San Diego, where they proposed to locate the first of three Missions. The most northern was to be on Monterey Bay, which showed upon their maps, the third was to mark the half-way point between the other two. The trials of the brave pilgrims may not be recounted here. Caspar de Portola, named governor of California by the King of Spain, led a party of hardy followers northward along the coast to find the Bay of Monterey as shown on the map made by Vizcaino. At length they realized that they must have passed the bay they sought. With provisions all but exhausted and ready to turn back, a reconnoitering party went forth, climbed a range of hills and from the summit looked down upon the Bay of San Francisco. At the time they believed they had discovered an inland sea. The news was carried back to San Diego. On August 5, 1775, the little vessel San Carlos, Captain Ayala, under orders from Spain, having come up the coast for the purpose, sailed into the Bay of San Francisco, the first ship to navigate its magnificent waters. About this time two hundred emigrants set out overland from Sinoloa and Sonora in Mexico, with cattle and supplies bound for San Francisco. The main party, considerably depleted, arrived in June, 1776, just about the time the Declaration of Independence was being signed on the other side of the continent. They pitched their tents near the site of Mission Dolores. When the San Carlos arrived from Monterey with freight and supplies houses were contrived of mud and tule thatch and a church for the friars was constructed in the same way. A presidio was built on the hill at Fort Point, above the Golden Gate, and on September 17, 1776, it was formally taken possession of in the name of King Charles III. The meager record says that the celebration was spectacular, the precursor of many celebrations on this peninsula of which all the world should hear. In the course of time Father Junipero Serra came up from Monterey and the mission was built with the assistance of the Indian converts, who were taught to aid in the farming and the raising of herds. Yankee skippers sailing home around the Horn in 1825 brought word that the Mission was rich in cattle, sheep, wheat, merchandise and cash.

INFLUX OF GOLD SEEKERS

Richard Henry Dana visited San Francisco in 1835. In "Two Years Before the Mast" he tells of "a newly begun settlement, mostly of Yankee Californians, called Yerba Buena, which promises well. Here at anchor, and the only vessel, was a brig under Russian colors, from Asitka, in Russian America, which had come down to winter, and to take in a supply of tallow and grain, great quantities of which latter article are raised in the missions of the head of the bay." The missions were soon to lose their splendor, however, for California had passed to Mexico, which had gained its independence from Spain, and in 1833 the Mexican government ordered the dispersion of the Franciscan friars of California and the abandonment of the missions. Secularization was accomplished in the succeeding years. Yerba Buena, or San Francisco as its name became officially in 1847, grew slowly with a population of Mexicans, Russians and Yankee trappers, traders and whalers.

By the treaty of 1848 California became part of the United States. It was on January 24th of that year that James W. Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's mill on the American river, a tributary of the Sacramento. The news went round the world with the rapidity that only good news or very bad news can attain. From every civilized country men started at once for the new El Dorado. They came from all the countries and islands of the Pacific Ocean, they came around the Horn and across the Isthmus from the Atlantic states and Europe, and forty thousand men, women and children, the most remarkable pilgrimage since the Crusades, set out to cross the plains, mountains and trackless deserts in prairie schooners, despite the fearful hardships, the constant menace from hostile Indians and the scarcity of water and food along the way.

San Francisco was the common destination; from San Francisco they would scatter to the mining regions, to San Francisco they would come back when they had made the strike. The shoal water of the bay extended up to Montgomery street (now half a mile inland from the docks) and the front was soon crowded with hundreds of old sailing ships in which men had come from everywhere and which had been deserted by crew and passengers alike as soon as they reached the anchorage. The Pacific Mail Company put on a line of steamers to Panama.

HAMLET BECOMES A CITY IN A DAY

In population the hamlet became a city in a day. Portsmouth Square was the heart of things and the frame and canvas settlement grew out from it in the three directions that the water permitted. It was the first

attack in the conquest of steep hills covered with shifting sand. There were forests at no great distance, but no mills had invaded them and lumber was so scarce and valuable that ingenuity was taxed in contriving such shelters from the weather as were never seen anywhere else and which would not have served in a climate less mild. A cosmopolitan population not easy to control was incited to gambling and lawlessness by the stream of nuggets and gold dust flowing in from the mines.

John Williamson Palmer gives this vivid picture of the times: "In the first six months of 1849 fifteen thousand souls were added to the population of San Francisco; in the later half of that year about four thousand arrived every month by sea alone. At first the immigrants were from Mexico, Chili, Peru, and the South American ports generally; but soon our own Americans began to swarm in, coming by way of Cape Horn and Panama, or across the plains; and the number of these was swelled by the addition of thousands of deserters from the shipping, and by a struggling contingent from China, Austria and the Hawaiian Islands. Probably two-thirds of these newcomers proceeded at once to the mines, but those that remained to try their fortunes in the city were enough to give to the city at the end of the year a population of twenty-five thousand—mostly men, young or of middle age, very few women, fewer children, with here and there a bewildered matron or maiden of good repute. Here were British subjects, Frenchmen, Germans and Dutch, Italians, Spaniards, Norwegians, Swedes and Swiss, Jews, Turks, Chinese, Kanakas, New Zealanders, Malays and Negroes, Parthians, Medes and Elamites, Cretes and Arabians, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia and Cappadocia, in Boston and New Orleans, Chicago and Peoria, Hoboken and Hackensack.

"And how did they all live? In frame houses of one story, more commonly in board shanties and canvas tents, pitched in the midst of sand or mud and various rubbish and strange filth and fleas; and they slept on rude cots or 'soft planks' under horse blankets, on tables, counters, floors, on trucks in the open air, in bunks braced against the weather boarding, forty of them in one loft; and so they tossed and scratched, and swore and laughed, and sang and skylarked—those who were not tired or drunk enough to sleep. And in the working hours they hustled, and jostled, and tugged, and sweated, and made money—always made money. They labored and they lugged; they worked on lighters, drove trucks, packed mules, rang bells, carried messages, 'waited' in restaurants, 'marked' for billiard tables, served drinks in barrooms, 'faked' on the plaza, 'cried' at auctions, toted lumber for houses, ran a game of faro or roulette in the El Dorado or the Bella Union, or manipulated three card monte on the head of a barrel in front of the

Parker House; they speculated in beach-and-water lots, in lumber, pork, flour, potatoes, in picks, shovels, pans, long boats, slouch hats, knives, blankets and Mexican saddles. They were doctors, lawyers, politicians, preachers, gentlemen and scholars among them; but they all speculated and as a rule they gambled. Clerks in stores and offices had munificent salaries; \$5 a day was the smallest stipend even in the Custom House, and one Baptist preacher was paid \$10,000 a year. Laborers received a dollar an hour; a pick or a shovel was worth \$10; a tin pan or a wooden bowl, \$5; a butcher's knife, \$30. At one time the carpenters who were getting \$12 a day struck for \$16. Lumber rose to \$500 a thousand feet, and every brick in a house cost a dollar, one way or another. Wheat flour and salt pork sold at \$40 a barrel; a small loaf of bread was fifty cents, and a hard boiled egg a dollar. You paid \$3 to get into the circus and \$55 for a private box. Rents were simply monstrous; \$3,000 a month in advance for a 'store' hastily built of rough boards. The Parker House paid \$120,000 a year in rents, nearly one-half of that amount being collected from the gamblers who held the second floor; and the canvas tent next door, used as a gambling saloon, and called the El Dorado, was good for \$40,000 a year."

In spite of the mad, excited life of day and night, the churches were crowded on Sundays. In the Mission district bull fights, bear baiting, prize fights, horse races and duels were held.

In a settlement which suddenly found itself with thousands of newcomers before any proper system of policing could be established, it is not surprising that depredations were common, murder not infrequent and that banded ruffians, known as "Hounds" and "Regulators," terrified the city by acts of robbery and violence. The Vigilance Committee of 1851 and the reorganized committee of 1856 were the revolts of the decent citizenship of the place. Capital offenders were given a quick hearing and a quick execution. The moral effect of the hangings was instantaneous. The spirit of the Vigilantes has never been wholly extinguished and in some of the crises which the city has faced in later years—rogues have taken warning and curbed themselves in time.

The early city suffered much from fire. Six disastrous conflagrations, some of them incendiary, raged between 1849 and 1851. Rebuilding was always prompt and experience brought about the brick store building with iron shutters which was so prominent in the older parts of the city up to the time of the 1906 conflagration.

RAILROADS COME

In 1852 the mines produced eighty-five million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold. In 1853 the production was smaller by ten

millions. Some alarm at the decline was felt, the city sobered and began to curb some of its extravagances. The famous pony express was established between San Francisco and St. Joseph, Missouri, the western terminus of the railroad, and it became possible to send a letter by pony and rail to New York in thirteen days. Agitation for an all rail route was vigorously carried on and at length Congress lent its aid. In 1863 work commenced. A party of Sacramento business men, including Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and E. B. Crocker secured land and money concessions from the Government to build the Central Pacific, starting from the western end. Another company was similarly assisted to start work upon the Union Pacific from the eastern end. As each company was to have all the line it had laid when the two roads met, each pushed work to the utmost. The point of junction was on the desert, near Great Salt Lake, where Stanford drove the golden spike in May, 1869.

CIVIL WAR TIMES

San Francisco saw exciting times when the Civil War began. A strong southern element attempted to swing the city and the state for the Confederacy, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Besides sending volunteers to the war, chief among them the California Hundred and members of a regiment which went into action from Massachusetts, the city, having then a population of 110,000, subscribed \$25,000 a month to the Sanitary Fund, being half the amount subscribed by the entire country. It was the discovery of large deposits of silver in Nevada that gave San Francisco its second impulse. The mines were mainly owned and controlled by San Franciscans. Speculation was indulged in on a vast scale. Fortunes were made and lost in the stock market every day on the reports that came from the mines at Virginia City. The Comstock Lode produced six millions in silver in 1862. The stock of one company actually soared above three thousand dollars a share. In the next decade fabulous sums were mined from the Consolidated Virginia and the Gold Hill Bonanzas. Belcher and Crown Point produced forty millions in four years. Consolidated Virginia paid dividends of three hundred thousand dollars a month.

Among the practical miners who went to Virginia City and took hold were James W. Mackey and James G. Fair. At length James C. Flood and W. S. O'Brien joined them and the four men got possession of Consolidated Virginia when its shares had only a nominal value. The quartet worked the mine and unearthed a fabulously rich vein. The stock went up and up until the four reaped enormous fortunes. They

joined C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker and others in building beautiful palaces on Nob Hill, San Francisco, and A. S. Hallidie invented the cable car in order that they might reach their commanding retreat with ease. The Comstock was a potent factor in all of San Francisco's financial affairs for many years. Many of the city's present fortunes were founded in those days.

DESTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE CITY

Such was San Francisco's beginning and such were some of the important events that developed its character and influenced its later affairs. At the dawn of 1906 the city had become a powerful municipality of more than 400,000 population; it was rich, individual and delightfully attractive to visitors from any and every section of the world. On April 18th of that year befell a catastrophe such as never visited another city. Many cities never could have recovered from such a blow. Peerless San Francisco not only recovered, but its rejuvenation was so speedy, so more than complete, that an unparalleled disaster may be treated merely as an incident of the city's history. The destruction and replacement of the city will be dwelt upon briefly and the reader will then be asked to consider San Francisco as it is today.

At 5:13 on the morning of April 18, 1906, the central section of the California coast was visited by what is technically described as a No. 9 earthquake. The quake came at an hour when the fewest possible number of citizens of San Francisco were stirring, and the loss of life was very much lighter than it might have been under other circumstances. A very few persons were killed outright by collapsing walls or falling fragments. The lower business district of the city suffered most severely because it stood upon "made ground"—ground which had been reclaimed by filling in the original tide flats of the bay. The material damage from the earthquake proper was estimated at five or six million dollars. Cornices tumbled, a few buildings collapsed, many old structures were rendered unsafe, and nearly every chimney in the city fell. Considered in the light of what followed, the shake was trivial. The movement of the ground snapped electric wires and water mains. Fires broke out in a score of places. Some of these were extinguished, but soon the damaged pipes refused to yield more water and the city lay helpless before the leaping flames. Chief Sullivan of the Fire Department had been killed in his bed, but his men remained as calm as men could under such circumstances. They were soon joined by troops from the Presidio, General Funston placing the city under martial law, and the one fighting agent left them was employed—dynamite. Ordinarily the fire might

have been controlled by blowing up the frame structures in its path, but not such a fire as this. The flames were leaping a mile into the air, the roar was deafening and terrifying. From their refuge in Golden Gate Park or the more distant hilltops the stricken populace, numbed by the suddenness and scope of it all, looked down upon a spectacle such as no other people ever witnessed.

On the night of April 20th, after three days of burning, burning, burning, the city lay in shards. At the end of a week the diminishing pall of smoke unveiled a spread of destruction such as never before had frozen the tears in human eyes. Skyscrapers had vanished. As one gazed up from the Ferry there were no unplumbed wrecks in the strange skyline. All that would yield an inch lay prone in bits. Some of the streets were entombed forty feet deep beneath the sharded walls which had lined them. But it was neither the piles of broken bricks nor the pits of sifted ashes which made the tongue of the beholder cleave to the roof of his mouth. It was the steel skeletons of buildings from which the flesh of stone and mortar had been seared, steel skeletons which now drooped like lillies after a frost. They made it plain that nothing of value might lie unconsumed beneath the bricks.

Five hundred and fourteen city blocks had been swept clean. Three thousand acres of ground—more than four square miles—had been denuded of buildings which had covered them solidly. Twenty-eight thousand buildings were destroyed; five thousand of them were of steel, stone and brick construction; the remainder were of frame. About half of these buildings were occupied for mercantile, office and manufacturing purposes; the other half were dwellings and hotels. The entire business portion of the city was consumed, and more than half of the better residential section. The building loss was appraised at four hundred million dollars; the complete loss, including consequential damages of all kinds, was not less than one billion dollars.

When the fire had yielded to human control nearly half a million men, women and children found themselves, for the most part, living in shelter tents, or huddled, with no shelter at all, about the scant heaps or stuff they had saved on the lawns of public parks and squares; their food the loaves doled to bread lines and the tins of meat, fish and fruit pitched into their outstretched hands from soldier guarded drays.

Never did transformation crowd so hard upon the heels of devastation. Three years after San Francisco was wiped out one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of stately buildings had arisen to efface the scar the fire made. One could stand upon the slopes of Twin Peaks and gaze down across a majestic sweep of domes, towers, spires and roofs to the Ferry building four miles away and hardly be conscious of the

gaps that remained. In three years the new city won back the ground and began then steadily and solidly to fill in the chinks. Five years after the disaster the visitor could gain no knowledge whatever of the path of the fire or its ravages except from the lips of his guide. In the replacement San Francisco became the heaviest and best paying employer the world ever saw. Sixty thousand workers of the building and allied trades set all building records at naught. Wages were never so high in history. The railroads were overwhelmed with the freight billed to San Francisco. Ships came from around the world with building supplies. Cost of materials, like cost of labor, soared. There was frantic demand for haste. Many skyscrapers were built with three crews working day and night until they were completed. Carpenters got from ten to twenty dollars for putting in an extra day on Sunday. Twenty thousand horses were deliberately worked to death in the first two years. Their value was figured into the estimates on the contracts. Reinforced concrete construction was employed on a scale unheard of before because it was rapid. Labor troubles, a national money panic, countless vexations came to try the spirits of beset San Franciscans, but they never faltered. They proved that their city was indeed the wonder of the world. Rebuilding was, without exception in any business or residence district, on a larger, more costly scale than before. New San Francisco, completed, represented an investment of five hundred million dollars.

In rebuilding the purview of the people remained broader than their peninsula. The city was alive to its world importance. That San Francisco was to the Pacific Coast what New York was to the Atlantic states was not the only, not the chief consideration. Ocean roads that lead to Australia, Alaska, the Islands of the Pacific converge at the Golden Gate. That San Francisco realized its importance as keeper of a world gate shows upon the face of imposing new buildings. The city is relieved of its one-time geographical isolation by the commercial and political developments in oriental countries. There is the matter of Panama canal whose opening will usher in the era in which the Pacific Ocean must become the theatre of leading events. Saving 6,000 to 7,000 miles in travel and two months in time in the passage from east to west, the impetus which commerce must receive from the canal is beyond estimation. At first short-sighted persons saw in the completion of the great ditch no advantage, and only a loss to San Francisco. It was suggested that the commerce of New York and the Atlantic with the Orient would henceforth pass through the canal and no longer through San Francisco. Then a geographical fact developed which proved this could never be true. It was found that ships coming through the canal and bound

for China, Japan, the Philippines, Siberia or Siam, following the great circle, would pass within two hours run of the Golden Gate! Naturally all ships would enter the harbor to break the voyage, to take on supplies and fuel—in the main cheap fuel oil of which California offers so inexhaustible a supply. The city took note that European travel and European emigration would come to San Francisco almost as readily as it might come to New York.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

It has been said of San Franciscans that they do not do things by halves. The truth of the assertion was demonstrated by the manner in which the city, backed by the state, set out to hold the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal to the ships of the world. The Exposition was first proposed in a banquet speech in 1908 by Reuben B. Hale, a merchant. Early in 1910 the city began to take active steps in the matter. First of all the endorsement of the national government must be secured. New Orleans loomed suddenly as a powerful rival in asking the same endorsement at the hands of Congress.

On April 28, 1910, a mass meeting of prominent citizens was held in the Merchants' Exchange. It was an afternoon meeting and business was all but suspended while it was in progress. Charles C. Moore, who presided, stated that it was necessary to raise as large a subscription as possible in order that the committee of citizens about to leave for Washington to work with the Congressional committee could make a showing of the city's earnestness. In two hours and thirty-six minutes the gentlemen present subscribed the sum of \$4,089,000. The scene was one of the wildest and most enthusiastic ever seen even in this city of thrilling history.

Congress took no final action at that session, and when the committee went to Washington again in the fall of 1910 they carried pledges from city and state to the total of \$17,500,000. Congress was asked, not for money, but for a resolution inviting the nations of the world to participate in an international exposition at San Francisco in 1915. After a hard fight the city finally won over New Orleans on January 31, 1911, by a good majority, whereupon Congress, at the request of the generous Crescent City, made its action unanimous. San Francisco celebrated its great victory fittingly.

The first important step of the Exposition committees was to choose Charles C. Moore as President and General Manager of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In time Allan Pollok was chosen as

Comptroller, Harris D. Connick as Superintendent of Construction, Frederick J. V. Skiff as Director in Chief of Domestic and Foreign Exhibits, and Willis Polk, Clarence R. Ward and W. B. Faville as Supervising Architects.

Several sites for the big fair were proposed and warmly advocated. In the end a compromise was made which differed from most compromises in that it pleased everybody. Under its terms the Exposition goes not into one place, but into several places. It will occupy a part of Golden Gate Park adjacent to the Stadium, all of Lincoln Park extending from Golden Gate Park to Harbor View, and a large tract at the latter place. Buildings will crown eminences all the way along the northern waterfront from Harbor View to Telegraph Hill, and a magnificent boulevard will connect all parts of the Exposition.

President Taft turned the first spade of earth for the Exposition at the Stadium on October 14, 1911, at a function which for brilliance and numbers has seldom had an equal on the Pacific Coast. Beyond all doubt the energetic San Franciscans will succeed in their determination to give the world the greatest exposition it has ever seen.

THE CITY OF TODAY

San Francisco today is the most modern of cities. No other city has ever built on wholly modern lines for no other city was ever built in a day. One may travel about all day without encountering a dilapidated structure or one that bespeaks a vanished generation. Extreme modernity does not stop with the new buildings and their equipment. It extends to all the institutions of the city. The system of protection against fire, for instance, includes the most improved engines, trucks and apparatus. The new water mains are ninety-two miles in length. The auxiliary reservoir system forever precludes a repetition of the water famine that came with the great fire. Three reservoirs on the highest hill-tops in the city hold twelve million gallons of fresh water, supplied by pumping artesian wells. Two large fireboats connect readily with the mains on any of the wharves. Then there are ninety-five cisterns, each of seventy-five thousand gallons capacity, located under the streets throughout the city. Pumps stand ready to draw salt water from the bay into mains at any time if that should be necessary or desirable. Such a system of fire protection is entirely unique among cities.

Plans for a vast comprehensive sewer system were adopted. The concrete mains, almost like subways beneath the city, represent many new ideas in this sort of construction. No other American municipality has a sewer system to compare with this one. Many engineering dif-

facilities has to be over-come on account of the peculiar topography. In places it was necessary to drain valleys over hills. The system of repavement of the streets did away with basalt blocks and cobbles except where the steepness of hills demanded that sort of footing for horses, and used asphaltum upon a firm foundation, greatly reducing the noise of traffic.

An early undertaking in the new city looked towards the acquisition by the municipality of its own water system, with Hetch Hetchy Valley and Lake Eleanor, at the summit of the Sierras, as the sources of supply. The Federal government, after an exhaustive hearing, gave permission of the use of the water and the construction of dams and pipe lines upon public lands. By vote the people authorized the issuance of bonds. The first water is to come from Lake Eleanor with Hetch Hetchy available when the lake does not meet the full demand. The franchise of the Geary street and Ocean Cable Railway having expired, bonds were issued for the reconstruction and operation of the line as a municipal property. Bonds were sold to cover the erection of splendid grammar and high-school buildings throughout the city at a cost of five million dollars. In addition to the usual courses, these schools have industrial and manual training departments; even cooking is taught. The salaried School Board consists of men who devote all their time to the work, and who, with the superintendent of schools, conduct all the city's public educational affairs. The San Francisco Institute of Art develops the young artist. Business and commercial schools are numerous and of high standing.

The fire of 1906 was felt nowhere more heavily than in the city's libraries. Books could not be moved out of the path of flames. With determination the city set out to replace volumes that were reduced to ashes. The public library is temporarily housed in several buildings in different parts of the city. Andrew Carnegie proffered seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a central library building. Erection of the permanent buildings was deferred until buildings could go up such as would ornament the city while providing for the convenience of a book-loving people. By purchase and by gift the stock of books in the public libraries were soon brought up to a fair standard. The gradual accumulation of new, and of rare, volumes will give the city one of the notable libraries by the time the permanent buildings are completed. The Mechanics Mercantile Library moved back into its reconstructed home on Post street in the business heart of town in the summer of 1910 better equipped than before the fire. The famous Bancroft Library of Pacific Coast History has found a home at the University of California. The Academy of Sciences will build up its scientific working library at

its new home in Golden Gate Park. The Bohemian Club saved some of its rare editions as a nucleus around which to build anew. Both the city and the Bar Association maintain law libraries.

Religiously San Francisco comprises nearly every known creed and faith, as shown by its churches. The Roman Catholic is the strongest numerically and has the largest number of houses of worship. St. Mary's Cathedral is chief of these, though there are several large and imposing structures. The new Episcopal Cathedral on Nob Hill, upon the site given by the property heirs, is one of the most commanding edifices to be found anywhere. The temple of Sherith Israel Congregation is the most splendid of four large Jewish synagogues. All the Protestant denominations are represented, including Christian Science. There is a Buddhist Temple. Chinatown has many joss houses. The Young Men's Christian Association has a three hundred and fifty thousand dollar home. The Salvation Army never ceases its labors in this great port city. There are numerous societies and organizations growing out of the churches which engage in charitable and uplifting work.

The city contains half a dozen great hospitals in charge of surgeons and physicians eminent in their profession. Among these are the Southern Pacific, Lane's, St. Mary's, St. Luke's, Hahnemann, Mt. Zion, Adler, McNutt, St. Winifred and Children's Hospitals.

San Francisco has always been famous for its hotels. When the original Palace Hotel was built in Comstock days it was the finest hotel in the world. The Palace of today ranks among the best, as do the Fairmont and St. Francis. They contain respectively 688, 511 and 700 suites and rooms. A dozen hotels are in a class but little below them. The city would have no difficulty in comfortably caring for one hundred thousand visitors; at the Portola celebration and carnival in October, 1909, seventy-five thousand were cared for comfortably for four days. The great white Fairmont, crowning Nob Hill, commands an incomparable vista of bay and land. The guest, nourished upon all that the gardens of California afford, and environed by all that makes luxurious appeal to the human senses, may loll in the windows and watch the world sail by in ships. It is doubtful if the classic beauty of this noble marble pile is anywhere surpassed. The new Palace is more modern than the old one which had housed kings, presidents and princes. The essential features of the original building are preserved in the new. The palm court is there, and somehow the atmosphere of the old place is there too. The grills are larger even than before. On the opening night more than two thousand persons sat down simultaneously to a table d'hote dinner whose excellence suggested that a chef must be giving his individual attention to each of the small round tables. The St. Francis

overlooks green and blooming Union Square, and thus may claim an ample garden though situated in the midst of downtown. The furnishings, service and ballrooms of these hotels are all that might be expected in hostelries which fashionable society loves to invade for its pleasure. The Hotel Stewart has a never ending stream of Army and Navy uniforms in its lobby. The Argonaut, Manx, Jefferson, Granada, Normandie are of the class of hotels that might reflect credit upon any city. There are many strictly family hotels and large elaborately furnished apartment houses are so numerous that one guesses that they must house at least half of the well to do class. The San Francisco apartment house is a place of rare convenience for the lightening of household labor. It has been suggested that San Franciscans do not chafe at the restrictions of space for the reason that they spend so much time out of doors.

Among both the men and the women of the city clubs are numerous and influential. Best known of these is the Bohemian Club, whose building on Post street is one of the most attractive club houses in the United States. This club, whose symbol is the owl, stands for the fostering of literature, art, music and the drama. In the fifty years of its existence, it is numbered among its members many celebrated authors, artists, actors and wits. Within its walls, plays and poems have been written and the painter has drawn the inspiration for his picture. The club stands for rarest good fellowship. The club owns a redwood grove of four hundred acres at Monterio in Sonoma county where the famous Mid-Summer Jinks, lasting two weeks, is held each year. The Jinks conclude with a play acted and sung by members, especially written and composed for that year. These plays are the work of men of high ability and they have established an unique standard in outdoor art. The stages embrace an entire hillside, and the illumination has developed something new in dramatic effects. The Pacific Union Club purchased the Flood mansion on Nob Hill and had the place reconstructed to fit the club purposes. The Family, University, Elks, Argonaut and Concordia Clubs are also in their own buildings. The Press, Union League, Army and Navy, Transportation, Merchants, and Southern Clubs have excellent quarters. Among women's clubs the California, Century, and Town and Country possess attractive buildings of their own.

The hills upon which San Francisco is built afford unlimited opportunities for beautiful homes, opportunities which the citizens have not been slow to grasp. The finest residences command an inspiring view of the bay or of the ocean. Pacific Avenue, Broadway, Washington, Jackson and California streets have long held preference among men with fortunes to spend in building their homes. Presidio Terrace is a marvel-

ously beautiful, though small, residence park. In later years the builders of homes overlooking the bay have developed an architecture not seen in other cities. It partakes of the Moorish and Mission but adds a new element to the combination. The earliest era of extensive home building found redwood plentiful and the people in a mood for ornate decorations. The result was gimcrack-covered houses that offended the canons of good taste. Most of the early houses bulge with bay windows—even the office buildings have them without number. The new city presents a more harmonious attractive appearance.

PECULIAR CLIMATE

The builders have had wide latitude in shaping their homes on account of the mildness of the climate, a climate that is peculiar to the peninsula and that is unlike that even of the opposite side of the bay. The average summer temperature is about fifty-nine degrees, the average winter temperature about fifty-two degrees. From May day until November rain seldom falls at all. The lack of hot weather and the lack of really cold weather is responsible for unusual costuming upon the streets. A gentleman in tweeds and a straw hat may be escorting a lady who does not conceal her pleasure in her costly furs. This is what Samuel Williams has written of San Francisco's climate: "There are not only days but weeks when the skies are indescribably glorious. The Nile valley is not so sweetly balmy, southern Italy not so rich in mellow splendor. The golden sunshine permeates every pore, quickens every pulse of life. The air has an indefinable softness and sweetness, a tonic quality that braces the nerves to a joyous tension, making the very sense of existence a delight. We may cry for blankets while the East swelters in dog-day heat; we throw open our doors and windows while you are cowering beneath the sharp stings of winter. A wine you know not of is the dry, clear, intensely electric air of this land of the Setting Sun." The fogs which grow in the Golden Gate at certain seasons have a beauty of their own and they are seldom chilling; most persons find them bracing and pleasant.

GOLDEN GATE PARK AND THE PRESIDIO

The climate made Golden Gate Park possible. This park is half a mile wide and four miles long, extending to the ocean's edge. Originally it was a waste of sand. Cultivation under skilled hands has made it a garden where trees and flowers from every clime, from every part of the world, grow luxuriantly out of a carpet of grass. There are smooth drives, walks, lakes, bowers, a conservatory, an aviary, buffalo and deer

paddocks, bear pit, observatories, children's playground, baseball grounds, tennis courts, handball courts, bowling greens, speedways, and a great stadium where twenty thousand spectators may watch games, races or field events. This park is in every sense the playground and recreation ground of the people. During most of the year a band plays the best music at an elaborate music stand at the site of the Mid-Winter Fair of 1894 in the center of the park and these concerts are attended by crowds that range from twenty to sixty thousand. The Memorial Museum, which grew out of the Mid-Winter Fair, contains many treasures and attracts crowds every day of the year. A Japanese tea garden presents a real bit of old Japan. Stow lake affords excellent boating and fly-casting. The men and boys who make and sail model yachts have a lake all their own. The bird life on the lakes and everywhere through the park is delightful and unusual. Many good statues are to be seen. The Pan Handle, one block wide and eight blocks in length, provides a parked approach. Throughout the city are many smaller parks and beautiful squares and these, together with public playgrounds are to multiply in accordance with an adopted plan.

Where the park meets the ocean stands the Cliff House, sixth structure to be erected upon its projecting rock. The Cliff House has been famous ever since the days when it was to be reached only by riding seven miles in a stage coach. In the old days so many interesting things occurred there that the golden cumbered miner who came to indulge in a champagne bath found that he created no splash outside of his own bathtub. Since Captain Foster opened the Seal Rock House on the cliff in 1858 the place has been favored by bon vivants. Who has not gone there to eat a steak three inches thick? Certainly several presidents have. The new Cliff House is a handsome concrete structure. A few rods away the Asiatic cable comes up out of the sea. The beach is a popular playground. Adjoining the Cliff House are the Sutro baths and above is the quaint garden known as Sutro Heights. The wide boulevard that stretches for miles southward along the water is one of the celebrated driveways of the world. This suggests one of the reasons why San Francisco leads nearly all American cities in the number of its automobiles.

The Presidio is an interesting place. Here are located batteries of big guns that protect the Golden Gate, in conjunction with those of Fort Miley, Fort Baker and Alcatraz Island. In addition to these companies of heavy artillerymen, there are always companies of infantry and cavalry and light artillery corps quartered at the Presidio. The officers and their families live in picturesque cottages. The social life of the Presidio is

part of the social life of the city. Glittering uniforms grace every large function.

The water front of the city enchants its visitors. It is the same water front that Stevenson, Norris, Stoddard and other authors loved and wrote about. Stevenson said no other port offered such an opportunity for the study of sea architecture. At the southern extremity is the huge drydock at Hunter's Point. Next is the Union Iron Works, where many vessels of the navy have been built. From the Union Iron Works to the busiest ferry in the world, and from the ferry to where Telegraph Hill marks a bend in the shore the wharves are arud with the hulls of many nations. Steam finds here its bravest, sail its largest exemplification. The red disk of Japan, the Union Jack of Britain, the emblems of France, Germany and the South American republics are occasionally relieved by the colors of Italy—even of Russia. When Man-o'War row is not crowded with armor-clads, half a dozen liners drop the hook there while they catch their breath. The stout steam lumber carriers peculiar to the Coast puff in and out and crowd the light-draught stern-wheelers which ply up the rivers. Little giants of the tug fleet are forever straining in and out of the Golden Gate with their stately tows. The lime-juicers, the vagrant windjammers and the enginedriven tramps exude an atmosphere of spice islands, mysterious treasure cruises and the stiff romance of green water. Around the bend of Telegraph Hill the quarantine boats, custom boats and black colliers divide the landing space with the fishing flotilla of the Italians and Greeks, who have the lagoon at Fishermen's wharf as home port for the lateen-rigged small craft in which they brave the sea in quest of crabs, lobsters and a hundred varieties of fish. The swarthy fellows cling to the colorful caps and sashes of their native Mediterranean. They are peaceful enough except when the Chinese fishermen sail their junks upon the fishing grounds claimed by the others. Under the guns of Fort Mason the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has built landing slips which serve as side doors to the city, and the Government is carrying out a system of docks for its transports. The docking facilities of the port are being steadily and comprehensively extended. The first ships that come through the Panama Canal will find that ample berths are ready. The shipping, the white and yellow ferryboats and the flocks of gulls are sights of which visitors never tire.

It has been said that a man of any far country might come into San Francisco and, no matter what his dress or his speech, he could find a place where they could understand him and serve him the food to which he was accustomed. The city's restaurants and cafes offer every known variety of cookery, some varieties that seem to have developed

on the spot, and an atmosphere that makes the food itself but a part of the pleasure of the meal. On or close to Market street, usually in roomy basements, are to be found glittering cafes whose day begins at noon and lasts until daylight the next morning. They serve choice viands and rare products of the vintner to the accompaniment of an orchestra and often of singers. After the theatres they become cafes chantant. They are frequented for the length and variety of their menus and for the glitter which increases as darkness comes on. Away from Market street and mainly to the north of it are to be found the French, Italian, Mexican and Turkish restaurants where the guest finds cookery that is in no sense an imitation but the real thing that it purports to be. French and Italian cooks came early to San Francisco, they found ready appreciation, and the traditions which they fostered have endured. In lower Broadway one dines as in Naples and is better served if he speaks a little Italian, while in Bush and Pine streets he may sit long before toothsome French dishes, such as only a guide might find for him in Paris. European chefs delight to exercise their skill here because of the abundant garden produce in the market all year and the endless varieties of fish in the stalls.

CHINATOWN

Chinatown is located above Portsmouth Square only half a dozen blocks from Market street and yet if it were in farthest China it might not be more utterly foreign in its visible phases, its methods or ideals. The Chinaman becomes Americanized to the extent of learning the language and the things the law forbids; he never amalgamates, never relinquishes the manner and customs amid which he was born. The architecture of the quarter where dwell thirty to forty thousand Chinese, perhaps one-fourth of them female, is bizarre and pagan. Under pagoda domes are bazaars more magnificent than in the Orient. There is less puzzle of blind alleys than there used to be, though the same life under the ground. The Chinese women who appear on the street, whether lily-foot or splay, move swiftly and silently and are always shrouded in the impenetrable mystery of the East. Roast pig is exposed for sale on the side-walk, with fire-crackers popping near at hand to denote the fear of a devil, the celebration of a family event or a winning in the secret lottery. The temples and theatres of Chinatown are elaborate. The visitor forever elbows the Chinaman for the right of attendance upon both places. Rich merchants maintain the solemn dignity of Chinatown, gayly dressed boys and girls born here, light up its streets. It is by long odds the city's best show. Its restaurants cater to curious visitors who

dip awkwardly with chopsticks into dishes of whose contents they can only guess.

Barbary Coast, a district of dance halls and saloons, is the stamping ground of the rough life of the port. Sailors flock here, so do soldiers, and so often does the unwary citizen from the country. The place is tolerated with police regulations sometimes severe and sometimes lax, and the visitor usually includes a trip along Pacific street where the lights are most brilliant among his nocturnal excursions.

The stores of San Francisco, particularly those where women shop, compare with the best to be found in New York and other of the largest cities. Stocks that are markedly complete are displayed in stores furnished and decorated at great cost and in extreme good taste. Modern is the adjective that best describes these palaces of trade. The merchant, when the city was rebuilding, felt that he could afford to show his pride in what he expected to do. Surely he was justified for the business and trade prospects of the city, due to the richness of the country round about, to the general prosperity of the people, and the influx and impulse which the opening of the Panama Canal must bring, are and must remain more than good.

BERKELEY AND OTHER SUBURBS

Across the bay from San Francisco, at Berkeley, is the University of California where nearly four thousand students are enrolled. Oakland and Alameda, on that side of the bay, contain the houses of many thousands of men and women engaged in business in San Francisco who cross the channel morning and evening. Across the bay to the northward from the city lies pleasant Marin county and San Rafael, Mill Valley and Ross Valley where dwell suburbanites. Over there, too, is Mt. Tamalpais. One climbs it via the crookedest of little railroads to get a view that is almost without a parallel. Southward down the peninsula from the city are many picturesque suburbs. At Burlingame is the fashionable Country Club where society plays polo and engages in many outdoor sports. Hillsboro, close to Burlingame is the suburban home of many millionaires. It is to the southward that the city proper is expanding. Already it reaches across the San Mateo county lines. Fortunately there is room for the greater expansion that is inevitable. Room to expand is responsible for the fact that San Francisco has no tenement houses, as they exist in Eastern cities. Fast electric cars enable the worker to live where he pleases.

Market street is a broad, ideal highway for pageants. In the past it has witnessed many of them and doubtless it is to witness many even

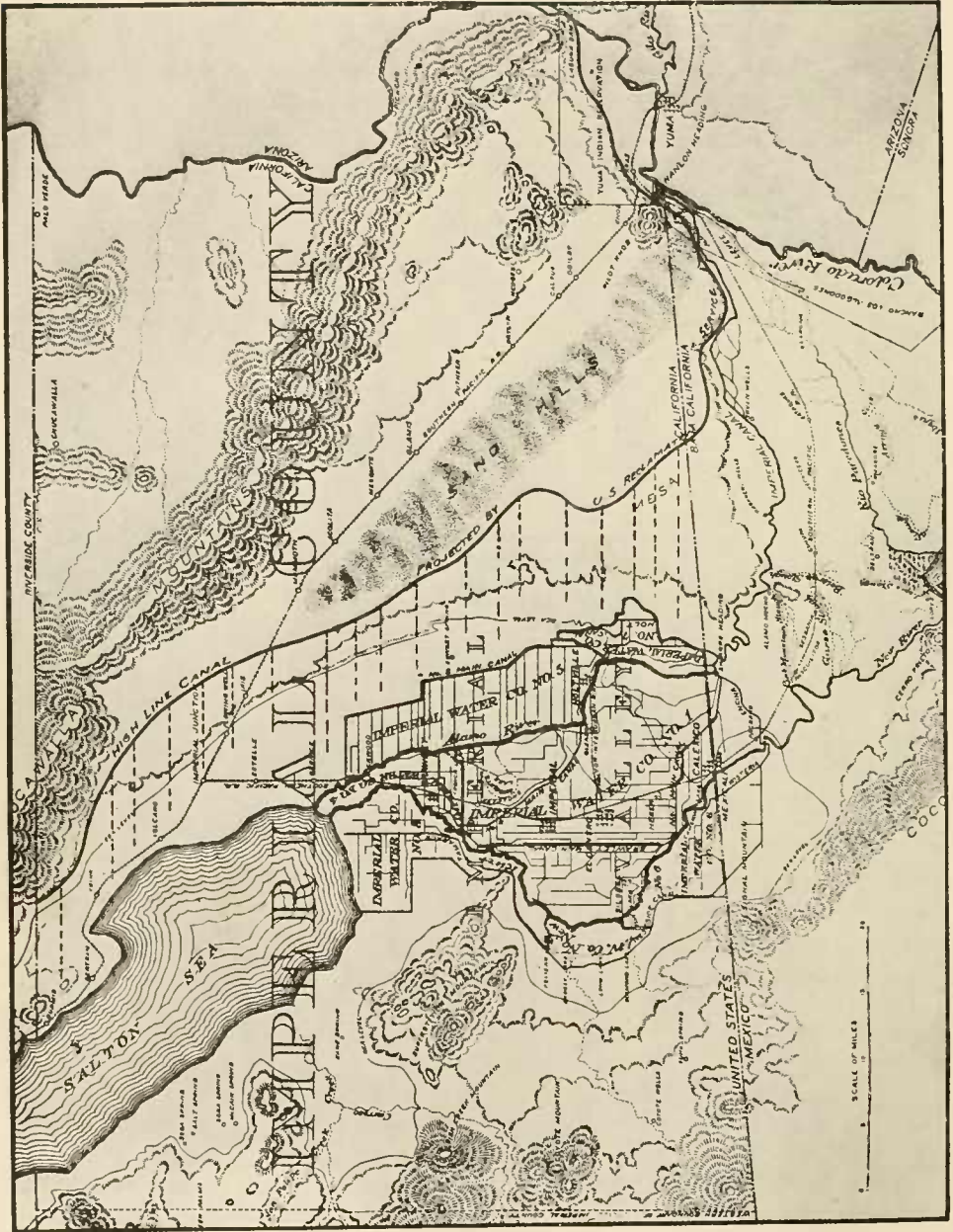
more brilliant and impressive. The people love a carnival. The city owns a system of flag-staffs, electric illumination devices and banners which can be set up in a day. The Portola festival of 1909, with its illumination, pageants, including Chinese and Japanese sections, is admitted to have set a standard for shows of that class. The revel with which the city annually welcomes the New Year is unique. The natural beauty of the surroundings seems to foster the carnival spirit, seems to inspire celebrations. There is an infection in the air. At times it demands an outlet in some great general expression. Many writers have noted this infectious wine of life. The spirit of the San Franciscan at play is reflected in many books and tales. The elegance and number of the theatres attest the nature of the people. San Francisco, warder of the Golden Gate, works hard and earnestly upon the problems that point her great destiny. Occasionally she lays down her tools for a season of play and the visitor permitted within the gates at such a time engages in the merry game and finds it rare and good.

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MAP OF IMPERIAL COUNTY

THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

IMPERIAL COUNTY FOR A DECADE—THE IMPERIAL VALLEY—IRRIGATION OF THE VALLEY—PROTECTION FROM COLORADO'S FLOODS—CHARLES R. ROCKWOOD—W. F. HOLT—TOWN OF IMPERIAL—CALEXICO—BRAWLEY—HOLTVILLE—EL CENTRO—HEBER AND WESTON.

In the extreme southeastern part of California, with Arizona on the east and the republic of Mexico on the south, is Imperial county which embraces the main portion of the valley whose great possibilities are not exaggerated by its name, and whose reclamation and salvation, despite the handicaps and the dire threats of nature, present to the American people one of the most noteworthy examples of human determination and engineering genius in the national history. And for this practical romance and wonderful achievement which have given homes and prosperity to thousands of good Americans, the reader and admirer of southern California history has only to retrace the events of the past decade which have transpired in this gem of the old-time Colorado Desert.

IMPERIAL COUNTY FOR A DECADE

In 1900 the population of Imperial county, according to the United States census, was confined to the 817 Indians of the Yuma reservation; the last census (1910) gives the county 13,591 people, of whom 11,047 were residents of the valley, or the townships of Brawley, Calexico, El Centro, Holtville and Imperial. The urban centers of population in the Imperial Valley embrace five cities which bear the names of the townships, as well as the village of Heber just northwest of Calexico. El Centro and Imperial cities have populations of 1,610 and 1,257 respectively; Brawley, 881; Calexico City, 797; Holtville City, 729.

THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

This garden spot of southern California; this fertile tract of three million acres, stretching eighty-four miles from north to south and fifty-

four from east to west, with its perennial fields of cotton and alfalfa, its teeming vegetable gardens, its luscious beds of berries, its burdened grape vines, its green patches of plump melons, and its groves of dates, figs, oranges and lemons, which are bravely struggling toward the perfection of the other varieties which have so finely acquitted themselves:—this really imperial valley of southern California, with its prosperity founded upon the inexhaustible richness of its deep alluvial soil, was a desert tract in December, 1900, when work was commenced on the Imperial Canal system into which water was not actually turned until March, 1902. Then the blossoming of field and orchard, of village and city, became a thing of magic.

The main line of the Southern Pacific, from Yuma to the pass through the Chucawalla mountains and thence to the coast, traverses that part of the basin which is still a desert of sand and gravel. The road runs between the mountains and a great ridge of wind-driven sand to Imperial Junction, where it throws out a branch to the south and binds together Brawley, Imperial, El Centro, Holtville, Heber and Calexico. From Imperial Junction the line continues in a northwesternly direction near the eastern shores of Salton sea, a lake four hundred square miles in area and two hundred feet below the level of the ocean which, within this same notable decade, was known as Salton Sink and has been thus transformed from the vast overflows of the Colorado river to the east. The prodigality of the Colorado created the Imperial Valley, and it was from the fury of its waters that it was finally saved by the Southern Pacific Company backed by all the financial and engineering strength of that great corporation. But that is a matter to be spoken of more at length after the preliminary steps have been traced which resulted in making the Valley known to the country, and letting the first water into its parched soil of vast latent strength and fertility.

A few miles south and west of where the railroad approaches Salton sea the character of the country begins to change, and between the south end of that body and the gulf of California are more than three thousand miles of rich alluvial land. The soil is silt that was carried in suspension by the waters of the Colorado and deposited by the periodical overflows of that river into the basin now known as Imperial valley. It is hundreds of feet in depth and as rich as Nile mud.

IRRIGATION OF THE VALLEY

Water for the irrigation of this redeemed valley is now taken from the Colorado through great cement gates planted just above the international border line at what is known as the Hanlon heading, and con-

ducted by the old Alamo channel and main canals southward and westward through Mexico to Sharp's heading, and thence northward again across the border to the distributing system of canals and ditches controlled by the Imperial Water Company.

There are about seven hundred miles of canals in the system, providing for the reclamation of about 325,000 acres of land on the American side and 200,000 acres on the Mexican. On the American side about 200,000 acres are reclaimed and irrigated, and exclusive of closing the break of the Colorado made by the floods of 1905-1906—the cost of the system has been less than \$4,000,000. The United States reclamation service has projected a great canal from Laguna dam westward through the Yuma Indian reservation to a point just northwest of Hanlon heading, thence paralleling the Imperial canal for about half its distance in Mexico and turning northwest into California, whence it has been surveyed to the northern line of the county between the hilly sand ridges and the eastern districts of the Imperial valley. This project is known as the High Line canal and, if constructed, will add 120,000 acres to the irrigable land of this section of the state. The "high land" has been temporarily withdrawn from entry pending the decision of the government as to the feasibility of the canal.

PROTECTION FROM COLORADO'S FLOODS

A general picture of the work which has been accomplished in the Imperial valley in the way of protecting it from the Colorado floods and reclaiming the land to the uses of the husbandman and the comforts of the home-seeker is thus given by the *Imperial Valley Press* of a late date: "Imperial valley is desert only in the matter of climate. It is a land of little rain. It is not the home of cactus and sage, and in no respect does it resemble the deserts of Nevada and Arizona. Its native vegetation consists chiefly of cottonwood, willow, mesquite and greasewood, and is vivid green instead of gray. Before the break of the Colorado in 1905 the annual summer overflow of the river usually sent some water into the central and northern part of the valley by way of shallow channels, and lakes were formed in depressions in many places. Along the water courses and about the lakes, mesquite, cottonwood and willows grew rankly. The inrush of the whole volume of the river in 1905-6 cut the shallow arroyos to gorges from thirty to sixty feet in depth and from a hundred yards to a mile in width, drained the lakes and created the Salton sea. The gorges of New river and the Alamo now serve as drainage channels for the irrigation system, solving a problem that would have puzzled the engineers.

"The half of the valley south of the Mexican border comprises the delta of the Colorado, and much of it is under water during the summer, a partly submerged forest of willows, cottonwoods and mesquite, varied by vast swamps of tule and cane. In the winter, when the water subsides, the open lands are covered with grasses that furnish pasturage for tens of thousands of cattle. The Colorado left its old bed in the summer of 1909 and is now flowing through the delta forests to the gulf. Obviously it is a gross abuse of the term to call that region a desert.

"When the irrigation project of Imperial valley was inaugurated, the Colorado was about ready to make one of its periodic excursions into the basin. It had made a start in 1891 and partly submerged the salt works at the bottom of the bowl, but the flood of that year was only a 'flash' and did not last long enough to make a deep cut in the bank, and



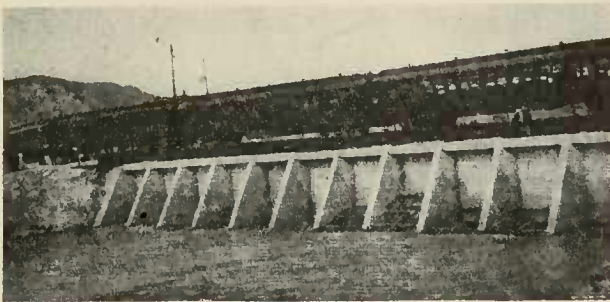
MAGNIFICENT LEVEE WHICH PROTECTS THE VALLEY

the river returned to its old course and resumed the preparatory work of building up the ridge from which it would eventually rush down into the basin below sea level. The real problem of the engineers, had they but seen it, was not how to get water into the valley but how to keep it out. They made an intake at one of the points of inflow of the flood of 1891, but their headworks were only temporary structures and when the river launched one flood after another against the frail barrier the gates went out and the Colorado went on its appointed way to carry on its ages-old task of filling the basin with fertile soil.

"How the big problem of control of the Colorado was solved for the time by the titanic work of forcing the floods back into the old channel is an old story. The break was closed, but the permanent works required for complete mastery of the river were not constructed, and in 1909 the Colorado made another break westward below the levees and again left its bed. The engineers had recognized the real problem and foreseeing

renewal of the river's efforts to continue its constructive work in the basin, had built a barrier to its northerly flow that turned the flood into the channels of the delta to find its way to the gulf by way of Hardy's Colorado. How to keep the water out is no longer a problem; it is merely a matter of construction of substantial barriers."

The floods of 1905-6 were the most imposing and threatening manifestations of the power of the Colorado which have been witnessed by the Imperial valley since it entered the lists of American progress. The late William E. Curtis wrote of them as follows in the issue of the *Chicago Record-Herald* of May 6, 1911: "All of the irrigation works projected by the California Development Company were done as cheaply as possible, and to increase the inflow from the Colorado river into the irrigating canals a channel about half a mile long was excavated in 1904



PRESENT CEMENT HEADGATES

at a point four miles above the international boundary. During the great floods of the Colorado river in 1905-6, the swift flowing waters enlarged this cut from its original dimensions—forty feet wide by eight feet deep—to a width of one hundred feet and a depth of more than twenty feet, and the managers of the irrigation company entirely lost control of the situation. Conditions made it impossible to head off this flow. There was no material to use for dams, and if the company could have employed all the shovels in the world the water would have carried away everything they could have thrown into it.

"When the managers realized that the overflow was beyond their control they appealed to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which runs through the Imperial valley, and borrowed \$200,000 to build dykes to protect the farms of the settlers. This was very soon found to be impossible.

"The water came in so fast and enlarged the channel so rapidly that

within a few weeks it was 1,100 feet wide and 60 feet deep. Practically the entire river came down that way. If it had been permitted to continue it would have filled up the entire valley to an indefinite depth and swept away property estimated at a valuation of \$22,000,000 and the homes of 10,000 people. It would also have wiped out the government works at Yuma and millions of dollars' worth of property belonging to citizens on the Arizona side of the river.

"Theodore Roosevelt, who was president at that time, called upon Mr. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to take charge of the situation and use the extensive forces at his command to close the artificial channel and turn the river back into its natural bed. The government had no money or authority to do anything, and Mr. Harriman responded to the appeal of the president. The entire construction force of the Southern Pacific Railway was called into the work. The railway company spent \$1,636,063 in rescuing the people of Imperial valley; dumped 3,000 cars of rock and 8,000 car loads of gravel upon wooden trestles driven into the bottom of the channel.

"Mr. Cory, the engineer in charge, said: 'The entire river was coming down through this second break. The width was 1,100 feet and the depth varied, but reached a maximum of about forty feet. The river was in sandy soil that eats away like so much sugar; no more staple material than that for hundreds of feet in depth, with sides as easily eroded as the bed. Many engineers came out to look at the work—for it attracted a great deal of attention—and I think without exception they regarded us as being little less than crazy to think we could divert that river before the coming spring floods. However, we went to work and put a trestle across that break and brought in rock at a tremendous rate and dumped it from the trestle. It may interest you to know that for three weeks two divisions of the Southern Pacific system, embracing about 1,200 miles of main lines, were practically tied up because of our demands for equipment and facilities. We had a thousand flat cars exclusively in our service, and shipping from Los Angeles' seaport—San Pedro—was practically abandoned for two months, until the work was finished.'"

CHARLES R. ROCKWOOD

There are probably no personalities which so closely carry along with them the entire history of the Imperial valley as those of Charles R. Rockwood and W. F. Holt. Mr. Rockwood has been called a dreamer, but the people of the valley know that he has been a doer in the most determined and practical way. He is a Michigan man, now in his fifty-third year. After an incomplete university education and three years of active en-

gineering in Colorado, in 1880, then but twenty, he joined the engineering corps of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and from 1882 to 1889 was in the same line of service with the Southern Pacific. After being connected with the United States Geological Survey for a time, in 1890 Mr. Rockwood was appointed chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Company, organized for the purpose of reclaiming the lands of the Yakima valley, state of Washington. Two



CHARLES ROBINSON ROCKWOOD

years later, after the railroad had withdrawn its support from the project on account of the "hard times," Mr. Rockwood accepted a commission from John C. Beatty to examine and report on the feasibility of irrigating certain northern Mexico lands. In the prosecution of this work he discovered and made known the possibilities of the Imperial valley above the international boundary line.

Mr. Rockwood's narrative of how he came to discover the Imperial valley is here reproduced from a paper which he contributed to the

magazine edition of the *Callexico Chronicle* of May, 1909: "Early in 1892, while located at North Yakima, Washington, I received a letter from one John C. Beatty, writing from Denver, sending to me a prospectus and plans of what was called the Arizona & Sonora Land & Irrigation Company. They proposed to take water from the Colorado river and carry it on to a tract of a million and a half acres in Sonora, which they claimed to own. The board of directors of the company consisted of several of the leading financial men of Colorado, and Mr. Beatty's desire was that I should make them a proposition whereby I would become the chief engineer of that project and undertake the construction of its proposed canals.

"After a correspondence extending over a period of four or five months, I finally met Mr. Beatty at Denver in August, 1892, and entered there into an agreement with this company, and in September of that year came to Yuma in order to outline and take charge of the project of their company.

"In Denver I met Mr. Samuel Ferguson, who afterward became connected with me in the promotion of the California Development Company, and who was at that time the general manager of the Kern County Land Company. Mr. Ferguson had written to me previously asking me to become the chief engineer of the Kern County Land Company, situated at Bakersfield, California, and he met me in Denver in order to outline their project to me before I might close with Mr. Beatty. As the Kern county canal system was partially completed, I decided to undertake the new project rather than the rebuilding of an old house, with the result, that I came to Yuma in September of the year 1892 and undertook surveys to determine the feasibility of the Arizona & Sonora Land & Irrigation Company's proposition. After projecting these surveys I decided that the irrigation of the Sonora land at the time was entirely unfeasible and reported to my people that, in my opinion, they would lose any money they might spend on the project.

"In the meantime, however, while these surveys were in progress I had taken a team and made a trip into that portion of the Colorado Desert which is now known as the Imperial valley. We knew that during the flood of the Colorado river in the year 1891 the overflow had found its way into this territory. Mr. Hawgood, at the time the resident engineer of the Southern Pacific Company at Los Angeles, had for his company made a study of this overflow and from the data at his command had compiled a map of the territory. This map as well as the government surveys of 1854 and 1856 showed that not only was there in all probability a large area of fertile land in the valley, but that these lands lay below the Colorado river and could be irrigated from it. Many

years before this, Dr. Rosencraft, of San Bernardino, had attempted to get the government to bring water into the Colorado Desert, and I believe that General Fremont also attempted to get the government to turn the water into what is now known as Salton sea, not for the purpose of irrigation, but for the purpose of creating a large inland lake in the hope that it would ameliorate the severe climatic conditions that obtained in this territory.

"The result of my investigations at this time was such as to lead me to believe that, without doubt, one of the most meritorious irrigation projects in the country would be bringing together the land of the Colorado Desert and the water of the Colorado river.

"In the preliminary report made to the Denver corporation early in the year 1893, I urged them to undertake the surveys which might be



SUNSET ON SALTON SEA

necessary in order to prove or disprove my belief, and I was authorized to run preliminary lines in order to determine the levels, the possible acreage of available lands and, approximately, the cost of construction.

"They were so well assured from the nature of my preliminary report that the Colorado Desert project was a meritorious one that they immediately took steps to change the name of their company from the Arizona & Sonora Land & Irrigation Company to that of the Colorado River Irrigation Company, and assured me that if my report, after making the necessary surveys, was sufficiently favorable, that they had back of them a fund of two million dollars to carry out the project.

"I undertook then during the winter of 1892-3 very careful surveys, starting from a proposed heading about twelve miles above Yuma at a

point called the Pot Holes, situated about one mile below the Laguna dam of the Reclamation service; the surveys extended from this point into the Colorado Desert and around to the Southern Pacific Railroad in the neighborhood of Flowing Well."

We pass over the obstacles encountered in getting the right-of-way through the northern Mexico lands for the construction of the canal and the vexatious financial difficulties of the succeeding seven years, all of which were bravely surmounted by Mr. Rockwood, with the staunch support of such men as Samuel Ferguson, A. H. Heber and George Chaffey. In 1896 the California Development Company had been formed with Mr. Rockwood as vice president (subsequently president). The Imperial Land Company was organized in March, 1900, for the purpose of undertaking the colonization of the lands of the valley, and in the following month it entered into a contract with the California Development Company, with Mr. Rockwood as president, by which the former should be allowed to acquire and own the town sites in the valley and the Development Company should confine itself to furnishing the water. The signing of this contract marked the real commencement of practical work in the irrigation and the colonization of the Imperial valley.

Under the direction of Mr. Rockwood, C. N. Perry, for several years one of his engineering co-workers, began the survey at Flowing Well, his superior being at the time absent in New York attending the annual meeting of the California Development Company. Having obtained permission from the Mexican government to construct the canal through the lands of the southern republic, Mr. Rockwood returned to the Imperial valley, completed the surveys upon which the present system of distribution is based, and, with Thomas Beach as superintendent, commenced the construction of the canals. The only water in the valley at that time was at Blue and Cameron lakes and at the Calf holes in New river, northwest of the town site of Imperial.

Continuing the story in Mr. Rockwood's words: "Imperial Water Company Number 1 had been formed, settlers were coming in in large numbers, and the Imperial Land Company, under Mr. Ferguson's management, in connection with the Mutual Water Company, was to find all of the funds necessary for the construction of the distributary system. Outside funds, however, were not forthcoming. The process of lifting ourselves by our bootstraps was not entirely successful. We were selling water stock on the basis of \$8.75 a share payable one dollar down, the remainder one dollar per year, and this one dollar had to go to the Imperial Land Company to pay for its actual expenses in advertising and expenses it was necessarily put to in bringing the people into the valley; consequently there was nothing left for construction. Mr. Chaffey had,

MAIN CANAL



however, advanced some money for this purpose and at my earnest solicitation a new agreement was entered into whereby the responsibilities for the construction of the distribution system was taken from the Imperial Land Company and placed upon the California Development Company”

After explaining the unfortunate financial conditions which prevailed for several months after construction of the irrigation system had been inaugurated, he tells how Calexico, Brawley, and the other towns in the valley came to be, or “happened:” “Calexico, which derives its name from a combination of California and Mexico, simply happened. The engineering headquarters of the company were first established at Cameron lake, but I decided for permanent quarters to erect the company buildings at the international line on the east bank of the New river. When the buildings were established at this point we knew that we would build a town on the line but its exact location was not fully determined upon. Mr. Chaffey laid off the town of Calexico at the point where it is now established, in the fall of 1901, and placed the property on the market, but it was soon withdrawn from sale for the reason that the Southern Pacific Railroad in building the branch through the valley, desired to run straight south from Imperial to a point near the international line, from which point they would swing eastward toward Yuma. The railroad would have been so built and the town of Calexico would then have been located to the west of New river and about two miles west of its present location, but for the fact that it would have thrown a portion of the town site on a school section which was held by a lady living in Los Angeles, who refused to listen to what we believed to be a fair offer for her property, and as we were unable to obtain the lands necessary for our uses, we got the Southern Pacific to run the road from Imperial straight to the present location of Calexico.

“The townsite of Brawley was not, in the first place, controlled by the Imperial Land Company. The Imperial Water Company No. 4 had been organized and the major portion of its stock sold in a block to J. H. Braly, a banker of Los Angeles, who had undertaken the colonization of this tract of land. In the agreement with him, he was to have the right to locate a townsite within the tract. Afterward, before the town was started, the properties owned by Mr. Braly were re-purchased by the Imperial Land Company and the Oakley-Paulin Company, and the town was laid out on its present location. Mr. Heber desired to name the town Braly in honor of Mr. J. H. Braly, but as the latter refused to have his name used in connection with the town, it was named Brawley in honor of a friend of Mr. Heber’s in Chicago.

“The town site of Holtville was selected by Mr. W. F. Holt and laid

out by him under an agreement between himself and the Imperial Land Company.

"The history of El Centro is so recent in the minds of the people that it is not necessary to refer to it here except to say that these lands were originally selected as a townsite by Mr. W. F. Holt, and he gave at that time to the town the name of Carbarker. The Imperial Land Company, realizing that the establishment of a town at this point would not only injure its property in Imperial but would also injure the investment of the many people who had already purchased property at that point, made a contract with Mr. Holt whereby it agreed to buy from him the lands on which Carbarker was located, and the townsite of Holtville as well. The Imperial Land Company, after paying many thousands of dollars on this contract, found that it was unable to carry out its contract on account of the depression due to the agitations in the year 1904-5, and it made a new contract with Mr. Holt whereby it agreed to turn back to him the town site of Holtville and the lands on which Carbarker had been located on condition that the establishing of a town at the latter point should be abandoned.

"The townsite of Heber was named in honor of Mr. A. H. Heber."

Water was turned into No. 1 of the main canal for irrigation in March, 1902. Then commenced the fight against shortage of water and the incursions of the river floods, hampered by a shortage of funds, the troubles culminating in 1905 which was a year of five floods of unusual severity. By the month of August the entire river, by the caving of the banks of the intake and of the canal below, had been turned aside into the canal and thence into the Salton Sink, thus forming the sea. In April, 1906, Mr. Rockwood had completed what was known as the Rockwood gate, and which was carried away by the flood of the same summer.

In June, 1905, the management of the California Development Company had been turned over to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and after the going out of the Rockwood gate in the summer of 1906 it turned over its entire trackage facilities to the task of turning the Colorado river back into its old channel which so long had been bearing its floods toward the gulf of California.

"Quarries from all over the country were brought into requisition and passenger trains were ordered to give way to the rock trains that would be required," says Mr. Rockwood, and what is probably one of the most gigantic works ever done by man in an equal length of time was then inaugurated, and the work of filling the channel began. Most of the cars used were of the pattern called Battle Ships, carrying fifty cubic yards of rock, and the trains were so handled that for several days, or until the fill was above the danger point, one car of rock was dumped



DUMPING ROCK TO HOLD THE COLORADO BACK

on the average every five minutes night and day. This plan was successful. The Hind dam was completed and the water turned down its old channel toward the gulf of California on the 4th of November, 1908.

"The river did not stay long turned, however. A few weeks after the closure had been made, a flood came down the river which broke under the earth levees which had been constructed from the Hind dam down the river for the purpose of preventing an overflow from entering the channel below the dam.

"The floods which had occurred during the year 1905-1906 had caused a deep deposit of silt upon the lands below the dam. This silt deposit was filled with cracks, and when the Hind dam was completed, the water at first raised above the natural ground surface and lay against the levee to a depth of from four to eight inches in the neighborhood of where the second break occurred.

"Even this slight pressure of water found its way beneath the levee in many places, and a large gang of men was required to prevent it from breaking, but nothing was done to make it safe, and when the next flood came down the river in December, 1906, it broke under the levee and again the waters turned down to the Salton sea.

"This second break was closed in the same manner as the first had been; on the 11th day of February, 1907. After repairing the second break the levees were rebuilt and extended farther down the river and, in my opinion, they will now stand any pressure that may come against them; and I believe that the people of the Imperial valley are now entirely safe from the probability of destruction due to future floods in the Colorado river—not that these floods may not occur, but because it is impossible that the flood waters of the Colorado should again find their way to the Salton sea, but as the river has been twice turned, it can be turned again by the same means should it ever become necessary to do so."

W. F. HOLT

W. F. Holt, now of Riverside, appeared in the valley in 1900, several years after the pioneer work had been accomplished by Mr. Rockwood, but he surely "eat up the ground," like a blooded race-horse after he once arrived. From the first he has been a wonder of practical foresight, intense physical and mental energy and finely marshalled efforts. Fortunately he has behind his constitution the out-of-door, farming stamina of Northern Missouri, a good banking and business training in his native state, Colorado and Arizona, and a firm and enthusiastic faith in the future of Southern California and the southwest; and that faith has all but removed mountains in the path of his progress within the past few years. In the

pushing forward of his plans Holtville, El Centro and other towns have arisen; the centers of population and scattered farmers have been united into a closely-knit community by telephone and railroad; electricity, in both light and power, has been distributed throughout the Valley; manufacturing, banks, newspapers and churches have been founded—and Mr. Holt is the father of them all, although he is still in the vigor of middle age. As he believes, and as Imperial Valley earnestly hopes, he has yet thirty years of fruitful effort before him. But, as Mr. Holt would say himself—"to get down to facts."

In the sketch of Mr. Rockwood the founding of Imperial, Calexico and Brawley have been narrated at some length, as were Mr. Holt's connection with them. In 1902 Mr. Holt completed a telephone line through the valley and founded the *Imperial Valley Press*, its first newspaper. During the same year he took the first steps in railroad building, and in 1903 incorporated the Holton Power Company, through which the most important improvements with which he has since been identified have been conducted. The electrical power plant was built at his town of Holtville (first called Holton), and by 1905 its founder had covered the valley with an electric system which included Holtville, Imperial, Brawley and Calexico and, later, El Centro. In that year he also completed the twelve-mile railroad from Holtville to the town site of El Centro, the section to Imperial being surveyed at his own expense. He thus completed what the California Development Company had failed to do, and when El Centro was laid out by the land company formed at Redlands in July, 1906, he largely centered his activities at El Centro. He erected business blocks, an opera house, a hotel, an ice plant, an electric and steam plant, and founded numerous other industries. He launched the Imperial Valley Gas Company, with headquarters at El Centro, and in 1906 established the Valley State Bank at El Centro and the Citizens Bank at Holtville, having during the previous three years founded similar institutions at Imperial and Calexico and bought the Imperial Valley Bank at Brawley. During the dark period of the "floods" he never wavered in his development and building movements and more than any other one personal force, held the settlers together until the coming of brighter times. In August, 1907, during the season of floods and gloom, his El Centro ice plant burned, but he rebuilt at once and in the following year increased its capacity. In 1908 he further increased its capacity, commenced building the electric plant at El Centro and erected a water-power plant at Holtville. In line with his genius for development and expansion he has even spread his enterprises over the international boundary into Mexico. For one man to be virtually the source of supply for the power and light, and the means of transportation and communication, enjoyed by the people

of a truly Imperial Valley, is honor enough—but Mr. Holt is even a greater source of benefits, as this sketch has already demonstrated.

TOWN OF IMPERIAL

In the order of their founding the five leading towns of the Valley are Imperial, Calexico, Brawley, Holtville and El Centro (the county seat).

The town of Imperial was laid off by S. W. Ferguson, of the Imperial Land Company in 1901. It was incorporated in 1904 and enjoyed that sole distinction in the valley for three years. It has progressed from the first, being at about the geographical center of the valley and surrounded by prosperous ranches, stock farms, and fruit and truck lands. Imperial is an up-to-date little city, furnished with good telephone and railroad service, electric light and power, and all the modern requirements of an intelligent and progressive community. Some of the finest brick blocks in the valley are to be found here; the town has a handsome grammar school and a fine high school, both well supplied with teachers and equipped with all the modern facilities for educating the children of the community. The same way with churches. Imperial has a Christian church and a Methodist Episcopal church and several organizations of a like nature. The town has organized many fraternal lodges, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Fraternal Brotherhood, Woodmen and Red Men. The social life of the community is another attractive and binding force. Women's improvement clubs are doing much toward beautifying the town as similar organizations are doing in other parts of the valley. From the temperance standpoint, Imperial is a "dry town," but is full of good, rich wholesome life. It enjoys a complete city government, and has several miles of cement sidewalks and well graded streets. The city has two well organized banks—the First National and Imperial City; a first-class hotel, daily and weekly newspapers, an auditorium for public gatherings, and brisk and substantial merchants and professional men.

CALEXICO

Calexico originated in 1901 when the California Development Company established engineering headquarters near the international boundary line on the east bank of New river. The settlement finally consolidated just north of the line in California (although it still straggles over the boundary), but retained its hybrid name, and in 1903 was laid out into lots by the company. The town proved of good solid material, as the country around it was not only the equal of any in the valley, but the land was among the first to be irrigated and improved. Its tributary

country includes the rich district to the west, known as "No. 6" from the company which supplies it with water, and which contains some of the best paying farms in the valley; No. 7 to the east; and to the south the richest portion of old Lower California (Mexico). There are really no competing towns north of Calexico on the railroad until El Centro is reached.

Calexico was incorporated as a city of the sixth class in April, 1908. In the following year a bond issue of \$20,000 for improvements of the streets and parks and building of a city hall was taken up, and the good work has since gone merrily along. Good streets, cement sidewalks, attractive residences, a \$10,000 brick school building (including high school), and prosperous business houses are some of the strong points to be noted about Calexico. The First State Bank handles its finances and the Hotel Calexico takes care of the traveling public and not a few residents. Its newspaper, the *Chronicle*, has both daily and weekly editions. Four churches have organizations—the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Catholic and Christian Science—and social and fraternal life is represented by the Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Brotherhood and Odd Fellows. Finally, but by no means last in importance, Calexico is "dry" and as ideal a residence town as any in the Imperial Valley, notwithstanding the proximity of the border.

BRAWLEY

Brawley is the northern gateway to the Imperial Valley, through which pass its varied products over the Southern Pacific railroad. Its founding by J. H. Braly, the Los Angeles banker, in 1904, and its christening as Brawley, in honor of a Chicago friend of A. H. Heber, have been noted. It is now the third city in the valley, both in population and age—although it is still a five-year-old. Brawley's steady growth and present solidity are based on the wonderful adaptability of the surrounding country in the production of cantaloupe melons, alfalfa and other hay crops, and its adaptability to market gardening and poultry and live stock raising. As stated by a local observer and writer: "Beginning at the Southern Pacific depot are the cattle shipping and immense cantaloupe packing sheds, the latter the largest in the world. The daily freight train for Los Angeles picks up here, almost every day, from one to four cars of cattle, hogs or sheep, and the refrigerator car attached carries a daily contribution of poultry, cream and seasonable fruits. It is the cantaloupe shipping season, however—from May to August—that the great sheds are the center of marvelous business. From all directions teams haul the newly picked fruit to the sheds and scores of men, adept in the work, sort,

pack and ship it to all parts of the country. From the preparation and seeding of the land to the picking, packing and shipping of the melon crop (as the cantaloupe crop is locally known), hundreds of men are employed and the weekly payrolls make excellent business. Immense hay and barley crops also center in Brawley for shipment. So important has alfalfa become around Brawley, both for cattle and hogs, that many farmers have set their whole acreage to it, and either raise pork or feed cattle for their cream. In the event of raising more than they can thus use, they have a fine market for the hay and a constant demand at top prices."

In the development of the town the Brawley Town and Improvement Company (Philo Jones, general manager), with the Brawley Cooperative Building Company, has been the most potent single force. Their cooperation in the sale of lots and the erection and finishing of buildings has been close, harmonious and effective. Householders have now both gas and electric light. In the spring of 1908, with outlying districts, a Union High School was organized and opened, and the town had also a good grammar schoolhouse until the two were consolidated and the pupils accommodated in a commodious and modern structure. Brawley is represented in the newspaper field by the *News*, a weekly; the Imperial Valley Bank attends to its money matters; it supports two of the largest lumber yards in the valley and its general supply stores and special business houses are well stocked and growing concerns. Cement walks are the rule and tree-planting ordinances are being enforced in a way to make the town a most desirable place of residence. Brawley has the usual array of lodges and benevolent societies, embracing the Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen and Fraternal Brotherhood, and its religious organizations include the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Catholics. Brawley is a good place in which to live and its residents are usually "stayers."

HOLTVILLE

Holtville, which is about the same size as Calexico, is located at the terminus of the Interurban Railway, the line from El Centro, the county seat, which branches from the Southern Pacific. Its origin has been told in the sketches of its founder, W. F. Holt, and in the story narrated by Charles R. Rockwood. Mr. Holt completed its railroad about seven years ago, erected its electric power plant, put up many of its brick stores, founded most of its industries and still takes a deep interest in its every step of advancement. Holtville has a chamber of commerce, a \$35,000 Union schoolhouse, cement walks, well shaded and improved streets and comfortable residences. It is the trading point for the entire territory

east of the Alamo river; or, in local parlance, "all of No. 7 and nearly all of No. 5 come to Holtville to trade." It is the center of a rich dairy district, one of its most prosperous concerns being the plant of the California Cream and Butter Company. The Citizens' Bank, a weekly newspaper (the *Tribune*), a complete lumber yard, and well stocked stores in substantial buildings are other testimonials to the good standing of Holtville.

EL CENTRO

El Centro, the seat of justice of Imperial county, exhibits the most remarkable growth of any town of the valley, as it is both the youngest and the largest of its important centers of population. Its founder, W. F. Holt, commenced systematic building and development at Holtville and Calexico in 1904. In July, 1906, with several other business men of Redlands, he formed the El Centro Land Company, and the town was at once laid out along modern lines with building restrictions placed on part of the lots; that is certain kinds of fireproof buildings, brick and other kinds of materials should be erected in a certain district. The Hotel Frankling was the first building in El Centro, part of it being moved down there from Imperial. The El Centro Land Company made Mr. Holt a proposition to give him twenty-four of the best business lots in town if he would build on them. He accepted and built that block running from Fifth to Sixth streets, from the Valley State Bank to the Valley Department Store, one block 600 feet long, all brick buildings, also started the Opera House that year. This is one of the most modern opera houses in southern California. He also built the Masonic Hall and commenced the ice plant, completing and putting it in operation the 6th day of June, of the following year, 1907.

On August 20th of that year the ice plant burned with a loss of over \$70,000 and very little insurance. This was also at the time the water was pouring in and about the bluest time ever seen in the valley. Mr. Holt says the hardest thing he ever did was to muster up courage to rebuild under those conditions, not knowing where the money was coming from, but just as quick as the ruins were cold enough to put men at work he went at it and rebuilt the present plant, and the following year, as soon as that was completed, he started in to increase the capacity more than one and a half times. In 1908 he also commenced building the electric plant at El Centro, an auxiliary steam plant, of 5,000 horsepower and established the only steam laundry in the Imperial Valley.

During the year 1907 Imperial was formed into a new county and El Centro was put in the race for the county seat and won out by a good majority in August of that year. In April, 1908, El Centro was incorpor-

ated as a city of the sixth class; at once voted \$40,000 bonds to build a modern sewer system and has since placed itself on record as a truly modern municipality. Mr. Holt has never ceased to give it his best efforts and it has become what it is largely through his abilities as a promoter, and the splendid work of the Holton Power Company (of which he was the "power"), the El Centro Chamber of Commerce and the Ten Thousand Club. In this connection, also, is mentioned with pleasure the Ladies' section of the Ten Thousand Club which has accomplished so much in the beautification of the county seat. As to finances and business—the El Centro National Bank and the Valley State Bank have the money field, while the latter is represented by substantial mercantile establishments and a progressive implement house and lumber company, as well as several busy real estate firms and corporations. El Centro has three newspapers—two weeklies and one evening journal; also a monthly agricultural journal. The oldest paper is the *Imperial Valley Press*, founded in 1901. The evening daily (except Sunday), is the *Free Lance*. Speaking of educational matters—El Centro has a grammar and a high school of superior grade, a credit to southern California. It has also well-attended churches, generously patronized lodges and is fully up to the standard—in things material, social and generally progressive—of much older and larger communities.

HEBER AND WESTON

Heber and Weston are minor but promising centers of trade, with rich adjacent districts. Heber, in the southern part of the Valley, five miles above Calexico, on the Southern Pacific line, was named in honor of A. H. Heber. It is the seat of the Imperial Valley Agricultural Institute, has a Chamber of Commerce and a good trade in hay and live stock.

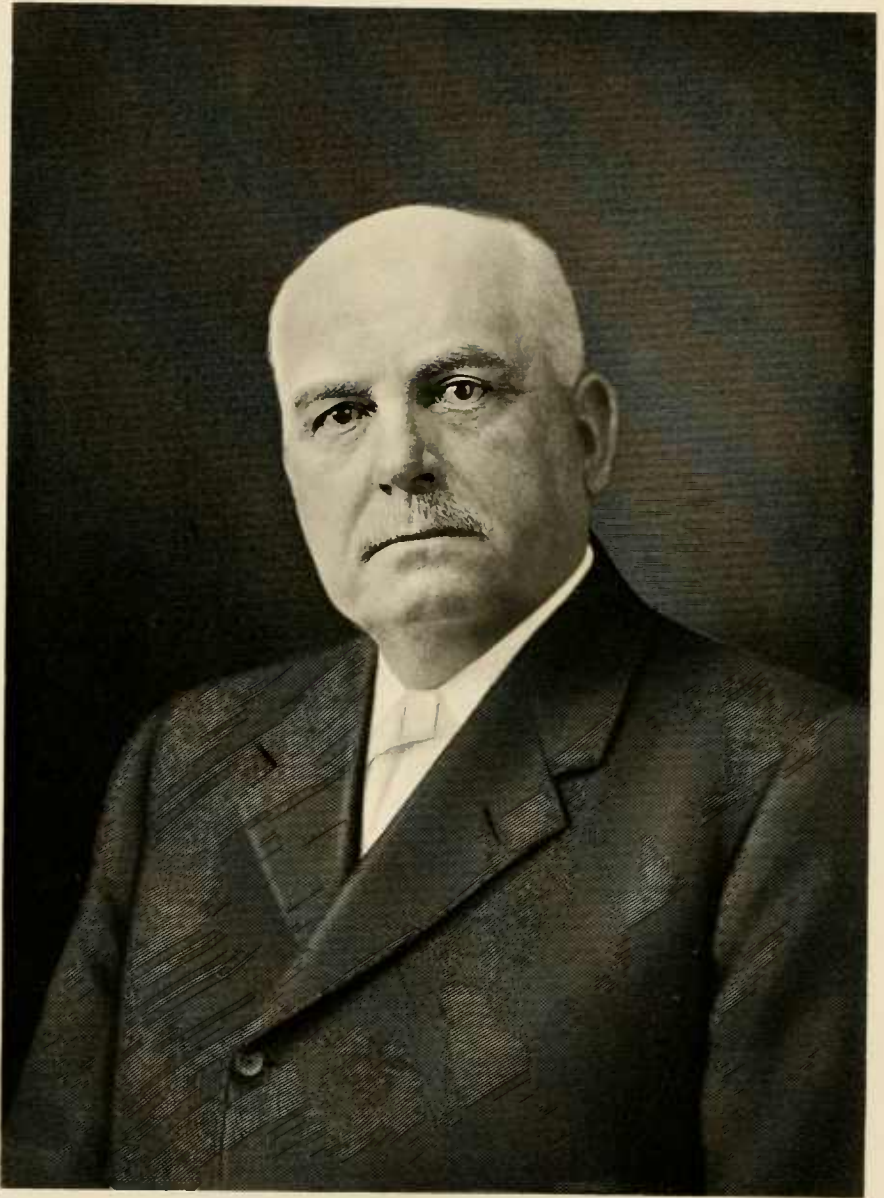
The town of Weston is situated in the northwestern portion of the Imperial Valley, and is the center of the famous No. 8 water district. The newest of the towns, it has the advantage of being far enough removed from the other natural centers of trade already established to give it a strong assurance of a substantial future. Provisions as to real estate titles and building are in force which promise to make Weston an attractive place, well fitted for comfortable residences and social, moral enjoyment. In laying out the town, the Imperial Water Company No. 8 adopted the liberal policy of providing 80 and 100-foot streets, with abundant reservations for public parks, schools, railroad facilities and industrial plants. A special feature of the surrounding county is its fine adaptability to the raising of citrus fruits.

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Geo. A. Knight

GEORGE A. KNIGHT. Strength, courage, independence, self-reliance, fine intellectual powers and splendid professional talent are the characteristics that, coupled with personal integrity of the highest type, well justify the designation of Mr. Knight as "one of California's foremost lawyers and one of the nation's most brilliant orators," and further than this, in offering succinct estimate of the man, there is naught of inconsistency in the following quotation: "A physique of heroic mould, a personality pleasing and magnetic, a character of integrity and honor, a voice the wonder of a continent, a vocabulary the envy of an Ingalls, an articulation so perfect that no syllable or accent is lost in the largest auditorium, and withal an eloquence as bright and as sparkling as the purest waters of a mountain rivulet and as strong and deep as the flow of a Niagara—such is a snap-shot pen portrait of George A. Knight."

For more than thirty years Mr. Knight has been engaged in the practice of his profession in California, and he has long been recognized as one of the most gifted and successful members of the bar of the state which has been his home from his childhood days. His reputation in his chosen profession has far transcended local limitations, and his fame as an orator is nation-wide. His influence has permeated in many directions and ever along benignant lines. He is large of mind and large of soul, is an unconscious optimist, overflowing with kindness and good-will for all of humankind, and no man has a sturdier devotion to principal. Thus he is a man of value in the world, and that value has shown a cumulative tendency at all stages in his career.

George Alexander Knight is a scion of the staunchest of New England stock, and the families of which he is a representative in the agnatic and maternal lines, were founded in that historic section of the nation in the early colonial epoch. Both gave valiant patriots to the service of the colonies in the war of the Revolution and the lineage of both is traced back to English origin. Mr. Knight was born in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 24th of July, 1851, and is a son of George H. and Elizabeth Knight, the mother a native of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, the father of Providence, Rhode Island, from which place he removed with his family to California and established his home at Eureka, Humboldt county, where he ran the First hotel for many years. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of the county and there aided materially in the work of development and progress along both civic and material lines.

George A. Knight was two years of age at the time of the family removal to California, in 1853, and he is indebted to the public schools of Eureka, this state, for his early educational discipline. After the completion of the curriculum of the high school at Oakland he there entered Oakland College, in which he continued higher academic studies for a period of three years. In outlining the career of Mr. Knight recourse will be taken largely to a previously published review, though such paraphrase will be made as to obviate the necessity of direct quotation.

Those who have known George A. Knight from his childhood have stated that the traits that characterized him at that time are the same

that have gained to him so marked popularity in later years, that is, he has always been light of heart, courageous, generous, bright of mind and a natural leader. In 1870, in his home town of Eureka, Mr. Knight began the study of law under effective preceptorship, and his fine powers of absorption and assimilation enabled him to make rapid and substantial progress in his technical studies. He was later admitted to the bar and the confidence reposed in him by the people of his home county was soon afterward given significant exemplification, in that he was elected district attorney of Humboldt county, in which office his administration was such as to gain him successive re-election and to insure his retention of the position for six consecutive years. From that period to the present time the people of Humboldt county have loved, honored and claimed him as "Our George." It took young Knight but a short time after his election to the office of district attorney to demonstrate to the electors of Humboldt county that they had made no mistake in conferring that honor upon him, for he at once developed such an aptitude for his official duties, such eloquence of address and such vigor of administration that ere long he had established a record as one of the most successful prosecutors the county had ever had. His eloquence in court and in local political campaigns was a source of popular pride in Humboldt county for several years prior to the state campaign of 1879, so that when he was invited in that campaign to enter the broader field of state politics, the friends of his childhood and young manhood in old Humboldt county felt assured that he would fill the state with his fame as an orator—and he did. With the initiation of that campaign, in which Hon. George C. Perkins, later United States senator from California, was the Republican nominee for governor of this state, this young champion of the party cause suddenly appeared in the north and, with magnetic personality, clear voice and forceful logic, threw himself into the midst of the battle, with the result that he gained for himself a place among the foremost orators of the Pacific coast. This memorable contest, which resulted in the election of Governor Perkins by a splendid plurality, cemented an enduring friendship between the new governor and Mr. Knight, whose appreciative intimacy has continued to the present day.

In 1880 the Republicans of the northern district insisted that Mr. Knight should become their nominee for congress, in opposition to the Democratic candidate, Charles P. Berry, but in that campaign the Democratic party was in the ascendancy, with the result that Mr. Knight was defeated by a small margin. Concerning this episode in his career the following pertinent statements have been made: "This defeat proved one of the most fortunate events of his life, for it took from him entirely the idea of political office-seeking and created in him a fixed determination to stick to the practice of law and to make for himself a name and a fortune in his chosen profession. He removed to San Francisco, opened a law office and began the work of his profession in earnest. The prestige he had gained in one state campaign, coupled with his magnetic personality, vigor, ability and force of character, at once gave him a foothold and a standing at the bar of the western

metropolis, and his future was assured. His growth in his profession was steady and rapid, and for years he has been regarded as one of the very brightest lawyers of the west. The firm of Knight & Hegerty, of which he is the senior member, has long held rank with the strongest firms in the legal profession on the Pacific coast and has retained the clientage of some of the wealthiest litigants of the time, besides taking part in many of the most famous criminal and civil cases in the state's history. Thus it will be seen how well Mr. Knight has succeeded in his determination to stand at the head of his profession, for his fame as a court lawyer and a pleader has become even national in its scope."

Success is the prerogative of valiant souls, and this prerogative Mr. Knight has effectually exercised, the while he has had the genius for hard work, so that it may be realized that his talents, though brilliant, are the very antipodes of superficiality. Early in his professional career Mr. Knight gained prominence as a criminal lawyer, and he has appeared in connection with many of the most important criminal cases presented in the courts of his state. With his incisive logic, his resourcefulness and versatility, and his brilliant oratory, he has won splendid forensic victories. His fame as a criminal lawyer was significantly enhanced in 1882, when he appeared for the defense, in San Francisco, in the case of the People versus Josh Hamlin, who was charged with the murder of John Massey. Hamlin had been convicted of murder in the first degree, but was granted a new trial. In the meanwhile his attorney had died and when the case again came to trial Judge Toohey appointed Mr. Knight to defend the accused man. Apropos of this matter the following statements are worthy of perpetuation in this connection: "In this case Mr. Knight, who was at the time just winning his oratorical spurs, was pitted against the redoubtable Henry Edgerton. After a notable succession of court battles Mr. Knight's logic and eloquence saved the life of his client, who secured a light sentence. As the case was the *cause célèbre* of its time and as Henry Edgerton's fame as a lawyer and orator was general, the outcome of the case gave Mr. Knight a statewide reputation. He has always considered his address on the final trial of the Hamlin case his greatest legal forensic effort."

Another noteworthy vehicle by which Mr. Knight's reputation as a lawyer was significantly advanced was his defense of Dr. Lewelling Powell, charged with the murder of Ralph Smith, editor of the *San Mateo Gazette*, at Redwood City. There were five trials in this case and the final result was acquittal. In the case on appeal it was decided that the statute authorizing the change of venue to the people was unconstitutional. Mr. Knight appeared as attorney for Cordelia Botkin, charged with murder, by poisoning, of two women in Dover, Delaware. This case involved several important questions never before presented for adjudication in the California courts, and the list of important criminal-code victories won by Mr. Knight might be amplified far beyond the limitations of a sketch of this order. In later years he has given his attention largely to the civil branch of his pro-

fessional work, and in the same his powers have been even more successfully employed. He was retained in the litigation over the great estate of Thomas Blythe, the contest of the will of Jacob Z. Davis, and was attorney for Charles L. Fair in the latter's successful contest of the will of his father, Hon. James G. Fair, who served as United States senator from California. It is not necessary to multiply instances of important professional achievements on the part of Mr. Knight, for his record in this connection is a very part of the history of jurisprudence in California. He has appeared in the various state and federal courts of California and also before the supreme court of the United States, in which he has presented briefs that were veritable models in the conciseness and pertinence and strength of argument.

A previously published resumé of the career of Mr. Knight has effectively outlined his activities in the domain of politics, and from the same are taken to a large extent the statements appearing in following paragraphs.

His devotion to his profession has not lessened Mr. Knight's interest in political affairs nor abated his ardent advocacy of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. Indeed, there has been scarcely a state or national campaign since 1879 in which he has not participated. His services upon the stump have always been at the disposal of his party, and that without the acceptance on his part of any remuneration for his work. He has, perhaps, been more prominent in national politics in California during the past quarter of a century than has any other man within its gracious borders, but always as a worker and only once as a candidate for office. He has been a central figure in nearly all of the state conventions of his party in California and has been considered the strongest convention man in the state, a tower of strength to measures that have commended themselves to his political judgment and a terror to a "slate" not to his liking. He has been, with one exception, a delegate to every Republican national convention since and including that of 1884, and the one convention in which he failed to appear was that of 1888, when he was on the electoral ticket of his state and received the largest Republican vote of that year. He was the special champion of Blaine, of McKinley, of Roosevelt and of Taft, and was a leading factor in the conventions that nominated these standard-bearers.

In his historic national convention of 1884, when James G. Blaine was made the Republican nominee for the presidency, Mr. Knight first attracted the attention of the nation through his talent as an orator. The California delegation of that year included a number of the state's most brilliant public men, but when it came to the battle royal it was the youthful Knight, then but thirty-three years of age, who stood forth as the champion of the peerless Blaine and measured swords with such a veteran orator as George William Curtis, of New York, who, as editor of Harper's Weekly, had so severely criticised Mr. Blaine that it would be impossible for him to support the latter in case of his nomination. In the convention the feeling ran so high and the opposition to Blaine was so intense that, in order to place such men as George William

Curtis on record, Delegate Hawkins, of Tennessee, presented to the convention the following resolution:

Resolved, As a sense of this convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold a seat who is not willing to so agree.

Then it was that the storm broke. The gauge of battle was thrown down and the young Californian made such a speech in support of the resolution as to place him at once in the front rank of political orators. The critics of the time were forced to concede that at last the great George William Curtis had met his match, and that match, too, a mere youth. The incident and the address were thus described by Wells Dury, the widely known newspaper man, who was a correspondent at the convention:

George A. Knight, of California, followed the convention custom and got upon a chair when he rose to poke the ribs of George William Curtis, the best known and most distinguished member of the convention, who was threatening to bolt if the convention refused to nominate his man, Arthur. It seemed to me in that moment that Knight was the handsomest and most eloquent man I had ever seen or heard. He will never improve on that speech if he lives to be a hundred. It was worth half a lifetime just to witness that scene. It was the climax of the convention. The excitement was greater than at any other time,—suppressed but terribly, painfully, dangerously intense. That speech made the nomination of Blaine imperative. It showed his friends could not turn back at the supercilious behest of a handful of Mugwumps, who were willing enough to join in the game as long as they could rule but who were threatening ruin if their slightest wishes were disregarded. This, Knight said, was not American; it was not honorable. He called on such delegates to announce their fealty to the decision of the majority of the convention, as had ever been done since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, or to take themselves and their disreputable ideas to a more congenial companionship. That speech was never properly reported. It could not be reported as it was delivered. Words may be jotted down, but inflections, tones, gestures, lightning glances, the electric communion between the speaker and his auditors, can never be recorded. Even with the latest and greatest inventions at command, the inspiration of the moment, the mastering passions of a great audience, must be lacking.

Every sentence, almost every word, received deafening applause, and the tumult was beyond control. Knight had struck the keynote. His speech was neither too short nor too long. It was a clean-cut gem, worthy of Demosthenes or Patrick Henry. A more impassioned appeal never burst from the lips of a man. It rushed forth like an irresistible stream. The word had been spoken! That was the whisper and that the feeling in everybody's heart. The popular pulse had been touched by a master's hand, but nobody seemed to know the magician. Who is he? was the impatient question on all sides. That morning George A. Knight walked into the convention obscure and unheard of. Be-

fore evening his name was on the lips of sixty millions of people, and a nation read his words with ringing approbation.

As has already been noted, Mr. Knight was not a delegate to the national convention of 1888, as it was the desire of the party that he accept a place on the electoral ticket of that year, and when the votes were counted he led all others in popular favor. In the convention of 1892, when General Benjamin Harrison was nominated for the second time, Mr. Knight was again a delegate and participated actively in the work of the convention. In each of these campaigns his voice was heard in all sections of California, in behalf of the Republican candidates and the principles of the party.

In the winter of 1895-6 there was formed in the capital city of California an organization called the McKinley League, the purpose of which was the securing of an instructed delegation to the national convention of 1896, in behalf of the nomination of William McKinley for president. Mr. Knight was one of the first to become a member of that organization. While popular sentiment in California was known to be very largely in favor of McKinley, yet there were very strong influences at work in favor of an uninstructed delegation, presumably in the interests of other aspirants for the presidential nomination. The league had hundreds of members on its rolls, from all over the state, so that when the state convention was held, in Sacramento, to select delegates to the national convention, at St. Louis, a strong front was presented against the combined influences that were determined no "instructions" should be given. The "programme" was against instructions and as Mr. Knight was known as a stalwart partisan of William McKinley he was "programmed" to stay at home. But he knew the people were with him, and he was with the people. He held his peace until after the convention had been organized and the committee on resolutions had made its report. In the meanwhile he had secured an advance copy of the resolution of the committee as touching the presidential nomination, the same being far from what the friends of Major McKinley desired, and when the report was read in the convention Knight was on his feet. His very personality seemed to enthuse the convention, and as he passed down the aisle to the platform every delegate in the vast pavilion knew instinctively that there was "something doing." As he mounted the platform he held aloft a small bit of paper containing a substitute resolution, absolutely pledging the California delegation to the national convention to "support and vote for the nomination of William McKinley for president of the United States as long as his name remained before the convention;" and the speech he there made, with the convention's response to it, form one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the state. In less than five minutes he had nearly the entire convention on its feet. The enthusiasm knew no bounds, the great audience joined with the delegates in the mighty demonstration, and even a foremost representative of the opposition mounted his chair and seconded the motion to adopt the substitute! But the end had not yet come. The substitute was not only adopted almost unanimously, but smash also went the "slate," and the

valiant Knight was elected one of the delegates to bear the resolution to the St. Louis convention! There he was among the leaders in the nomination of McKinley and formed strong personal friendships with many of the foremost statesmen of the country.

The Republican national convention held in Philadelphia, in 1900, found Mr. Knight as one of its delegates, and on this occasion he was invited by President McKinley himself to second the latter's renomination. Here again California's representative scored another oratorical triumph. Of this speech and this event Edward H. Hamilton, correspondent of the San Francisco *Examiner*, said:

It was the oratorical triumph of an occasion when the big and popular men of the party were competing in the lists. Foraker, Roosevelt, Wolcott, Lodge, Depew, Thurston and the rest had been on the platform, but that evening everybody was talking of Knight of California. In the first place the voice of the "Silver Trumpet," as they called Knight in 1884, was the only one equal to the exigencies of the great auditorium and the immense throng. People in the back rows—thousands of them—had been for three days looking at the platform performance as if it were a pantomime or a show of marionettes. They suddenly heard a human voice break in among them. They hushed their hubbub as if by magic. Here was a speaker who could compel attention. And once Knight caught them he held them. He pioneered the way out of the beaten tracks of declamation. He left the dread and drear domain occupied by the "grand old party," our great leader four years ago, and carried his hearers into a breezy realm of oratory where there were no dry leaves and sweepings of language. As a consequence he won the reward of the heartiest applause and the most general popularity accorded any speaker. Shouts of laughter alternated with the wild roars of approval which tell that an orator has carried his listeners into a sort of ecstasy. Hanna's face wore a pleased smile, and Foraker, who sat beside him, nodded approval as the big Californian went on winning his way. Odell, in the New York delegation, sat in pop-eyed appreciation. Quay leaned out in the aisle from his seat at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation, and enthusiastically joined in the hand-clapping. Chauncey M. Depew sat with his mouth open, drinking in the tumultuous oratorical flood, and Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge lay back in complete relief that at last the generally restive throng was all attention. On the cars and omnibuses going home the name of Knight was taken approvingly by every tongue. The hotel lobbies were ringing with his fame. He had won his triumph, and the great men of the land were quick and eager to do him honor.

In the great national convention of the Republican party in June, 1904, in the city of Chicago, Mr. Knight added anew to his fair oratorical laurels. A short time before the convention was held Mr. Knight wrote to an old-time friend, telling him that a letter from President Roosevelt had requested his making one of the seconding speeches of his nomination, and Mr. Knight requested his friend to make suggestions as to what subjects he should touch upon in his speech. The friend returned the only reply possible, as follows: "I know of no

man in California who can tell you what to say or how to say it. My only advice would be to make a regular 'George Knight speech.'" And this the recipient of the letter proceeded to do. President Roosevelt was a man after Knight's own heart, so his theme was one that called forth his personal enthusiasm. From the moment he uttered his first sentence he had with him the thousands who packed the great auditorium to suffocation, and before he had concluded all had forgotten every other speech that had been made in the convention. Collier's Weekly gave the following report of this speech:

The last day was devoted to nomination oratory. It was a severe test for the speakers, since the day was hot and the list of speakers was unconscionably long. The nominating address for president, by ex-Governor Black of New York, was epigrammatic and ornate. That of Senator Beveridge, who made the first seconding speech, was excellent, although a trifle over-rhetorical for the occasion. Indeed, the soporific dominated in the addresses, and the big audience wearied of it. The best speaker of the day was George A. Knight, of California. He had terse, meaty, sense-bearing phrases, and his magnificent voice reached every man in the great hall. His first words, "Gentlemen of the convention," brought ringing cheers from the straining audience. His next sentence was interrupted by a voice from a remote gallery, "Not so loud," and everybody, including Mr. Knight, roared with laughter. Mr. Knight should stand hereafter with Mr. Thurston in voice attainment. And his speech, as a whole, was a really great effort,—by far the finest of the entire convention.

Following are a few of the opinions given by the leading New York newspapers in referring to this speech:

Mr. Knight is California's pet orator. He has a voice like a Sandy Hook foghorn. He hadn't said three words of his speech before a voice from the gallery roared out "Not so loud, if you please," and this brought forth cheers and laughter, which Mr. Knight acknowledged by a gracious bow. Several of Mr. Knight's utterances were joyously applauded.—*New York Sun*.

George A. Knight, of California, a man of commanding presence, with a voice so strong that a spectator in the gallery cried: "Not so loud," wrought the audience up to a great pitch of enthusiasm.—*New York Herald*.

Mr. Knight was an instantaneous hit with the convention because of his voice. It is a voice which would carry from California to Maine. Mr. Knight soon demonstrated that he had other qualities to recommend him as an orator, in addition to a big voice. His declaration that socialism can not live in this republic, his assertion that the party needed Roosevelt more than he needed the party, and his clever epigrams and sallies were enthusiastic applauded.—*New York Times*.

The convention was treated to an agreeable surprise in the speech of George A. Knight, of California, who revives, in physical type, in voice and in oratorical methods, the liveliest memories of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. He made the great hit of the whole convention and could have stormed it for any political favor he had to ask. The applause,

whenever called for, came in gusts and storm, sweeping the hall and sometimes coming back again after it seemed to have spent its force.—*New York Evening Post*.

At this convention Mr. Knight was chosen representative of California on the Republican national committee and was at once called upon by the leaders of his party to enter upon a campaign tour of the east and the middle west. He made a prompt response to this call. In the meantime his name had been mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship in California and some of his friends advised him to remain at home to look after his interests in that direction. But he had heard his party's call and conceived his place to be in the thickest of the fight,—in the states which were then deemed to be in doubt. Wherever he went the highest pitch of enthusiasm was aroused and the name of the eloquent Californian was on every tongue. An alarm was sounded in New York, and all of the great spellbinders of the party were summoned to the rescue. At Madison Square Garden—the place of all places where the true measure of the political orator is taken—a meeting of the giants had been called, and there, where so many other aspiring orators had failed, the big Californian awaited judgment. A press dispatch of the next day, from New York to a Los Angeles paper, told of the result:

Standing in the presence of twenty thousand Republicans, George A. Knight, California's silver-tongued orator got a reception in Madison Square Garden last night that will be talked of in party annals for years to come. Knight was third on the list of speakers. "Eli" Root, the idol of New York Republicans, and Frank Higgins, the popular nominee for governor, had already spoken at length, and the audience, enthusiastic as it had been, was growing weary of much oratory and the lateness of the hour. "California stretches her hands across the mountains, deserts and fertile valleys tonight to the Republicans of the Empire state, and bids you stand with her and give a mighty majority for Theodore Roosevelt, the champion of human rights," said Knight, and his victory was won. From thence on it was cheering and singing for over an hour. . . . When Knight, after a glorious tribute to Grant, said, "The Republican party offers you another Grant for your leader," a cheer went up from ten thousand throats that shook the garden. On the platform were two score party veterans of fifty years. When Knight spoke of them as pathfinders who had followed Fremont as the first Republican leader, the old men rose in a body and led the most remarkable demonstration of the night. Knight, in closing, said that in the olden days the farmer made a man of straw and stuck him in the fields where the crops were choice, to let the crows know where the good stuff was. "So the Democrats have placed bogie men in the Philippines to let the people know the grand work the Republican party has accomplished," said Knight; and the audience cheered for five minutes. The Californian tried to cut short time and again, to make way for Senator Fairbanks, but each time the audience roared its disapproval and told him to "talk all night."

In the boxes were many distinguished Republicans,—Senators Platt

and Depew, Senator Scott, Chairman Cortelyou, Judge Blanchard, Secretary Coolidge of the national committee,—most of them with their families. They were fairly carried away with Knight's eloquence, and joined with a will in singing patriotic airs that punctured Knight's triumph. Delegates from Columbia, Princeton, the University of New York, Yale and Harvard occupied sections in the body of the house and gave exhibitions of "rooting" never before equaled in a political gathering.

All New York was at once agog over the western orator, and demands by the dozen poured in upon the national committee for his assignment to as many different cities in the east. Probably no man on the Pacific coast enjoys the acquaintance and friendship of so many men of national distinction as does Mr. Knight, and the state of California and the entire Pacific slope thus receive the benefits flowing from this close relationship with those who are chiefly instrumental in shaping the industrial and political destiny of the nation.

Mr. Knight again represented his state as a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1908, in the City of Chicago, and was one of those personally selected by Judge Taft to second his nomination for president of the United States. This duty Mr. Knight performed in a characteristically eloquent speech, in which he fully sustained his high reputation as an orator. At this convention he was also chosen to succeed himself as a member of the Republican national committee, of which position he is still incumbent. He has never been a seeker of political office, and the only offices ever held by him were those of state insurance commissioner, under Governor Perkins, judge advocate on the staff of Governor Markham, and attorney of the state board of health, under Governor Gage. In 1894 he was made chairman of the Republican state convention that nominated M. M. Estee for governor, and in 1908 he was chairman of the Republican state convention that selected delegates to the national convention of that year. In 1905 his name was presented to the California legislature for United States senator, but his independence of character was too pronounced to suit the elements of his party then in control, and another was chosen.

Not lightly or casually has been given the following earnest and well merited estimate of the character and services of Mr. Knight:

Of him it may be truly said that he has never been the "man" of any man or set of men, but with a vigor and spirit born of honest purpose, and with an independence of thought and action that all true men do most admire, he has stood out among the people as one of the very best types of California's stalwart manhood,—as one of her very best specimens of citizenship. The most commendable thing that can be said of any man is that those who know him best love him most, and this can be said in truth of George A. Knight. He is resolute and aggressive, and has the courage of his convictions. He is straightforward and direct in his dealings with men, and will not brook deception or bad faith in others. And, above all, he is one of the most independent of men. He has always preserved that absolute independence of spirit where he could afford to "salute a beggar or kick a king" without apologies to

any man,—a natural inclination of the man, particularly if the beggar were a decent fellow and the king a dishonest knave.

In a fraternal way Mr. Knight is a valued member of the Bohemian and Pacific Union Clubs; is past grand master of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, Independent Order of Oddfellows; California Lodge, Chapter and Commandery No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and the Mystic Shrine.

JOHN W. SHENK. The present incumbent of the office of city attorney of Los Angeles is numbered among the representative members of the California bar and is a citizen whose progressive ideas have been manifested in no uncertain way. Mr. Shenk claims the fine old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity, and the name which he bears has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch.

John W. Shenk was born at Shelburne, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 7th of February, 1875, and is a son of Rev. J. W. Shenk, D. D., a native of the state of New York and a distinguished member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was for many years editor of the Omaha Christian Advocate. His mother's maiden name was Susanna C. Brooks. She was born and reared in the state of New Jersey. Of his father's family four sons and two daughters are living.

Mr. Shenk was about five years of age when the family home was established in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools and graduating from the Omaha High School he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He was graduated from that institution in 1900, with the degree of A. B. He came to California in September of the same year, but returned to the East in October and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1903, in preparation for the work of his chosen profession. In October, 1903, he was admitted to the bar and became eligible to practice of the law in all the courts both state and federal. He initiated the practice of his profession in Los Angeles and in his efforts and their attendant success soon demonstrated the wisdom of his choice of vocation. In 1906 he was appointed deputy city attorney of Los Angeles and on the 1st of January, 1909, he became first assistant city attorney, a position of which he continued to hold until August 10, 1910, when he was advanced to the office of city attorney, in which office he succeeded Hon. Leslie R. Hewitt. At the city election held December 5, 1911, he was elected to the office of city attorney for another term by a majority of 34, 663 votes. This preferment indicates the efficiency of his previous services and also his distinctive ability as a lawyer. Such is his personality and his scrupulous observance of the ethics of his profession that he retains the high regard of his professional confreres, who accord him place as one of the strong and versatile members of the bar of his adopted state.

At the inception of the Spanish-American war Mr. Shenk was a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was one of the patriotic young men who responded to the president's first call for volunteers.

He was mustered in as a private in Company K, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1898, and accompanied his regiment to Porto Rico, under command of General Nelson A. Miles. He continued in service until January, 1899, when he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge.

In politics Mr. Shenk accords allegiance to the Republican party. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Los Angeles. He is affiliated with the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities; with South Pasadena Lodge, No. 367, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; with Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, East Gate Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides which he holds membership in the Union League Club of Los Angeles and in the San Gabriel Country Club. He was married June 29, 1907, to Lenah R. Custer, to whom was born a son of the 17th day of August, 1911.

ROBERT MCGARVIN. Among those who have been conspicuously and worthily identified with the development and upbuilding of "Greater Los Angeles" and who were numbered among the honored and influential citizens of the fair metropolis of southern California was Robert McGarvin, who there maintained his home for thirty-five years, and within which his extensive and well directed operations in the handling of real estate in this city and county, as well as other counties in the southern part of the state, had marked and beneficent influence in furthering both material and civic progress and prosperity.

A scion of staunch Scottish stock, Robert McGarvin was born in the little city of Chatham, Kent county, province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was June 2, 1841. He was a son of John and Susan (Hughson) McGarvin, both of whom were likewise born in Kent county, Ontario, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. The major portion of the active career of John McGarvin was devoted to farming interests, and both he and his wife continued to reside in their native county until their death. They were zealous members of the Methodist church and he was long numbered among the influential citizens of Kent county.

Robert McGarvin is indebted to the common schools of his native province for his early educational training. In 1861, shortly before attaining to his legal majority, he came over into "the states" and located in Michigan, where he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trades of carpenter and millwright. He perfected himself as an artisan by working at various places in Michigan, and after there being employed for some time as a journeyman he went to Ohio, where he was similarly engaged for a period of years. Later he went to Wood county, West Virginia, where he entered the employ of the Logan Oil Company. After installing oil machinery for this corporation it gave distinctive manifestation of its appreciation of his character and ability by assigning him to

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the management of its oil fields and incidental business, and this incumbency he retained for some time, in the pioneer epoch of the great oil industry in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In 1866 Mr. McGarvin removed to Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas, where he engaged in the manufacturing of carriages and other vehicles, with which line of enterprise he there continued to be identified until the autumn of 1875, when he came to California and established his home in Los Angeles. Here he engaged in the same line of business and was one of the pioneers in connection with this line of industrial enterprise in southern California. His carriage shop was located at 220-222 South Spring street, where he erected a two-story brick building. His faith in future development was shown by the fact that he constructed for this building foundations and walls of sufficient strength to permit the building of four additional stories. This improvement was finally made by him, and his was the first six-story building to be erected in Los Angeles. He continued to be actively engaged in the manufacturing of high-grade vehicles for a period of twelve years, at the expiration of which, in 1887, he sold the business and turned his attention to the buying and selling of real estate, in which he had previously made a number of judicious investments. He continued in this business, and in connection therewith handled and brought about the improvement of many important properties in his home city. Careful, conscientious and fair in all his dealings and transactions and never making or permitting misrepresentation of conditions or values, he gained and maintained a reputation that was unassailable, and he was long one of the best known and most influential real-estate men of Los Angeles.

In all relations and activities Mr. McGarvin exemplified the most distinctive progressiveness, public spirit and civic loyalty, and his aid and influence was earnestly given to the promotion and support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the social and material prosperity of the community. He always had a most appreciative and enthusiastic faith in Los Angeles and viewed with gratification its advancement to the status of a metropolitan center and to the position of one of the most modern and attractive cities in the entire Union. He had been a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce from 1890, and was a valued member of its board of directors from 1902. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party in a generic sense, supporting its cause in national and state affairs, but in local matters he maintained an attitude independent of partisan lines and gave his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment.

On the 4th of July, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McGarvin to Miss Arminta Bernice, who was born at Bentonville, Arkansas. The passing away of this representative citizen, Robert McGarvin, occurred on the 17th of July, 1912.

DON C. MCGARVIN. Large of mind and large of heart was the late Don Clio McGarvin, who died at his home in the city of Los Angeles, on the 21st of June, 1910. He was one of the favored mortals whom nature launched into the world with the heritage of sturdy ancestry, a

splendid physique, a masterful mind and energy enough for many men. Such a man could not obscure himself. He was a natural leader in thought and action, and such was the timbre of his very personality that integrity of purpose was a foregone conclusion. He brought his splendid equipment to bear in connection with political affairs in California and also gained prestige as one of the able and essentially representative members of the bar of the state in which practically his entire life was passed. His character was sane, clean, distinct, and marked by loyalty to himself and to others. He placed true values upon men and affairs, and his philosophy of life was generous and kindly marked by deep insight but free from intolerance and stoical indifference, as his sympathy was intense as was also his appreciation of the humorous side of life. He won and retained friends, and he played well his part on the stage of life's activities until he summoned therefrom in the very prime of his strong, useful and honorable manhood. He loved the world and the world loved him, and better than this can scarcely be said of any man.

Don Clio McGarvin was born at Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas, on the 29th of March, 1870, and as a review of the career of his father, Robert McGarvin, appears preceding this article, it is not necessary in the present connection to offer further data concerning the family history. Mr. McGarvin was a lad of but five years at the time of the family removal from Kansas to Los Angeles, California, in the autumn of 1875, and here he was reared to maturity under most benignant conditions. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he formulated definite plans for his future career, there having been no uncertainty or indirection in his mental processes at any period in his life, so that it was to be assumed that he would press forward to the mark set by himself. He decided to prepare himself for the legal profession and at the age of twenty years he began reading law in the office and under the preceptorship of Judge Waldo M. York, but within a short period of weakness of his eyes compelled him to abandon his studies. Under these conditions he entered the service of the Chamber of Commerce and, as has been facetiously stated, "conspired with Frank Wiggins to depopulate the frozen east." At the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago and the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco he was first lieutenant of Mr. Wiggins, who was at that time superintendent of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and he gave valuable aid in promoting the migration schemes through which has been compassed the wonderful growth and magnificent upbuilding of Los Angeles and which have made her world-famous.

Concerning the various stages in the career of Mr. McGarvin there is all of consistency in offering in this article a reproduction, with but slight paraphrase, of an article written at the time of his death by Harry C. Carr, one of his staunch friends and one who knew and appreciated the sterling qualities as well as the talents of the man. The article in question appeared in the Los Angeles *Times* of June 22, 1910, and from the same the following excerpts are made:

After an illness of five days, Don Clio McGarvin, one of the foremost figures of political life in southern California, died yesterday morn-

ing at his home, No. 1547 Gramercy Place, of scarlet fever. One of the most interesting men of California has passed. Were I asked in a foreign country to describe a typical American, I should draw a picture of Don C. McGarvin, who was my friend and who had died. He had every American characteristic. He looked American; he thought as an American. In the middle of a crowd, in the wilds of Kamchatka, he would have been picked out at first glance as an American. He was the most perfect exemplification of the new race type I have ever known. He had the true American's faculty of doing intense, accurate, tremendous work in an easy, careless way. He had an American way of being shrewd and keen without being sharp or hard. He had the American's way of meeting his most stunning successes and his hardest bumps with the same whimsical, humorous philosophy. He could have received the news that he had been made king or pauper without letting his cigar go out. He was a good loser, but he was also what is much finer and much rarer, a good winner, because a generous, modest one.

The picture of a true American type would have been marred if McGarvin had not been a politician. I can't imagine a man so thoroughly and typically American without seeing him immersed to the neck in our great national game. McGarvin played politics unselfishly. With him it was a kind of aggrandized sport. His political career in its important phase began in the county campaign of 1898. He was at that time already well known in Los Angeles, for he had lived here nearly all his life. He was in the real-estate business with his father in 1898, when elected secretary of the Republican county central committee. He held this position through two campaigns—that is to say, for eight years. He showed the highest ability as a city organizer and tactician. He never grew excited, he never was thrown into panics; he was wary and shrewd and keen, yet open and "square" in his dealings. He "said it to your face." In 1905 he was made chairman of the city central committee of his party in Los Angeles—a fierce fighting job. McGarvin enjoyed every minute of it—this was "the game." for all it was worth. At the same time he was a member of the Republican state central committee, which managed the Gillett campaign.

In 1902 Mr. McGarvin was elected public administrator of the county. I don't believe that anyone else who ever held that office got so much fun out of it. The public administrator sees life as it comes, hot and strong; he sees life with the cover stripped off. McGarvin had fine literary instincts, and he appreciated the little comedies and tragedies of the administration of his office as no public administrator ever did before or, I guess, ever will again. While in this office he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, in 1904. After his term expired he became associated with Judge J. W. McKinley in the law business, and had a big practice. Mr. McGarvin was in a fair way to be a rich man. His profession yielded him a large income and he had made fortunate real-estate investments, particularly in Tulare county ranch lands.

The foregoing estimate, somewhat colloquial and intimate in its investiture, brings its subject before the reader in a distinct way, and is

well worthy of perpetuation in this volume. It may be stated farther that his early educational discipline included a course in the Los Angeles high school and the Woodbury Business College, and that in 1904-5 he was a student in the law department of the University of Southern California. The social qualities of Mr. McGarvin were of the most attractive type and he won and retained inviolable friendships, the while he looked for and found the good in every man. He was a natural and intellectual optimist and altruist, and while he placed no false estimates upon men or affairs he was a force for good in all the relations of his strong, generous and kindly life, whose close was a source of personal bereavement to his wide circle of valued and loyal friends. His political allegiance was of the staunchest order and he was specially sure and resourceful in the manoeuvring of political forces. In the Masonic fraternity he attained to the Knights Templars degrees and also held membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Knights of Pythias, as well as with the Jonathan, the California and the Union League Clubs in his home city.

On the 19th of December, 1900, Mr. McGarvin was united in marriage to Miss Una Taylor Adams, of Los Angeles, who survives him, as do also his parents. His only child, Marjorie Helen, died on the 24th of June, 1910, only three days after he himself had been summoned to eternal rest, and thus his cherished and devoted wife was doubly bereaved, while the home, whose associations had been of the most ideal character, was made desolate. Don McGarvin will long be remembered in Los Angeles, and his strength of character was on a parity with his winning personality, which gained him friends, among all classes and conditions of men.

W. F. GILLETT, of Holtville, is looked upon with much admiration in the valley, for he was one of those brave, courageous spirits who first blazed the trail into this garden spot of California, and made it possible for others to follow in their footsteps. He helped to dig the great canals and plow the lines for the numerous ditches radiating from them. When he caught his first glimpse of the valley there was nothing but sand, constantly moving, shifting hills, that changed the contour of the surrounding country so that when one woke up in the morning it was easy to imagine that one had had a trip on Aladdin's magic carpet. Now, as far as his eye can reach, he sees nothing but green fields, threaded with little silvery streams, well kept farm buildings, and fine groups of cattle. That he had an active hand in this transformation that brought so much happiness to the human race, and gave homes to so many people who might have been sweltering in one hot little room in some city tenement, just the thought of this aside from his own success is enough to bring happiness to the soul of this man.

Mr. Gillett was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the 2d of October, 1862. His father and mother were John and Mary A. (Edmunds) Gillett. His father was a native of New York and his mother was born in Vermont. W. F. was the youngest of three children born

to Mr. and Mrs. Gillett, one of whom died, and the other, Charles E., is ranching in Imperial Valley. In 1868 Mr. Gillett moved his family to Henry county, Missouri, where W. F. Gillett grew up. At the age of fifteen he lost both of his parents and the lad was thrown on his own resources. In 1877, when he reached his fifteenth birthday, he fell heir to a small property. This proved to be quite a windfall to him, and the probate judge was so struck with his manly bearing and evident good sense that he deemed him capable of handling the property himself. He sold his estate in Henry county as soon as possible and moved to Kansas. Although he had discretion beyond his years, yet he was not experienced enough to cope with some of the sharpers and get-rich-quick men that he came up against, consequently he lost his small patrimony. His brother advised him to go to Pulaski, Missouri, which he said was the poor man's county in the United States. So there the young man decided to go, and found his brother's words to be only too true, for there were so many poor people there that there was no chance for a man to make anything. Seeing that there was no opportunity for advancing himself there, he decided to try the west, and moved to Salt River Valley, in the state of Arizona. There he remained for ten years, managing to keep his head above water, but that was about all, so in 1900, hearing of the big engineering project that was soon to be begun out in the southern part of California, he packed his household goods and moved to Imperial Valley. His only property of any value was his team of horses and five dollars in cash. He drove overland by way of Yuma, a tortuous and difficult journey. When he reached the Colorado he halted and gazed across the muddy and turbulent stream, with no ford within many days' journey of the place where they were, and thought to himself, "Have we come so far to be turned back on the very edge of the land of hope?" But the C. D. Company furnished the lumber from which a raft was made to cross the Colorado river. Five men entered into this partnership, namely, W. F. Gillett, W. A. Van Horn, L. M. Van Horn, Thomas Beach and Mobley Meadows. None of them knew the scientific way in which a raft should be constructed, but by dint of hard work they managed to fashion a rude craft that would bear their weight. Upon this they loaded their families, teams and wagons, and all their household goods, and set forth, rather timorously it must be confessed, for they were dealing with an unknown element, and the thought of seeing their wives and children swept away in the swift current struck terror to their hearts. The crossing was made and this sturdy band of pioneers must have felt somewhat as the Children of Israel when the Egyptians were swallowed up by the Red Sea and they were free to go on with their journey, for now these people felt that with the passage of the angry river their troubles had been left on the other side and a new life was beginning for them.

The first work performed on the Imperial canal system at Yuma and Calexico was done by Mr. Gillett. This work consisted in plowing for the scrapers, the latter machines being handled by W. A. and L. M. Van Horn, M. Meadows, Thomas Beach and Dennis Deane. The pay was one-half cash and one-half water stock, but with the high living expenses and poor pay it was impossible to make both ends meet, so

Mr. Gillett left there to work on the construction of another canal, and this proved to be the turning point in his career. The C. D. Company furnished Mr. Gillette some Mexicans, horses and scrapers, and with this larger outfit he was able to make things move more easily. As soon as he could rake the money together he was off to Arizona for the purpose of securing more horses. He brought fifteen beasts into camp and now was fairly launched on his career as a contractor. Presently he was doing work on a large scale and had all of it he could handle, and his wife was able to sit down and fold her hands for the first time in many moons, for she had been helping the family exchequer by housing and feeding the men who were working on the canal. In addition, she could never be certain whether she would ever sleep in the same spot from which she rose in the morning, for the advancing work necessitated a corresponding advance in their home. In these days if the routine of a household is slightly disturbed the Madame is quite ready to have an attack of hysterics, how would she feel to come home some fine day and see her home moving off, even her nice clean wash that she had left on the line being bundled up and carried along? This was a scene that Mrs. Gillett had to often witness, but now she has her reward for the uncomplaining service which she gave, for Mr. Gillett is the owner in Number Seven of a fine ranch. In Holtville he is the proprietor of the Cash Grocery store and is one of the leading citizens of the town. His identification with the Imperial Valley has been so long and so close that he is known throughout the valley and is universally looked up to as one to whom the country owes more than it will ever be able to pay.

Mr. Gillett was married to Mary C. Gilbert in 1881. Nine children have been born to them. These are: Augusta A., John T., Harriet A., Alice, Charles, Bertha, Elsie, Gilbert and Jessie. Mr. Gillett holds the distinction of being the father of the first male child born in the valley.

A strong, courageous man, who simply through the determination to succeed won his long battle with fate, who fought his fight unassisted, and won by the force that lay in his bare brown hands, that is Mr. Gillette, and he is just one example, though one of the finest ones, of the force of character, the grit and tenacity of the early settlers of this great valley.

WILSON C. PATTERSON. In tracing the record of lives conspicuous for definite achievement the most interesting feature of the study is to find the key to their success. The more critically exact this study becomes, the more convincingly certain it is that the key is in the man himself. Usually the men who accomplish most do it against the very obstacles before which other men succumb. They gain not more through special gifts than through the rallying the full forces of mind and body into the service of their purpose. Wilson Campbell Patterson, of Los Angeles, has illustrated in a very marked degree the power of concentrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them on to the plane of high achievement; of supplementing splendid natural endowments by close application, marked tenacity of purpose and impregnable integrity. His efforts have extended into various fields of activity and



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in each he has demonstrated his resourcefulness and constructive energy. In a preliminary way it may be stated that he is today numbered among the representative financiers and business men of California and that he is one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of Los Angeles, where he has maintained his home for more than thirty years, within which he has contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of this most beautiful of cities.

Wilson Campbell Patterson was born on a farm in Ross county near Greenfield, on the 10th of January, 1845, and his early training was that gained in connection with the tilling of the willing soil and other incidental labors of concomitant order. He is a son of Robert D. and Margaret (Hollyday) Patterson, the former a native of the state of Alabama and the latter of Ohio. The father devoted the major part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Ross county, Ohio, secured in the high regard of all who knew them. Of their children two sons and one daughter are now living. While assisting in the work of the home farm during the summer seasons Wilson C. Patterson availed himself of the privileges of the district school, which he attended during the winter terms. After completing this preliminary curriculum he entered Salem Academy, at South Salem, Ohio, where he continued his studies until he felt called upon to subordinate all personal interests in order to tender his services in defense of the Union, whose integrity was in jeopardy through armed rebellion. He withdrew from the academy and on the 4th of July, 1863, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company A, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, but he was soon assigned to detached duty and sent to the headquarters of the Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war. He made an admirable record as a valiant soldier of the republic and received his honorable discharge, at Knoxville, Tennessee in July, 1865.

After the close of his military career Mr. Patterson again entered Salem Academy, from which he shortly afterward withdrew to initiate his independent career as one of the world's army of workers,—a command in which he has been able to offer further proof of the statement that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." After teaching in a district school in Ohio for three months he secured a clerical position in the office of the county treasurer and afterward with the clerk of court and probate judge of Ross county, that state, being thus engaged, with residence in Chillicothe, from 1866 until 1868. In 1869 he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery firm of M. Boggs & Company, of Chillicothe, and with this concern he remained for the long period of nineteen years, within which he was gradually advanced until he became one of the principal executive employes of the firm. His resignation was prompted by reason of impaired health, and under these conditions he decided to come to California. He established his residence in Los Angeles in January, 1888, and in the same year he became a partner in a firm that was here engaged in the wholesale produce and commission business. The name of the firm was soon changed to W. C. Patterson & Company and he

eventually became sole proprietor of the business, with which he continued to be actively identified for twelve years and in connection with which he attained a position as one of the leading factors in the commercial activities of the rapidly growing city. Two years prior to his retirement from this line of enterprise he was elected president of the Los Angeles National Bank. This event had significant bearing in the shaping of his future career, as his close identification with the administration of the affairs of this important monetary institution brought him into prominence in local financial circles, with the result that he has gradually pressed forward to commanding position as one of the leading bankers and financiers of the state. He continued as president of the Los Angeles National Bank until the autumn of 1905, when, upon its consolidation with the First National Bank, he was made vice-president of the latter, a position that he has since retained and in which he has proved a potent force. This is one of the great banking institutions that have given financial prestige and solidity to the state of California and that have had great influence in furthering the commercial and industrial progress of Los Angeles.

From an appreciative review of the career of Mr. Patterson are taken, with but slight paraphrase, the following statements: "In public life Mr. Patterson has figured conspicuously, as has he also in the civic affairs of the city, though he has never been prevailed upon to accept political office or honors, despite many tenders of the same. Even before he came to the Pacific coast he had been influential in connection with matters of public import. At Chillicothe, Ohio, he had served as a member of the board of education, and his interest in the cause of education has been of vital and helpful order during the years of his residence in Los Angeles. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of the Whittier State Reform School, at Whittier, as a member of the California state board of charities and corrections, besides which he was a member of Los Angeles board of education for two years and a member of the board of trustees of the city public library for one year. He is a trustee and also treasurer of Occidental College, one of the excellent educational institutions of the state, located at Los Angeles, California. He has been one of the active and valued members of the Los Angeles Board of Trade and after serving as a member of its directorate for two years he was elected its president, an office of which he was incumbent during the year 1892-3. He did much to promote its usefulness and high civic ideals, and he has also been a prominent factor in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, of which he was made a director in 1894 and of which he became president in the following year: he served as executive head of the institution for two years and made a specially admirable record in this position. During the struggle, in 1906, to make San Pedro the free harbor of Los Angeles, Mr. Patterson was one of the most zealous and influential factors in furthering the important enterprise. He was twice sent to the national capital to present the matter properly before congress, and so well did he with his confers, accomplish his purpose that further comment in this connection is not demanded; the result speaks for itself and in no equivocal terms."

Mr. Patterson has served as president and director of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association, as chairman of various civic committees of important order, and he has frequently been called upon, and loyally responded, to lend his time and resourceful energies in the promotion of enterprises and measures for the general good of the community. His labors in these connections have invariably been characterized by unflagging zeal and mature judgment. It may well be said that during the long years of his residence in the metropolis of southern California Mr. Patterson has been a dominating factor in its higher business and civic life, and that he has been one of those sterling citizens of strong initiative and civic loyalty who have compassed the magnificent progress of California within the past two decades.

Aside from his association with the First National Bank Mr. Patterson is president and a director of the Empire Securities Company, president and director of the West Coast Produce Company, vice-president and director of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, and a director in the corporations here designated: First National Bank of Corcoran, American National Bank of Monrovia, Home Telegraph & Telephone Company, Security Land & Loan Company, and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. Further evidence of his versatility is shown forth in the following statements from a previously published sketch: "Mr. Patterson is an effective writer on financial and civic topics and several of his brochures have found through the press an appreciative public. In all civic movements for betterment he is always at the forefront, and despite the exactions of his manifold business activities he has ever been found ready to give his time, influence and energies in support of everything that tends to conserve the advancement and prosperity of Los Angeles: he is a man of whom the city in general is proud."

In politics Mr. Patterson gives his allegiance to the Republican party and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity. He is a member of the University Club, of which he was president for two terms, and he also holds membership in the Sunset, California, Union League, and Annandale Country Clubs,—all representative social organizations of Los Angeles. Besides these organizations he is a member of the Archaeological Institute, the Municipal League and the Southwest Society and the Grand Army of the Republic. In the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites, in the former of which his maximum affiliation is with Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templars, and in the latter of which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, besides which he is a member of the allied organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In January, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Patterson to Miss Virginia Monette Moore, who was born in Virginia and who is a daughter of the late Hambleton Moore, a representative citizen of the communities in which he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been prominent and valued factors in connection with the best social activities of Los Angeles. They have two daughters,—Ada, who is the wife of Harry Rea Callender, of Los Angeles, and Hazel, the wife of John Stuart also of Los Angeles.

ED. E. BOYD is one of the few residents of Holtville who have seen the city rise from nothingness to a thriving and prosperous little city. In him the Imperial Valley, as well as Holtville, have had an enthusiastic advocate and admirer, and their best interests have been uppermost in his mind since he first became identified with this favored section of the state of California. From an infinitesimal beginning Mr. Boyd has evolved a splendid real estate business in Holtville, and much of the credit for the steady and rapid growth of the place is due to his unrelenting activities. As mayor of the city from 1905 to 1909 and as supervisor of his county since the latter named year, he has been a help and inspiration in the administration of the affairs of the municipality, as well as in the more personal side as represented by his business life.

Ed. E. Boyd is a native of Missouri, born there in 1875, and he is the son of John F. and Molly (Cullar) Boyd, they being of Scotch-Irish and German extraction, respectively. They were the parents of six children, Ed. E. being the second in order of their birth. John F. Boyd visited the Imperial Valley in 1904 and established a lumber business, in which his son, Ed. E. was connected for some time. In the year 1902 Ed. E. Boyd made a second visit to the Valley, at which time he prospected about carefully and finally located a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, on which he filed a claim. Later he disposed of the land and bought heavily in the newly platted city of Holtville, at one time owning as much as two-thirds of the site. Mr. Boyd was chosen the first mayor of Holtville in 1905, retaining the office until 1909, at which time he was elected to the office of county supervisor, which office he now holds and is filling in an admirable manner and with satisfaction to all. He is also a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce. Since giving up his interest in the lumber business launched by his father, he has given his attention entirely to the real estate business, in which he is heavily interested, and in which he is regarded as being one of the most successful men in the community.

In January, 1912, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage with Miss Grace Jones, a young woman of high standing in Holtville. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES D. SCHUYLER. In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities lead them into large undertakings and to assume responsibilities and labors as leaders in their respective fields of endeavor. Success is methodical and consecutive and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance, in the light of sober investigation we shall find it to be but the result of the determined application of individual abilities and powers along the rigidly defined lines of labor, whether mental or manual. The mere statement that James D. Schuyler, of Los Angeles, is a consulting hydraulic engineer gives slight evidence of the splendid work accomplished by him in his chosen profession. His career as an engineer has been conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement and the extent of this accomplishment has been such as to give him precedence as one of the leading engineers of the world today. It



James D. Schuyler

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is not easy to describe adequately within the limitations of an article of this scope the magnificent work that stands to the credit of Mr. Schuyler and in this connection it can be hoped only to note the more salient points of his career. It should be stated, however, that he is in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes and that his advancement to pre-eminence in his chosen vocation represents the direct result of his abilities and labors.

James Dix Schuyler was born in the city of Ithaca, New York, on the 11th of May, 1848, and is a son of Philip Church Schuyler and Lucy M. (Dix) Schuyler, both of whom were likewise born in the old Empire state of the Union and both of whom were representatives of old honored families identified with the annals of American history from the colonial epoch.

The ancestors can be traced some years prior to 1650, when Philip Pieterse Schuyler emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and came to New York to cast his fortunes in the new world. He soon became manager of the vast estates of the Patroon, Killian Van Remselaer, situated on the Hudson below Albany. This ancestor was evidently a gentleman of good family, as he brought a family coat of arms, which has been handed down from generation to generation, and now decorates the home of the subject of this sketch.

Philip Pieterse Schuyler was married in Albany, then known as Beverwyck, on December 12, 1650, to Margarita Van Slichtenhorst, who was the only daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, a very prominent man in the Colonial days of New York. From this union has sprung the entire Schuyler family in America. Among the distinguished descendents of this pair was General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, who was grandson. Eugene Schuyler, an own cousin of James D., was a distinguished diplomat, who served his country in the courts of Europe with distinction and honor, as Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, at St. Petersburg, at Constantinople, at Athens, Rome, and other cities. He was author of "A History of Peter the Great," "A Journey to Central Asia," "American Diplomacy," etc., and won the gratitude of all England in 1878 by his timely publication of the truth about the Bulgarian atrocities and massacres, from personal observation. On his mother's side, Mr. Schuyler is descended from an English family of note, among whose members is the present Lord Ashburton.

The parents of Mr. Schuyler continued to maintain their home in the state of New York until their death and the major portion of the active career of the father was devoted to general business. After due preliminary discipline in the common schools of James D. Schuyler entered Friends College, at Union Springs, New York, in which he continued his studies from 1863 to 1868. His training for his chosen profession has been gained through his own well directed studies and investigation and through his practical association with technical enterprises of the broadest scope and importance.

In 1869 Mr. Schuyler became identified with railroad construction work on the western end of the Kansas Pacific Railway in Colorado, as has been well said—"in the days when it was necessary to fight the

Indians as well as to combat the elements of nature in a wild country." From a previously published review of the career of Mr. Schuyler in *Who's Who in America* are taken the following statements concerning his identification with railway construction, as just noted: "Many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes resulted and in one battle with the Indians he was severely wounded. In 1870 Mr. Schuyler became resident engineer, at Denver, for the Kansas Pacific Railway and in 1871 he held a similar position with the Denver & Boulder Valley Railway. In 1872 he became identified with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway as engineer on exploration and location surveys and he resigned to take extensive contracts for grading upon which he was occupied until he removed to California, in June, 1873, when he took a position as assistant engineer on the North Pacific Coast Railway. After a year at this employment he was appointed chief engineer for the Stockton & Lone Railway. From 1878 to 1882 he was assistant to the state engineer of California, in charge of irrigation investigations. In 1882-3 he was chief engineer and general superintendent of the Sinaloa & Durango Railway, in Mexico, and he returned to California in 1883 to avoid yellow fever. During 1884-5 he built a section of the San Francisco sea-wall as one of the firm of contractors and engineers in charge and in 1886 he had charge of construction of sewers and street-grading in San Francisco. In 1887-8 he designed and built the famous Sweet-water dam, near San Diego, California, which is now (1910) being extended and enlarged to double its present capacity under Mr. Schuyler's plans and supervision. In 1889 he was city engineer of San Diego, where he subsequently served as commissioner of public works. In the same year he visited the Hawaiian Islands to report on the development of water for irrigating sugar cane on the Ewa plantation. In 1890-1 he designed and superintended the building of the Hemet dam in Riverside county, California, the highest masonry construction in the state. During subsequent years Mr. Schuyler devoted his attention to hydraulic engineering in general, in which connection he designed and built water-works in many cities and towns, including Denver, Colorado, Portland, Oregon, and numerous others. From 1903 to 1905 he was consulting engineer for the building of the great dam on Snake river, at the head of Twin Falls canal, probably the largest irrigation system in America, and he held a similar relation to the American Beet Sugar Company, in California and Colorado, during a period of nine years of irrigation and water-supply development."

Mr. Schuyler has been consulting engineer in water-right litigation and water-works construction from Hawaii to Ohio and from British Columbia to the City of Mexico. He has been identified with the building of large power plants in California and Mexico and extensive works for irrigation and power development in Mexico, Brazil, New Mexico, Colorado and in other western states. From the article to which recourse has already been had, are taken the following pertinent statements with but slight paraphrase: "In the midst of his other activities Mr. Schuyler made such a specialty of the constructing of dams by the interesting and novel process of hydraulic sluicing as to have become a recognized authority among engineers the world over on

that subject. One of his first works of this type was the Lake Frances Dam built for the Bay Counties Power Company, in Yuba county, California. As consulting engineer of the Great Western Power Company of California he was foremost in pointing out the rare possibilities of a project which has since become the largest power development in the state."

One of the most noteworthy and beneficent works accomplished by Mr. Schuyler in connection with public improvements in California is that rendered through his service as a member of the board of three consulting engineers appointed, in 1907, to make investigation and enter report on the plans for the Los Angeles aqueduct designed to bring water from Owens river to Los Angeles—a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. He brought to bear in this connection his wide and accurate knowledge of engineering and incidentally made suggestions which resulted in the avoiding of about twenty-five miles of heavy construction work, which would have entailed an expenditure of several million dollars. The changes thus suggested by him in directing the course of the aqueduct were adopted by the board and the result is one that should be a matter of appreciation on the part of the citizens of Los Angeles for all time. Mr. Schuyler was also consulting engineer for the territorial government of Hawaii on the construction of the Nuuanu dam in Honolulu and for the United States Indian bureau on the building of the Zuni dam, New Mexico. He was consulting engineer for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the Vancouver Power Company in connection with dam construction, the reclamation of swamp lands, etc. He acted in the same capacity for the Monterey Water Works & Sewer Company, Limited, of Mexico; the Kobe syndicate in connection with the development of an extensive power project in Japan, involving the construction of a very high dam; the Mexican Light & Power Company, Limited, in connection with the building of four large dams for power purposes in Necaxa valley, state of Puebla, Mexico; the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, in connection with the building of a dam at Coquitlam.

A most consistent recognition of the professional abilities of Mr. Schuyler was that paid him in January, 1909, when President Roosevelt appointed him to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama as one of the seven engineers selected to report on the canal plans, the Gatun dam, etc. The unanimous report of this board was in favor of carrying out the plan adopted by Congress for a lock canal but a recommendation was made for the modification of the height and slopes of the Gatun dam, lowering it by twenty feet. The dam is being constructed according to this recommendation. Mr. Schuyler is a valued member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he has served as vice-president; is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, England; a member of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast; a member of the Engineers & Architects Association of Southern California; a member of the Franklin Institute; and the American Geographical Society. He has made valuable contributions to the literature of his profession and in this connection it should be

noted that he is the author of a work entitled, "Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply," a work of six hundred quarto pages, published by John Wiley & Sons, 1908 (revised and enlarged). This is a standard work on the subject treated and is the recognized authority on the use of sluicing in dam construction. He has also contributed numerous technical articles to professional publications and papers to engineering societies, two of which won the Thomas Fitch Rowland prize in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He first won this prize in 1888 and for a second time in 1906. Mr. Schuyler has also written various articles for the United States Geological Survey and these have been published in the public documents. He has also contributed various reports on irrigation for the state of California. He is a charter member of the California Club of Los Angeles and in his home city he also holds membership in the Union League Club. He has maintained his home in California since 1873 and has had his permanent residence in Los Angeles since 1893. In politics Mr. Schuyler gives his support to the Republican party and as a citizen he is essentially broad-minded, progressive and public-spirited.

On the 25th of July, 1889, at San Diego, California, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schuyler to Mrs. Mary (Ingalls) Tuliper and she presides with graciousness over their beautiful home in Ocean Park—a home noted for its generous hospitality.

REV. H. B. HOLLINGSWORTH. There is, perhaps, not a man in Holtville today who has been a more active participant in the material and spiritual advancement of that thriving and prosperous city than has H. B. Hollingsworth. He is a pioneer of the Imperial Valley in the truest sense of the word. He helped to lay out the town of Holtville and assisted in the planting of the first trees in what afterward materialized into a busy city. He was the first pastor of the Christian church in Holtville, which he organized there in 1904, and the little society worshipped in convenient shacks in the village, the first church of the organization being erected there in 1908. He has seen life in its many phases as a pioneer of the Valley. He preached the first sermon there, married the first couple, and officiated at the first funeral. In short, he has been the servant of the people from the beginning of his connection with Imperial county, and now, although retired from active service in the ministry, he is ever ready to lend his aid and support where needed, and is justly regarded as one of the most worthy men and valuable citizens of the city.

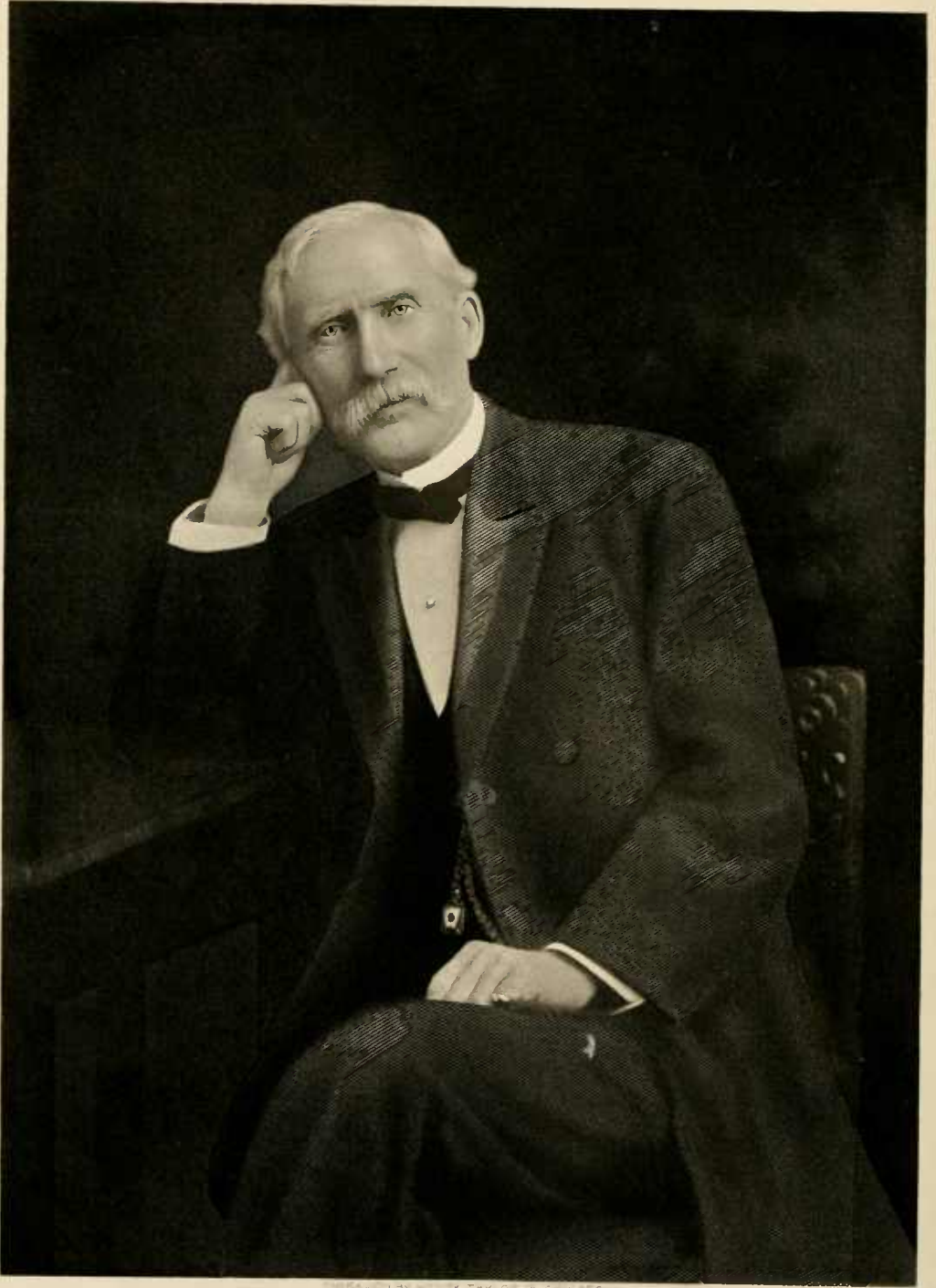
H. B. Hollingsworth was born in Indiana in 1857, and is the son of J. C. and M. J. (Hill) Hollingsworth, both natives of Indiana, and all their lives devoted to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of ten children, H. B. being the third in order of birth. He was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, and finished in a Baptist college in Nebraska, to which state he moved in 1892. While in Nebraska he followed farming as a regular occupation, but in 1893 he was appointed deputy county clerk, and in the following year was chosen for the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association at North Platte, Nebraska, which position he retained until

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E. W. Sargent.

1901. About that time he moved to Chicago, there entering the Moody Bible Institute, but in 1902 returned to Nebraska, where he proceeded to complete his early ministerial studies. In 1904 he was ordained to the ministry, and the winter of 1904-5 found him established at Holtville as the pastor of the Christian church, which he organized on his arrival there. The labors of the pastor were rewarded many fold, and to him is largely due the credit for the rearing of the first Christian church edifice in Holtville. This building was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, and has a seating capacity of three hundred. At the time of its erection it had a membership of about forty, of whom seventeen persons were charter members of the church society, and a Sunday-school enrollment of forty students. The present membership of the church is one hundred and ten, with a Sunday-school enrollment of eighty-five, showing a splendid increase. In 1906 he retired from the pastorate, and is now chairman of the local board of trustees of the church. He has held the office of elder for a number of years, in addition to his other duties in connection with the church.

In December, 1903, Mrs. Hollingsworth filed claim on a tract of two hundred and forty acres of government land in Imperial county, in addition to which Mr. Hollingsworth bought forty-five acres of the original townsite. Mr. Hollingsworth also owns eighty acres four miles west of Holtville. This land is practically all under cultivation, his interest in an agricultural way being devoted to dairying and the growing of alfalfa, a particularly abundant and profitable crop in southern California, and he is fast pushing to the front in the ranks of successful agriculturists in the Valley. Since April, 1910, he has been superintendent of the Holtville water system.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Hollingsworth was united in marriage to Miss Mamie A., the daughter of John E. and Eliza J. Curtis, at Arlington, Nebraska. She is a native of Indiana and as his helper and adviser in the early days of his ministry did much to promote his work. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth. They are Vern C., Oak B., Faith E., Cecil B., and another who died in infancy.

EDWIN W. SARGENT. If success be predicted from mark of definite accomplishment and the utilization of individual powers and ability then Edwin W. Sargent certainly has achieved success. Looking into the clear perspective of his career there may be seen the clear definition of courage, persistence, determination and self-confidence, which, as coupled with integrity of purpose, are the factors which conserve and make is consistent. To the larger and surer vision there is no such thing as luck. No man achieves anything worthy until he learns the power of conviction and appreciative thereof, bends his energies to the accomplishment of a definite purpose. To have accomplished so notable a work as has Mr. Sargent in connection with financial and title-guaranty enterprises in California would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man with this to represent the sum total of his productive efforts. He is frequently mentioned as the "father" of the title business in southern California and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been numbered among the representative citizens and business men of Los Angeles. Not

only has his accomplishment in this direction been large and beneficent, but he has also one of the able members of the bar of the state and has been a potent, though unostentatious factor in connection with the civic and material development of the beautiful city, which represents his home and in which he is accorded the most unequivocal confidence and esteem. He has been in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes and thus the distinctive success which he has achieved is the more gratifying and inspiring in an objective sense. He is at the present time vice-president of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of which he was the chief promoter and with the upbuilding of which his influence has been most potent, making the same one of the strong institutions of the state. This corporation exercises important functions and, fortified by all that is reliable in executive control and capitalistic reinforcement it holds strong vantage ground. Thus as a man of affairs, as a citizen of liberality and public-spirited views and as a representative member of the bar of the state Mr. Sargent is eminently entitled to recognition in this edition.

Edwin W. Sargent claims the Badger state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin, on the 15th of August, 1848, and is a son of Croyden and Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent, the former of whom was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1821, and the latter of whom was born in Sutton, Vermont, in 1822. The father was reared and educated in New England, where the family was founded in the Colonial days, and he was a son of Edward Sargent, who likewise was a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and his life was there devoted to agricultural pursuits: he died when about seventy-eight years of age. Mrs. Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent was a daughter of William Hutchinson, who likewise passed his entire life in New England and who was eighty-one years of age at the time of his death. Croyden Sargent was reared to maturity in the old granite state and in the '40s he numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, where he maintained his home for many years and where he was a citizen who ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1902, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in the year 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years. Croyden Sargent was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during the major portion of his active career and was a man of strong intelligence and sterling integrity of character. He united with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward gave to the same his earnest allegiance. Both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edwin W. Sargent gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native county and was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in Wisconsin. After due preliminary training he was enabled to enter the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, in which he was a student from 1867 to 1870, thus gaining excellent training in the academic way. In 1871 he entered the law department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in which institution he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1874.

with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was simultaneously admitted to the bar of Iowa and he initiated the practice of his profession at Denison, Crawford county, that state, where he continued his professional labors until 1879, when he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he became a leading member of the bar of the Sunflower state and where he continued to be engaged in the active work of his profession until 1886, in July of which year he established his permanent home in Los Angeles, California. Here he engaged in the practice of law and he continued active in the work of his profession for a number of years, though much of his time and attention has been demanded in connection with other important interests, with which he is identified.

Early in the year 1887, Mr. Sargent assisted in the organization of the Los Angeles Abstract Company, which absorbed such minor concerns as could be classed as competitors. Prior to the organization of this company land titles were given without guaranty and the prime object of Mr. Sargent in organizing the new corporation was to make proper provision for the protection of those investing in real estate in southern California. The company exercised as one of its special functions the furnishing of unlimited certificates of title. The new concern gained distinctive popular approval and support and the growth and expansion of the enterprise finally rendered expedient a reorganization of the company, which was effected in the year 1893, under the name of the Title Insurance & Trust Company. Mr. Sargent was one of the principal stockholders and an executive officer, as well as attorney for the corporation, until 1895, when he retired therefrom and effected the organization of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Los Angeles, of which he has since been vice-president and legal advisor. In connection with this line of enterprise he has brought to bear his fine initiative and administrative ability and has made a close and careful study of means and methods so that the fine corporation with which he is now identified holds high standing and affords admirable service in its various departments. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of half a million dollars and it is widely recognized as one of the strong and ably managed institutions of its county in the state.

Though never a seeker of political preferment Mr. Sargent has ever been a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and as a citizen he has maintained high ideals and shown the utmost liberality and progressiveness. He made an excellent reputation at the bar, being well fortified in the minutia of the science of jurisprudence and having been an effective advocate and able counselor. His technical knowledge has been of great value in connection with the directing of the affairs of the financial institutions with which he has been identified. Mr. Sargent is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, being affiliated with the Los Angeles Commandery, Knights Templar, in Los Angeles, and also being identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Jonathan Club and other representative civic organizations in his home city.

At Sterling, Illinois, on the 30th of August, 1876, was solemnized the

marriage of Mr. Sargent to Miss Ella G. Barr, and the one living child of this union is Lillian, who was born in Iowa.

WILLIAM H. WIMP, M. D., since 1910 the only practicing physician and surgeon in Holtville, claims the state of Kentucky as the place of his nativity, but the charm of southern California, particularly of the Imperial Valley, are sufficiently alluring to cause him to forswear his allegiance to the old Kentucky commonwealth and cast in his lot with the newer country.

William H. Wimp was born in Irvington, Kentucky, on April 18, 1882, and he is the son of J. R. and Ellen H. Wimp, both of whom were natives of Irvington. The elder Wimp was an agriculturist and banker, and he was able to give his two sons liberal educational advantages, both of whom are now residents of Imperial county. The elder son, J. R. Jr., is one of the prominent ranchers of the Valley, having been established here since 1905.

The younger son, W. H., in his boyhood and youth was a constant attendant at the public schools of his home city, graduating from the grammar and high schools in due season, and later graduating from Irvington College. He then entered the State University, followed by a course in the Louisville Medical College, from which he received his degree of M. D. He practiced for a short time in Stephensport, Kentucky, but in 1906 and 1907 he gave his attention to mining matters in Nevada, giving up his professional duties for the time being. In 1907 his health failed him to such an alarming extent that he went to California for climatic change, and he passed almost two years on the ranch of his brother in the Imperial Valley, to such good purpose that at the end of that time he took up his work again. After spending some months in post-graduate work in Los Angeles he returned to the Valley and opened up an office in Holtville, where he has been engaged in successful practice from that time on. His genial and kindly manner, combined with his professional skill, have done much to advance him, and his future in the medical profession is practically assured. Dr. Wimp is popular in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Eagles.

HOMER LAUGHLIN. The history of Mr. Laughlin's association with industrial affairs of broad scope and importance stretches far into the prospective to the plane of small beginnings from which he has risen to that of commanding influence as one of the veritable captains of industry in our great republic. For nearly forty years he has been concerned with the manufacturing of fine white and decorated earthenwares, in which connection he has built up an enterprise that is still unexcelled in extent and precedence in the entire country.

Since his retirement from active business he has done much to further the material and civic development and progress of the beautiful city of Los Angeles, where he established his home upon coming to California in 1897.

A strong symmetrical character designates the man, his integrity of



Homer Laughlin

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purpose is impregnable and through his liberal and public spirited efforts he has contributed in a large measure to the upbuilding of the city in which his capital is largely invested and his interests wide and varied, including the ownership of valuable real estate which he has improved with splendid structures. His loyalty in the "piping times of peace," has been on a parity with that which prompted him when a young man to tender his services in defense of the integrity of the nation when armed rebellion threatened the dissolution of the Federal union. He stands today as one of the representative capitalists and honored citizens of Los Angeles, and as such he is eminently entitled to recognition in this California edition of American Biography on Genealogy.

A noted politician has in happy paraphrase said that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." Homer Laughlin at least finds classification in the final category. He manifests no small mede of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity.

He was born in village of Little Beaver, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 23rd of March, 1843, the son of Mathew and Maria (Moore) Laughlin, the former of whom was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1799, and the latter of whom was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1814—a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of that section of the state. The lineage of the Laughlin family is traced back to the staunch Scotch Irish stock and the original representatives in America settled in Maryland in the early colonial epoch. In Maryland was born James Laughlin (grandfather of Homer Laughlin), who passed the closing years of his life in Pennsylvania. Mathew Laughlin, was reared to maturity in his native state and was numbered among the pioneers of Columbiana county, Ohio, where for nearly half a century he was engaged in the milling mercantile business at Little Beaver. His wife was a descendant of Thomas Moore, the poet.

Homer Laughlin was reared to adult age in his native county, and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period he was enabled to pursue his higher academic studies in Neville Institute, near East Liverpool, Ohio. He was a student in this institution at the inception of the Civil war, and on the 12th of July, 1862, when nineteen years of age, he subordinated all other interests to tender his aid in defense of the Union. On that date he enlisted, at East Liverpool, as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and with which he continued in service until victory had crowned the Union arms and peace had been restored. He took part in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great internecine conflict and he was mustered out with his command at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, whence he proceeded with his regiment to Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his honorable discharge on the 7th of July, 1865, as sergeant of his company.

After the close of the war Mr. Laughlin was identified with oil operations in Pennsylvania for some time, and he then went to New York city, where he became associated with his brother, Shakespeare Moore Laughlin, in the wholesale importation of English china, with which

line of enterprise he was thus identified for a period of about three years, under the firm name of Laughlin Brothers. In September, 1873, the firm built and equipped at East Liverpool, Ohio, a pottery for the manufacture of fine white earthenware, and the enterprise was there continued under the firm title of Laughlin Brothers until 1879, when Homer Laughlin purchased the interest of his brother. Thereafter he conducted the business under the title of the Homer Laughlin China Company until 1897, and within the intervening years he brought to bear such fine initiative and technical powers as to develop the industry to the status of the most extensive of its kind in the United States. The original title is still retained and from the splendid potteries of the company the fine products go forth into every state and territory of the Union, the extensive trade having its basis in correct business methods and superiority of the output. A portion of the time from 1878 to 1898 Mr. Laughlin was president of the United States Potters' Association, and during the entire period thus indicated he was chairman of the executive committee of the association, in the promotion of whose interests he was a dominating force. The products of the Laughlin potteries received medals for superiority in the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876; in the Cincinnati exposition of 1879; and in the World's Columbian exposition, in the city of Chicago, in 1893, where Mr. Laughlin was given three diplomas and a medal for both plain and decorated china. In 1882 he was made a member of the board of managers of the American Protective Tariff League, and of this position he has since remained incumbent. That he is an authority in dictums concerning tariff matters will be noted in a later paragraph.

In 1897, after many years of earnest and fruitful endeavor, Mr. Laughlin decided to lay aside the exacting responsibilities of active business, and in that year he came to California and established his home in Los Angeles. It was but natural that a man of such marked vitality and such long and successful experience in connection with business affairs of wide scope should not be content with sybaritic ease, and thus Mr. Laughlin was soon found actively concerned with enterprises that have resulted in inestimable benefit to the metropolis of southern California. Concerning his activities in this respect the following statements appeared in a recently publication entitled "Makers of Los Angeles," and they are well worthy of perpetuation in this article:

"Immediately after taking up his residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Laughlin recognized the possibilities of the city and commenced the construction of the Homer Laughlin Building on Broadway,—the first fire proof office building in southern California. This undertaking established a standard for fire proof construction much in advance of the times. Furthermore, at that time most investors believed that he had chosen a site beyond the limits within which a costly business building would be profitable. This building was completed in 1898. In 1901 he built the building occupied—since its construction—by Jacoby Brothers, a few doors south of the Homer Laughlin Building. It occupies the original site of the First Methodist church. In 1905 he began the construction of the 'Annex' to the Homer Laughlin building, and this is a typical reinforced concrete structure, covering a large area and extend-

ing to Hill street. It has the distinction of being the first reinforced concrete building in southern California."

Mr. Laughlin's prescience as to the growth and demands of the business center of Los Angeles was significantly shown in connection with the erection of the building that bears his name, and in this, as in all other relations of his notably successful career, he did not lack the courage of his convictions,—fortunately for the interests of the city. The Homer Laughlin building and its annex have a depth of three hundred and twenty-seven feet and a frontage of one hundred and twenty-one feet each on Broadway and Hill street. The fine structure is now in the very heart of the business district and constitutes one of the principal income properties within such limits. Mr. Laughlin has in manifold other ways manifested his deep interest in the progress and civic welfare of his home city, where he has identified himself with various industrial and capitalistic enterprises and where he has shown at all times a broad-minded and public spirited attitude. For a number of years he was a member of the directorate of the American National Bank, which was finally consolidated with the Citizens' National Bank. He was a member of the building committee under whose careful supervision was erected the Chamber of Commerce building, and he was one of the committee of three who selected and purchased the site of this building.

Mr. Laughlin's entire life has been governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor and he has been signally true to all the duties of citizenship. He has been an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and has done much to promote its interests, especially during the years of his residence and business activity in Ohio, where he was a valued friend of such leaders as the lamented President McKinley, General James A. Garfield, James G. Blaine, William R. Day, Hon. John Sherman, and Robert W. Taylor, who succeeded McKinley in congress. At the time of his death, November 26, 1910, Judge Taylor occupied a position on the bench of the United States district court of the northern district of Ohio. Mr. Laughlin was one of the founders of the American Protective Tariff League and is still a member of its board of managers, as has already been stated in this context. He has been prominent in the councils of his party and has commanded the high regard of its leaders, who have been appreciative of his sincerity and also of his mature judgment in regard to the matter of public polity. He is positive and well fortified in his opinions but has shown naught of intolerance in any of the relations of his long and useful career as an influential business man and representative citizen. The estimate placed upon him by his fellow men, and well known to the writer of this review, constitutes the metewand by which his character may well be gauged. For thirty years Mr. Laughlin was a loyal and intimate friend of the late President McKinley, and their confidential relations continued to be of the most cordial order until the president fell low at the hands of his cowardly assassin.

Apropos of the intimate relations of Mr. Laughlin and the lamented president and also of his standing in regard to the much mooted tariff question, the following extract from special New York correspondence

appearing in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* of August 6, 1910, is worthy of embodiment in more enduring vehicle:

Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, justice of the United States circuit court has been spending part of the summer season in New York. As former congressman from West Virginia, when that state was struggling to become safely Republican, Judge Goff was an intimate congressional and close personal friend of William McKinley. They served on the ways and means committee together in congress and remained devoted friends throughout McKinley's career as governor and president. Many times and oft when McKinley and Goff were building up a tariff law McKinley would remark to Goff: "You ought to know my friend Homer Laughlin, of East Liverpool. He knows more about the practical details of the tariff than any man who advises me." Of course Judge Goff rejoined that he would be glad to know Laughlin, but somehow the meeting was never arranged. President McKinley would tell Mr. Laughlin that he ought to know Goff, so the years sped by and no coming together of two eminent men who had heard so much good each of the other. Then it came to pass that they met this week at the Waldorf, thanks to Frank B. Gessner, who knows everybody worth knowing, and he introduced them. Then followed a remarkable conversation on every phase of tariff legislation, past and present, and throughout the long talk there was much told of McKinley, whom both revered. Neither Judge Goff nor Homer Laughlin is now in politics, but they know what is doing and what ought to be done, and their views are always sought by men who remain in the active whirl of political life.

Mr. Laughlin has long been an appreciative member of the time honored Masonic fraternity and is identified with both its York and Scottish Rite bodies, including Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templars, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In connection with this chivalric order he was one of a company of forty Sir Knights, known as the First Crusaders, that visited Europe in 1871. Through this association he was made an honorary life member of Girvan Encampment, Ancient Accepted Rite, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. He is a member of the Republican Club of New York city and the California Club of Los Angeles, besides which he is identified with other representative civic organizations.

On the 18th of June, 1875, at Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Laughlin to Miss Cornelia Battenberg, who was there born in the year 1846 and who was a daughter of Eli Battenberg, a sterling pioneer of the Buckeye state. The great loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Laughlin came when his loved and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest, on the 13th of October, 1907, and her memory is revered by all who had come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin became the parents of three children, Homer, Jr., who is virtually successor to his father's extensive business interests and who maintains his home in Los Angeles; Nanita, who died at the age of ten years; and Guendolen V., who is a young woman of most gracious and attractive personality and is a valued factor in connection with the best social activities of her home city.

Homer Laughlin has made of success not an accident but a logical result, and he has not permitted himself to become self-centered or selfish, as he has at all times maintained a high sense of his stewardship, is kindly and tolerant in his judgment, sympathetic and generous, and urbane and democratic in his association with his fellow men. He has secure vantage ground in the confidence and regard of the people of Los Angeles, and his worthy life and labors well entitle him to this brief tribute in a work dedicated to the representative men of California.

F. A. FLEISHMAN. Of the few prominent men in the Imperial Valley who can claim California as the state of their birth, F. A. Fleishman, the proprietor of the leading livery stable in the city of El Centro, is one of the best known. He has been a resident of El Centro since 1909, and his business has been on the increase all of the time. Before coming to the Valley he had become acquainted with it as a desert, for he had made several trips across it, when the only stops were at water holes, most of which are now the sites of thriving towns. Gifted with business ability and owning a fine stable of horses, he has been able to give his patrons splendid service.

Mr. Fleishman was born in Trinity county, California, in 1863, the son of Frederick and Rebecca Fleishman. His parents were both of German birth, but before coming west they had lived for some time in Pennsylvania. Upon leaving Pennsylvania they went to Iowa, and from there made the long overland trip to California, leaving Iowa in 1851. As all the pioneers of these times who came into the west by land, Mr. Fleishman did his traveling in one of the huge ships of the prairies, the schooner wagon drawn by faithful oxen. Mr. and Mrs. Fleishman were strong and healthy, and look back upon that trip as one of the most enjoyable experiences in their whole lives, in spite of the sand storms and the heat and the fear of the unknown dangers of the uninhabited wastes through which they had to pass. Mr. Fleishman was a miner and followed that work in his new home until 1856. These brave pioneers of early California days had seven children, of whom F. A. Fleishman was the third in order of birth.

T. A. Fleishman was reared and educated in his native county, and as most boys will in a rather new country, he tried his hand at various things. He took the precaution, however, of learning a trade, feeling that a man with a trade is much more likely to be able to keep himself from starving than the man who knows none. The trade he chose was blacksmithing, and for seven years he stuck quite closely to his chosen pursuit. Then he turned to clerking, in which work he was employed for six years, part of the time being spent in Arizona. In 1883 he formed his first acquaintance with the Imperial Valley, when he crossed it with a party, experiencing no difficulty whatever, and missing all the thrills that the tales of the travelers had led him to expect. He crossed the desert not just this once, but four times, and always had the good fortune to come through without meeting one of the dreaded sand storms, or having the bad luck of finding the water-hole he was looking to for the replenishment of his water skin nothing but a damp spot. In 1909 he came into the valley to stay, choosing El Centro as

his future home. The livery stable which he now owns, was built by Dr. Blackinton originally, and later was leased to J. Cudiback. He was the proprietor when Mr. Fleishman arrived on the scene. Going into partnership with Mr. Horn, they bought out Mr. Cudiback and up to December of 1910 the stable was operated under the firm name of Horn and Fleishman. At this time Mr. Fleishman bought out the interest held by his partner, and since then the stable has been known as the Depot Livery Stable. The capacity of the buildings of the Depot Livery is sixty head of horses, and in carrying on his own business Mr. Fleishman uses twenty head of horses and the same number of vehicles, consequently the stable is pretty well filled. The buildings are as clean and well cared for as possible, and the appearance of one of Mr. Fleishman's sleek, well groomed animals is sufficient proof of his fineness of character, as shown in his consideration for his dumb beasts.

Mr. Fleishman is a popular member of the Elks, where his geniality is warmly appreciated. The material prosperity of Mr. Fleishman is largely due to his ability to seize the crucial moment and to his confidence in the future of the country. For, believing that the growth of the country would be phenomenal, he has gone into his business relations on a bigger scale than the conditions at the time seemed to justify, but his prophetic instinct has been proven to have been true, so he has only himself to thank for his present comfortable position.

He was married on the 7th of August, 1900, to Miss Josie Breedlove, a native of Springfield, Missouri. Mrs. Fleishman came to California in 1884.

JOHN H. NORTON. Among the honored and influential citizens of Los Angeles who figured as pioneers of the great west and whose experiences were most varied and interesting was the late Mr. Norton—known in business circles in the Southwest as "Major" Norton—who had maintained his home in Los Angeles since 1894 and who stood as one of its progressive business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens. His interest in the city was of no desultory order, but was shown in the promotion of enterprises and measures that have aided in the civic and material advancement of the city. A substantial man of affairs, he exemplified that strength and aggressiveness that have brought about the magnificent development of an imperial domain in the west, and even in the circumscribed limits of this sketch adequate data will be given to indicate the wide scope and benignant influence he exercised as one of the world's noble army of productive workers. The sad news of his death, in 1911, was received as a matter of deep regret throughout the city and his memory will long remain green in the hearts of hosts of friends and admirers.

Mr. Norton claimed the historic old Bay state as the place of his nativity. He was born in the town of Milton, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on the 19th of August, 1847, and was a son of Hubert and Mary (Milton) Norton. His parents were natives of Ireland and they passed the closing years of their lives in Boston, Massachusetts, the major part of the active career of the father having been devoted to general business



John H. Norton

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affairs. John H. Norton was indebted to the common schools of his native state for his early education, which was of sufficient scope to well fit him for the active duties and responsibilities of life when he set forth to make for himself a place in the world. Dependent entirely upon his own resources, he left New England soon after attaining his nineteenth year. He made his way to Kansas, where he remained about one year, and he then, in 1868, became one of the pioneers of the little town of Los Animas, Colorado, to which state much of the migration from the east was at that time directed. At Los Animas he was engaged in the general merchandise business about three years and he then responded to the lure of the southwest, whose manifold resources were just beginning to be exploited. In 1876 he thus made the journey by stage to Tucson, Arizona, by way of Silver City, New Mexico—a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles. After remaining a few months at Tucson he was appointed by the secretary of war, Hon. Don Cameron, to the position of post trader at Fort Grant, Arizona, a government military post that was at that time eight hundred miles distant from the nearest railway point, which was Trinidad, Colorado, which place the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad had reached in the extending of its line to the west. At Fort Grant were headquarters for a regiment of cavalry, the duties of which were principally involved in holding the Indians in subjection. There Mr. Norton became senior member of the firm of Norton & Stewart, in which his coadjutor was the late H. W. Stewart. This firm handled a great many government contracts, including the carrying of mail from various points in the southwest. Concerning this period in the career of Mr. Norton the following pertinent statements have been made and they are worthy of reproduction in this article: "All freighting in those days was done by mule and ox trains, the mail being carried by stages, two-horse buckboards and once a week on horseback. The nearest town to the frontier post was Tucson, which place was one hundred and twenty miles distant. The regular custom of Mr. Norton for a number of years was to purchase his goods in New York and to ship them by rail to Trinidad, Colorado, at that time in the extreme western terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, from which point the freight was transported to Fort Grant by mule and ox teams—a distance of eight hundred miles, as has already been stated. To make this round trip a mule team required about four months and an ox team demanded for the same journey about one year. Frequently this enterprise was attended with great danger and on several occasions Indians who were on the warpath attacked the freighting outfits, killed the drivers, and appropriated such supplies as they needed. Inventory would then have to be taken of all the damages done by the Indians, and the claim was then made to the Government for recompense. With the usual delay and red tape such claims were adjusted only after years of more or less patient waiting on the part of those concerned. Mr. Norton also purchased large herds of cattle in old Mexico, to supply the needs of the San Carlos and Apache Indians. The cattle would be delivered on the Indian reservations and distributed under the supervision of the Indian agents."

In 1882, soon after the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had completed its line through Arizona, Mr. Norton founded on this line the town of Willcox, which he named in honor of General Willcox, who was at that time in command of all the United States troops in the territory. At that time the firm of Norton & Stewart established at Willcox a general trading and merchandise business, and the enterprise is still successfully continued by the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, of which Mr. Norton was president at the time of his death. This concern controls a large and important business throughout the southwest, its annual transactions reaching an enormous aggregate. Mr. Norton was also president of the John H. Norton Company, which has its headquarters at Los Angeles, where he transacted his general and private business.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Norton established his home in Los Angeles, and from that time he was actively identified with its business interests. He gave general supervision to various important corporations and was a director in some of the banks. He gave admirable council and service as a member of the Los Angeles board of water commissioners. In March, 1907, was completed the erection of the John H. Norton Block, at the corner of Broadway and Sixth streets, and in the building of this magnificent, modern structure he became the pioneer in the erection of fine business structures on Sixth street, whose consequent development has fully justified the prescience and enterprise shown by him. A clear-minded, clean-hearted and aggressive man of affairs, Mr. Norton did not become self-centered, but rather broadened his field of productive activities to include in his operations such measures and undertakings as have conserved the general welfare, his public spirit and civic loyalty having been of the most insistent and yet practical order. In politics he was found arrayed as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and he did much to further its cause, the while he manifested a most lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, being well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public import. In 1904 he was a delegate from California to the Republican national convention in Chicago, and this distinction was again his in connection with the convention of 1908, when President Taft was made the party nominee. In 1910, in company with his wife and daughter, Mr. Norton made an extended European tour, in connection with which they visited England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Austria. He was especially impressed with the spirit of political unrest manifested in the various countries visited and was moved to greater appreciation of the attractions and advantages of his own land.

In the year 1885 Mr. Norton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Frances VanDoren, of Petaluma, California, and this ideally happy marriage was blessed by the birth of one daughter, Amy Marie, who is taking her place as a popular factor in the social activities of her home city.

One of the city's leading journals pays Mr. Norton the following tribute in the course of a long article published upon the occasion of his demise:

"After an illness of barely two weeks, through which the sturdy

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Norman Dwight

spirit of the pioneer and frontiersman fought stubbornly though hopelessly for life. John H. Norton, known everywhere in business circles in the Southwest as Major Norton, passed away at his home at 834, West Twenty-eighth street. With him died one of those whose hands, trained to the task by toil, served for the moulding of the future of the great Southwest in days long before the railroad came. In his adopted city, as in all places where he had lived, he made his presence felt as an aggressive power for good, for progress, and for betterment, civic and general. He threw his resources and his personal services unreservedly into the scale for the advancement of that in which he believed, and there are few capitalists in the city whose absence will be more deeply felt."

Besides his devoted wife and daughter Mr. Norton is survived by a brother, Bernard E. Norton, a retired business man of Willcox, Arizona.

ARTHUR ANDREWS. A man of energy and enterprise, possessing much mechanical ability, Arthur Andrews, of Imperial, a representative of the industrial interests of this section of the state and as a general blacksmith, is carrying on a thriving business. A son of T. C. Andrews, he was born, in 1865, in Iowa. A native of Ohio, T. C. Andrews for a number of years in Iowa, from there moving to Kansas in 1870. He married Mary E. Brooks, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of eight children, Arthur, with whom this brief sketch is chiefly concerned, being the fifth child in order of birth.

But five years old when his parents removed to Kansas, Arthur Andrews was there educated in the common schools. Going, in 1889, to Oklahoma, he there learned the blacksmith's trade, in which he is now exceedingly proficient. In 1900 he went from Oklahoma to Texas, where he remained for about seven years, being industriously employed. In 1907 Mr. Andrews followed the pathway of migration into Imperial county, California, becoming a resident of the city of Imperial on the 13th day of April. He immediately established himself at his trade, and is now proprietor of a large blacksmith's shop, sixty-two and one-half feet by one hundred and fifty feet, advantageously located on Eighth street, where he does general blacksmithing and repairing, turning out durable, honest and faithful work, most satisfactory in every respect to his numerous patrons. Mr. Andrews keeps an average force of two men busy in filling his orders, in regard to facilitating his work using a six-horse-power gasoline engine to run his machinery.

On July 17, 1891, Mr. Andrews was united in marriage with Nan-
nie B. Minnis, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: Thomas D.; Mabel B., Alvin O. and John C.

NORMAN BRIDGE, A. M., M. D. Dr. Bridge was long a resident of the city of Chicago, where he was prominent in the educational work of his profession for over two score of years, as a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College, now the medical department of the Univer-

sity of Chicago, with which it has become affiliated within recent years. For the past decade Dr. Bridge has been emeritus professor of medicine in that institution. Not only has he gained prestige of wide order as a physician and surgeon and as an educator, but while a resident of Chicago he was in many ways prominent and influential in civic affairs. He has made his home in California since 1891, and while impaired health was the primary cause of his removal to this state, his restoration to health has given him eighteen years of active and most agreeable work. He is now a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Los Angeles and it is a matter of gratification to be able to present within these pages a brief review of his career.

The genealogy of Dr. Bridge in the agnatic line is traced back to Deacon John Bridge, a sturdy Puritan who came from England to America with the Braintree Company, in 1631, and who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the following year, the place at that time having been known as Newtown. From this ancestor Dr. Bridge is of the seventh generation in line of direct descent. It is worthy of note, incidentally, that General James A. Garfield, who became president of the United States, was descended from Captain Benjamin Garfield and that the latter's wife, Elizabeth, was a granddaughter of Deacon Judge Bridge. The church in Cambridge, or Newtown, was organized in 1635, and John Bridge was made its first deacon. There are in records now extant many evidences of the fact that Deacon John Bridge was one of the most influential citizens of his community. He served as representative in the legislature of the colony for four years and he "saved the settlement" of Cambridge when Hooker seceded to Connecticut in 1636. He was thus responsible for the location of Harvard College where this great university still stands and he aided powerfully in its nurture. A statue in bronze of Deacon John Bridge, in the garb of a Puritan, was erected on Cambridge Common September 20, 1882, and the same was formally unveiled on the 28th of the following month. It is the work of the well known sculptors T. R. and M. S. Gould, father and son. Matthew Bridge, a grandson of Deacon John, was "a soldier in King Philip's war and in the Canadian expedition of 1690."

Ebenezer Bridge, of Lexington, Massachusetts, a great-great-grandson of Deacon John and great-grandfather of Dr. Norman Bridge, was a valiant soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, in which he served in turn as captain, major and colonel.

Dr. Norman Bridge was born in Windsor, in the district later designated as West Windsor, Vermont, on the 30th of December, 1844, and is a son of James Madison Bridge and Nancy A. (Bagley) Bridge, both of whom were likewise born in the Green Mountain state. Mrs. Nancy A. (Bagley) Bridge was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Marsh) Bagley and was born in Windsor, in 1818. Her father served in the war of 1812 and her paternal grandfather served for several years as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution. In recognition of his services he was later granted a pension by the government. The paternal grandmother of Nancy A. (Bagley) Bridge was Olive (Greene) Bagley, who had a slight strain of the blood of the North American Indian, to the extent of probably one-sixteenth. She became the mother

of twelve children. The original representatives of the Marsh family in America came from Wales, in 1621, and the father of Nancy (Marsh) Bagley was a Revolutionary soldier.

In December, 1856, when Dr. Bridge was a lad of twelve years, the family removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Malta township, DeKalb county, where the home was maintained until 1868. At the time of the removal to the west the family consisted of the parents, two sons and one daughter, the last mentioned being the youngest of the children. Edward, the elder of the two sons, was a soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He became sergeant of Company B, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and after participating in several subsequent battles he finally died of disease at Lar-kinsville, Alabama, in January, 1864. James Madison Bridge, father of the Doctor, moved to Iowa, to the town of Scranton, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1879. His devoted wife survived him by many years. She passed the closing years of her life in Pasadena, California, with her son and daughter-in-law, where she died in 1903, at the age of eighty-five years.

Dr. Bridge gained his rudimentary education in the schools of his native state and after the removal to Illinois he attended the district school in Malta township near his home, after which he attended the high schools of DeKalb and Sycamore in that state. He never attended college in the academic sense. He taught in a country school in the winter of 1862-3, in the interval between the years of his high-school work. In 1864 he engaged in the fire-insurance business in Grundy county, Illinois, where he traveled through the country districts and often passed the nights at hospitable farm houses. In 1865 he began the study of medicine in a private way, and during the session of 1866-7 he was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan. He thence went to the city of Chicago, where he attended the summer and ensuing winter sessions of the Chicago Medical College, which later became, and still continues, the medical department of Northwestern University. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During part of each summer prior to his graduation he worked on his father's farm.

After his graduation Dr. Bridge became at once a teacher in his alma mater, in the department of anatomy. He thus continued for two years and thereafter he was professor of pathology in the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, for three years. He then entered, in 1874, Rush Medical College, now of the University of Chicago, in the department of internal medicine. He has been a member of the teaching corps of this institution for thirty-seven years, and for the past ten years has been emeritus professor of medicine. He received an *ad eundem* degree in medicine from Rush Medical College in 1878, and in 1889 Lake Forest University, Illinois, surprised him, while he was abroad, by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His entry into the faculty of Rush Medical College, in 1874, was the result of a public contest in lecturing or concours. He was appointed lecturer on the practice of medicine. Though he was without financial

resource of adequate amount to enable him to render assistance in a monetary way, he yet aided materially in the rebuilding of the structures of Rush Medical College in 1875, following the great Chicago fire of 1871. For the intervening period the college had been housed in a rude temporary building on the premises of Cook County Hospital, at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets. The county hospital was soon rebuilt, near the new college building, and some time later Dr. Bridge became one of the attending physicians of the hospital, and incumbency which he retained for many years. The Presbyterian Hospital was soon built adjacent to the college, and of this institution Dr. Bridge became an attending physician, continuing in its service until 1900.

Through the decades of the '80s Dr. Bridge was greatly overworked, and it has been characteristic of the man that he has never placed bounds upon his work and services. At this time, however, he was forced to realize that there was a limit to his endurance. With a growing practice, with exacting hospital duties and taxing college work a large part of the year, he accepted also public office, of which he continued in tenure for seven years,—first as a member of the Chicago board of education, on which he served from 1881 to 1884, and afterward as Republican election commissioner for four years,—from 1886 to December, 1890. He then discovered that he had pulmonary tuberculosis, and he immediately dropped all work. Early in January, 1891, he came to California, where he has since maintained his home,—first at Sierra Madre, later at Pasadena, and finally in the city of Los Angeles. By 1893 the Doctor has so far recovered as to resume his work for a few weeks each autumn in the college and Presbyterian hospital, but he returned to California before the more rigorous winter weather had set in. This work he kept up until the autumn of 1905, inclusive; then he found himself so much engaged in business matters, in addition to his practice, that he availed himself of the prerogative of an emeritus professorship, which he has held since his unsuccessful effort to resign entirely from the college, in 1900, that he has regarded his active college work as terminated.

The public appointments conferred upon Dr. Bridge in Chicago were unsought, and came as a surprise in each instance,—that to the school board at the hands of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and the election commission through appointment of Judge Prendergast, of the county court. The work as a member of the board of education proved very enjoyable but also very laborious. On his entry into the board the Doctor was immediately elected vice-president of that body, and a few months later he was made president, to serve out a fractional year, at the expiration of which he was elected to the same office for a full year term. These preferments he regarded as specially flattering, as he was a Republican and the personnel of the board included twice as many Democrats as Republicans. The election office was illuminating in the study of human nature and government; in ward politics and party strife. The Republican commissioner was one of three, the other two being Democrats and the county court also being Democratic. When Dr. Bridge was thus appointed to the election commission it was for an

unexpired term of one year, and he consented to serve for that time. Near the end of the term the *Chicago Tribune*, the strongest Republican newspaper of the city began editorially to attack his Republicanism,—really because he was a long-time personal friend of the editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, which had been for years an independent newspaper and which was rather severe in its handling of the editor of the *Tribune*. The editorial writer of the *Tribune* was under instruction to lampoon frequently the Republican commissioner, and one Saturday he wrote a particularly severe attack upon him, for the Sunday edition, because of his alleged failure to do a particular thing in the canvassing board on the preceding Friday. As a matter of fact he had tried hard to do the thing referred to, but had been outvoted, as the Saturday edition of the *Tribune*, in its local columns, plainly and truthfully reported. Next day both the *Daily News* and the *Inter Ocean* printed in parallel columns the words of the *Tribune* on Saturday and Sunday, and ridiculed the paper for its inconsistency and lack of care. This led, not to a correction or an apology but to worse and more bitter attacks, which begat scathing retorts by the other papers. Finally there appeared in the *Inter Ocean* of the following Thursday a biting open letter from the election commissioner himself to the editor of the *Tribune*. This led to reckless attacks on the commissioner and on the other papers, and finally, on Sunday morning, to a direct libel on his character as a physician. Then he went with his attorney to the editor, with whom he had a quiet and much restrained conversation, which resulted in an editorial correction and apology on the editorial page the following morning. Thus ended a newspaper war of a week. At the end of the week the county judge reappointed Dr. Bridge, for a full term of three years, and he served until the close of the term. The only elective office Dr. Bridge has held was that of one of the fifteen "freeholders" to frame a new charter for the city of Pasadena, in 1900. The charter produced was adopted. At the polls Dr. Bridge received a higher vote than any other candidate save one.

Dr. Bridge has contributed extensively to the leading medical journals and somewhat to the lay press, besides which he has written four books: "The Penalties of Taste," "The Rewards of Taste," "House-Health," and "Tuberculosis," the last mentioned being a condensation of one of his courses of lectures delivered on this subject at Rush Medical College. He was for a year or more one of the editors of the *Chicago Medical Journal & Examiner*. A list of some fifty articles in various periodicals and his books, which the dates of their appearance, reveal, by the vacant periods, the times of his overwork and illness.

Dr. Bridge belongs to several scientific and professional societies, among them the Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters the Los Angeles Academy of Sciences, and the local, state and national medical associations. In Chicago he holds membership in the Union League, Hamilton and University Clubs; and in Los Angeles, he is identified with the California, University, Sierra Madre, and Sunset Clubs. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In the year 1874 Dr. Bridge was married to Miss Mae Manford, daughter of Rev. Erasmus Manford, a clergyman of the Universalist church, publisher of Manford's Magazine and author of a work entitled "Twenty-five Years in the West." Mrs. Hannah (Bryant) Manford, mother of Mrs. Bridge, was a woman of great influence in her church and in philanthropic work, and she was coeditor of Manford's Magazine. Dr. and Mrs. Bridge visited Europe in 1889 and in 1896, and in April, 1906, he individually made a hurried business trip abroad.

From January, 1906, to the present time Dr. Bridge has given a large part of his time to the oil and gas business, and he is now a director and treasurer of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited; the Mexican Petroleum Company; the Huasteca Petroleum Company; the American Petroleum Company; the American Oilfields Company; the Midland Oilfields Company, Limited; the Midway Oil Company; the Cousins Oil Company; and the Mexican National Gas Company.

GORDON L. DUTCHER. Well known as an active and prosperous business man of Imperial, Gordon L. Dutcher owns and operates the "Valley Livery Stables," which are among the finest establishments of the kind in Imperial county, and are most cleverly managed. A native of Michigan, he was born, in June, 1885, in Sanilac county, being the youngest of the eight children of his parents, Byron M. and Rebecca E. Dutcher neither of whom are now living.

Going to South Dakota in 1897, G. L. Dutcher there continued his studies until 1902, when he went to Colorado, where he completed his early studies, being graduated from the high school at Buena Vista. In 1904, responding to the lure of the desert climate, soil and possibilities, Mr. Dutcher located in the Imperial Valley, where he filled several contracts, principally connected with the leveling of the land. Having accumulated some money, he embarked in the livery business in 1908, in Imperial, and as a liveryman has met with almost unprecedented success. His finely equipped barns cover an area embracing six lots, and can easily and comfortably accommodate fifty horses, of which he usually keeps a good supply. He has now, in 1912, twenty-five carriage horses, with suitable buggies and vehicles, and several fine saddle horses. Thoroughly understanding his business, and being genial, kind and accommodating to all, he has built up a substantial and remunerative patronage, which increases in large proportions each year.

In 1907 Mr. Dutcher was united in marriage with Nellie Rae, a daughter of Adam Rae, of Portland, Oregon. In politics Mr. Dutcher is a Republican, and he was created a Mason in Imperial Lodge, No. 390, A. F. & A. M.

W. JARVIS BARLOW, M. D. There would be a distinct didactic value to a more critical and exhaustive record of the career of Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow than can be given within the circumscribed limitations of a publication of this order, but it may be stated in a preliminary way that he is not only one of the distinguished representatives of his profession on the Pacific coast but it also worthy of definite classification as one of the world's benefactors, particularly through his effective efforts, primarily

of semi-charitable order, in connection with the study and prevention of tuberculosis,—a field in which he is one of the prominent and influential factors not only in California, but also in the nation. He is the incumbent of the chair of clinical medicine and is also dean of the faculty of the Los Angeles Department College of Medicine of the University of California, in the city of Los Angeles, where he is engaged in the active practice of his profession; he was the founder and is the executive head of the Barlow Sanatorium, to which more specific reference will be made in later paragraphs; is a man of specially fine professional and intellectual ability; and is a citizen whose influence is invariably cast in support of the measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. His services as a physician, as a humanitarian with a high sense of stewardship, and as a man of distinctive loyalty and public spirit have made his influence potent and benignant, while his earnest, sincere and kindly nature has invariably prompted objective confidence and esteem. He is one of the world's workers, mindful of his responsibilities, free from ostentation and intellectual bigotry, and a citizen whom California may well feel proud to claim.

In tracing the ancestral history of Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow the record is found to touch most graciously and worthily the early colonial epoch of our national history and indicates that there have been strong men and true to represent the family name in the various generations that have appeared upon the stage of life's activities. The founder of the American branch of the Barlow family was John Barlow, who immigrated from England in 1620 and established his home in the Massachusetts Bay colony, where he became a citizen of no inconsiderable prominence and influence. The name of this family has been closely linked with the annals of New England, that gracious cradle of so much of the history of our country. Joel Barlow, born in 1754, the poet, statesman and philosopher, was a grandson of Samuel Barlow and a direct descendant of this same branch of the family. He was born near Fairfield. Prominent among his writings are the "Columbiad" and "Hasty Pudding." John Barlow the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Barlow, was also born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in which commonwealth he became a successful merchant. He married Sarah Whitney, a member of the well known New England family of that name, and their son John, reared to maturity in Connecticut, chose as his wife Larana Scott. John Barlow, Jr., son of this last mentioned couple and grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was likewise born and reared in Connecticut, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Julia Ann Jarvis, a representative of a family of staunch English lineage, whose name has been prominently identified with the history of Connecticut and has stood exponent of the deepest patriotism, the paternal grandfather of Julia Ann (Jarvis) Barlow having been a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. She was also a niece of Bishop Abraham Jarvis, the first prelate of the Anglican or Episcopal church to be consecrated in America, and the second to serve at the head of the diocese of Connecticut.

William H. Barlow, father of Dr. Barlow, was born in Connecticut, where he was reared to maturity and received good educational advan-

tages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period. He finally removed to the state of New York and established his home at Ossining, where he engaged in the hardware business and became a citizen of prominence and influence in the community, his sterling quality of mind and heart gaining and retaining to him the high esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the varied relations of life. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party; he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Miss Catherine Stratton Lent, who likewise was a native of Connecticut and of colonial stock. They became the parents of five sons and four daughters, and of the number four sons and one daughter are now living. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1891, at Ossining, New York, and William H. Barlow, her husband and the father of Dr. Barlow, died in New York City in 1901.

Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow was born at Ossining in beautiful old Westchester county, New York, on the 22d of January, 1868, and is indebted to the public schools of his native place for his preliminary educational discipline. At the age of thirteen years he entered the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, in his native county, and from this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. He was that year matriculated in Columbia University, in the city of New York, in which he completed an academic or literary course and was graduated in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meantime formulated definite plans for his future career and in harmony therewith he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, in which he devoted himself to his studies and technical work with characteristic zeal and devotion, so that his standing was high at the time of his graduation, as a member of the class of 1892. After thus receiving from this celebrated institution his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, he wisely availed himself of the privilege of gaining valuable and comprehensive clinical experience by assuming the position of interne in a New York City hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, an incumbency which he retained for two and a half years.

In 1895 Dr. Barlow, admirably fortified for the work of his exacting profession, came to California for his health, and established his home in Los Angeles in 1896, where he has since continued in active general practice as a physician, and where he has gained prestige of more than local order. He is a recognized authority in the department of internal medicine and is dean of the medical department of the University of California, in which admirable institution he is the able and popular incumbent of the chair of clinical medicine. The Doctor is actively identified with the American Medical Association, of which he is now vice-president, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Climatological Association, the California State Medical Society, and the Los Angeles County Medical Society. He takes deep interest in the educational work of his profession and aside from his direct service as a member of the medical faculty of the University of California he has also been a frequent and valued contributor to the standard and periodical literature of

his profession. Though never active in the domain of practical politics Dr. Barlow is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and in his home city he is identified with the California and University Clubs. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

A most beneficent and noble work has been that accomplished by Dr. Barlow in connection with the admirable sanatorium which bears his name and which was founded by him in the year 1902. His interest in the study and prevention of tuberculosis has been of the deepest order and his research and labors in this field have been indefatigable. His humane interest in the prevention of this dread malady found concrete and emphatic form in his founding of what is known as the Barlow Sanatorium, and it is but consistent that brief record be incorporated concerning this noble institution. Such record is taken, with minor paraphrase, from an article published in the Bulletin of the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Barlow is an influential and valued member, as is he also of the local and affiliated association of Los Angeles county, in which latter he is a member of the executive committee. From the article mentioned are made the following extracts:

The Bulletin in this issue presents a brief account of the work being done by the Barlow Sanatorium of Los Angeles in its work for the indigent consumptives. This institution and the Redlands Settlement are the pioneer organized efforts in anti-tuberculosis work in California. It was incorporated on April 28, 1902, completing its first buildings and receiving its first patient on September 1, 1903. The founder of the Barlow Sanatorium was Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, of Los Angeles, he and his family having given the first twenty thousand dollars with which to purchase grounds and erect buildings, and he himself in these intervening years having borne the brunt of the upkeep of the institution. The Barlow Sanatorium was so named by the board of directors out of recognition to the generous thought and financial aid given by its founder and his family. The site of the institution is a tract of twenty-five acres within the city limits and located in a beautiful little valley of the Chavez ravine, just to the south of and bordering on Elysian Park.

The idea of a sanatorium where indigent consumptives of Los Angeles, who were still in the curable stages of the disease, could obtain advantages of the open air treatment and so be given a fair chance for recovery suggested itself to the founder of the institution several years ago. Recognizing that little or no aid was at that time to be obtained from the city or county, and yet deeply stirred by the sad lot of these unfortunate victims of the great white plague, Dr. Barlow decided to turn to his friends for aid and with and through them to establish, if possible, a Los Angeles institution where such work as that instituted by Dr. Edward Trudeau at Saranac Lake, New York, could be carried on,—to the direct benefit, on the one hand, of the poor consumptives, and on the other of the city as a whole. After careful thought and investigation of desirable sites Dr. Barlow decided upon that now occupied by the sanatorium and personally gave the purchase price of the land. The administration building was erected and equipped by Mrs. W. Jarvis Barlow,

and the Solano cottage or infirmary was built and equipped by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Solano.

At the Barlow Sanatorium, whose facilities and equipment have been brought up to high standard, patients receive for five dollars treatment that costs twenty-five dollars or more per week in private sanatoriums. Patients who can afford to do so are, however, requested to pay five dollars a week, as by this means the benefits of the institution can be accorded to a much larger number of patients. As the actual cost of maintenance of the institution is about nine or ten dollars a week for each patient, this leaves a deficit of four or five dollars a week to be made up by the institution.

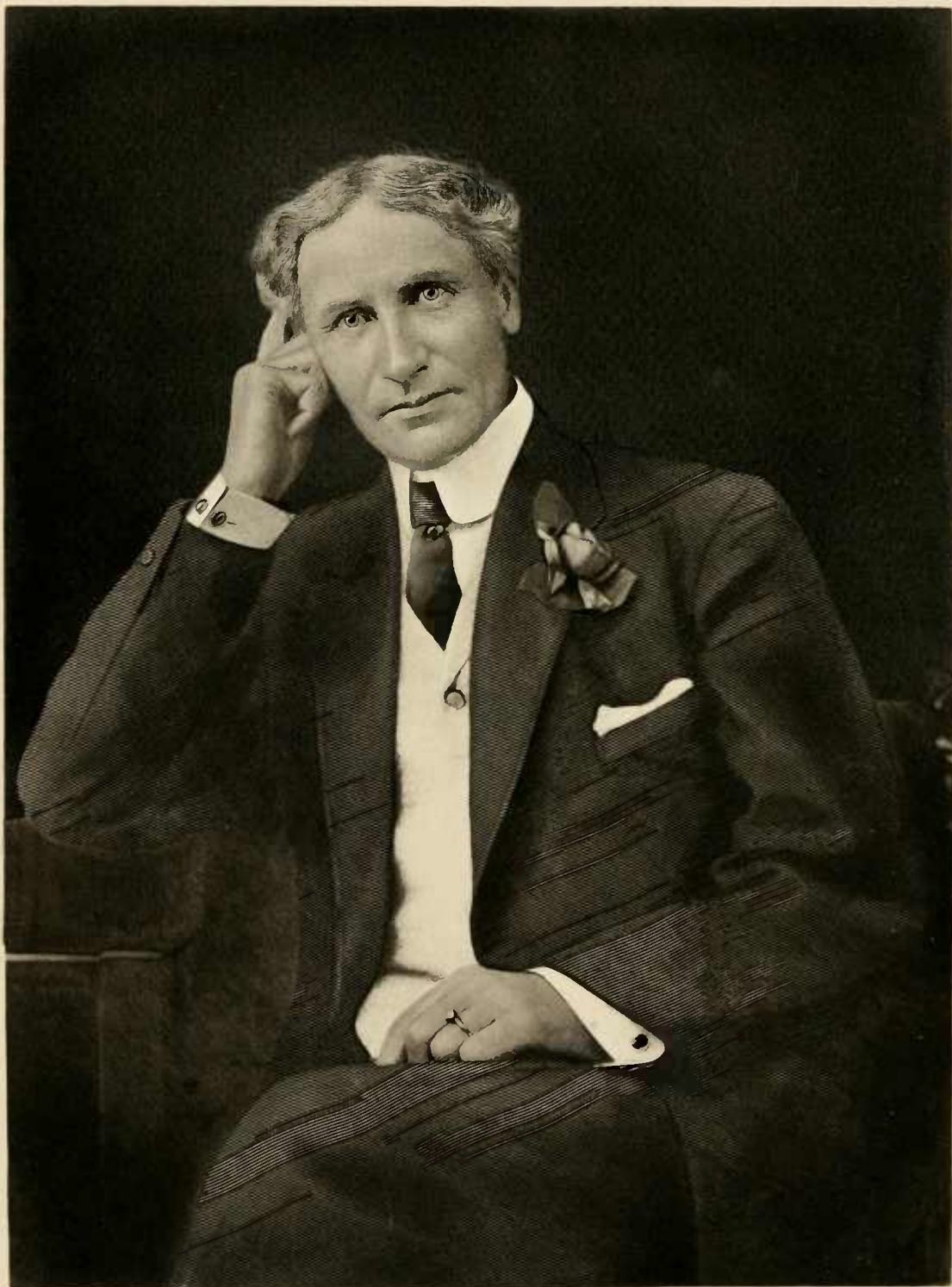
The funds for running expenses of the Barlow Santorium are raised through dues, donations and entertainments. The grounds, buildings and equipment, the large number of faithful friends and workers, and the excellent results among the patients not only make the Barlow Sanatorium an interesting institution but also make it worthy of the thought and generosity of every citizen in Los Angeles.

The faithful and earnest labors of Dr. Barlow in connection with the practical work and maintenance of this institution entitle him to lasting honor as a true benefactor and friend of humanity. He has bravely faced exigencies and problems that would have discouraged one less loyal and unselfish, and the sanatorium which perpetuates his name should long continue a monument to his zeal, liberality and generous devotion. He controls a large and representative practice as a physician and is held in unqualified esteem by his professional confreres, as well as by all others who know him and have appreciation of his admirable qualities, through which he must needs measure up to the full demands of the accurate meteward of popular approbation.

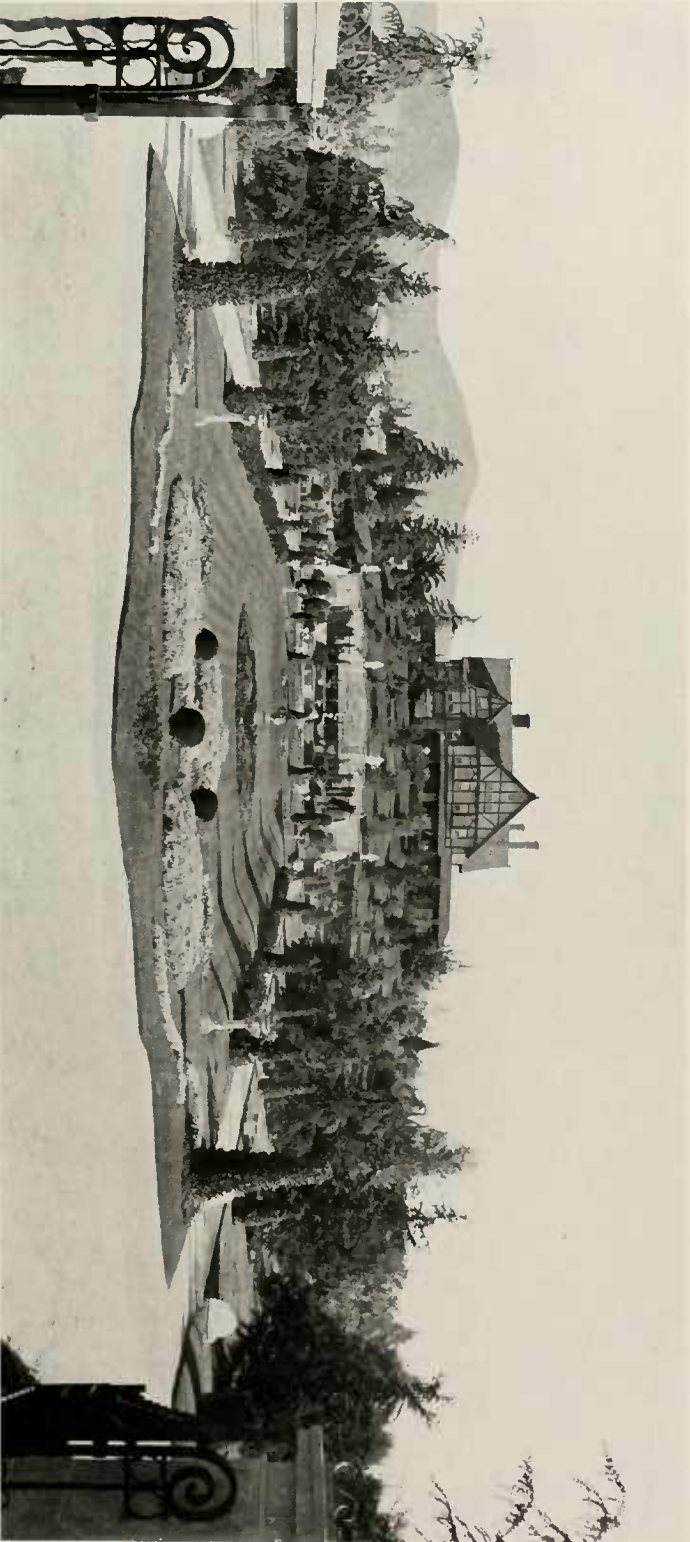
On the 8th of November, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Barlow to Miss Marion Brooks Patterson, of Los Angeles, and both are popular factors in the leading social activities of their home city. Mrs. Barlow was born in 1872, at Dunkirk, New York, and is a granddaughter of the late Horatio Gates Brooks, who was a representative citizen of Dunkirk and founder of the Brooks Locomotive Works. Dr. and Mrs. Barlow have three children,—Walter Jarvis, Jr., Catherine Lent and Ella Brooks.

JOHN JOSEPH SWEENEY. In the forefront among the active and enterprising hustlers of Imperial, Imperial county, is John J. Sweeney, who came to the Valley in early pioneer days and, in Western parlance, has since "made good." Imbued with the same courage and spirit that populated the Central and Pacific states, the Imperial county pioneers crossed the desert "as of old the pilgrims crossed the sea," and in the rough work of transforming the vast area of sand into a fruitful and habitable region suffered hardships and privations of which the coming generations will have but scant realization. Prominent among these earlier settlers of Imperial is J. J. Sweeney, who is actively associated with the industrial advancement and prosperity of this part of the county. A son of Professor Edward Sweeney, he was born January 7, 1870, in Texas, where he was bred and educated.

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Born in Ireland, Edward Sweeney came to this country when young, and having acquired a superior education was for many years engaged in educational work, being very successful as a teacher. Locating in Caldwell, Texas, he continued his professional career in that place, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and operating an extensive stock ranch. He married Jaley P. Roberts, a native of Mississippi, and of the eleven children born of their union six are living, J. J., the subject of this sketch, having been the oldest child. The others that survive are as follows: Mrs. J. L. Waldrit; Mrs. H. G. Sanger; B. F. Sweeney; Michael Sweeney; and Laura.

At the age of seventeen years, having obtained a practical education in the common schools, J. J. Sweeney went to San Diego, California, where he was employed for a time as a teamster. In 1897 he emigrated to Mexico, where he followed mining and camp work, and at the same time became proficient as a blacksmith. After leaving Mexico he lived in Arizona for a short time, from there coming to Imperial county, arriving at Imperial, October 12, 1902, with a young wife, two trunks, and a cash capital of sixty-one dollars. Securing a position in a blacksmith's shop, Mr. Sweeney worked for wages for thirty days, and then purchased a half interest in the smithy. Sixty days later he bought out his partner, and since that time has carried on a substantial business, his trade having largely increased each season, his reputation as a general blacksmith, including the repairing of all kinds of machinery, being widely known. He keeps on an average six men busily employed the year around, his machinery being operated by electric power. Beginning with a capital of but sixty-one dollars, Mr. Sweeney has now property valued at fifteen thousand dollars, to say nothing of outstanding debts, which he can never collect, of four thousand dollars. All of this money he has made within the past few years, his only factors in its accumulation having been industry, sound judgment and wise management.

Mr. Sweeney has been twice married. He married first, in 1892, Laura Tower, who died in 1893, leaving one child, who is also deceased. He married, December 25, 1901, Lauretta Allison, and into their home two children have made their advent, namely: Earl T., born in 1906, and Ledford J., born in 1907. Mrs. Sweeney is also a native of California, San Bernardino having been the place of her birth. Fraternally Mr. Sweeney belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Daughters of Rebekah.

ARTHUR LETTS. Among the essentially representative citizens of Los Angeles, California, Arthur Letts holds prestige as one whose loyalty and public spirit in connection with all matters affecting the general welfare has ever been of the most insistent order. He was born at Holmby, England, on the 17th of June, 1862, and is a son of Richard and Caroline (Coleman) Letts, members of old and honored English families. His father was a farmer, and was the eldest son of a Richard Letts, the same name having been bestowed upon the eldest son for nine generations.

Mr. Letts gained his early educational discipline in the schools of his native land, and subsequently he broadened his outlook on life through

well directed reading and study, and through active association with men and affairs. When about twenty years of age he came to America and located in the city of Toronto, Canada. Soon afterward, however, in the year 1885, he volunteered to the Canadian government his services in the suppression of the well remembered Riel rebellion. He distinguished himself as a loyal and gallant soldier, and in recognition of his bravery and effective service he was awarded a medal with bar and clasp, also a grant of land by the British government. In Walker's great department store in the city of Toronto Mr. Letts gained his initial experience connection with the general merchandise business, and he contributes much of his subsequent success in the same line of enterprise to his early training in that establishment—the then leading department store of the Dominion of Canada.

In 1887, soon after the close of his military service, Mr. Letts came to the United States, soon making his way to Seattle, Washington, where he resided for the ensuing seven years. In 1895 he removed to California and established his home at Los Angeles, where he has gained distinct recognition as a prominent and influential business man. He has built up one of the greatest department stores on the Pacific coast and has shown himself possessed of marked initiative and administrative ability. He has been most prominently identified with the business activities of Los Angeles and has been concerned with many important financial enterprises aside from those involved in the development of his great mercantile business. Correct methods and close application have been the master-key of his success. The managers, department superintendents, buyers and other executives of his great mercantile establishment have been selected with discrimination and prove effective coadjutors, earnest cooperation being assured by the kindly and appreciative associations which are maintained between employer and employe.

The business is conducted under the title of the Broadway Department Store, and the large and finely equipped store is eligibly located in the best business section of the city. Until recently Mr. Letts was vice president of the California Savings Bank, and a member of the directorate of the Broadway Bank & Trust Company, as well as that of the Sinaloa Land Company, but is gradually withdrawing from the management of enterprises outside of his own business, although he has other capitalistic interests of broad scope and importance. No citizen has shown more zealous or helpful interest in the promotion of enterprises and undertakings tending to advance the material and civic prosperity of Los Angeles, and none has been more liberal in contributing to the attractions of this most beautiful of all cities in the "land of sunshine and flowers."

In his political allegiance Mr. Letts is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is a member of the California Club, of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and of the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco. He is a trustee of the State Normal School, and also takes a deep interest in the local work of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has served as president for six years. It is worthy of special note that under his administration the Los Angeles association has gained precedence as the largest of all Young

Men's Christian Associations in the entire world in point of membership. In 1909 Mr. Letts was a delegate to the world's convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at Barmen-Elberfeld, Germany, and he was an influential factor in this great assemblage.

In the city of Toronto, Canada, on the 25th of August, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Letts to Miss Florence Philp, daughter of the Reverend S. C. Philp, a representative citizen of that city. The three children of this union are Edna, Gladys and Arthur, Jr.

The personality of Mr. Letts and the princely contribution that he has made to the material attractiveness of Los Angeles are indicated in the following modified extracts from a recent issue of the *Los Angeles Times*:

Los Angeles is honored in the selection of Arthur Letts to represent America on the advisory board to the committee having in charge the International Horticultural Exhibit to be held in London in 1912. On this board are the king and queen of England, as well as eminent botanists from every country in the world. Mr. Letts has been chosen because of his knowledge of American flora and because his love of flowers and trees has prompted the expenditure of a large fortune in the horticultural development of his superb thirty-acre tract near Hollywood. The great London show is designed as an inspiration to the horticulture of all countries and Mr. Letts has accepted the position noted because it will give him a splendid opportunity to make a further study into that matter, which has so long absorbed his interest. In doing this his service to California and to the United States will be twofold. He will see that American plants are properly represented to the world's students who assemble at London and he will learn more about the flowers and shrubs of other countries which are suitable to the climates and soils of the different sections of the United States.

Mr. Letts is a rich man who can well afford a hobby, and it is a cause for congratulation on the part of the public that his interest lies in a subject which is of profit to everyone. How much money he has spent in making beautiful his grounds at Hollywood he does not know, but the sum has been large and the results gratifying. The public derives benefit from the rich expenditure of Mr. Letts upon his grounds in three ways. The grounds are open to everyone every Thursday from early morning until night, and may be enjoyed for their beauty or as a study in effective landscape gardening, as well as for showing the multiplicity of beautiful growing things suited to southern California. Every plant is labeled with its scientific name, and the total botanical knowledge to be gained in these gardens has never been compiled in a single volume. The student and lover of plants and flowers could spend weeks at this wonderful place with endless pleasure and profit. Either the palms or the cacti on these grounds are so numerous that weeks might be devoted to their appreciation. Mr. Letts has several collections of palms on which a monetary value could not be placed. Their great value lies first in their exquisite beauty, and second in the fact that they are exclusive. This means that they are hybrid or "sports" of his own production and that they have no duplicates in any other garden.

Mr. Letts has the largest collection of cacti, as far as he has been able to learn, in the United States, and he has never seen a larger in any

country. This Cactus Garden has been recently created a United States sub-station, and from Washington come many rare specimens, here to grow to maturity under the warm sunny skies of California. He keeps twenty-six men at work on the place year in and year out, but he himself is the head gardener and works in the different gardens of the place every morning from nine o'clock until after luncheon hour. He knows every tree on the place and feels that the attention he gives that tree establishes a personal relation between him and it. The trees, shrubs and flowers of his magnificent gardens seem to him almost sentient beings, and he has the enthusiasm of the true devotee—the one who knows and loves and appreciates.

A magnificent palmhouse on the place is something entirely new in this line and is given specially to the propagation of ferns and palms. The structure provides shelter and abundance of light and air without producing light and heat. There is no glass about it, it is simply a great amphitheatre with a lattice roof which will eventually be covered by countless entwining vines, rich in foliage and blossom. The magnitude of this house is something to ponder upon. It is two hundred feet long, one hundred and fifty feet wide and has a magnificent dome fifty-five feet in height. The garage on the place is surrounded by wonderful palms and through their gracious foliage floats the golden cadence of mellow chimes.

One of the features of the Italian garden, and for that matter of the entire place, is the statuary. While abroad Mr. Letts gave a commission to Italian artists of note for the reproduction of a great many masterpieces from famous Italian galleries. Four of these beautiful figures stand in full life size on the headstones above the terrace steps. A copy of the world's most beautiful "Aurora," done in massive Italian marble, occupies a place at the foot of this terrace. It is a piece which artists would travel hundreds of miles to see. Scattered over the premises are terra cotta duplicates of the Neptune urn. Their beauty recalls the deathless lines of Keats' ode to a Grecian urn. Mr. Letts has added to the ornamentation of all Los Angeles in commissioning the reproduction of these treasures. He has done it at an expenditure of a small fortune, but his garden is his one great hobby, and he has not allowed the thought of expense to enter into his calculations. His water supply has been developed at a large expense, but it is both private and plentiful and is absolutely dependable. The water is pumped for half a mile, and he has all he wants when he wants it—a tremendous satisfaction in gardening. Not long ago Mr. Lett's secretary came to him to enquire if he had any idea what his place had cost him to date. "No," replied Mr. Letts, "and I do not want to know. This garden is the one thing in my life that is going to measure up to my ideal now and for a hundred years to come, and I do not propose to place a money value on it." That has been the spirit with which he has worked and this spirit is reflected in a thousand beautiful ways about a striking homestead.

The artificer of his own fortunes, the winner of his own success, Mr. Letts is not only a man of affairs, but is also a citizen whose contribution to progress and development has been an important factor in connection with the material and civic life of California.

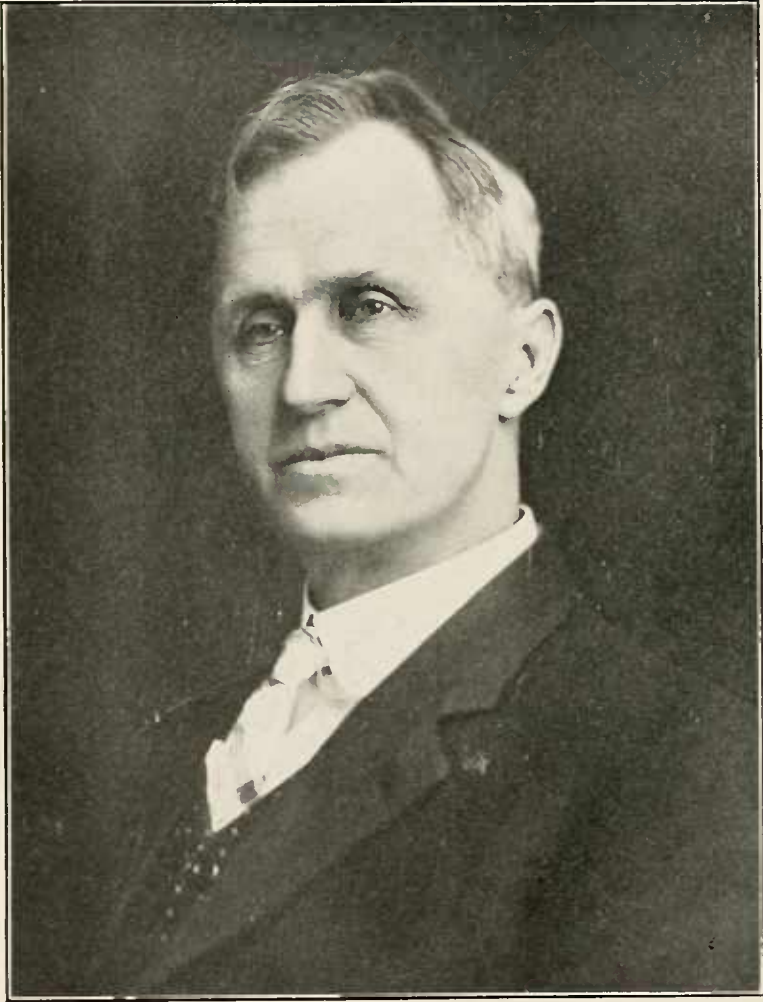
He has lived an exemplary life and has ever supported those interests

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Lee C. Gates -

which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

CLAUDE E. STANDLEE, M. D. A rising young physician of Imperial, Claude E. Standlee, M. D., is making rapid progress in his professional career, which is one of the most exacting to which a man may bend his time and energies, requiring the knowledge, skill and wisdom which shall properly guide and direct the mind and keep the physical conditions of the human body in its normal condition. Having early familiarized himself with the rudiments of medicine and surgery, he has continually added to his acquired knowledge by close study and earnest application, and is now well qualified, not only by birth and education, but by experience, to meet the grave responsibilities and requirements of his chosen profession.

One of California's native sons, Dr. Sandlee was born in Los Angeles, in 1885, a son of E. J. and Sarah Standlee, the latter of whom passed to the life beyond in 1892. The oldest of a family of five children, the Doctor was educated primarily in the public schools of his native city, completing the course in the high school. Turning then, as is natural to one of his mental calibre, to a professional life, he entered the medical department of the University of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907, receiving the degree of M. D. The following two years he practised at Soldiers' Home, and also did much work in the hospital, gaining valuable experience in diagnosing and treating diseases. Foreseeing the future development awaiting Imperial county, Dr. Standlee located in Imperial in 1909, and in the time that has since intervened has met with great success in his professional labors, having built up a large and remunerative practice in this part of the Valley, and gained a wide reputation as a physician of skill and ability. The Doctor is interested in everything pertaining to his work, and is a member of the Imperial County Medical Society and of the California State Medical Society. He was created a Mason in Downey Lodge, No. 220, at Downey, California, and is a member Los Angeles Consistory, No. 3, of the Scottish Rite.

LEE C. GATES. In the election of Hon. Lee C. Gates to the state senate of California, on the 8th of November, 1910, the voters of the thirty-fourth senatorial district not only made a most admirable choice as touching the furtherance of wise, honest and progressive legislation, but also paid honor to a man whose character and ability well justified such distinctive recognition. A representative member of the California bar, a man of broad views and well fortified opinions, a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit, and a man whose integrity of purpose is as impregnable as are his intellectual and pragmatic powers well reinforced,—he is the type of citizen most valuable in the public service, in which all too few of such character are to be found. His activities and accomplishment in the senate have already justified in most emphatic manner the wisdom of the popular choice.

Mr. Gates has been a resident of California for nearly a score of years, and has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of this favored

commonwealth. He established his home in the city of Los Angeles, and here the major part of his professional work has been in connection with his responsible duties as chief counsel for the Title Insurance & Trust Company. He first became attorney for the Los Angeles Abstract Company, and he retained this incumbency until the corporation was succeeded by the Los Angeles Title Insurance & Trust Company, organized and incorporated in 1894, and of the latter he has been chief counsel from the time of organization to the present.

The old Buckeye state has sent its sturdy sons forth into many of the commonwealths of the great western portion of our national domain, and many of them have here attained to marked distinction and success, thus honoring the state of their nativity and also that of their adoption. Senator Gates takes a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to Ohio as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Preble county, that state, on the 4th of April, 1856, and is a son of Laborious A. and Maria (Brumbaugh) Gates, both of whom were likewise natives of the Buckeye state, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer epoch. Henry Gates, the paternal grandfather of the senator, was born in Pennsylvania, and the maternal grandfather, Otto Brumbaugh, was born in Maryland. In the ancestral lines of Senator Gates are found represented strains of German, English and Swiss blood, and the Gates family was founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Laborious A. Gates, a man of strong character and inflexible integrity, devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits. He was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. Of the children four sons and two daughters are now living.

Senator Gates was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and is indebted to the public schools of Ohio and Indiana for his early educational advantages. That he made good use of such opportunities is assured by the fact that as a young man he proved himself eligible for the pedagogic profession, in connection with which he was for five years a successful teacher in the schools of Wayne county, Indiana, and Montgomery county, Ohio. In the latter county he initiated his work of preparation for the legal profession. He prosecuted the study of law under effective preceptorship at Dayton, the county seat, and he was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1881, upon examination before the supreme court. It is worthy of note in this connection that he was a member of a large class of applicants and that after a searching and rigid examination he stood second on the list in the matter of equipment for professional practice. He served his novitiate in the active work of his profession at Dayton, where he continued in practice until 1885, when he removed to Butler county, Kansas, where, in order to recuperate his health, he devoted considerable time to ranch work, in which connection he became the owner of a well improved farm. After he had regained his wanted physical energies he engaged in the practice of his profession at Eldorado, the judicial center of the county, and he gained secure prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of that section of the state, where he continued to devote his attention to gen-

eral practice until 1892, when he came to California and established his home in Los Angeles, where he has since resided and where his principal professional activity is in connection with the affairs of the Los Angeles Title Insurance & Trust Company, which is one of the substantial and important corporations of its order in the state and of which he has been chief counsel from its inception, as has already been noted in this context. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been made: "No man in the state is better informed in respect to the laws relating to titles to real estate. Indeed, he is an authority on that subject, and the knowledge he thus possesses is of great value to a legislator."

Since establishing his home in California Senator Gates, with distinctive civic loyalty, has been active in connection with state and municipal reforms. In politics he is an independent Republican and has been a staunch and effective advocate of its principles, as exemplified by President Lincoln, as well as by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. In 1906 the senator was made the candidate on a non-partisan ticket for the office of mayor of Los Angeles, and while he received the earnest support of the best element in the community his defeat was compassed by the machine and push forces of both contending forces. He has never belonged to a clique or faction, but has been manly and straightforward in his political activities. In advocating the election of Senator Gates the *Rural Californian* used the following expressions, which are worthy of reproduction in this article: "It is fortunate for the people of the thirty-fourth senatorial district that such a man as Mr. Gates has consented to be a candidate for the important position of senator. He is well equipped by knowledge and character. He is an industrious worker, has broad and generous views, is democratic in sentiment and manners, approachable and genial. What is equally important is that he is an able speaker and debater, can make his views understood without mistake, is sincere and earnest in his convictions, and his highest aim is to promote the welfare of the state. Mr. Gates is thoroughly familiar with the needs of this part of the state, having taken an active and effective part for years in promoting the development and welfare of the section in which he has resided. The people of his senatorial district did honor to themselves as well as to him in making him their representative in the upper branch of the legislature. Mr. Gates will do much to further and maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party by doing good work for the whole people, along all lines that tend to promote human welfare and happiness. He is a clean man in habits, morals, home and social life, business and politics, and is in the height of matured manhood."

In the election on the 8th of November, 1910, after he had made a dignified but most masterly campaign throughout his district, Mr. Gates succeeded in rolling up a most gratifying majority at the polls, and in the senate he has brought to bear his¹ splendid powers in the fostering of wise economic measures and general legislation of the best type. He has proved one of the most influential factors on the floor of the senate and in the deliberations of the committee room, and introduced many important bills which he ably championed and brought to enactment.

Among these should be specially mentioned the initiative and referendum and the recall measures.

Senator Gates is president of the California Land Title Association, and is a member of the American Association of Title Men. He is a charter member of the Los Angeles City Club, of which he was the first president, and is one of the most influential and valued members of the Union League Club in his home city. Of this latter organization he served as president in 1901, and in January, 1911, he was again chosen its chief executive officer, a position of which he is in tenure at the time of this writing.

In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Senator Gates to Miss Bessie B. Caldwell, of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, in which state she was born and reared. They have two daughters, Hazel and June, and the family home is known for its gracious and unostentatious hospitality.

WILLIAM WESSEL. Distinguished as the pioneer undertaker and furniture dealer of the Imperial Valley, William Wessel, a valued and highly esteemed resident of Imperial, is widely known, and has an extended reputation for professional knowledge and skill. A son of Herman Wessel, a native of Germany, he was born, in 1863, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being the third son in a family of ten children, four of whom survive. Herman Wessel migrated with his family to Texas, where, but a few years later, his death occurred. His wife, whose maiden name was Frederika Eppinger, subsequently moved with her fatherless children to California, locating in Los Angeles, where she spent her remaining years.

Brought up and educated in Los Angeles, William Wessel was variously employed throughout the days of his boyhood and youth, for awhile working with an uncle in a bakery. He afterwards learned the tinsmith's trade, but abandoned it later, turning his attention to undertaking, a profession in which he has acquired skill and ability. In 1902, while Imperial county was in its infancy as regarded its settlement, Mr. Wessel opened an undertaking and furniture establishment at Imperial, being willing to sacrifice a little that the incoming settlers of the desert might have the benefit of his professional services if required, even if at the start his financial recompense should be scant. For seven years he continued both branches of his industry, but since 1909 has devoted his time solely to his undertaking business. On coming into the desert he took up forty acres of land from the Government. Subsequently disposing of that tract, he bought another tract of sixty acres, forty acres of which he has placed under a high state of culture, while twenty acres of it is used as a cemetery.

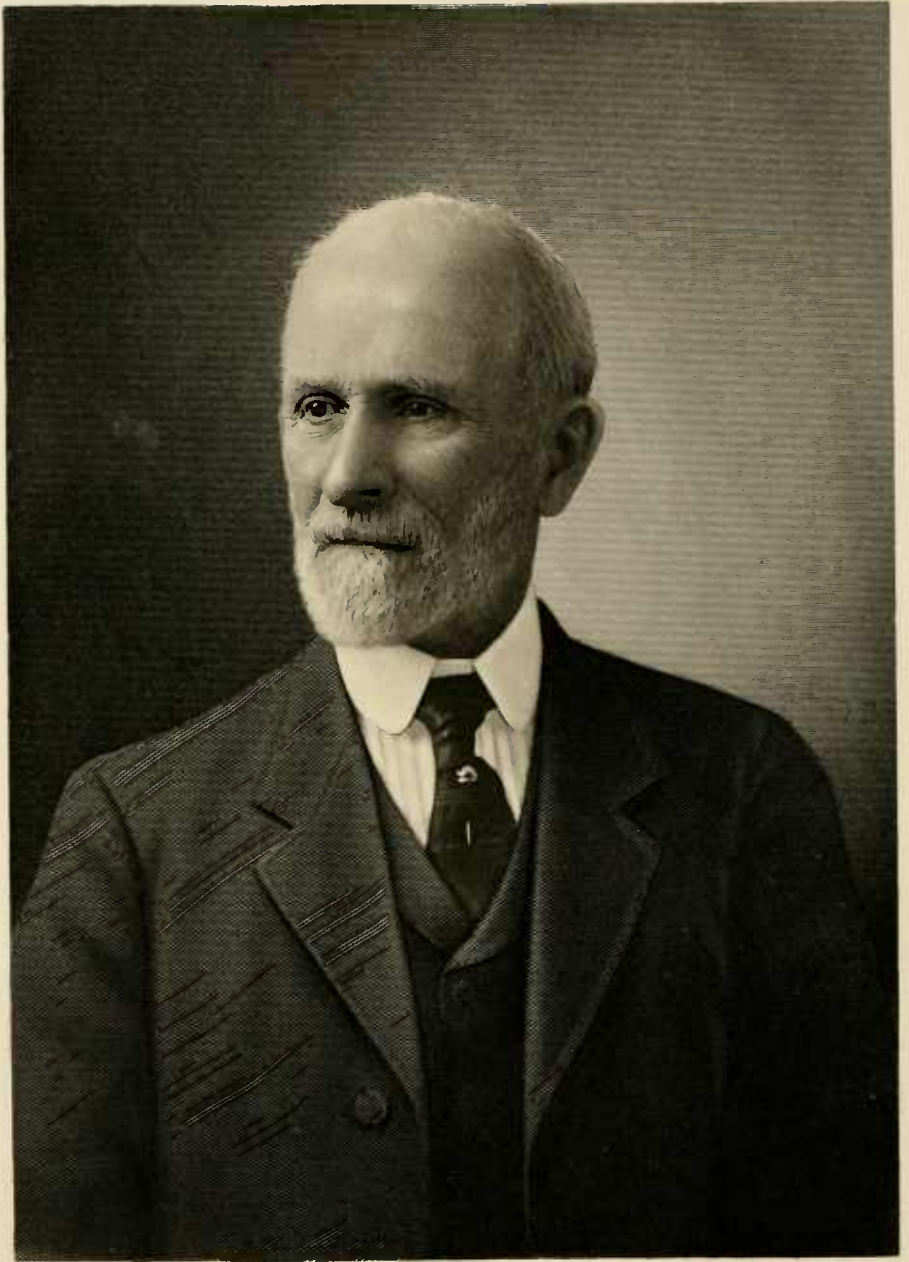
In February, 1884, Mr. Wessel was united in marriage with Ida Hendricks, and into their home three children have been born, namely: Pearl; Victor P., professor of music and leader of the Imperial Band; and Hallie. Fraternally Mr. Wessel is identified with various organizations, being a member of the Order of Eagles; of the Fraternal Brotherhood; of the Rathbone Sisters; of the Knights of the Maccabees; and of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

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Wm. E. Hearwood

CHARLES E. HARWOOD. One of the substantial capitalists and representative citizens of San Bernardino county is Charles Edward Harwood, who is president of the Commercial National Bank of Upland, and who has been an influential factor in the civic and material development of this favored section of the state. He is a man of much constructive and administrative ability and his sterling integrity in all the relations of life has gained to him the high regard of his fellow men. As one of the leading citizens of San Bernardino county he is especially entitled to recognition in this publication.

Charles Edward Harwood was born at Bennington, Vermont, on the 19th of October, 1830, and is a son of Hiram and Eliza (Haswell) Harwood, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Green Mountain state and representatives of families, of English lineage, that were founded in New England in the early colonial epoch of our national history. The original progenitors of the Harwood family in the new world came from England in 1630 and settled in Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, and members of the family were later numbered among the earliest settlers in Vermont, as is assured by the fact that the first white child born in Bennington was a Harwood. Hiram Harwood, a man of strong character and sterling integrity, was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during virtually his entire active career, and he lived for many years on his old homestead farm in Bennington, Vermont, whence he went to Missouri and joined his children soon after the close of the Civil war. He resided at Springfield, that state, for twenty years and then came to California, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died at Upland, San Bernardino county, in 1892, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years, and his cherished and devoted wife, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1900, was nearly one hundred years of age at the time of her death. She was a woman of exceptionally brilliant mentality and distinctive refinement, and she retained her mental and physical faculties in a wonderful degree until the time of her demise. She was a daughter of Anthony Haswell, who was the founder of the *Vermont Gazette* at Bennington, the first paper established in the southern part of the Green Mountain state and the second to be published within the borders of the state. For the publication of a severe criticism of an act passed by Congress under the administration of President John Adams—the alien and sedition act, abolishing the right of free speech,—he was subjected to a heavy fine and also served a term in the penitentiary. In later years the amount of the fine, together with interest on the same for the intervening period, was returned to his heirs by a special act of Congress, under the administration of President Polk. He founded the *Vermont Gazette* when he was scarcely more than a boy and continued to publish the same until the close of his life. Early in the War of the Revolution he entered the Continental army as substitute for a man who had dependent upon him a large family, although Mr. Haswell was a mere boy at the time. For a number of years he held the office of postmaster general of Vermont and he was long numbered among the most honored and influential citizens of his state. Hiram and Eliza (Haswell) Harwood became the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom

are living in southern California, and the family reputation for longevity is being well upheld.

Charles E. Harwood, the eldest of the six children, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the old home farm in Vermont, and after availing himself of the advantages of a seminary at Bennington, he entered Williams College, in Massachusetts, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1852, under the regime of President Mark Hopkins, who long presided over the destinies of that fine old institution. Mr. Harwood then took up the study of law, under effective preceptorship, and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1858. In the same year he located at Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1865. In the year last mentioned Mr. Harwood removed to Springfield, Missouri, and soon afterward was one of the syndicate taking over the railway known as the southwest branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, now the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. He was associated with this system during the construction of fifteen hundred miles of its line,—through Arkansas to Paris, Texas, also to Wichita, Kansas. While a resident of Springfield, Missouri, Mr. Harwood became one of the founders of Drury College, to the funds for which he was the first subscriber on the list. He was appointed a member of the first board of trustees of the new institution and in this position he has retained during the years that have intervened. He has contributed many thousands of dollars to the support and expansion of this admirable college, and is now the only surviving member of its original board of trustees. In recognition of his services to the cause of higher education Drury College conferred on Mr. Harwood the degree of LL. D. For many years he was president of the Green County National Bank, of Springfield, Missouri, and he wielded much influence in the reviving of the industrial and social prosperity of southwestern Missouri after the section had suffered greatly from the ravages of the Civil war. He had intended to engage in the practice of his profession at Springfield, but his business interests became so extensive as to demand his entire time and attention, so that he virtually withdrew entirely from the practice of law. He continued to maintain his home in Springfield for a quarter of a century and was there an interested principal in many important enterprises.

In 1887, owing to impaired health, Mr. Harwood came to California, and he identified himself with what was known as the Ontario Colony, in the southwestern part of San Bernardino county. At that time most of the land in this section of the country was unimproved, and about six thousand acres were owned by a syndicate, known as the Ontario Land & Improvement Company. On this land are now situated the beautiful and prosperous little cities of Upland and Ontario. Mr. Harwood and his brother Alfred P. acquired a one-fifth interest in the new corporation. At this time about four hundred acres, including the original townsite of Upland, became the property of the Harwood brothers, who likewise purchased additional land, largely increasing the area of their holdings. The original plat of what is now Upland had been made some time previously, and the two brothers gave themselves with all earnestness and progressiveness to the development and upbuilding of the town and sur-

rounding country. Upland has a population of twenty-five hundred and is a fine little city of modern facilities and beautiful homes. Ontario adjoins the corporate limits at the south, and has a population of about five thousand, so that the community is one of the most attractive and prosperous in southern California, with a diversity of business and industrial interests that gives assurance of continuous growth and cumulative prosperity. The Harwood brothers have been most influential in the furtherance of this admirable advancement along all civic and material lines and to them is due in a large measure the splendid record of progress thus made. Liberal, loyal and public-spirited, they have given their time, energies and means to promoting the best interests of this favored section, and no citizens command more secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Charles E. Harwood is president of the Commercial National Bank and the Citizens' Savings Bank of Upland, in the organizations of which he was instrumental, and under his careful and conservative administration these have become solid and popular financial institutions. He is one of the leading members of the California Fruit Exchange and is president of the Upland Lemon Growers' Association, also president of the O-K Fruit Exchange. He has done much to further the advancement of the citrus-fruit industry in the state and to foster the economical handling and transportation of the products in this important line. He also has large interests in Mexico, where he is president of the Mexico Asphalt and Paving Company, which has installed asphalt pavement in many of the principal cities of that republic. He is also vice-president of the Mexican Petroleum Company. The company now produces thirty thousand barrels of oil daily and has facilities for the output of double this amount. It furnishes all oil utilized by the Mexican National Railway, and owns in Mexico five hundred thousand acres of land.

Mr. Harwood continues to take a lively interest in educational affairs, as well as in all other agencies tending to maintain the best standards of citizenship. He has been for many years a valued member of the board of trustees of Pomona College, and has made most generous contributions to its support. In politics he accords unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, though he has shown naught of ambition for political office. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church and their beautiful home in Upland is a center of most gracious and refined hospitality.

In the year 1858 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harwood to Miss Catherine Seymour Henry, who was born at Bennington, Vermont, and who is a daughter of the late Paul M. Henry, for many years a representative farmer near Bennington, and later a resident of Geneva, New York, where he passed his remaining days, and where his wife also died. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have four children, concerning whom the following brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Isabella is the widow of Dr. Walter Scott, and has been for several years the executive head of the Rescue Home in the city of Sacramento, where she is doing effective philanthropic work. Miss Aurelia remains in the parental home. She is a graduate of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and took a post graduate course at Wellesley College, in Massachusetts.

She is an active member of various clubs in Ontario, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Edward C. is one of the representative fruit growers of San Bernardino county, and is a graduate of both Leland Stanford, Jr., University and of Columbia University, New York, as is also Paul H., who is chief executive of the Gas Company in the city of Mexico, and chief engineer of the Mexican Asphalt & Paving Company of Mexico. Mrs. Harwood and daughter, Miss Aurelia, are members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HARRY N. DYKE. A young man of talent and culture, well versed in legal lore, H. N. Dyke, of Imperial, is well known as an able and successful attorney, being a man of much force of character, of pleasing address, and of considerable power in presenting a case to the jury. The oldest of the two children born to Eugene B. and Emily Dyke, his birth occurred in Iowa in 1873.

Eugene B. Dyke was a man of high mental attainments and widely known throughout Iowa as a brilliant and successful journalist. For a full quarter of a century he was editor of the Charles City *Intelligencer*, of which he kept complete files, rendering the paper especially useful for reference when questions of moment arose in regard to public or private affairs. He was an able and fearless writer, and his death, which occurred in 1897, was a distinct loss to the community and to the journalistic world, as well as to his immediate family.

Brought up in Iowa, Henry N. Dyke acquired his elementary knowledge in the public schools, after leaving the high school entering the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of law in Iowa. After the death of his father he assumed the management of the Charles City *Intelligencer*, with which he was identified for four years. In 1901, deciding that the extreme West was the proper place for an ambitious young man to begin his career, Mr. Dyke came to California, and in 1902 located in the Imperial Valley, settling here in pioneer days. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of wild desert land, but ere he had made many improvements sold it at an advantage. In 1904, when Imperial became incorporated, Mr. Dyke had the honor of being elected the first city clerk, and held the office continuously until 1910. For three years he served as secretary of the Imperial Chamber of Commerce, and for a brief period was justice of the peace. He is now devoting himself to his profession, and as an attorney has built up a good patronage in Imperial and vicinity.

Mr. Dyke married, in 1898, Adele Hammer, and they have one child, a daughter named Dorothy.

BYRON WATERS. One of the specific and important functions of this publication is to enter enduring record concerning those who stand essentially representative in the various professional circles in California, and there is no profession that touches so closely the manifold interests of society in general as does the legal. This calling naturally has drawn to it, by very virtue of necessity, minds of power and bril-



Byron Watson

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liancy, and as properly represented in attorneys and counselors of character as well as of technical ability, the profession safeguards and fosters all human interests. Lawyers have been the most potent forces in shaping governmental policies in guiding and formulating the most effective systems for insuring equity and justice, and in promoting and protecting the welfare of all sorts and conditions of men in the concrete and generic communities. Thus in considering the careers of those who have been influential in the development and upbuilding of the great state of California it is not a matter of expediency but of emphatic consistency to accord special attention to those who have stood or now stand as earnest, loyal and able representatives of the bench and bar of this commonwealth. In this connection there is all of propriety in giving recognition to the prominent and influential member of the bar of San Bernardino county whose name initiates this paragraph.

Byron Waters, senior member of the law firm of Waters & Goodcell, of San Bernardino, has an ancestry of which he may well be proud, as in his veins is mingled the best blood of early New England and the cavaliers of the old south. In both the paternal and maternal lines he traces his genealogy back to families founded in America in the early epoch of our national history. Mr. Waters claims the Empire state of the south as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Canton, Cherokee county, Georgia, on the 19th of June, 1849,—the youngest of the three children of Henry H. and Frances (Brewster) Waters. Henry Hawley Waters was born in Rensselaer county, New York, near the city of Albany, in the year 1819, his parents having been numbered among the pioneers of that section, whither they removed from Massachusetts, where the respective families were founded in the colonial days. Henry H. Waters was the youngest in a family of five children, and, owing to the conditions and exigencies of life in a pioneer community, his early educational advantages were limited,—a handicap which he effectually overcame through self-discipline and through definite advancement by personal effort. He served an apprenticeship as a mechanic and assisted in the construction of one of the first steam road locomotives ever operated in the state of New York. He had no little inventive ability, but there can be no reason to doubt that he did well to turn his attention to effort along other lines. When about twenty years of age he went to Georgia, where he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors and was successfully engaged in teaching for a period of about two years. In the meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and by close application he gained an excellent knowledge of the law, so that he duly gained admission to the bar of Georgia. For several years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Canton, that state, and in 1849, at the time of the ever memorable gold excitement in California, he became one of the intrepid argonauts who made their way by various routes to the New Eldorado. He was one of the first in Georgia to set forth for California. The company of which he was a member made the voyage to Havana, Cuba; crossed the Tehautepec isthmus in Mexico, by means of pack trains; and made the remainder of the journey on a sailing vessel. In later years Mr. Waters frequently reverted to the fact that all of the men

of his party who drank whiskey while on the trip across Tehautepec were attacked by disease that soon terminated their lives. He finally disembarked in the port of San Francisco and thence made his way to the original placer mines in Tuolumne county. The mining camp was then known as Jimtown, and the little city at that point at the present time bears the more dignified appellation of Jamestown. Mr. Waters passed about two years in this state and then returned to Georgia, having made the return journey across the plains. He resumed the practice of his profession, but a few years later he again made the trip across the plains, for the purpose of visiting his brother, the late James W.



HENRY H. WATERS

Waters, of San Bernardino county. He remained for a more limited time on this occasion and then made his third trip overland by returning to his home in Georgia. In 1858 he was appointed executive secretary to Governor Joseph E. Brown, of that state, whose son, Joseph M., is the present governor of that commonwealth, and he retained this office until 1865, when Governor Brown was deposed from office by the Federal authorities, after the close of the Civil war. During the progress of the war, as executive secretary to the governor, Mr. Waters had much to do with the directing of military affairs in the state. He held the rank of colonel on the staff of the governor and was instrumental

in mustering in thirty regiments for the Confederate service. He thus lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the north and south, during which his loyalty to the Confederate cause was of the most insistent order. In the meantime Mr. Walters had purchased a plantation in Coweta county, Georgia, and after the disorganization of the state government and the installation of the "carpet-bag" regime at the close of the war, he retired to this plantation. Two years later he sold the property and located in Harris county, Georgia, where he engaged in the manufacturing of lumber. Later he established his home at Geneva, Talbot county, where he gave his attention principally to the management of his large cotton plantation in that county. He died in the city of Macon, that state, in 1869, as the result of a stroke of paralysis, and his name is on record as that of one of the loyal, progressive and honored citizens of Georgia. His devoted wife died in 1860, at Milledgeville, Georgia, in which state her entire life was passed. She was born in Gainesville, Georgia, and was a daughter of Dr. John Brewster, a native of South Carolina and a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of that commonwealth. Dr. Brewster was one of the able representatives of his profession in Georgia, where he was engaged in active practice for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Water became the parents of three children, Emmett, the eldest of the three, was accidentally killed, at Paris, Kentucky, on the day following his graduation in Millersburg College. Prior to this, when but eighteen years of age, he tendered his services in defense of the Confederate cause, by enlisting in the First Georgia Regulars, at the inception of the Civil war. He gained promotion through the various grades until he was made adjutant in his command, and he participated in many engagements. On July 26, 1864, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek in the front of Atlanta, he was shot through the right leg, and the injury was so severe as to necessitate the amputation of the member. Henrietta, the second child, became the wife of Edwin A. Nisbet and they came to California in 1867, and resided for many years in San Bernardino, where both died. They reared eleven children to years of maturity. Mrs. Nisbet was long numbered among the successful and popular teachers in the schools of California. She followed this profession for twenty years in San Bernardino and for a decade was one of the most loved and valued teachers in the schools of Los Angeles. The third and youngest of the children is he to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Byron Waters was reared to the age of eighteen years in his native state and was afforded the advantages of its best private schools, in which he continued his attendance until the close of the war between the states. The family experienced serious financial reverses, as did nearly all others in the south at this time, and after leaving school he worked for nearly three years in the cotton fields on his father's plantation. He became associated as a boy with those who afterward formed the KuKlux Klan, and under these conditions his father suggested that he take some cotton to market and utilize the proceeds in going to California. The devoted father, bereaved of wife and elder son, realized that by this procedure the younger son would escape the difficulties and troublous experiences incidental to the so-called reconstruction pe-

riod in the south, for it was but natural that intense sectional prejudices had been aroused in the youth of the south, owing to contemplation of the frightful ravages worked by the war just ended,—especially the devastating effects of Sherman's victorious march through Georgia from Atlanta to the sea. Accordingly Mr. Waters came to California in 1867, at the age of eighteen years, and here he began work as a cowboy on his uncle's ranch in San Bernardino county, said uncle having been the late James W. Waters, previously mentioned and honored as one of the sterling pioneers of this section of the state.

The ambition of young Waters was not to be thus satisfied, however, and in April, 1869, he began the study of law in the office and under the able preceptorship of Judge Horace C. Rolfe, of San Bernardino. Later he continued his technical reading under the direction of Judge Henry M. Willis, of the same city, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1871, and during the many intervening years that he has been in active practice in the various courts of the state it has been his to gain and retain high prestige and distinction as one of the ablest members of the California bar, as well as one of the most successful. His list of causes presented before the supreme court of the state is one of the largest that can be claimed by any member of the bar of this favored commonwealth, and in this and other tribunals there stand to his lasting honor many noteworthy victories as an advocate of great strength and versatility. Nearly forty years of consecutive devotion to the work of his profession have made Mr. Waters one of its peers in the state, and the bar has been honored and dignified alike by his character and his services. He has made his home and professional headquarters in San Bernardino during all these years; has stood as an exponent of the most loyal and public-spirited citizenship; and none has a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

In 1881 Mr. Waters effected the organization of the Farmers' Exchange Bank of San Bernardino, and the same is now one of the solid and leading financial institutions of southern California. He was its first president and held this office for several years. During the formative period in the history of the bank he guided its affairs with a firm hand and with utmost discrimination and progressiveness, showing the same characteristic energy, earnestness and integrity that have marked his career in all its relations. The present high standing of the Farmers' Exchange Bank is due in large measure to his able administration of its affairs in earlier days.

Always unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, Mr. Waters has done much to promote its cause in California, while he has resided in a county and state that show large Republican majorities under normal conditions. Though he has not been imbued with any ambition for political preferment, in his home county there early came recognition of his ability and sterling character, as is shown by the fact that in 1877 he was elected to represent the same in the state legislature. At the ensuing session he became a recognized leader of his party in the house and before the close of the session he stood at the head as a member of that body. His reputation for talent and personal

and official integrity brought about in the following year, 1878, his election as a delegate at large to the state constitutional convention, and he had the distinction in this connection of receiving a larger majority than any other candidate for such representation in the state. Though he was one of the youngest members of that convention, Mr. Waters' thorough knowledge of constitutional law, his exceptional powers in debate and his prescience as to future growth and demands, won for him a commanding influence in the deliberations of the convention. His adherence to and earnest advocacy of certain opinions while in the convention temporarily cost him somewhat of his popularity, but time and the subsequent working of constitutional provisions which he opposed have demonstrated that he was right in the course he pursued at the time. In 1886 Mr. Waters was made Democratic candidate for the office of judge of the supreme court of the state, but while he was eminently qualified for the position and was defeated by a small majority, he was unable to overcome the far greater strength of the Republican party, and thus ordinary political exigencies compassed his defeat, together with that of the other candidates on the ticket of his party. Mr. Waters has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1873 and is identified with a number of social organizations of representative character, though his interests have ever centered in his profession and his home. He is liberal in his religious views, and his wife and children are communicants of the Catholic church. Mrs. Waters is also a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the Order of the Eastern Star and the California Pioneer Society. She has been a prominent and popular factor in connection with the best social activities of her home city and presides as a gracious chatelain over the beautiful home.

On the 31st of December, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Waters to Miss Louisa Brown, who was born at old Fort San Bernardino, on the 24th of July, 1852, this fort having been the refuge place of the colony at that time. She is a daughter of the late John Brown, Sr., who was one of the well known and highly honored pioneers of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Waters became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living except one, and their names, and respective dates of birth are here recorded: Clara, born in November, 1873; Sylvia, in 1875; Frances, 1877; Helen, 1878; Brewster, 1880, (died in 1905, at the age of twenty-four years); Emmett, 1883; Byron, Jr., 1886; and Elizabeth, 1880.

GEORGE W. NICHOLS. The worth of a man to the community of which he forms a part is not made evident by the words which he speaks, but through his achievements in the line of adding to the improvement and betterment of the neighborhood and its residents. Coming to the Imperial Valley in 1899, at an early period of its settlement, George W. Nichols immediately embarked in the real estate business, in which he has since been actively engaged, and, it is safe to say, no other man has been more conspicuous in aiding its growth and up-building than he. A "booster" from the start, he has been identified with the Valley's interests in its seasons of prosperity and in its days

of adversity, and is now known as one of its most progressive champions, being never so happy as when saying a good word for his adopted home town. Coming from honored New England stock, he was born, in 1856, in New Hampshire, where he was brought up and educated. His parents, John and Emeline Nichols, life-long residents of New England, reared five children, of whom George W. is the oldest, and the only one living on the Pacific coast, or near it. He comes from a family noted for its longevity, his grandfather, who was a sea captain, having reached the remarkable age of one hundred and four years, while his grandmother lived to be one hundred and three years old.

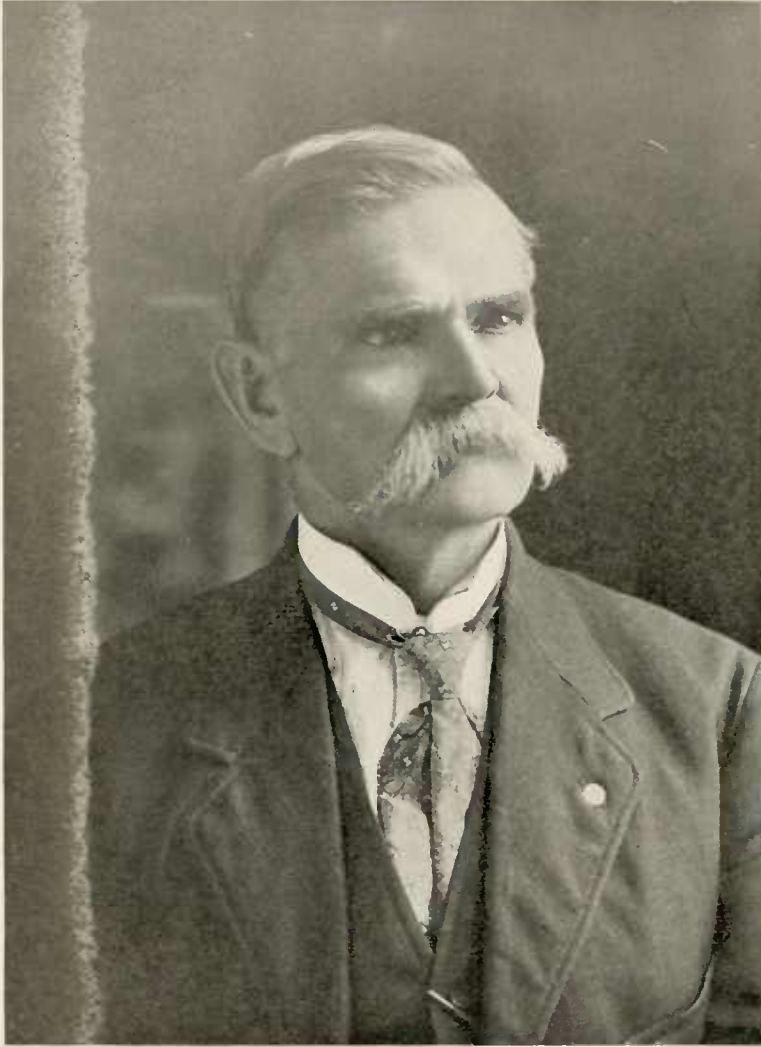
Having learned the trades of a tinsmith and plumber when young, George W. Nichols followed these occupations in his native town until 1876. Going then to Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire, he was employed as foreman for a large concern for three years, when, in 1879, his employers placed him at the head of the branch house which they established at Great Falls, Montana. In 1882 Mr. Nichols entered the employ of George K. Paul, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, who took a contract for the plumbing and steam work in the Grand Fountain Hotel at Yellowstone Park. At the end of seven months Mr. Nichols, having completed the contract, journeyed to the Pacific coast, visiting Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, finally locating at San Diego, California, where he purchased a hardware and plumbing establishment, which he conducted successfully for seven years, until 1898.

Locating in Imperial Valley in 1899, Mr. Nichols has been an important factor in promoting its best interests. In its early history he was employed to secure the right of way for the public highways, and likewise in the apportionment of the school districts. He was one of the original members of the Cantaloupe Company of Imperial Valley, and, with other men of energy and public-spirit, organized the El Centro Creamery Company, which was subsequently sold. Mr. Nichols has been associated with the San Diego and Arizona Railroad Company, and with the Imperial Abstract Company of El Centro. At the present time he is a member of the Mount Signal Canal Company and manager of the town-site of Dixieland for the San Diego Company. Mr. Nichols is president of the Bee Keepers' Association of Imperial Valley, an office which he has held for a year, having previously been one of its directors for three years.

When Mr. Nichols moved to the Valley, in 1899, he took up a tract of desert land, and now owns two ranches, one containing eighty acres and the other two hundred and forty acres, both being on the west side of the valley. At the time of the great overflow he labored with untiring energy, working on his ranch in the daytime and on the levee nights, at the same time filling contracts in the building of the main ditches. He has the distinction of having been one of the first men to introduce cows into the valley, and one of the first to produce cream, being numbered among the pioneer dairymen. Great strides in the development of this industry have been made, the sales of the valley cream amounting today, in 1912, to \$134,400 a month. Mr. Nichols shipped the second load of hogs sent from Imperial valley to market in 1905, and this industry, too, is flourishing.

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R. G. V. Bledsoe

In 1907 Mr. Nichols embarked in the culture of bees, beginning with one hive, and since that time he has sold five hundred swarms of bees, and has now three hundred hives in his apiary. The honey produced in the valley is of a beautiful amber hue, heavier in body than the white sage or white clover honey, while its sweetness is the same. From his one hundred and forty-five hives he raised two hundred and sixty-four cases of honey, which he sold for six cents a pound. In 1911 there were forty-eight car loads of honey shipped from the valley.

Mr. Nichols married, in 1894, Kitty H. Keith, a daughter of Elmer and Elizabeth Keith, who, like Mr. Nichols, is of Scotch ancestry, she being descended from Royal blood. Eight children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, namely: Dorothy K., Milton S., George W., Elmo K., Paul F., Pearl K., Edwin K., and baby Katherine. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the First Congregational church.

ROBERT E. BLEDSOE. This honored and representative member of the bar of San Bernardino county is a scion of a family whose name has been intimately identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch, and there have been many of the name to achieve distinction and high honors in connection with the progress of our great republic. The lineage is traced back to staunch English and Welsh origin. Two brothers of the name were numbered among the early settlers of the colony of Virginia, and three brothers of a later generation in the historic Old Dominion were Carey, Isaac and Joseph Bledsoe, the first-named of whom was a pioneer of Tennessee, where Bledsoe county was named in his honor, and the latter two of whom, Isaac and Joseph, established homes in Kentucky at a time when that state was on the very frontier of civilization. Joseph Bledsoe, from whom the line of descent is traced to Robert E. Bledsoe of this review, was an associate of Daniel Boone and other pioneers of Kentucky, where he took up his abode just prior to the inception of the War of the Revolution. He and his wife, Elizabeth, had immigrated to Kentucky from Spottsylvania, Virginia, and they were living in a fort, constructed for protection against the Indians, at the time of the birth of their youngest son, Jesse, on the 20th of May, 1776.

Jesse Bledsoe, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was reared to manhood in his native state, and he became one of its distinguished lawyers and most brilliant orators, as well as a prominent factor in public affairs. He served one term as United States senator from Kentucky, and later he was employed by the provincial government of the republic of Texas to prepare its constitution. In compensation for the services thus rendered he received three leagues of land in the new republic. While en route to his home in Kentucky he died suddenly, at Nacogdoches, Texas. On the 22d of November, 1802, he married Sarah Howard Gist, who was born August 5, 1785, and who was the eldest daughter of Colonel Nathan and Judith (Carey) Gist. During the entire period of the war of the Revolution Colonel Gist served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Washington, and he was one of the most valued and trusted members of the staff of the great commander.

There are numerous branches of the Bledsoe family, and representatives of the name have been found scattered in the southern, middle and western states. Among the distinguished members of the Kentucky branch was Albert Taylor Bledsoe, who was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 9th of November, 1809. He was graduated in the United States military academy at West Point, and at the time of the Civil war he served as assistant secretary of war in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States. During the latter years of his life he was editor of the *Southern Review*, and he was known as a man of great literary talent.

Robert E. Bledsoe has in his possession a most interesting and highly valued family heirloom. This is an old family Bible, handed down by his grandfather, who entered in the same the family records of births, marriages, death, etc., in the blank pages provided for this purpose. The Bible is fully a century old. Mr. Bledsoe is eligible for membership in the historic Society of the Cincinnati, by reason of his ancestors having served as officers of the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution. It will be understood that this great patriotic organization was formed on the 13th of May, 1783, and that its membership was confined to officers who had served with honor for three years of the war and those who had been honorably discharged on account of disability. The perpetuation of the order was effected by the provision that male descendants of such officers in a direct line should be eligible for membership, and, in default of male representatives in any generation, the eligibility should be perpetuated through the female line. General Washington was president of the society from 1787 until his death and was succeeded by Alexander Hamilton.

Joseph Henry Bledsoe, father of the subject of this review, and son of Jesse and Sarah H. (Gist) Bledsoe, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of June, 1805, and he was afforded the best of educational advantages, including those of Transylvania University, in his native city, in which institution, then as now, one of the best in the south, he was graduated. He prepared himself for the legal profession and was duly admitted to the bar, but his tastes and inclinations were such that he gave little if any attention to the active practice of his profession. He was a man of fine scholarship and ever continued a close and appreciative student of the best in literature, both classical and contemporary. He was specially fond of sports afield and afloat, and found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing expeditions. For many years he gave his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, and in connection therewith he was a pioneer in Missouri, as was he later in Texas and Oregon. He seemed to have a natural predilection for the work and experiences of the pioneer and he found satisfaction in pushing forward into new fields when the march of civilization began to overtake him.

In the year 1870 Joseph H. Bledsoe removed with his family from southern Oregon to California, and here he secured a tract of land in the beautiful San Bernardino valley, where he established his home and where he passed the residue of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was a man of high ideals and of impregnable integrity of character, so that he was well equipped for leadership in thought

and action, though he never manifested aught of desire for public office or political honors. In Kentucky was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Jane Baylor, who was born at Paris, that state, and whose father, George W. Baylor, was one of the distinguished members of the Kentucky bar. Mr. Bledsoe died in San Bernardino county, on the 15th of April, 1879, at the age of seventy-four years, and here his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of June, 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Both were members of the Christian church. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom five are living and of the number Robert E. was the eighth in order of birth. The other surviving children are Howard, Mrs. Jessie Amy, Nelson C., and James B., and with the exception of Mrs. Amy, who lives in Oregon, are engaged in agricultural pursuits in San Bernardino county,—prominent and honored citizens of this fair section of the state. Howard, the eldest of the number is now more than eighty years of age. All are Democrats in their political affiliation.

Robert Emmett Bledsoe was born at Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, on the 26th of April, 1845, and he passed his boyhood and youth in Texas and Oregon, where the conditions and exigencies of pioneer life were such as to render his early educational privileges limited in scope,—a handicap that he has effectually overcome in later years and through self-discipline when a youth. He accompanied his parents on their removal to California, in 1870, and thereafter he was actively concerned with farming in San Bernardino county until 1875, when he was elected justice of the peace. This official preferment, secured without solicitation on his part, resulted in his making a radical change of vocation, and thus the election proved fortunate in a double sense, in that it prompted him to prepare himself for a wider field of activity and also gave to the community an able and successful lawyer. While incumbent of this minor judicial office Mr. Bledsoe began the study of law, to which he devoted himself with all of assiduity and with excellent powers of absorption and assimilation. In April, 1883, he proved himself eligible for the profession of his choice and was duly admitted to the bar, upon examination before the supreme court of the state. He had previously engaged in practice in the county courts and in 1882, prior to his admission to practice before the supreme court, he had been elected district attorney, an office of which he was incumbent for one term, of two years' duration. His marked facility and success as a public prosecutor led him to make a specialty of criminal law, and in this department of his profession he has appeared in connection with many important cases, incidental to which he has attained to reputation as one of the strongest and most successful criminal lawyers in southern California. He controls a large and representative practice and during his entire professional career he has maintained his home in the city of San Bernardino, where he is influential in civic affairs and where he commands an impregnable place in the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has a broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his application of the same is at all times ready and assured, so that he proves a formidable adversary in any forensic contest. He is now the second oldest

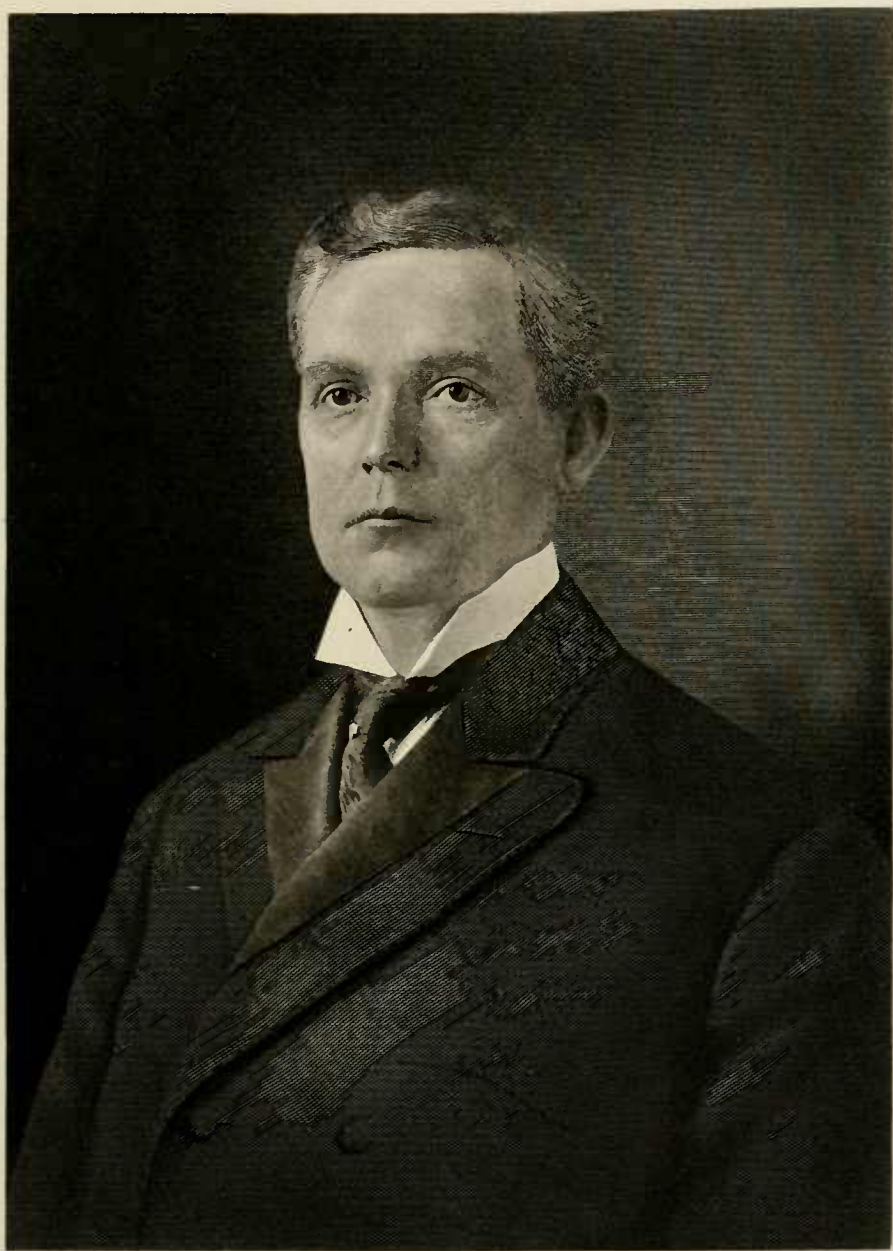
practitioner in San Bernardino, in point of consecutive service in his profession, and his close observance of the unwritten code of ethics has retained to him the respect and good will of his confreres at the bar.

In politics Mr. Bledsoe clings to the faith of his ancestors and is found a staunch supporter of the basic principles of the Democratic party, as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson. Though never avidious for the honors or emoluments of political office he has shown a loyal interest in party affairs and has given effective service in the cause. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, in which latter he is past chancellor of his lodge and a member of the grand lodge of the state. He is president of the San Bernardino County Pioneers' Society, of which he has been a valued and appreciative member for many years. As before stated, he is eligible for membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, as is he also in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, though he has never identified himself with these organizations.

On the 20th of April, 1873, Mr. Bledsoe was united in marriage to Miss Althea Bottoms, who was born and reared in San Bernardino county, where her father, the late John Bottoms, a native of England, was a pioneer ranchman. Mr. and Mrs. Bledsoe have two children,— Benjamin F., who is judge of the superior court and who resides in San Bernardino, he being individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and Miss Ruby, who remains at the parental home. Mr. Bledsoe has been a resident of San Bernardino for more than forty years, has here contributed his quota of civic and material progress, has won success and high reputation through his own earnest and well directed endeavors, and is a citizen who is known and valued for his sterling worth as a man.

BENJAMIN F. BLEDSOE. One of the native sons of California who has attained to distinction as one of its able legists and jurists is Judge Bledsoe, of San Bernardino, who has presided on the bench of the superior court since 1901 and whose administration has been admirable in every respect. He has dignified and honored his profession by his able services and sterling character, and he has the securest of vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem in the community that has represented his home from the time of his nativity to the present.

Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe was born at San Bernardino, California, on the 8th of February, 1874, and is a son of Robert E. and Althea (Bottoms) Bledsoe, the former a native of the state of Missouri and the latter of California. The Bledsoe family has been one of distinction in connection with the history of the southern portion of our national domain and representatives of the same have been prominent in public affairs and in the various walks of life. Robert E. Bledsoe established his home in San Bernardino, California, in 1870, and here he has long been engaged in the practice of law. A specific review of his career appears on other pages of this work, together with an outline of the family history, and thus it is not necessary to repeat the data in the sketch at hand. Benjamin F. Bledsoe is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline and was graduated in the San Bernardino



Benjamin F. Bledsoe

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high school as a member of the class of 1891. He was soon afterward matriculated in Leland Stanford, Jr. University, in which he was graduated in 1896 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Concerning his prominence in college affairs in his undergraduate days the following pertinent statements have been made: "While a student at the university he was ever at the forefront of affairs. He served as a member of the executive committee of the student body, as associate editor of both the college daily and the college annual; and also participated, as one of Stanford's representatives, in the annual inter-collegiate debate with the University of California. In the University he was affiliated with the Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities." He took a course in legal education along with and in addition to academic course. He is now president of the Stanford University Alumni Association.

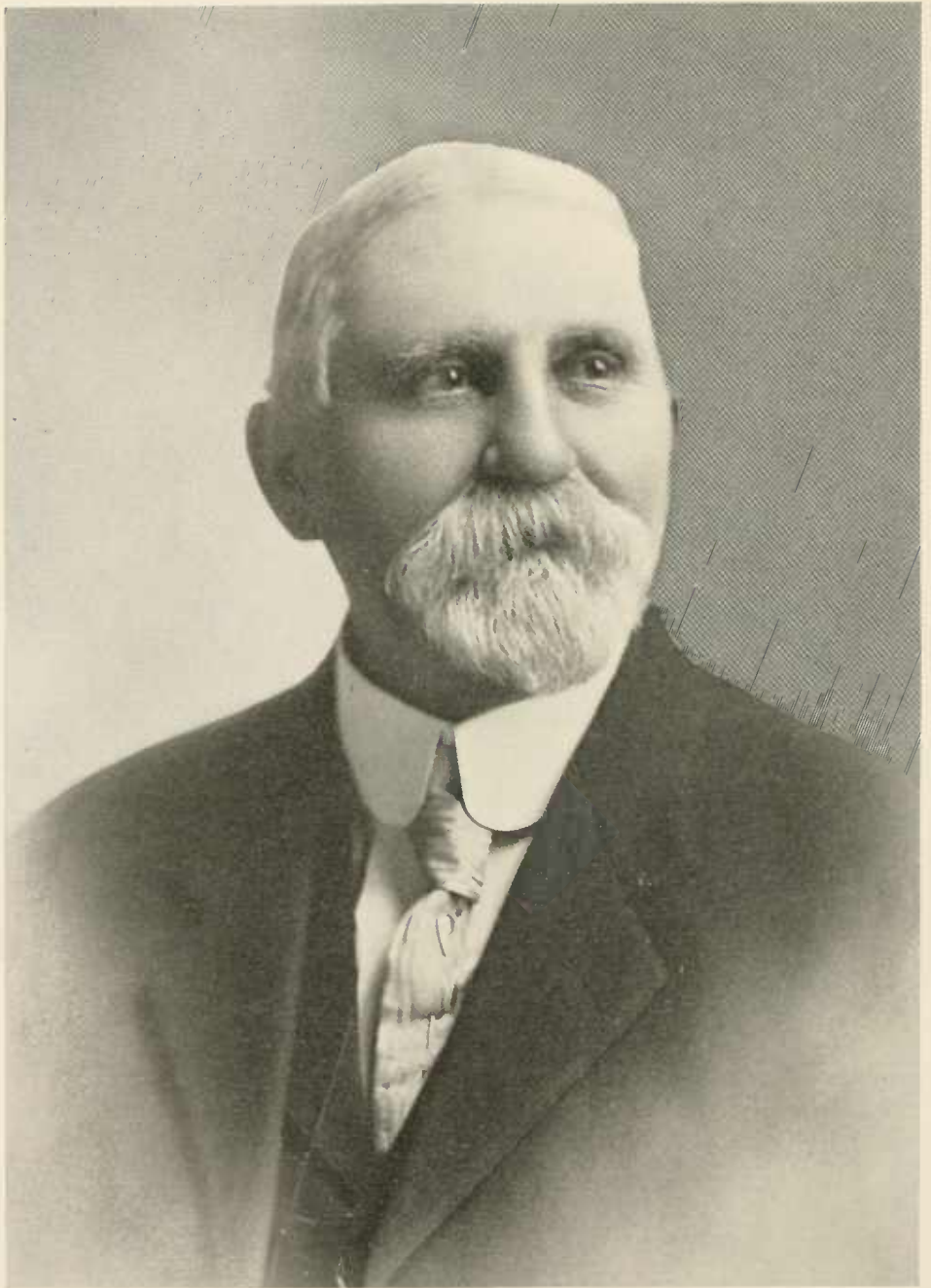
After his graduation in the University, Judge Bledsoe forthwith became associated with his father in the practice of law in San Bernardino, and within the ensuing four years he effectually demonstrated his powers as an advocate, through participation in a number of important and strenuously contested cases presented in the courts of this section of the state. As a trial lawyer he gave evidence of the solidity and wide scope of his technical knowledge of the law and also showed much versatility and resourcefulness in the presentation of his causes. His success and his manifest integrity of purpose marked him as specially eligible for higher honors along the line of his profession. In 1900, within four years after he had entered upon the practice of law, he was made the nominee on the Democratic ticket, for the important office of judge of the superior court, (the only court of general jurisdiction in the state, known as superior court of the state of California, having jurisdiction over the entire state, the various judges thereof being elected by counties) and no better voucher for his personal popularity and the public appreciation of his ability could have been given than that afforded in his election, as he successfully overcame at the polls, the large Republican majority normally given in that county. Upon the face of the returns, his Republican opponent and he were "tied." Under the law as then existing, there could be no "recount," so by aid of the ancient Common Law writ of *quo warranto*, directed against the incumbent who was claiming the right because of the "tie" to hold over, Judge Bledsoe finally secured a recount and was adjudged entitled to the office by a plurality of seven votes. Immediately upon the rendition of the judgment, in July 1901, he entered upon the duties of the office and has since continued incumbent of this office, as he was re-elected, without opposition, as the choice of all parties, at the election in 1906. His present term will expire in January, 1913, and he is assured of re-election in case he consents to become again a candidate for the office. Within his administration in this high judicial office, Judge Bledsoe has presided at the trial of some of the most important civil and criminal cases that have been submitted for adjudication in the courts of southern California, and in this connection he has been called up at different times to hold court in practically every county in this section of the state. Thus his reputation as a lawyer and jurist is by no means circumscribed.

The record of Judge Bledsoe on the bench of the superior court was such that in 1910, at the direct primaries, he was made the nominee of the Democratic party of the state for the office of associate justice of the supreme court. At the ensuing election, however, he suffered defeat at the polls, together with the rest of the party ticket. His defeat was thus compassed by normal political exigencies, though he made an excellent showing at the polls.

As a citizen, Judge Bledsoe is essentially broad-minded, progressive and public-spirited, and he has shown a lively interest in all that has touched the welfare of his home city, county and state. He has served for a number of years as a member of the board of directors of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and for a much longer period as a member and president of the board of trustees of the free public library of his native city. In business matters he has his share of responsibilities, and he is still a member of the directorate of each of a number of active commercial and industrial corporations, including Farmers' Exchange National Bank, of San Bernardino, and Golden State Life Insurance Company, of Los Angeles. In fraternal circles his influence and assistance have been both sought and felt. After having given effective service as Grand Vice-Chancellor of the California Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, he was a logical candidate for higher honors, and in the election held at the convention of this body in May, 1911, he was elevated to the station of Grand Chancellor, which exalted position he is now filling. In 1908 he was Grand Orator of the California Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he still holds a high place in the councils of this time-honored fraternity. He is a past Eminent Commander and the present Grand Warden of the California Grand Commandery of Knights Templars, and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He was also the unanimous choice of the Board of Directors, of the newly founded Young Men's Christian Association of San Bernardino, for president of that organization and has already entered upon his duties with his accustomed zeal. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Congregational church in their home city and he is a member of its board of trustees. They are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the community and their attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality.

On Christmas day, of the year 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Bledsoe to Miss Katharine M. Shepler, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mrs. Bledsoe was graduated in Leland Stanford, Jr. University, as a member of the class of 1898, and in that institution she attained to high honor for her proficiency as a student. She is affiliated with the Delta Gamma sorority and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the great honor fraternity among American colleges. She was born at Topeka, Kansas and is a daughter of John W. and Sarah (Trott) Shepler, who now reside in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to which state they removed from northeastern Ohio, where the respected families had removed from western Pennsylvania in an early day. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Shepler has been a valued employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company on its Iowa lines.

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Judge and Mrs. Bledsoe have two children,—Barbara Shepler, a true native daughter, born on the 9th of September, 1902, "Admission Day," and Frances Priscilla, who was born on the 15th of June, 1910.

I. W. ISOM. The Old Fuller Ranch, situated near Heber, California, is one of the best known properties in the Imperial Valley, and since the opening of this section has been operated by some of the most capable and experienced ranch men here. Its full resources, however, were not developed until the advent of its present owners, I. W. Isom and J. F. Ingram, men who are well known all over this section of the country. Although practically newcomers to the Valley, these gentlemen have already gained a reputation as skilled ranch men and the extent of their operations assures them of a position among the leaders in their line of work.

I. W. Isom, of this partnership, is a native Californian, and was born in 1876, in Santa Cruz county, the second in order of birth of the five children of D. C. and Susan Isom, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. He was reared and educated in his native place, and after leaving the common schools turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Mr. Ingram, and they purchased their present property, where they have made a specialty of hog raising, and they now raise approximately fifteen hundred hogs annually, their animals bringing high prices. Although they make a specialty of this industry, all branches of ranching have received due attention at their hands and have been proportionately successful. Like other progressive men here, they use modern, scientific methods in their work, and are enthusiastic adherents of the use of high-power machinery.

Mr. Isom was married in 1899, to Miss Helen Miller, and to this union three children have been born: Inez, who is eleven years of age; Audrey, who has reached his eighth year; and Ida, the baby, who is one year old.

ABRAM EHLE POMEROY (familiarily known as A. E. Pomeroy). Viewing the great state of California in the opening of the second decade of the twentieth century and taking cognizance of the manifold attractions and opulent prosperity of this commonwealth, a citizen whose privilege it has been literally to "grow up with the state" has much of reason to view this circumstance with pride and satisfaction. This distinction is accorded to A. E. Pomeroy, of Los Angeles, as he was a mere boy at the time of the family removal to California, in the pioneer epoch of its history, and it has been his not only to witness but also to assist, in the development and upbuilding of this magnificent state, in which connection his success has been on a parity with the remarkable progress made along material and civic lines during the years of his residence here. No citizen accords a more distinct loyalty to the state and none takes greater pride in contemplating its present status and the unmistakable auguries for its still more brilliant future as one of the greatest of the sovereign commonwealths of the American Union. His opment and progress and he himself has wielded marked influence in

honored father was a prominent figure in connection with early developing the advancement and upbuilding of the state in later years. He has been most successful in exploiting real estate interests, in which connection he has manifested unlimited faith and courage, and many prosperous communities attest to the efficiency of his efforts along this important line of enterprise. As one of the representative men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of Los Angeles and southern California he is eminently entitled to recognition in this publication.

A. E. Pomeroy was born in Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan, and is a son of Charles W. and Permelia (Valentine) Pomeroy, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, where the respective families were founded in an early day, both being of staunch New England stock that became identified with the annals of American history in the colonial epoch. Charles W. Pomeroy was one of the pioneers of Lenawee county, Michigan, where he had varied interests and where he continued to reside for a short time, when he removed with his family to Mishawaka, Indiana, where he resided until 1849, and then came to California, arriving in January, 1850. He died in Los Angeles in 1906, in his 99th year. The mother was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father gave his allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its inception until his demise. He had much to do with business affairs and industrial and social development in California in the early days, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the state. To him was due the projection of the Sacramento & Shingle Springs Railroad, a primitive line that was destined eventually to have marked influence in connection with the development and progress of the state. Associated with him in the carrying out of this early railroad project was the well known pioneer engineer of California, the late Theodore P. Judah, who later became especially prominent as chief engineer in the construction of the first overland railroad. The little Sacramento & Shingle Springs road constituted the nucleus about which was developed the great Central Pacific Railroad system. Concerning this early enterprise the following pertinent statements have been made and are worthy of reproduction in this article: "Obscure as the Shingle Springs project seems today, in the light of the immense constructive enterprises now freely undertaken by modern capitalists, at the period in question it was an undertaking of vast importance. In those times railroad building, especially in the far west, was a very different proposition from what it is today. The rails had to be taken across the Isthmus of Panama and carried inland by ox teams or other primitive means of transportation, and the cost in a relative sense was stupendous. That his father was so intimately associated with the first of the great railroad plans in California is now recalled with pleasure by A. E. Pomeroy. It is undoubtedly from his father that Mr. Pomeroy has his inherent gift for organization, and as the years have passed he has had many business undertakings, some of which have been state-wide in their application and influence, and as a rule all of his plans have had direct bearing upon the upbuilding of the state."

A. E. Pomeroy was a lad at the time of the family removal to California and in 1856 the home was established in Santa Clara county,

where he was reared to maturity. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of San Jose and also those of the University of the Pacific, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1863, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In the meanwhile he had gained business experience through his identification with the "art preservative of all arts." He entered the office of the *Courier*, an influential newspaper then published at Shasta, which was then an important center. From the dignified office of "printer's devil" he advanced to that of a full-fledged compositor, and he has never regretted the experience which he thus gained in connection with the newspaper and printing business—a discipline that has been called equivalent to a liberal education.

Almost immediately after his graduation in the university Mr. Pomeroy was appointed deputy county clerk of Santa Clara county, and later he was elected county clerk, of which office he continued incumbent for four years. After having thus been identified with the affairs of the office of county clerk for a total period of eight years, Mr. Pomeroy engaged in the hardware and grocery business in San Jose, the county seat. He also became cashier of the San Jose Savings Bank and he continued to be numbered among the representative business men of San Jose until 1881, when he removed to Los Angeles, which city has continued to be his home during the long intervening period of thirty years,—years marked by large and worthy accomplishment on his part, in connection with normal and effective lines of enterprise. As a dealer in real estate his operations have been of wide scope and importance, and through his well directed endeavors have been compassed the development and up-building of a number of attractive towns and ranches. His activities in this field of enterprise have been exceptional and beneficent, and among the towns platted and developed by him may be noted such attractive and flourishing communities as Gardena, Alhambra, Puente, Temecula, San Jacinto, Burbank, Hermosa, Sunset Beach, Providencia Ranch, parts of San Bernardino and the beautiful little city of Long Beach. Apropos of his association with real estate enterprises the following statements are worthy of reproduction: "In the development of these properties an important adjunct was the coming of rapid transit facilities, but Mr. Pomeroy and his associates were so aggressive that they did not sit idly by and wait. They forced conclusions, and it is amusing today, in retrospect, to recall that in order to place Long Beach on the map the bold projectors established a horse railroad connecting the last station on the steam railway with the beach. It was a primitive line, but was the best the times afforded, and in due course was succeeded by better facilities for transportation.

Mr. Pomeroy, as a substantial capitalist, has admirably utilized his resources in connection with a number of the important financial institutions of southern California, and he has been specially prominent in the promotion of the interests and work of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association of Los Angeles, which has exercised functions of the most benignant and helpful order, thus materially aiding in the up-building of the beautiful metropolis of southern California. This corporation has extended financial loans that have made possible the erection

of more than three thousand buildings in Los Angeles, thus advancing its noteworthy precedence as a veritable city of homes. Of this association Mr. Pomeroy is vice-president.

Mr. Pomeroy is essentially liberal and public-spirited in his attitude as a citizen and takes a lively interest in all that touches the general welfare of his home city. He has ever given a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and both he and his wife are zealous members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as president of the board of education of Los Angeles, and for nine years was a valued member, and president of the board of trustees of the California State Normal School at Los Angeles, is also a trustee and secretary of the University of Southern California, a splendid institution that lends precedence to Los Angeles as an educational center, and he is a charter member of the California Club and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN NORTON. El Centro is an exceedingly prosperous and well-governed city. Its municipal prosperity must be attributed in a great degree to the business-like and economical administration of the city's affairs; its good government must likewise be assigned to the enforcement of law and the preservation of order, so essential in every well-regulated community, by the city's chief executive, the Hon John Norton, who also capably discharges the duties attached to the office of recorder of Imperial county. He has husbanded the city's resources, insisted strenuously upon economy in expenditures and stood firmly against the incurring of obligations where the way to meet them has not seemed clear, and is giving El Centro an effective, clean and sane administration, which has been featured by the bringing about of some much needed reforms in the municipal government.

John Norton is a native of Canada, but has resided in the United States since he was two years of age, his parents, Joel and Margaret Norton, removing to the state of Michigan in 1871. He was educated in the public schools and learned the carriage maker's trade, at which he worked for a number of years, but on coming to the Imperial Valley, in 1901, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. To his original purchase of one hundred and twenty acres he has since added forty acres, and his land is now all in a high state of cultivation and well irrigated. Noting his success in his own interests, the voters of Imperial county, in 1909, elected him to the office of mayor of El Centro, and in January, 1911, they showed their confidence in the unswerving integrity of the man and their appreciation of his services by electing him recorder of the county. As recorder Mr. Norton is quietly, and in his usually unassuming manner, carrying on the same well-founded policies of systematic economy that have made his administration as mayor a success. The reforms which he has accomplished have not been spasmodic, but have been carried on consistently and conscientiously. When the ladies of the Ten Thousand Club founded a park in the city, Mayor Norton immediately went about to establish a duplicate place of recreation, as a gift of the city, and these parks have

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Henry L. Ford

done much to enhance El Centro's natural beauty. He has been prominent in Masonry, and is past noble grand of Oddfellowship. But little more can be said of this man's honorable career, which is now in its zenith. He has enjoyed, is enjoying and will continue to enjoy the confidence and respect of the people of his city. The citizens of El-Centro have repeatedly shown their sincere appreciation of his untiring industry and sterling integrity. He has the reins of city government firmly in hand, his executive ability is of a high order, and his administration has been a wise and a just one. Both in his official and private life he deserves and has the highest esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Norton was first married in 1888, to Miss Jennie Harmon, of Vassar, Michigan. She died in 1904, and on February 3, 1910, Mayor Norton was married to Miss Genevieve Case, of Riverside.

In politics Mr. Norton is a Republican. He was elected to his high office November 8, 1910, on the Republican ticket, for a four years' term.

TIREY L. FORD. Essentially worthy of designation as one of the really great lawyers and influential men public of California is Hon. Tirey L. Ford, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of San Francisco, who has served as a member of the state senate and as attorney general of the state, as well as in other positions of distinctive public trust, and who is a citizen exemplifying the highest civic ideals and most progressive policies. His influence has permeated in many directions and has ever been benignant, and he is not only a strong character but is descended from a strong and worthy ancestry, as even the curtailed data of this sketch will indicate.

When William, Prince of Orange, proceeded from Holland to claim the throne of England, in November, 1688, three of his regiments, comprising about seven hundred and fifty men each, were French Huguenots. As an expression of gratitude to these supporters, William, after he became king of England, invited them to make their home in his new dominion in America. Accordingly, in the year 1700, four ship-loads of these Huguenots, sometimes called French Huguenots, numbering some five hundred and including men, women and children, came to Virginia and settled on the James river. In the first ship, which arrived in the latter part of January, 1700, came Pierre Faure (later called Peter Ford) and with him his wife and one child. In the same vessel came also his brother, Daniel, and two sisters whose names are not a matter of record. From Pierre Faure, a representative of that class of French Huguenots who fled from their native land to escape the religious persecutions incident to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and who found refuge in Holland, as already intimated, is General Tirey L. Ford a direct descendant, and the genealogy will be briefly traced in the following paragraphs.

Pierre Faure (Peter Ford) settled in Manakin Town, on the James river, in 1700. Later, just when it is not certain, he was allotted one hundred and seven acres of land on the south side of this river, in Henrico county, this allotment being a part of a large body of land surveyed and set apart for the colony of French refugees. This allot-

ment was confirmed by a grant on the part of the lieutenant governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood, under date of October 31, 1717. This grant was to Peter Faure, and later grants were made to him, under the name of Peter Ford, as follows: January 13, 1725, four hundred acres on south side of James river, in Henrico county; January 13, 1725, three hundred and fifty acres on south side of James river, in Henrico county; July 19, 1735, one hundred and ninety-five acres in Goochland county. Thus Peter Ford owned, either at one time or at various times, about one thousand acres of land in that section of the Old Dominion. He died in 1745, and following is a copy of his last will and testament, the same being designated at the head as the "Will of Pierre Faure:"

In the name of God, Amen. I, Peter Ford, of the parish of King William, county of Goochland, being sick and weak of body, but of perfect mind and understanding, do make this my last will and testament as follows: 1. To my son James Ford, the plantation whereon he now lives, to him and his heirs and assigns forever. 2. To my son Peter Ford, three hundred acres on Mathew Branch where he now lives. 3. To my son John Ford, one hundred and twenty-five acres where he now lives on Jones creek, also one negro wench. 4. To my son Daniel Ford, the plantation where I now live, being in Manakin, on the river; also to my son Daniel one negro boy Tom, also one feather bed and furniture, also two cows and a calf, also one sow and pigs. 5. To my daughters Judith and Mary Ford all the remainder of my movable estate equally between them. If either of my daughters should die under the age of twenty-one years or not marry, then the survivor to have her part of the estate. I do appoint my sons John Ford and Daniel Ford to be the executors of this my estate and of this my last will, dated this 29th day of April, 1744.

PETER FORD.

Witnesses:

Samuel Weaver, Demetrius Young, John Harris. Proved at a court held for Goochland, 16 April, 1745. (Book 4, page 525.)

James Ford was the eldest son of Peter Ford and was probably the child mentioned in the ship's record, though this can not be authenticated. The records of the Manakin Town show that James Ford's wife was named Anne and that they had seven children. Among these children was a son designated on the register of Manakin Town as "Pierre Faure, son of James Faure and Anne, his wife, born 11 January, 1733." This son was generally called Peter Ford. It will be noted that he was somewhat less than a year younger than George Washington. James Ford removed to Albemarle county, from which Buckingham county was later formed, and there several grants of land were made to him. This removal was made about the year 1750.

Peter Ford (Pierre Faure II) was born, as above noted, on the 11th of January, 1733, and was the third child and eldest son of James and Anne Ford. He lived in Buckingham county, Virginia, on the James river. He was four times married and was the father of a large number of children, but as the records of Buckingham county were destroyed by fire the exact number of his children and the re-

spective dates of birth can not be authentically stated. For his first wife Peter Ford married Judith Maxey, and one of their children, the next in line of descent to the subject of this review, was Jacob Ford, who was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, about the year 1771. At the age of sixteen years he served three months in the war of the Revolution, and he was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. At the age of seventeen he left the parental roof and, after several adventures, went to Kentucky, where he cleared some land. He then returned to Virginia, and thereafter he made several trips to Kentucky, traversing each time a wild Indian country and participating in many conflicts with the Indians. About the year 1796, as nearly as can be ascertained, Jacob Ford removed permanently to Kentucky, and he settled in Garrard county, as did also his father. A considerable company made the journey and though they were on the lookout for Indians, the party was surprised one night in the Cumberland mountains and many were slain by the Indians. Jacob Ford and his father escaped and finally reached their destination. Jacob Ford married Lucretia Maxey about the year 1790, and to whom were born six sons and two daughters, namely: Pleasant, Nathaniel, Samuel, Daniel, John, Jacob, Elizabeth and Kizziah. The exact places and dates of birth of all the children are not known, but records show that the son Pleasant was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in the year 1793 and was about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Kentucky. His mother taught him to read and otherwise gave him the rudiments of an education. In August, 1812, he volunteered for service in the war of 1812, in the army commanded by General William Henry Harrison, and in the following winter he assisted in the building of Fort Meigs, Ohio. In March, 1813, he returned to Kentucky and married Miss Ellen Harris, who was born in South Carolina, in 1797, of Irish parentage. She was a child at the time of the family's removal to Garrard county, Kentucky.

In 1819 Pleasant Ford immigrated to Monroe county, Missouri, about two years prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and there he continued to reside, save for two brief intervals, until his death, in August, 1844, at the age of fifty-one years. Pleasant and Ellen (Harris) Ford became the parents of three children, namely: Elgelina, who was born in Kentucky, on the 23d of February, 1816; Tirey, who was born in the same state, January 21, 1818; and Jacob Harrison, who was born in Monroe county, Missouri, August 21, 1821, just ten days after the admission of Missouri to the Union. Mrs. Ellen Ford died in the autumn of 1825, and in 1832 Pleasant Ford contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary Williams, who was born in Kentucky but was a resident of Monroe county, Missouri, at the time of her marriage. Four children were born of the second union,—William Henry, Pleasant L., Charles Warren, and Lucretia Barbary.

Jacob Harrison Ford, youngest of the children of Pleasant and Ellen (Harris) Ford, was born in Missouri, as already noted, and, like all of his ancestors in the paternal line, he identified himself with the agricultural industry. He acquired a small farm of his own after reaching manhood. On the 17th of January, 1844, when a little over

twenty-two years of age, he wedded Miss Mary Winn Abernathy, then a resident of Monroe county but a native of Howard county, Missouri, where she was born February 28, 1818. The names of their nine children, with respective dates of birth, are here indicated: Ellen, January 26, 1845; James Pleasant, March 4, 1847; Davidella, September, 1849; William Henry, October 22, 1851; Mary, December 1, 1853; Arzelia Rozannah, December 21, 1855; Tirey Lafayette, December 29, 1857; Zeralda Thomas (daughter), April 29, 1860; and Hugh Wilson, July 18, 1865. The married companionship of Jacob and Mary W. (Abernathy) Ford covered a period of forty-five years. They were devout Christians and regular church attendants. A few years after their marriage they secured a tract of prairie land in Monroe county, Missouri, where virtually the residue of their lives was passed. Jacob H. Ford was a man of strong views and sterling integrity. He was rather strict in his moral views and was a man of correct personal habits. He never used tobacco or indulged in wines or other intoxications of any kind. He was devoted to his family and his disposition was most kindly and affectionate. He died at the home of his son Hugh W., in Kansas City, Missouri, in November, 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His first wife, Mary, died in 1891, a woman of the sweetest nature and of blameless life. A few years after her death he married her widowed sister, Mrs. America Tribble, who preceded him to the life eternal by a few years.

Tirey Lafayette Ford, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the seventh in order of birth of the children of Jacob H. and Mary W. Ford and was born on a small farm in Monroe county, Missouri, on the 29th of December, 1857. His birthplace was a small, two-room farm house in the midst of a large prairie that was yet wild and uncultivated save for a few isolated and newly settled farms, with the primitive dwellings rudely constructed by the settlers who had ventured into the prairies of northeastern Missouri. The earlier settlers had confined themselves to the streams and wooded sections. The childhood and youth of Mr. Ford were passed under the conditions and influence common to those of the average farmer boy of the locality and period,—characterized by early rising and early retiring, with plenty of hard work between. About four months of each winter season were spent in attending the district school. This discipline was supplemented by a two years' course in the high school at Paris, the county seat, where he so diligently applied himself as to complete a three years' course in the two years, during which he worked evenings, mornings and Saturdays to pay his board. Success is justly the prerogative of such valiant souls.

On the 1st of February, 1877, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Ford severed the ties that bound him to home and his native state and set forth for California. He made the journey on what was termed an immigrant train, and he reached his destination after the expiration of ten days. He worked as a laborer on ranches in Butte and Colusa counties until the close of the year 1879, but his ambition had not been somnolent and he had clearly defined plans for his future career. On the 1st of January, 1880, after having saved a few hundred dollars from

his earnings, he entered the law office of Colonel Park Henslaw, at Chico, Butte county, and under such effective preceptorship he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California, in August, 1882, and he forthwith initiated the practice of his profession at Oroville, the judicial center of Butte county, but clients, for a time, were few, and he was compelled to supplement his meager professional earnings by those received from clerical work for some of the local merchants. In January, 1885, Mr. Ford removed to Downieville, the county seat of Sierra county, where he made somewhat better progress in his profession. In November, 1888, he was elected district attorney of the county, and in the election of 1890 he was chosen as his own successor in this office.

In 1892, after a somewhat strenuous struggle with the then controlling power in the Republican party, Mr. Ford was nominated and elected to office of state senator from the third senatorial district, comprising the counties of Plumas, Sierra and Nevada. His senatorial service covered the legislative session of 1893 and 1895, and he took rank among the leading members of the upper house, in which he was assigned to a number of the more important committees. In the senate a resolution was introduced in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, and this received the support of every member of the body except Senator Ford and one other member.

In April, 1895, having removed to San Francisco, General Ford was appointed attorney for the state board of harbor commissioners, and this incumbency he retained until his election to the office of attorney general of the state, in 1898. While attorney for the state board of harbor commissioners he solved a legal problem that had long been a source of trouble to that body. The area in San Francisco known as Channel street, in reality an arm of the bay and its frontage a part of the state's harbor line, had long been "squatted upon" by private parties, whom the harbor commissioners had repeatedly sought to have ousted. General Ford carried through litigation by which the property was recovered, and it is now a portion of the city's harbor. His nomination for the distinguished office of attorney general of the state was opposed by the so-called Republican "organization," which desired the nomination of another candidate. He entered upon the duties of the office of attorney general in January, 1899. His first official act was to call his deputies together and lay before them the plan which he had formulated for the systematic conduct of the business of the office, at the same time saying to them, in substance: "With law making and with state policies this office has nothing to do. The governor and the legislature will attend to these matters. Our business is to know the law, to disclose it as we find it, and to protect and maintain the state's legal rights." To this simple creed he tenaciously adhered during his tenure of the office,—covering a period of three and one-half years.

When he assumed office as attorney general he found pending, on appeal, the matter of the estate of Leland Stanford, deceased. The probate court had assessed an inheritance tax of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars against the estate, which amount was payable into the state school fund. The supreme court had, on an appeal of the heirs,

set aside this assessment. A petition for rehearing had been filed and the matter was pending on rehearing at the time General Ford took office. He argued the case on rehearing and secured a reversal of the former decision of the supreme court and an affirmance of the probate court's assessment, thus finally converting the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the use of the public schools. In August, 1892, about six months prior to the expiration of his term, General Ford resigned his office to accept that of general counsel of the United Railroads of San Francisco, which position he still retains. Having some pride in the office he was about to resign, he set about to secure the nomination and election of a successor who would continue the work of the office on the same high plane which he had established. He selected his friend and mountain neighbor, U. S. Webb, who was at the time the district attorney of Plumas county. Again he was opposed by the regular Republican organization and again he succeeded in overcoming this opposition.

In April, 1905, Governor Pardee asked General Ford to accept an appointment to membership on the state board of prison directors, and after some hesitation he consented to assume this position. After acquainting himself thoroughly with the duties of his new office he devoted himself especially to that branch of the prison work relating to reformation and paroles. In the matter of paroles he secured the adoption of a systematic procedure, and enlargement of the work, and the creation of a bureau to look specially after paroled prisoners. The parole law was enacted in 1893, but up to the time when General Ford became a member of the board, in 1905, a period of twelve years, there had been but two hundred and thirty-five prisoners released on parole. Since then, during a period of six years, nine hundred and sixty-three prisoners have been paroled, with the result that today ten per cent. of California's prison population is on parole.

General Ford has also taken a deep interest in the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders. In furtherance of this most worthy enterprise he visited, in 1910, the principal reformatories in the United States and made an elaborate report thereon to the California state board of prison directors. His interest in all that touches the material and civic welfare of his home city and state is of the most insistent order, and he is known as a loyal, broadminded and progressive citizen.

General Ford is a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, Union League, Press, Transportation, Commercial, Amaurot, and Southern Clubs, and for many years has been a member of the board of trustees of the Mechanics Institute. In the Masonic fraternity his maximum affiliation is with Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar. The general's favorite diversion is golf. His hobby for reducing everything to system led him to keep a record of his first one thousand rounds on the links, and it is said that he can tell you just what distance he has walked on the golf course, the amount of energy expended, and the number of strokes made in these thousand trips over the Presidio golf course.

On the 1st of February, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of General Ford to Miss Emma Byington, daughter of Hon. Lewis Byington,

one of the honored pioneers and most influential citizens of Sierra county, where Mrs. Ford was born and reared. General and Mrs. Ford have three children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this review: Relda, who was born on the 8th of December, 1888, is now the wife of Frederick V. Stott, of San Francisco; Byington, who was born November 1, 1890, is a member of the class of 1912 in the University of California; and Tirey L., Jr., who was born November 8, 1898, is a student in the public schools of San Francisco.

WILLIAM J. DRIGGERS. The opening of the Imperial Valley brought settlers from every state in the Union, North, South and East contributing to the citizenship of this fertile section; but probably outside of California itself the greatest number of pioneers came from Texas, and representatives of the Lone Star state can be found in every part of the new country. William J. Driggers, one of the men who has participated in the transformation of this region, the development of which seems almost magical, has by his own efforts and abilities overcome the difficulties attendant upon the settlement of a new community, and by his industry, perseverance and capacity for affairs of breadth and importance has worked his way to a position of prominence. He was born in Texas, in 1859, and is a son of William J. and Catherine (Ross) Driggers, natives of Tennessee.

The third of a family of eight children, Mr. Driggers was reared on the ranch of his father, who had moved to Texas as a young man, and there learned the business of successfully conducting a large property. Cattle breeding was an important part of his training, and his hours were well filled with the hard, vigorous and healthy life of the plains, but his educational training was not neglected and he was a regular attendant of the public schools. - At the time the Imperial Valley began to attract attention, Mr. Driggers decided to try his fortunes in the new region, and after settling up his affairs in his native state came to his present property, well equipped to develop the resources of the prosperous land and to take his place among its successful men. Since 1907 he has been engaged in raising alfalfa, corn and barley, on a ranch of one hundred and eight acres, and the bounteous crops which he raises and markets are ample proof that his early training was not wasted. In addition to his ranch Mr. Driggers is the owner of a five-acre tract in the city of El Centro, where he erected a handsome brick residence in 1910. On this city property he carries on poultry raising, and like his other venture this has proved a decided success. He now has about three hundred hens, and has preferred the White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock breeds. He has made good improvements and has been discriminating in his management of his business affairs, being known as one of the enterprising ranchers of the Imperial Valley. He is a man of unflagging industry and has always worked with a determination in view, his success being only the well-merited reward for a life of integrity and industry. Fraternally Mr. Driggers has associated himself with the Modern Woodmen of

America, and among the members of the local lodge has a number of warm personal friends.

In 1887 Mr. Driggers was united in marriage with Miss Sophie Hinman, a native of the state of Wisconsin, and to this union there has been born one child, Minor, on December 19, 1898.

CHARLES C. BROWNING, M. D. has not only gained special prestige as one of the representative physicians of California, but has also been notably prominent in connection with the educational, institutional and other specific work along the line of his profession, besides which he has shown marked progressiveness and loyalty as a citizen, and has had to do with enterprises tending to advance the material and civic prosperity of the various communities in which he has lived within the period of his residence in the state. A man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and of sterling character, he has secured vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He is engaged in active and successful practice in Los Angeles, where he gives exclusive attention to the treatment of tubercular diseases of the chest and throat, in which field he maintains an authoritative status. He resides in El Cerrito, 1227 Diamond avenue, in the beautiful suburban town of South Pasadena, and his office headquarters are in suite 1003-5, Walter P. Story building, Los Angeles.

Dr. Browning was born at Denver, Hancock county, Illinois, on the 25th day of May, 1861, the son of Rev. Enoch Clifton Browning and Sophia Louisa (Pennock) Browning, the former a native of Illinois, where the family was founded in the pioneer days, and the latter a native of Indiana. At the close of the Civil war, Rev. Enoch C. Browning removed with his family to northeastern Missouri, and in that state he became one of the prominent and influential members of the clergy of the Christian church, in the work of which he has served for many years with all zeal and consecration. He was the organizer of the Missouri state board of home missions of the Christian church and became its first secretary, an office of which he continued the incumbent for many years. From there he went to the state of Arkansas, in which field he labored for fifteen years. He and his wife are still living in Little Rock, where he is the pastor of the Wright avenue Christian church, which he organized. Of their children, two sons and two daughters are living.

Dr. Charles C. Browning was a child at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and after due preliminary discipline in the public schools he attended a preparatory school in Shelbyville, Shelby county, that state, in 1878-9. During the following school year he continued his studies in Shelbina college, in the same county, and in 1880-1 he was a student in Christian University, at Canton, Missouri. He was then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Missouri, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, duly receiving his well-earned decree of Doctor of Medicine. During the last year of his course in the university, he served as an interne in a dispensary at Columbia, the seat of that institution, and in 1888-9 he took a post graduate course in the medical department in the University of the City of New York, in the meanwhile gaining



Chas. Downing M. D.

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valuable clinical experience as an interne in the New York House of Relief. From 1888 to 1891 he was a member of the medical staff of the New York City Asylum for the Insane, on Blackwell's Island.

Shortly after his graduation from the University of Missouri, Dr. Browning returned to Denver, Illinois, his native town, and at that place and Adrien in the same county, he continued in the general practice of his profession until 1888, when he went to the national metropolis, as has already been noted elsewhere. There he remained until 1891, when he came to California and located at San Jacinto, in what was then San Diego county, but is now Riverside county, where he continued successful practice until 1893, when he removed to Highland, San Bernardino county, which was the stage of his professional activities until 1905, in March of which year he removed to Monrovia, Los Angeles county, where he became associated with Dr. F. M. Pottenger in the incorporation and operation of the Pottenger Sanatorium, for the treatment of diseases of the lungs and throat, to which line of physical ailments he had previously given special study. He became medical director of the institution named and served in this capacity, as well as vice-president of the corporation controlling the sanatorium, until April 11, 1910, when he severed his official and executive connection with the same to give his attention to the private practice of his profession, as a specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the throat and chest. His work in this field of practice has been marked by most earnest study and investigation, and by consequent success of unequivocal order, his devotion to his profession being that of a true humanitarian and his sympathy having transcended mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness.

Dr. Browning has served as president of the Redlands Medical Society and the San Bernardino County Medical Society, and he is at the present time second vice-president of the California State Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In September, 1911, there came further and well merited recognition of his ability along the line of his special department of professional work, in that he was appointed by the state board of health a member of the executive committee of the California Commission for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. In December, 1910, he was elected associate professor of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which constitutes the medical department of the University of Southern California, and he is a valued and popular member of the faculty of this institution. He is actively identified with the American Medical Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the International Congress on Tuberculosis, the California State Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the Los Angeles County Association of the same province of work. He is also a member of the National Child Labor Society, the American Health League, the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and the National Geographical Society.

The Doctor is an omnivorous student of the best in literature, espe-

cially along professional and general scientific lines, and he has made many and valuable contributions to both standard and periodical literature of his profession.

Dr. Browning was one of the organizers of the First Bank of Highland, San Bernardino county, and was the first vice-president of the same, besides which he was one of the incorporators and the first secretary of the Highland Domestic Water Company. At Highland he was also one of the organizers and incorporators of the San Bernadino County Savings Bank, and he was also an influential factor in effecting the organization of the Highland Fruit Growers' Association, of which he served as vice-president. He also held the office of president of the Highland Literary Club, of which he was one of the organizers, the University and City Clubs of Los Angeles and the Municipal Waterways Association. These various notations indicate the progressive spirit he has shown as a citizen, and he is thoroughly en rapport with southern California, to which his loyalty is one of the most insistent and appreciative order.

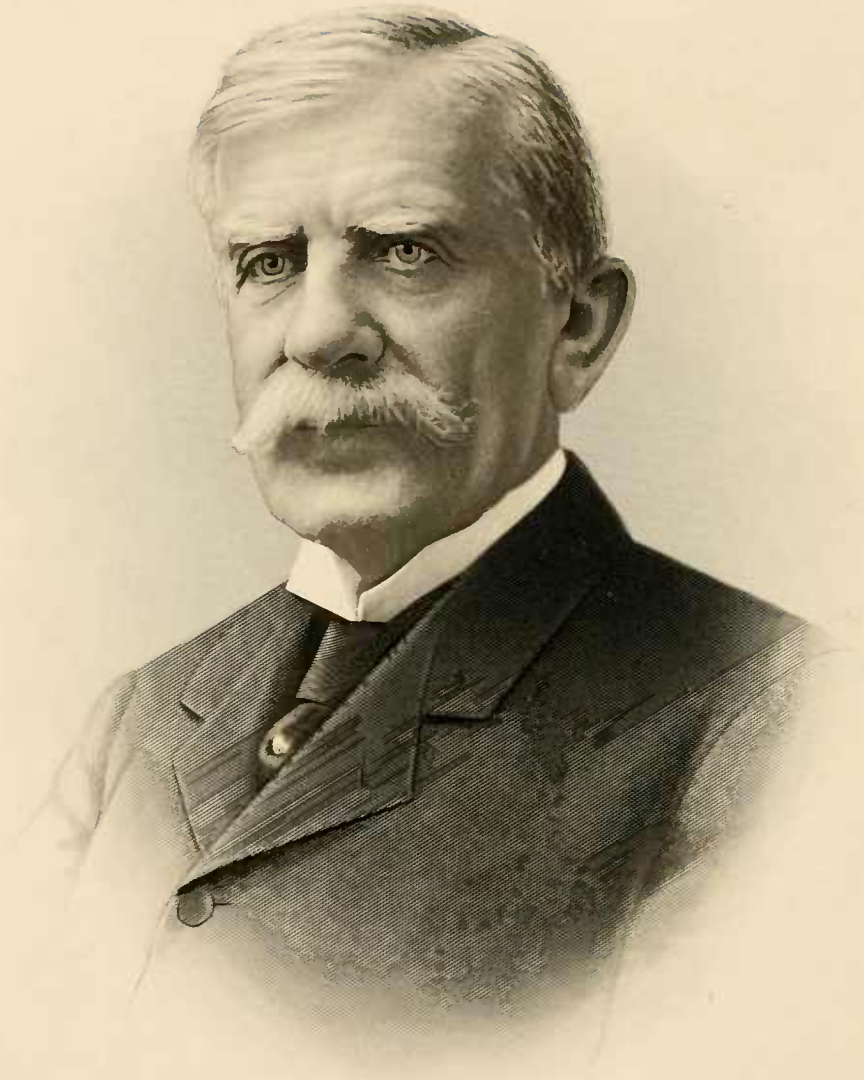
In the time-honored Masonic fraternity, Dr. Browning has completed the circle of the York Rite, in which his maximum affiliation is with the San Bernardino Commandery, Knights Templars, and he is past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, besides which he is a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Los Angeles. He was a charter member of the Redlands lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is still actively identified with that fraternity. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

On the 26th of August, 1885, Dr. Browning was united in marriage to Miss Helen Tillapaugh, who was born at Bowen, Hancock county, Illinois, and whose father, Gilbert Tillapaugh, who resides with them, was one of the pioneers of that state, to which he removed from the state of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Browning have one daughter, Helen Gilberta. The family of Dr. Brown is distinctly one of prominence in connection with the representative social activities of South Pasadena, where their attractive home is known as a center of gracious hospitality.

REV. W. G. CONLEY. Where eminent abilities and unblemished integrity, combined with unimpeachable virtue derivable from the daily practice of religion and piety, contribute to adorn the character of an individual, then it is most proper to be set forth as an example to those who would make themselves useful to the rest of mankind. A brief sketch of the life of Rev. W. G. Conley, pastor of the State Street Christian church of El Centro, California, is not inappropriate in this connection.

Rev. W. G. Conley was born in Tennessee. He entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. After his graduation he commenced teaching in the same institution, where he remained for sixteen years, occupying the chairs of Latin and Greek. During this time he did a great deal of church work, preaching in the various churches in and adjacent to Lexington, and in 1901 he gave up his professorship

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Thomas R. Bard

to give his entire time to ministerial work, in which he has continued to the present time. His first pastorate in California was at Redlands, where he remained for five years, and he then went to Covina, where he spent four years. In September, 1910, Rev. Conley came to El Centro to accept his present charge.

The El Centro Christian church was organized two years ago, but for several years services had been held in the Holt Opera House. The present beautiful and commodious edifice was commenced in October, 1910, and dedicated in January, 1911. Its cost was ten thousand dollars, and its capacity six hundred persons, while its present membership is about one hundred and fifty persons, as compared with forty-five in 1909. Rev. S. T. Martin was the first pastor. During Rev. Conley's ministerial career he was for nine years a member of the Southern California Mission Board, and for the ten preceding years was treasurer of the Kentucky Mission Board. Devoted to his work, carrying on his duties with a zeal and earnestness that leave no doubt as to where his whole interests are concentrated, Rev. Conley is a faithful worker in the service of his Master, while he is beloved by his congregation and honored and esteemed by all who know him. He is not only a good preacher, a close student and deep thinker, but by his masterly handling of the church's financial affairs has proven himself a business man of no mean ability. The poor and needy have in him a sincere friend, and the extent of his private charities probably will never be known.

In 1891 Rev. Conley was married to Miss Mary Crabtree, of Kentucky, and they have two children: Elmo H. and Mary G. Rev. Conley is the oldest of six living children of T. F. and Cordelia J. (Green) Conley, natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1832 and died in 1890, in Alamo, Tennessee. He was a successful farmer. The mother was born in 1844 and died in 1898, in Lexington, Kentucky.

HON. THOMAS R. BARD. This distinguished citizen of California stands as an honored member of a striking group of men whose influence on the social and economic life of the Nation has been of the most beneficent order. The career of Senator Bard has been conspicuous for the variety and magnitude of his achievement and his influence has transcended local environs to permeate the national life. So marked accomplishment of itself stands in evidence of high character, and as a statesman and a man of affairs this former member of the United States senate has rendered service to his state and country to the full extent of his splendid powers, his labors having been unsparing and his honesty of purpose beyond cavil. The reflex of the honors conferred upon him has been the honors which he has in turn conferred. As one of the nation's legislators his record is one of distinction, and while a representative of California in the upper house of congress he left the impress of his strong and resourceful individuality in no uncertain way, as the government records during the period amply show. His home is Berylwood near the village of Hueneme, Ventura county. Throughout the state he is recognized as one of California's able and distinguished men.

The Bard family has been one of prominence and influence in Amer-

ica since the colonial epoch in our national history, and in 1905, while making a European tour, Senator Bard found many branches of the families of Bards represented in Great Britain, France and Italy, in which last mentioned country in the ninth century of the Christian era, the name is found on record and perpetuated in connection with the history of Fort Bard, in valley of Aosta, Piedmont. The genealogy of the American branch of the family is traced to Archibald Bard, or Beard, who came from the north of Ireland to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards settled near the present city of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1740. That this immigration must have been made at an early date is authenticated by the fact that Richard Bard, son of this sterling progenitor of the American line, was born in Pennsylvania and had sufficiently matured to be able to serve as a soldier in the French and Indian war. In April, 1758, after Braddock's defeat, he and his wife were captured by the Indians and held for ransom. Mr. Bard succeeded in making his escape after ten days of captivity, but his wife was held by the savages for two years and five months before her whereabouts became known and her release effected. This was accomplished by paying to the Indians forty pounds sterling. Richard Bard's son, Captain Thomas Bard, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and he upheld the military prestige and loyalty of the family name by his service as a soldier in the war of 1812. Bardstown, Kentucky, was founded by David and William Bard, brothers of Richard Bard.

Robert M. Bard, father of Thomas R. Bard, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and he gained precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of that section of the old Keystone state, beside which he was an influential factor in public and civic affairs. The year prior to his death he was made nominee of the Whig party for representative of his district in congress, and he died, at Chambersburg, in 1851, at the age of forty-one years, thus being cut off in the very zenith of his strong and useful manhood. He married Miss Elizabeth Little, who was born at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and whose father Dr. Peter W. Little, was a native of York county, that state. Dr. Little was a student of Dr. Benjamin Rush and was one of the early graduates of the historical old Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, and he continued in the successful practice of his profession at Mercersburg until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Parker, was a daughter of Captain Robert Parker, a gallant officer in the war of the Revolution, after the close of which he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His sister became the wife of General Andrew Porter. They were the great-grandparents of General Horace Porter, late United States ambassador to France.

The mother of Senator Bard was born December 7, 1813, and died on her birthday anniversary December 7, 1881, while on a visit to her son at "Berylwood," California.

Hon. Thomas R. Bard, the immediate subject of this sketch was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of December, 1841, and he has a due measure of pride and satisfaction in reverting to that old and historic commonwealth as the place of his nativity and as that honored by the lives and services of his ancestors. He was afforded the advant-

ages of the common schools and supplemented this discipline by a course in Chambersburg Academy, in which well ordered institution he was graduated at the age of seventeen years. He read law in the office of Hon. George Chambers of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Thereafter he was for a time employed in a railroad engineer corps on the Huntingdon and Brand Top Railroad, after which he went to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he assumed a position in the office of David Zeller, who was engaged in the grain and forwarding business.

This was at the climacteric period leading up to and culminating in the Civil war, and young Bard formed deep and inflexible anti-slavery sentiments and a determined advocate of the maintenance of the Union, no matter what the cost. His opinions were largely fortified through his careful and continuous reading of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the *New York Tribune*, whose attitude at the time is well remembered. Even before the rebel guns had thundered against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter, and the war had thus become a certainty, Mr. Bard was one of the few outspoken supporters of President Lincoln, who for self-protection, and for the cause of the Union, organized a Secret Semi-Military Association that was afterward merged into the Union League. In the Border states it was instrumental in compelling men to take sides openly, for or against the government and in preventing sympathizers with the Rebellion from giving aid and comfort to the seceding states. Mr. Bard was the local agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at Hagerstown, involving duties of assistant to the superintendent and as such was responsible for securing the safety of trains and other property of the company by keeping well advised of movements of Confederate forces operating in the Shenandoah Valley. With the telegraph operators, he was accustomed to keep within or near the enemy's line, collect all available information about the strength and movements of the raiding parties and communicate it to the general commandery of the military department.

His activities at Hagerstown, attracted the attention of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, then assistant secretary of war, as well as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who prevailed upon Mr. Bard to take charge of the extensive landed interests in California which Colonel Scott had recently acquired. As Mr. Bard's mother's home at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania had been burned by the Confederate forces under General McCausland by orders of General Early on July 30, 1864, and as his business at Hagerstown, Maryland, had also suffered severe losses by destruction and seizure of property by Confederate forces, he was quite ready to accept Colonel Scott's proposals. He spent several months in Colonel Scott's office, and then sailed for San Francisco via Panama, arriving at his destination on January 5, 1865. From that city he soon made his way to Ventura county, which has continued to be his home during the long intervening period of nearly half a century, within which he has contributed in generous measures to the material and civic development and upbuilding of this beautiful section of the state. Here he assumed charge of the landed interests of Colonel Scott and eventually his own holdings became very extensive, through his careful management and judicious investments. In 1868 he subdivided the Rancho Ojai and sold the same

in small farms, and somewhat later he disposed of the Rancho Canada Larga in the same manner, and afterwards the Ranchos La Coloma, Las Posas and Simi. The effect of this was to give great impetus to the development of the magnificent agricultural and horticultural resources of this section, as the lands handled by him in Ventura county had an aggregate area of 277,000 acres.

In the meanwhile Mr. Bard had established his residence in the village of Hueneme, of which he was the founder, as he laid out the town in 1871, in which year he also built the local wharf, of which he subsequently acquired the ownership, by purchasing the property from Colonel Scott. He then erected extensive warehouses and thus developed Hueneme into an important shipping port. The large landed estate secured by Senator Bard in the earlier days was through purchase, and for a number of years he was largely interested in sheep growing, in connection with which industry he held at one time as many as thirty-five thousand head of sheep. He has been president of the Hueneme Wharf Company from the time when the present fine wharf was constructed, and he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Ventura, of which he served as president for many years. He also founded and is president of the Hueneme Bank, and his capitalistic and industrial interests have long been of wide scope and importance, the while his influence and tangible aid have been given in support of every measure and enterprise tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the great oil industry in southern California, in which connection he was one of those most prominently concerned in the organization of the Union Oil Company and the Torrey Cañon Oil Company.

The political career of Senator Bard has been prolonged and of marked distinction and honor. He has been a supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority and has long been an effective worker in its ranks. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, when the great statesman, James G. Blaine, was made the standard bearer of the "grand old party," and in 1892 he was the only Republican elector sent from California to the national electoral college. At a special session of the California legislature in 1900 Mr. Bard was elected to the United States senate by a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the assembly. While serving as a member of the senate he made a special study of the Panama canal question, and to him is given uniform credit for certain suggestions that resulted in a number of important amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Senator Bard took an active part in the deliberations of both the floor and committee room during his five terms in the United States senate, and he did much to further the best interests of the state which he so ably and acceptably represented and from which he retired in March, 1905. Since that time he has continued to give his attention to his large real estate and private interests and to promoting such undertakings as tend to conserve the material and social advancement of his home town, county and state. He is still active as a valued factor in the councils of the Republican party in California. He is a man of

fine physique, of courtly and dignified bearing, and his genial personality has gained to him a wide circle of staunch friends among all classes.

Senator Bard is a member of the Presbyterian church and he is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has his maximum affiliation with Ventura Commandery, Knights Templars, at Ventura. He also holds membership in the California Club, one of the representative civic organizations of the city of Los Angeles. Mrs. Bard is a member of the Episcopal church. Since 1873 Senator Bard has maintained his residence in Hueneme, which is one of the most attractive of the many beautiful towns of southern California. He has found special pleasure in the developing of his beautiful gardens and grounds, and on the same are to be found great varieties of flowers and decorative plants, many of which have been imported from foreign lands. His is one of the beautiful homes in Ventura county and within its gracious portals, a generous and cultured hospitality is ever in evidence.

On the 17th of April, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Bard to Miss Mary Gerberding, of San Francisco. She was born at San Francisco and is a daughter of C. O. Gerberding, one of the founders of the *Evening Bulletin*, long one of the leading newspapers of San Francisco. Senator and Mrs. Bard have seven children, namely: Beryl B., Mary L. (now Mrs. Roger Edwards of Saticoy, Ventura county), Thomas G., Anna G., Elizabeth Parker, Richard and Philip. All of the children are at home except the married daughter.

WINTHROP PIER. As there is no business more closely identified with the settlement of a new agricultural district and the upbuilding of its towns than that of real estate, so is there no class of business men more deserving of mention in a record of its history and development than the realty dealer. The success or failure of a new community is often left in his hands; he it must be to interest the early settlers and get them to interest their friends in turn; later, he must act as intermediary between the inside and outside parties and arrange transactions; and eventually, when the commercial interests of the locality are being developed, it is often the real estate dealer, in behalf of his own interests as well as those of the locality which he represents, that must secure the outside capital. The successful real estate dealer is a man who necessarily must be possessed of much tact and judgment, must be a hard and untiring worker when called upon, but must also be the possessor of the equanimity to bear the brunt of either booms or depressions, which are especially liable to strike a new country. Possessing these qualities, and proving by long experience that he is an able realty man, Winthrop Pier, of El Centro, California, takes a prominent place among the citizens of this community. A large land owner himself, Mr. Pier is well posted on realty matters, soil conditions and farm values, and his sterling integrity and natural qualifications for his position have made him a valuable man in his community. Mr. Pier came to the Imperial Valley in 1903, and since that time has amassed four hundred acres of valuable and productive land, which is especially adapted to

dairying and hog raising, in which he engages, milking one hundred cows.

Mr. Pier was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1886, and is a son of William S. and Alice M. Pier, of Pittsburg, who had three other children, all older than Winthrop. He was given an excellent educational training, eventually graduating from Harvard College, Class of 1909, and then came to California and located in the Imperial Valley, at a time when the wonderful productiveness of the land here had just been discovered. He is a republican in politics, and has been active in local affairs, being a member of the republican board in 1911. He has given his support to all movements of a progressive nature, and can be depended upon to do his share in forwarding matters of a religious or charitable nature. He is a popular member of the Masonic lodge at El Centro.

In 1911 Mr. Pier was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Case, of Los Angeles.

HARVEY D. LOVELAND. No citizen of California has more fully exemplified the progressive spirit of the west than has Colonel Loveland, who is a most valued member of the state board of railroad commissioners, as representative of the second district, and who is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of San Francisco. He is in the very prime of active manhood and his career has been one of varied experiences, as he has directed his splendid energies in various channels and incidentally proved his versatility of talent and breadth of view. He prepared himself for the legal profession and was successful as a practitioner, and prior to this he had been in the pedagogic ranks, as a popular teacher in the public schools. He has been identified with important mercantile and industrial enterprises, is a prominent figure in connection with the affairs of the National Guard of California, as well as in the Masonic fraternity, and in his present official position his services have proved of distinctive value to his home state, as he is a recognized authority in regard to traffic matters, than which nothing more closely touches the general advancement and material prosperity of any community, state or nation. He is essentially one of the representative men of California, and his accomplishment has been such as to justify in the fullest measure his recognition in this historical compilation.

A scion of old and honored families of the Empire state, Colonel Loveland was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 19th of July, 1853, and he is a son of William S. and Lucy (Gaut) Loveland, who continued to reside in that state until their death, the father having devoted his attention to farming during the major part of his active career. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public school of his native state Colonel Loveland prosecuted higher academic studies under the direction of a private tutor. For nine years he gave his attention to teaching in the public schools,—in New York and Kansas,—and in the meanwhile he began the study of law under effective preceptorship. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar of the state of Kansas, and he was thereafter engaged in the practice of his profes-



W. S. Loveland

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sion in that commonwealth until 1887, when he came to California and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which connection he was manager, at different times, of two of the largest wholesale houses on the Pacific coast. His association with this line of enterprise led him to investigate and study traffic arrangements and facilities, and few have covered the subject more thoroughly and effectively. He has represented, with others, the Pacific coast country in many important cases brought before the inter-state commerce commission for adjudication. He was for three years traffic manager for the Pacific Coast Jobbers' & Manufacturers' Association, and for six years was president of that body. In this connection he did much to secure to this section of the country equitable adjustments of traffic rates, and there was all of consistency in his appointment to the office of railroad commissioner of the state, which office he assumed, under appointment by the governor, in 1907. In 1910 he was elected as his own successor in this position, of which he is now incumbent, and his retention of the office by such election affords the best evidence of the popular appreciation of the value of his services. He has labored with all of zeal and ability to secure for California proper regulation of traffic facilities, and in his official position has thus done much to further the civic and industrial progress of this great commonwealth.

Colonel Loveland has served on the military staffs of three different governors of California and has been a most loyal and efficient promoter of the interests of the National Guard of the state, in which he is now paymaster general, with the rank of colonel. He manifests a vital interest in all that touches the general welfare of his state, and has been influential in forwarding measures and enterprises advanced along this line. He is a member of the general committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, is vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress, and has served as president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. He was one of the organizers of the International Mercantile & Bond Company, of which he is vice-president, and this important corporation, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, with offices in the principal cities of the east and west, is more specifically mentioned in a sketch of the career of its president, Solomon L. Bright, appearing on other pages of this work.

Colonel Loveland is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active and influential worker in behalf of its principles and policies. He has twice served as a member of the Republican state central committee of California, and at different times his name has been prominently suggested in connection with candidacy for the office of governor of the state, though he had manifested no predilection for political preferment. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Colonel Loveland is affiliated with San Francisco Lodge, No. 360, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; is a member of San Francisco Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; is past commander of Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16, Knight Templars, and in the chivalric body of Masonry he also has the distinction of being past grand commander of Knights Templars. He is also past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has

attained to the thirty-second degree. He is at the present time intendant general for California of the Red Cross Knights of Constantine, a higher order of Masonry. He is a representative of a family founded in America in the early colonial days, and the genealogy is traced back to sterling English origin. Representatives of the name were valiant soldiers in the Continental line in the great struggles for independence, and on this score he is eligible for and holds membership in the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Among the more important and essentially representative clubs with which Colonel Loveland is identified in his home city may be mentioned the Bohemian, Army & Navy, Union League, Commercial, and Commonwealth.

Colonel Loveland was married before leaving his native state, and his first wife died in California, leaving one son, William J Loveland, who is associated with him in business. In 1894 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lulu P. Edwards, of San Francisco, and she is a popular factor in connection with the social activities of her home city.

GEORGE H. WOLFLIN. Some men attain to more than ordinary prominence through the recognition by their associates of their ability to discharge certain duties, and this is undoubtedly the case of George H. Wolflin, of El Centro, California, who at the time of the organization of the Imperial Valley Mercantile Company, in October, 1911, was chosen secretary and manager of this large concern, in recognition of his long and successful career in this line of endeavor. The company was organized in September, 1910.

Mr. Wolflin is a product of the South, having been born in Kentucky, but he was reared and educated in the state of Missouri, whence he was taken by his parents as a child. Shortly after leaving school he became a clerk in a general store, and for many years he was connected with the mercantile business in Missouri, eventually becoming the proprietor of an establishment of his own. From Missouri, where he had been successful in his ventures, he went to Texas, and like many others from the Lone Star state migrated to the Imperial Valley when it became known what a wonderful country had been opened. Here he associated himself with several other ambitious and enterprising business men, and in September, 1910, the Imperial Valley Mercantile Company was formed, with A. M. Ham, of San Bernardino, president; E. I. Esemeyer, vice-president; and Mr. Wolflin, secretary and manager. This business confines itself to wholesale groceries, and carries a complete stock of both staple and fancy goods, carrying on transactions throughout the Imperial Valley, and being a great convenience to the merchants here, as everything handled in a first-class grocery stock is to be found in the three-story plant, one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, located at El Centro, where the firm also owns several adjoining lots. This building, which is modern in every respect, is thoroughly equipped to take care of its large and valuable stock, and includes a compartment for cold storage. Eight hands are necessary to conduct the affairs of this concern, and its rapid growth up to the present time makes it appear that it will be one of the largest industries in a country that promises affairs of a large nature. The officers of

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this concern are all men of much business experience and unblemished character, and the firm has thoroughly established itself in the confidence of the trade. Mr. Wolflin has, so far, given all of his attention to his arduous business duties, and therefore has not engaged in politics, but he gives his support to progressive movements, and takes a good citizen's interest in the matters of the day. He is popular in fraternal circles, and is a Sir Knight in Masonry, a member of Redlands Commandery, No. 45.

WASHINGTON HADLEY. The value and significance of a worthy life were shown forth in the career of the late Washington Hadley, who died at his home in Whittier, Los Angeles county, on the 21st of December, 1911, at the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. There can be but little reason to doubt that at the time of his demise he was not only the oldest active banker in the United States but also in the entire world. He was president of the Whittier Savings Bank and a member of the directorate of the First National Bank of Whittier up to the time when he was summoned to the life eternal, and of him it may consistently be said that his strength was as the number of his days. To be honored of men implies much, for it can not be denied that popular approbation is the meteward of character. Washington Hadley stood exponent of the most loyal citizenship, and his noble and unassuming personality will cause his memory to be long venerated and cherished. It is easy to attribute the elements of greatness to any man who has been in the least conspicuous in public affairs, but the world's productive workers find themselves not denied their due measure of honor and appreciation, no matter what their sphere of endeavor. The fame of Mr. Hadley rests on the basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won, and in studying his strong, distinct character interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character was the positive expression of a forceful and loyal nature, and while the laurels of definite achievement rested upon his head he also had the gracious heritage of sterling ancestry.

Washington Hadley was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 12th of December, 1817, and was a son of Jonathan and Ann (Long) Hadley, the former of whom was born in Chatham county, that state, in 1779, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia, in 1783. The father was a planter, miller and merchant; was a man of impregnable integrity and ever commanded the confidence and respect of those who knew him. He continued to reside in North Carolina until his death, which occurred on the 12th of April, 1826, and his wife, long surviving him, passed the closing years of her life in Henry county, Indiana, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1871, both having been earnest and zealous members of the Society of Friends. The Hadley lineage is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin and the founders of the American branch of the family came from England in the seventeenth century, to establish their home in Pennsylvania, whence representatives of the name later removed to North Carolina. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1743, and passed the closing years of his life in North Carolina.

Washington Hadley gained his rudimentary education in his native

state and when fourteen years of age accompanied his widowed mother on her removal to Indiana. Settlement was made by them in Morgan county, that state, in 1831, and Mr. Hadley thus became identified with the pioneer annals of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth, within whose borders he was reared to maturity. He recalled in later years, with pleasing reminiscence, the little log school house in which he conned his lesson when a boy in North Carolina, and he spoke with appreciation of the facilities of this primitive institution, which was equipped with puncheon floor, slab benches and window of greased paper in lieu of glass. In the pioneer schools of Indiana he continued his studies, and in his eighteenth year he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, as is shown by the fact that during the winter of 1835-6 he taught in the Sulphur Springs school house, which was located two and one-half miles southwest of the little hamlet of Mooresville, Morgan county, and



BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON HADLEY, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.,
ERECTED BY HIS FATHER IN 1804

which had an enrollment of about forty pupils. In the early spring of 1836, at the expiration of the school term, Mr. Hadley went to Parke county, Indiana, where he assumed the position of clerk in the general store conducted by his elder brother, Alfred. He was thus employed about two years, and for the ensuing four years he was a partner in the business. Upon severing this association Mr. Hadley engaged in business in an individual way, and as a merchant he dealt largely in produce, which he shipped down to Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers on flat-boats, to the market in New Orleans. He continued in the mercantile business until 1859, when he was elected treasurer of Parke county, as candidate on the old-line Whig ticket. Of this position he continued the incumbent for two terms, and his services in this capacity may have had definite influence in shaping his future career. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been made, and the same are worthy of reproduction, as showing his attitude and study of conditions at a climacteric period in the nation's history. "During the Civil war Mr. Had-

ley watched with keen interests the money markets. Gold payments were practically suspended. It was not for the lack of gold but because gold had been retired from circulation and hoarded up in private coffers, instead of being thrown on the market for practical utilization. It was in 1863 that the first 'greenbacks' were issued, and prior to that the United States treasury was not responsible for the currency issued by the state banks."

After the close of the war Mr. Hadley removed with his family to the west and established his home at Lawrence, Kansas, in July, 1865. There he effected the organization of the National Bank of Lawrence, which was duly incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and which opened its doors for business in January, 1866. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Hadley continued to serve as president of this bank, and in the meanwhile he contributed largely to the development and progress of the Sunflower state. In 1889 he disposed of his various interests in Kansas and came to Los Angeles, California, where he brought his long experience and mature judgment into effective play as a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of California, with which he was thus identified until 1900 and of which his son Albert was cashier during this interval.

In 1890 Mr. Hadley became one of the interested principles in the Pickering Land & Water Company, of Whittier, Los Angeles county, a town that had been founded in the year 1887, and upon assuming this connection he identified himself actively with the upbuilding of the new town, which is now one of the most attractive in this favored section of the state. In 1896 Mr. Hadley organized the Bank of Whittier, and this institution formed the nucleus of the First National Bank of Whittier, which was organized under his direction in 1900 and which was at that time incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1902 the expansion of the business of the institution warranted the raising of the capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and in the following year the capital was increased to the present figure,—one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hadley became president of the First National Bank at the time of its organization and continued the incumbent of this position until 1908, when he resigned, owing to impaired health, and assumed the advisory office of member of its board of directors, a position in which he continued to serve until his death. Incident to his resignation of the presidency, on the 30th of June, 1908, the directorate of the bank gave the following appreciative estimate and resolutions, which were duly signed by the entire board, comprising John Crook, W. V. Coffin, Truman Berry, E. V. Hadley, A. Jacobs, Ralph McNeese, A. C. Maple and A. H. Hadley (who became president upon his father's resignation). The text of the testimonial is as here noted:

"Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Washington Hadley this expression of our regret at his retirement and wish to express our great appreciation of his valuable services to the bank during the many years of his administration, and we trust that the release from official cares will result in a great improvement to his health. We have felt a great pride in the fact that Mr. Washington Hadley had the record of being the oldest bank president in the United States, both in point of service and

age, and we desire that so unusual an event as his long, faithful and efficient work, being, as it is, a most extraordinary term of service, receive the recognition it deserves.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy of the same presented to Mr. Washington Hadley."

In 1903 Mr. Hadley organized the Whittier Savings Bank, and of this he served continuously as president from the beginning until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. His son Albert succeeded him as president of the First National Bank and retained this position until his death, April 18, 1911. The latter's son Frederick is cashier of this bank, and thus three generations of the family were represented on the official corps of the institution.

Ever appreciative of the finer ideals that make life worth the living, it was but natural that Mr. Hadley should take a deep interest in religious and educational affairs, in connection with which his influence was potent and beneficent. Even before coming to California he had carefully considered the matter of devoting a portion of his ample fortune to aiding in specific educational work, and in Whittier, where he established his permanent home in the year 1892, he found opportunity to extend his cooperation along this line and in a most effective way. Here he became one of the founders of Whittier College, and in the endowment of this institution and the promotion of its interests he gave more than fifty thousand dollars. He was the largest individual donor to the college and was an active and valued member of its board of trustees from the beginning until his death. The following excerpts from an article published at the time of Mr. Hadley's celebration of his ninety-third birthday anniversary, on the 12th of December, 1910, are well worthy of perpetuation in this volume, as the statements offer further data concerning his character and labors:

"In recalling the great financial panics that have swept over the country at various times since his entrance into the field of banking, Mr. Hadley spoke of the panic of 1873, which was brought about largely by the wild speculations of Jay Cook, the great war financier. He declared that money panics were not caused by lack of money but by lack of confidence; that fear was the beginning of most financial panics, and that nothing is more contagious than fear. During this memorable time of financial distress, when bank after bank suspended, the Bank of Lawrence, of which Mr. Hadley was president, met every demand, and in the money panic of 1873 the banks with which he was associated paid every patron who demanded his deposit. Mr. Hadley says it is the crowning glory of his career as a banker that no customer of any of the various banks with which he has been associated has asked in vain for money deposited; every demand has been met when presented.

"The banking business, while occupying a large place in Mr. Hadley's life affairs, has not been his only interest, for he is a devoted church member and has given largely to the noble religious organization, the Society of Friends, of which he is a birthright member. The home life of this venerable man is beautiful in its simplicity, and in the sacred precincts of home the plain language—the soft 'thee' and 'thou'—is still used. Mr. Hadley is a zealous friend of education and is strong in the

conviction that no nation can play a leading part in the world's affairs and continue to play it except on the condition that it educates the whole mass of the people. He has contributed largely and most liberally to Whittier College. There have been times when but for his fortunate aid the college would surely have suspended. He has made a noble use of both his influence and his wealth. Both the college and the Hadley athletic field attest his generosity and promise to convey the name of Hadley to a later but no less appreciative posterity.

"Fortunate in his ancestors, blest in his parents, successful in his business and happy in the tastes and pursuits of his declining years, he enjoys uninterrupted welfare and the love and veneration of his relatives and many friends. Washington Hadley is a type of a class of men found nowhere more frequently than in this country,—men who are endowed with something strongly akin to creative power, for in their hands it appears that forces or materials unseen by others, of unmanageable if seen, take no shape, system and precision of movement. What these men really do is to construct channels through which business may operate."

Taking a broad and intelligent view of those conditions and agencies that touch the general weal, Mr. Hadley was ever fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity. As a young man he was aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the old-time Whig party, and as an adherent of the same he cast his first presidential vote in support of General William Henry Harrison, in 1840. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and had the satisfaction of voting for every presidential nominee of that party during the entire period of its existence, including the election of President Taft in 1908. He held membership in the Society of Friends, as do also the other members of his family, and his kindly, gentle and noble life well exemplified the beautiful and simple faith of that religious body. He was zealous and influential in the work of his church, having been a birthright member of the North Carolina yearly meeting of the same and later having been prominently identified with the yearly meetings of Indiana and Kansas, in each of which he served in official capacity. He was one of the grand old men of a generation of which he was one of very few living representatives, and when the gracious shadows of his life lengthened far out from the sunset gates he could well look back on a career marked by worthy thoughts and worthy deeds, and feel that his lines were cast in pleasant places.

This review would not be consistent with itself were there failure to note the earnest and effective service given by Mr. Hadley as a temperance worker and uncompromising adversary of the liquor traffic. It was a matter of enduring satisfaction to him that from his youth to venerable age he waged war against this insidious evil, and his name merits a place on the roll of the most earnest and devoted temperance workers of the nation. He was an active member of the Washingtonian Society, one of the early temperance organizations of America, and while a resident of Kansas he gave most able service in the promotion of temperance work and finally of state wide prohibition. He served two terms as mayor of Lawrence, that state, and one of the noteworthy achievements of his ad-

ministration was that within his regime the number of saloons in the city was cut down from thirty-three to sixteen. He was one of the influential factors in securing the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Kansas.

While there can be no desire to lift the veil that guarded a home life of ideal order, it is but consonant that brief data be given concerning the domestic chapter in the life history of the honored subject of this memoir. On the 28th of November, 1839, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hadley, to Miss Naomi Henley, of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, where her parents were early settlers and representatives of the Society of Friends, whose members were most prominent in the pioneer history of that section of the Hoosier state. Mrs. Hadley was summoned to the life eternal on the 21st of November, 1901, after having been the devoted companion and helpmate of her husband for more than sixty years, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the children of this union six are living, namely: Matilda, Almeda, Ella, Laura, Flora and Emilie. Concerning the daughters it may be stated that Ella is the wife of Judge Charles Monroe, who is presiding on the bench of the superior court in the city of Los Angeles; Laura is the wife of T. E. Newlin, of the same city; Flora is the wife of George E. Little, of Whittier; Matilda is the widow of George Y. Johnson, of Whittier; Almeda is the widow of A. D. Pickering, of Detroit, Michigan; and Miss Emilie remains at the beautiful family homestead in Whittier.

On the 28th of December, 1904, Mr. Hadley contracted a second marriage, by his union with Mrs. Rebecca Morgan, of Wichita, Kansas, who proved a gracious and devoted companion to him in his declining years and who resides in Whittier.

In conclusion of this memorial are given the following earnest words that appeared in a tribute to Mr. Hadley in the American Friend: "Washington Hadley lived well, loved much; he gained the respect of intelligent men and women and the love of little children; he left the world better than he found it. He said to the writer not long before his death, as a smile lightened up his whole face, 'I have always looked for the best in humanity, and have given the best I had.' His life has been an inspiration to many, old and young, and his memory will be a benediction even to many who never knew him."

A. M. DOUGLASS. With the discovery that the soil and climate of the Imperial Valley, California, were surpassed only by those of the valley of the Nile, and that in no other part of the United States has Egyptian cotton been grown with any degree of success, a new industry was opened up in this section, where there are five hundred thousand acres opened for the production of cotton of the finest fibre and best quality. The possibilities here presented, not to speak of the vast importance of the business of dealing in cotton-seed oil, were quickly realized by the citizens of the valley, and in 1911 they organized the Imperial Oil and Cotton Company, which promises to become one of the leading industries of this part of the state and of vast importance to the large and small ranchers alike. The company started operations in Sep-

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H. Ford*

tember of the year of its organization, and the plant now covers five acres, has a working force of fifty men and produces sixty tons of ginned cotton daily, in addition to the oil and oil cake extracted therefrom.

A. M. Douglass, superintendent of the plant at El Centro, and a member of the company, has had twenty years' experience in cotton ginning, and is a man acquainted with all the minutiae of the business. He was born March 25, 1870, in Texas, in which state he was reared and educated, and there learned the business of ginning cotton, which is raised in abundance in that state. Thoroughly equipping himself in every way and familiarizing himself with every detail of this interesting business, Mr. Douglass was the logical choice for his present position when the present company was formed, and a number of stockholders in the concern are natives of the Lone Star state. His has been the alert, active mind that has governed the business, and his practical knowledge of conditions has been the chief factor in the development and growth of its interests. Mr. Douglass has only associated himself in the past with projects of a strictly legitimate nature, and his business record is without a blemish. Realizing that the building up of the community will benefit not only the country but also the company, and that each can work in the other's interest, Mr. Douglass and the other members of the firm have done all in their power to assist in forwarding movements which have for their object the development of the Imperial Valley. He has been too busy, however, to enter the political field, and his fraternal connections have been confined to membership in the Masons.

In 1899 Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Nina Gardner, of Tennessee, and to this union there were born two children: Joseph G. and Andrew M. Mr. Douglass was the fourth in a family of ten children born to A. H. and Eleanor Douglass, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively.

ISAAC W. LORD. The reminiscences of the pioneer are instructing and diverting, for the past ever bears its lesson and incentive, whether considered in the remote cycles of the time or from the standpoint of those of the present day who are venerable in years and ripe in experience. What Isaac W. Lord could tell in regard to the early days in California would fill a volume, and few there are who are more capable of giving varied and interesting record along this line, as he not only "has the goods," if we may indulge a colloquial metaphor, but he also has distinctive facility in expression and marked literary ability. Further than this, he has contributed materially to the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the state to which he came in the pioneer days, before he had attained to his legal majority, and in which he has maintained his home during the greater part of the intervening period. He is a big man in intellectual powers and sterling attributes of character, and he has a host of friends and admirers, because he deserves them and has the personality to gain and retain them. He stands today as one of the honored and essentially representative citizens of the beautiful city of Los Angeles, and the publishers of this work find special satisfaction in being able to present within its pages

a brief review of his career, the while they regret that there is not a greater amplitude of data, for the securing of which he is one of the most prolific of sources.

Isaac Wilson Lord is the only son of Dr. Israel S. P. Lord, an able physician of his time, who removed to Chicago from Batavia, New York, by means of a team and wagon, in the autumn of 1833, with his young wife and their little daughter, then six months old. They were delayed in southern Michigan for several weeks, while waiting for the tamarack swamps to freeze over sufficiently to permit the traversing of the same, and though duly and literally "agitated" by attacks of the all prevailing ague, they arrived at their destination in the future metropolis of the west about Christmastide. They found the reputed city merely a squalid, straggling, muddy village of less than four thousand population, including French traders and half-breed Indians. The Doctor was at that time twenty-eight years of age and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary G. Wilson, was twenty-two. She was a daughter of the Hon. Isaac Wilson, who when a member of Congress was a close companion and friend of the future President, James K. Polk. The sufferings the little family endured that winter are not easily described. They lived in a slab shanty of practically one room. No timber grew within thirty miles and no one knew of coal beds in Illinois. Hunger, cold and ague are a sorry combination. The horses and wagon were sold to supply immediate needs.

In 1836 the little family moved twenty-five miles further west, in search of a more healthful location, to the east bank of the so-called DuPage river, which was little more than a creek, and there Isaac Wilson Lord was born on the 10th of June, 1836. Three other families located there about the same time, and among these pioneer settlers was Colonel Warren, a retired army officer who had come to the west from Boston. A village was started and to the same was given the name of Warrenville, in honor of Colonel Warren, who assumed leadership in local affairs. The Colonel built a saw mill, equipped with one vertical saw, and when pressed to its capacity during the spring freshets the mill could turn out nearly one thousand feet of boards a day. Without the augmented water power supplied by the freshets the operation of the mill was impossible, as it was out of commission when the creek was frozen or during the period of low water in summer, but it managed to saw all the timber in sight during two spring freshets, with the exception of the plum and persimmon trees.

In 1839 the young physician sold his claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the DuPage river, for a consideration of two hundred dollars, and then removed to a point seven miles to the west and located on the east bank of the Fox river, a very beautiful and considerable stream. Here he had been preceded by only three or four families. He purchased the claim of an Indian trader and horse-shoer named Paine and paid one hundred dollars for the property, which comprised one hundred acres of land and a large log house of four rooms. About this time the remnant of the Sac and Fox Indian tribes was leaving Illinois and moving west into Iowa, and Paine, with his numerous progeny of half-breed children, went with the Indians. The next year several fam-

ilies arrived and to the little pioneer village Dr. Lord gave the name of Batavia, in honor of his old home in the state of New York. The place is now a thriving and beautiful little city of six thousand population.

From the foregoing statements it may readily be inferred that the early educational advantages of Isaac W. Lord were limited in scope, though he had the advantage of being reared by parents of education and culture, the while he gained ample experience in connection with the labors and interests of the pioneer community in which he was reared. In 1853, when seventeen years of age, he made a journey on foot to a point in Indiana about two hundred miles southeast of Chicago, and there he entered the employ of cattle drovers. In this connection he was one of eight persons assigned to the herculean task of driving three hundred and sixteen head of cattle—mostly cows—from Shelbyville, in eastern Illinois, to California. The journey consumed six months and two days. No tents were provided and no horses or mules to ride. Food was poor and scant. To drive all day and stand guard every second night was the assignment given to the jaded drovers. Twice the Indians stampeded the cattle and on each occasion a brisk skirmish ensued, but only three cows were lost. Hangtown, California, was reached on the 16th of September, 1853. Gulch or placer mining was practically over and rock mining scarcely initiated; no agriculture, no horticulture, no manufacturing and little commerce. "What could a poor boy do?" Everyone wished to get back to "God's country," as each designated the old home, and there was not enough money in the state to pay for the return to the east of one-tenth of the number in California. Young Lord put in the first seven weeks at the vocation of washing dishes and "pot-slewing" in a hotel in Sacramento, and this demanded fourteen hours a day of application, the while his compensation was represented by his "grub" and the opportunity of sleeping in the hotel barn. He "stayed with the job" until he had been advanced to the dignified position of chief cook, with a salary of one hundred dollars a month. Soon after this he wrestled vigorously with daily attacks of ague, and the incidental physical vibrations and ensuing fever prompted him to seek relief in the mountains. He proceeded to Johnson's canyon, eight miles northeast of Hangtown, where he soon lost in placer-mining all the money he had saved. He then turned "cow-puncher" and, with twenty-nine others, mostly Mexicans, drove cattle from what is now Bakersfield to Stockton. One trip took them to Caluenga (pronounced Kahwengah) valley, the present site of Hollywood, Los Angeles county, where they secured thirteen hundred head of cattle.

Mr. Lord's province of activity was radically transformed about this time, as he then contracted with certain members of the sporting fraternity to exploit his prowess as a ten-mile foot racer, in which connection he soon proved to be the best man on the coast in the covering of a ten-mile course. Gildersleve was then brought from Sydney, Australia, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and won the great race at Benicia. Seven entered in the contest and young Lord was one of the number; Gildersleve finished first, Lord second, he receiving fifteen hundred dollars, and Gildersleve ten thousand. "Come easy, go easy" was promptly exemplified in the case of young Lord, who soon found

his money an unappreciable quantity. He then brought his musical ability into requisition as a means of income, and his services were much in requisition in playing the violin for dances. In the meanwhile he began the study of medicine.

On the 3d of June, 1856, in the city of San Francisco, Mr. Lord witnessed the hanging of the outlaws Casey and Cora, by the vigilance committee headed by Coleman, and in many other lines he grew familiar with the scenes and incidents marking life on the frontier. Shortly before going to San Francisco at the time of the execution just noted he had received sad news from home, as his loved mother so mourned his absence that her health had seriously declined. He had intended to set sail from San Francisco and return home, but he found his funds insufficient to pay for his passage on the steamship. Not to be balked in his purpose, he decided to cross the plains. He returned at once to Sacramento, where he purchased a broncho and saddle, a Spanish mule and a pack saddle, and on the 6th of June, 1856, he sallied forth after the manner of Don Quixote. He proved to be the first man to cross the great American plains alone, and reached St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 8th of October, 1856. His journey was completed in quick time, considering the fact that he was captured en route by the Shoshone Indians, by whom he was detained for twenty-one days. At St. Joseph he sold his mule and after resting there for a week he proceeded to his old home at Batavia, Illinois, where he arrived on the 2d of November. Two days later he rode his Spanish mare thirty-five miles, to Chicago, where he headed the mammoth parade in honor of Colonel Fremont, the "Pathfinder." Mr. Lord still lacked six months of being old enough to vote for General Fremont, who was, in that year, the first nominee of the Republican party for the office of president of the United States. It may be noted incidentally that Mr. Lord has given his allegiance to the "grand old party" from the year of its organization to the present time.

At Batavia Mr. Lord continued his medical studies and proved himself eventually eligible for the active work of his profession, but after having been engaged in practice for two years he found the work not to his liking, whereupon he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Field & Leiter, in Chicago,—a concern from which was developed the present great mercantile house of Marshall Field & Company. Eight months later he entered the employ of James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, in the capacity of cashier and bookkeeper in the freight department of this road, and this incumbency he retained about five years. In the meanwhile he had married, and in March, 1872, in company with his wife and two little children, he returned to California. He located at Los Angeles, where he at once engaged in the furniture and carpet trade, as a member of the firm of Dotter & Lord. Although always active, aggressive and successful in business, Mr. Lord ever found time to stand abreast with what few "boomers" the city boasted at that time. Judge Robert M. Widney, who was then on the bench and who was the only judge required in the county, although the same then embraced the present county of Orange, found time for local exploitation, and he collaborated with Mr. Lord in several noteworthy enterprises, among which was the promoting and building of the first street-

car line on the coast south of San Francisco. This was known as the Spring street line and it extended on Spring street from the Temple block to Hill street, and along Fifth and Sixth streets to Grasshopper street, which is now known as Figueroa street. It was a one-mule line,—“electric” at one end of the mule; fifteen-pound iron rails were utilized and the motive power was largely supplied by a blacksnake whip and more or less delicate oburgations addressed to the dejected mule by the driver of the car, who was also ex-officio conductor. Judge Widney was president of the operating company and Mr. Lord was its secretary and treasurer. Receipts almost proved sufficient to feed the motive power, including the driver. Next was built the San Pedro street-car line, from the Senator Jones Santa Monica railroad station to the river station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and this line rendered profits of about as appreciable an amount as did the original line. Mr. Lord was president of this line. After this evidence of their progressiveness and public spirit Judge Widney and Mr. Lord turned their attention to the propagation of eucalyptus trees, and in this connection they raised the first grove of commercial importance in the United States,—two hundred acres, near the San Gabriel river. The grove proved a success, though it produced for a time more fuel than could be utilized by the sparse population of this section at that period. Upon the organization of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Judge Widney became its first president and Mr. Lord its secretary and treasurer, and through the medium of this body Mr. Lord succeeded in publishing and distributing the first brochure in the way of advertising abroad the resources of the county and the prospects of the city of Los Angeles. This was a neatly bound, well edited and attractive little volume, and copies of the same were placed in more than four thousand libraries and hotels throughout the United States and Canada. By the publisher of the edition the entire credit of the enterprise is accorded to Mr. Lord, in the preface of the work. Later on a strenuous effort was made to procure the building of a cable street-car line. At that time cable roads were used in only two cities,—San Francisco and Chicago, and it was thought to be a great card to establish such facilities in Los Angeles. The projectors were San Francisco men, who demanded a bonus of twenty thousand dollars in cash and land to the value of thirty thousand dollars. When all hope had vanished, and the promoters were on their way to take the train for San Francisco, Mr. Lord intercepted them, took the matter up anew, and in less than two days secured the whole amount demanded, with the result that the construction of the road was at once instituted. Mr. Lord headed the subscription list with a cash donation of five thousand dollars, which was at the time the largest amount ever given in Los Angeles to a public enterprise. He borrowed the entire amount from men who should have been the donors. Some men *feel* like giving; Mr. Lord gives enough to *feel* it!

In 1885 Mr. Lord retired from active business, moved into San Bernardino county, and engaged in the propagation of oranges, olives and other fruits. In 1887 he founded in Los Angeles county the town of Lordsburg, which is now an attractive and prosperous little city. In 1890 he was elected supervisor in San Bernardino county, on the regular

Republican ticket, and won a decisive victory at the polls in the face of a large Democratic majority. Under his administration in this office were erected a fine court house, a substantial jail and hospital, and seventeen bridges, besides which, during the first two years of his service, there had been opened up in the county more miles of road than had been thus improved during the entire forty years preceding.

In 1907 Mr. Lord returned with his family to Los Angeles, his "first love," and here he is now living virtually retired from active business. He has large capitalistic interests and his civic loyalty and progressiveness have suffered no atrophy with the passing years. Mr. Lord is a poet as well as a writer of trenchant prose, but he says he is too modest to exploit his literary talents and too lazy to pursue a course along this line,—a conditions that is to be regretted in an objective sense. To quote his own expression: "Old seventy-five is still alive, in nineteen hundred 'leven; had he his way he'd rather stay right here than go to Heaven." Data for the foregoing context were secured from various sources and when submitted to Mr. Lord called forth from him the statement that he was guilty of the whole thing and even worse.

Mr. Lord's mother died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1874, aged sixty-three. His father came to Los Angeles the following year, at the suggestion of his son. In 1877 he married Miss Mary Case, formerly connected with Vassar College, and a most lovely character. She was forty-five years younger than the Doctor. They lived a most happy life in Pasadena for nineteen years. The Doctor continued to practice his profession to the very last. He followed this vocation for seventy years, and passed peacefully, though suddenly, away at ninety-one. His widow survives him, and resides at present at Berkely, California. Upon the death of his father Mr. Lord caused the remains of his mother and two little sisters who died in childhood to be brought from the east by express to Los Angeles and buried by the Doctor's side in Evergreen Cemetery, on Boyle Heights. Mr. Lord's widowed sister, Mrs. Mary L. Stevens, a landscape painter, resides in Hayward, California; another sister, Mrs. Luckey, lives in Poughkeepsie, New York; another sister, Emma, married the Rev. Dr. Jeffries, a noted Baptist clergyman of New York. She died some years since. Mr. Lord was married in 1883, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Julia E. Scott, a niece of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington. She is a cousin of Mrs. H. E. Huntington. By her he has one daughter, Mrs. Jay J. Vandergrift, of Los Angeles. By his former marriage he had four children, three daughters and a son. The son, Isaac, died at twenty-one and a daughter, Cornie, at twenty. Two widowed daughters survive—Mrs. Hannah Randle, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Brooks, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Lord's father was a prominent co-worker in early days with William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Owen, and Elijah Lovejoy, John B. Gough and many others in temperance and anti-slavery work.

SAMUEL C. BROWN. The late Samuel Carr Brown, of Visalia, who was one of the best known and honored pioneer citizens of Tulare county at the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th of December, 1908. Large of spirit and large of heart, possessed of marked

business acumen, recognized as an able lawyer, he gained splendid success in connection with the practical activities of life.

Samuel Carr Brown was born on a farm in Franklin county, Vermont, August 17, 1826. He was a son of James and Sarah (Smith) Brown, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Rhode Island. The father became a large landholder and a successful merchant in Vermont, whence he eventually removed with his family to St. Lawrence county, New York, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Mr. Brown was the youngest in a family of four sons and three daughters. He was a boy at the time of the family removal to the state of New York, and there he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the period. Later he attended Penn College, in the Western Reserve of Ohio, to which section he went when a youth, and in 1848 he was to be found a student in Oberlin College, that state. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Wallace, of St. Lawrence county, New York. In 1848 he went to the state of Illinois, and as has been written, "Like many of the active and vigorous young men of that age, he became obsessed with the California gold fever and, joining a train of adventurers like himself, he started across the plains of the new Eldorado. He arrived in California in the fall of 1849, and stopped for a while in the northern mines. Like all argonauts of that time he sought the golden fleece by trying his hand at gold mining. But he did not achieve much of a measure of success at mining, and in the fall of 1850 he abandoned the mines and went to San Francisco, where at that time there were many ships in harbor, and he became seized with the desire to taste the life of a seafaring man, so, in the spring of 1851, he took the position of steward on a government ship and sailed down the coast as far south as the city of Valparaiso, in the republic of Chili. When he returned to San Francisco, in the spring of 1852, his desire for a seafaring life was fully satisfied." His service in this connection covered a period of about six months, on the sailing sloop "Vincennes."

In 1852 Mr. Brown made his advent in what is now Tulare county, —a section of the state in which he was destined to maintain his home for more than half a century and to be one of the prominent figures in its development and upbuilding along civic and industrial lines. Concerning the influence which first led him to this now favored section of the great commonwealth of California the following statements have been made: "At that time there were rife many reports concerning the boundless fertility and the unlimited quantities of wild game in what was then called the 'Four Creeks country,' embraced at that time within the county of Mariposa. From these reports Mr. Brown resolved to try his fortune in the country of which he heard such glowing accounts. Accordingly, in the fall of 1852, he and a few more white men entered the so-called 'Four Creeks country' and camped on the ground near which stands the present court house of Tulare county. At the time he came here there was but one white man camped on the ground now occupied as the town of Visalia, and that man was Nathan Vise, who was a hunter and frontiersman and for whom the town of Visalia was named. There were many hostile Indians in the country

and they looked upon the white man as an intrusion upon their rights. But the souls of the pioneers were strangers to fear and they faced the Indians with courage. This is not the time or place to enumerate the many stirring events with which Mr. Brown was connected, but it is sufficient to say that among that small band of men who came to this county in 1852 and the year following he ranked with the bravest and most intrepid." Soon after establishing his home in what is now Tulare county Mr. Brown became associated with other settlers in building a stockade for protection against the Indians, and it may well be said that he lived up to the full tension of the trials, vicissitudes and dangers which marked the pioneer epoch.

Information of pertinent and interesting order appeared in the *Visalia Daily Times* at the time of the death of Mr. Brown, and as the same was a memorial issued by the members of the bar of Tulare county there is eminent consistency in perpetuating extracts in this article, with but slight change from the original text:

"Mr. Brown was a reading man in the broadest sense of the term. He brought with him to this county a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, Chitty on Pleading, and Starkey on Evidence, together with a few books of history, poetry and romance. These served as an equipment for his legal and literary studies and constituted the only collection of books in the county at that time. He renewed his study of the law, and for a short time taught school. In 1853 the organization of Tulare county was completed, and from that time on until the spring of 1891 the name of Samuel C. Brown was prominently connected with the records of the administration of justice in this county. He possessed the natural qualities necessary to make a competent and reliable lawyer. His mind had a strong aptitude for mathematics, so that his close study of the fundamental principles of the law developed in him a legal logic which enabled him to handle questions of law and fact in a manner approaching the precision and certainty of a mathematical demonstration. His mind was both analytical and synthetical. He could analyze an argument and expose all fallacies therein, and he could construct from the facts of a given controversy a true theory upon which the controversy ought to be decided. But his great and dominant traits were modest and unassuming simplicity. He never arrogated to himself any claims of superiority over others. He had a strong love for the beautiful in nature and art. He delighted in the cultivation of flowers and all other plant life. To many who know him but distantly he may have seemed cold and reserved; but to those who knew him best he always manifested a genial and sunny disposition and distinctive enjoyment of cheerful conversation. He had keen wit and readily recognized and appreciated the humorous phases of human nature. He was kind and charitable, but his benevolences—and they were many—were always bestowed without any ostentation whatever.

"After he retired from the active practice of law, in 1891, he devoted his time and energies to the care of his property. By his industry, economy and sturdy thrift he accumulated a large competency, by means whereof he was able to bestow, and did generously bestow, upon his family the highest order of comfort and many of the luxuries of life.

In politics he placed patriotism and personal integrity above party, and in local government he placed men above political affiliations. In religion he had no use for mere creeds, though he had the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities. His mind was constructed upon that broad philosophical basis which enabled him to appreciate and honor the gospel of humanity. He did not undertake to solve the great problems of origin and destiny by the mere word of creed, but he had an unfaltering trust that somewhere in the great scheme of an overruling Providence the destiny of humanity beyond the grave would be well cared for.

"In the fore part of December, 1908, Mr. Brown was stricken with a disorder that inflicted upon him the most excruciating pain, but the remnant of a strong constitution combined with a powerful will enabled him to bear the tortures of that pain without a murmur. He met death, as he had met all the trials and vicissitudes of life, with bravery, fortitude and resignation. He and his devoted wife lived to see their family of five children reach the estate of manhood and womanhood, so that he was blessed with that which should accompany old age—love, honor, obedience and troops of friends.' By his death the community has lost an honorable, upright and useful citizen, and his family a devoted and affectionate protector."

The memorial from which the foregoing excerpts were taken was ordered to be spread on the records of the superior court of Tulare county, and in the community was manifest a general sense of loss and bereavement when this honored pioneer and worthy citizen was summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Mr. Brown lived a "godly, righteous and sober life," and now that he has passed from the scene of life's mortal endeavors there remains to those nearest and dearest to him the priceless heritage of a good name.

During the progress of the Civil war, though far remote from the scenes of conflict, Mr. Brown was uncompromising in his advocacy of the cause of the Union, and this fact created many local antagonisms, as in this section of California at the time the southern sympathizers were in preponderance. On three different occasions attempts were made to wreck the office of Mr. Brown, but order was restored by the Federal troops here stationed until the close of the war. In the practice of his profession Mr. Brown was for a number of years associated with William G. Morris, and later he was senior member of the law firm of Brown & Daggett, in which his valued and honored coadjutor and friend was Alfred Daggett, who is still one of the representative members of the bar of Tulare county. Mr. Brown had the prescience to discern the eventual appreciation in the value of lands in his section of the state, and he made investments from time to time, as his means justified, until he became one of the extensive landholders of this locality, holdings whose substantial increase in value gave him eventually a position of financial independence. He was essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen,—always ready to lend tangible aid in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the social and material welfare of the community, and in this connection it

should be noted that he was prominently identified with the upbuilding of many of the more important industrial and business enterprises of his home city and county. He was the prime factor in effecting the organization of the Bank of Visalia, was an interested principal in the establishing of the ice-manufacturing plant in Visalia, being a director of the company owning the same and holding this position for a long period; and he was also a member of the board of directors of the Visalia Steam Laundry Company, of which he was one of the founders. He was a director of the Visalia Soda Works, and was one of the most active and influential stockholders of the Tulare Irrigation Company.

Though never ambitious for public office Mr. Brown was ever ready to assume such duties and responsibilities as fell to his portion in connection with local affairs. In the early period of his residence in Tulare county he served two years as district attorney; he was for three terms a member of the council of Visalia; and for two terms he held the office of mayor, giving therein a most able and discriminating administration of the affairs of the municipal government. In politics he was in earlier years identified with the Free-soil party, but he transferred his allegiance to the republican party at the time when the lamented Lincoln became its candidate for the presidency.

In the year 1861 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Frances Kellenburg, who was born at Georgetown, D. C., some sixty-eight years ago, and who still remains in the attractive homestead in Visalia. She is a daughter of Francis J. and Mary E. (Hillery) Kellenburg.

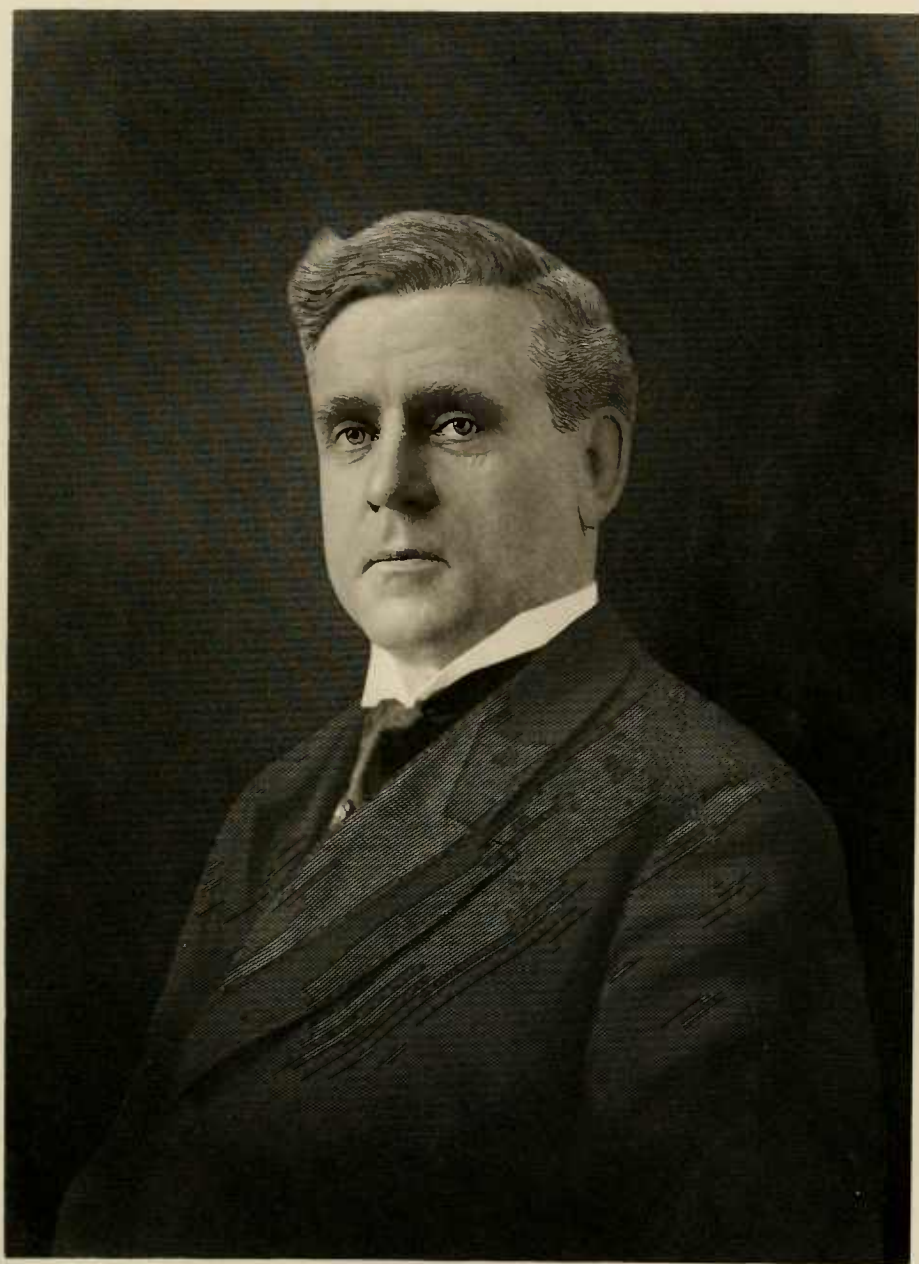
Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living.

JOSEPH SCOTT. Strickland W. Gillilan, the famous humorist, now on the *Baltimore Sun*, was doing newspaper work in Los Angeles, and referring to Mr. Scott, had the following characteristic comment to make:

"To arrive friendless in a strage land, to fail in finding newspaper employment even though armed with a letter from John Boyle O'Reilly; to reach one's last \$2.00 bill and take a job of hod-carrying, and to resign the position as deputy hodman to accept a position as professor of English and rhetoric in a college—sounds romantic, doesn't it? Sounds as if it were fiction rather than real life. But it isn't, and the man who had this career, full of pluck, perseverance and pathos, lives in Los Angeles today. You probably know him. He is a successful lawyer, and he is called 'Joe Scott.'

"No matter how many years ago, he landed at New York. He was a stocky, sturdy, athletic chap, twenty-one years old, a graduate of Ushaw College in the north of England, and modestly bearing the honor of having matriculated with a gold medal in London University. He had been a leader in athletic sports in his college, had specialized in history and literature, and had left with the idea that he would come to this country and be a great journalist. He went to Boston soon after his arrival, and there met John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet-refugee, who gave him letters to the newspapers of the 'Hub.'

"The managing editors,' said Mr. Scott, 'to whom I presented this



Joseph Scott

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raft of letters, all took my name and earnestly assured me that they would let me know when there was an opening. I was so verdant I believed them. I said to myself, "It's coming; it's coming." They haven't sent for me yet. O'Reilly then armed me with a letter to the New York newspapers. He said, "We all came here as helpless as you. You are sure to strike into the swim sometime." I met the newspaper moguls on Park Row—*The World*, *The Herald*, *The Sun*. All took my address. The managing editor of *The World* gave me some desultory work for a little while. When the little work at *The World* was over, I had only \$2.00 left and was absolutely friendless."

R. H. H. Chapman, formerly managing editor of *The Herald*, Los Angeles, draws the following pen picture of Mr. Scott:

"That a sound mind is master of a sound body, is well evidenced by the subject of this sketch. To the keenness with which he pursued athletics in his youth, Joseph Scott attributes that physical vigor which to-day enables him to get through a vast amount of work and preserve excellent health. Sturdy ancestors who feared God and loved their fellows are responsible for this fine specimen of muscular Christianity. His father's people have lived in Cumberland and for many generations, and form a line of what is known as Border Scotch. His mother, Mary Donnelly, is pure Irish, from the county of Wexford, of Vinegar Hill stock. And judging not only by the distinctive Hibernian traits in Joseph Scott's character, but also by a charming photograph of his mother, his son and himself, which was taken during his trip to the old country several years ago, he 'favors' his mother.

"When just twenty years of age, possessing only rugged health, an excellent education, and a few letters of introduction, Mr. Scott sailed for New York. Ambitious as he was, no toil was too lowly for him to try, and for ten months his energies were spent in shoveling coal and carrying a hod.

"At last his opportunity of deliverance came, and the transition was as sudden as it was extraordinary. One Tuesday in February, 1890, he was carrying a hod; on the following Thursday he was instructing the senior class of rhetoric at Allegany College. For three years he occupied the chair of professor of rhetoric and English literature in that institution, pursuing his work with the same diligence and enthusiasm as he had used in shoveling coal. In his spare moments he studied law, too, and in June, 1893, came to California. Ten months later he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, and commenced to practice his profession in Los Angeles."

Joseph Scott has risen to a position, both in his profession and in public affairs, of which any man might well be proud. He was born in Penrith, Cumberland county, England, July 16, 1867. Mr. Scott is essentially a self-made man, and his indomitable traits of character—honesty and integrity—have made him one of the most prominent figures in the state of California. At the time when Joseph Scott entered upon his labors at the bar of Los Angeles, it comprised many of the ablest lawyers of California, among whom was the late Stephen M. White; but the young man rapidly fought his way to the front, for his honest countenance, straightforwardness of speech and forceful oratory made him a

power before a jury. He won his cases and grew in favor and popularity until he stands today as one of the most successful practitioners at the bar, for he has the reputation of being a lawyer whose presence in a case means honesty and fair dealing. In his intercourse with his brethren at the bar he is manly, mild and considerate, and before the court he is modest and courteous, but marked by a dignity which makes him a leader among men.

Withal, Joseph Scott is a man among men and is very much beloved by his fellow-townsmen. He has been elected three times as a member of the non-partisan Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles, and is now serving his fifth year as president of the board. He has been for five years a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, being its president during 1910-1911, when he formed part of the famous California delegation that went back to Washington, D. C., and successfully fought to bring the International Exposition to San Francisco in 1915. He has served on the board of directors of the Newman Club, California Club, Celtic Club, South-West Museum and other similar organizations, and his oratorical abilities are very much in demand, not only in Los Angeles, but throughout the state.

In spite of the large demands upon his time for public duties, he is essentially a man of domestic tastes, the participation of which constitutes his principal recreation. Since his marriage to his wife, Bertha Roth, who is a native daughter, eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living. Mr. Scott's greatest delight is in the bosom of his family. He is a vigorous type of the Los Angeles "Booster," whose name is legion, and whose activities have done so much to upbuild Los Angeles and Southern California. He was urged to enter the race for United States senatorship at the last primaries, but resisted all importunities in that regard, declining the honor.

ULYSSES SIGEL WEBB. The office of attorney general of the state of California has increased in responsibility and importance with the growth of the state. It now employs a force of ten attorneys, besides a staff of clerks and stenographers. Many civil cases are tried each year, most of them of great public importance and involving large amounts of money. All criminal appeals from superior courts are briefed and argued before the supreme and appellate courts. Official opinions rendered to the various state officers, commissions, boards and district attorneys, comprise a considerable portion of the work of the office, and are of great importance, being generally acted upon as law until the questions involved are decided by the courts. These opinions are carefully prepared and preserved in the office for reference. As the machinery of government increases in complexity the need of public investigations into its operations naturally increases; these investigations, when they involve the taking of testimony, are often referred to the attorney general's office; they usually require much time and care, with an end to righting wrongs that were interfering with the functions of the government. As supervisor of the administration of the criminal laws of the state, and as adviser of district attorneys, the attorney general has frequent occasion to assist or take charge of the prosecution of criminals in the lower courts.

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Richard C. Moore

When, for any reason, district attorneys are unable to make an efficient prosecution, the attorney general is ready to furnish skilled trial lawyers to assist or take charge of cases. When this has been found advisable, the result has invariably justified the course; but the rule of the office is to refuse interference unless the necessity is apparent. A reference to the criminal statistics of the state, set forth in the biennial reports of the attorney general, shows the remarkable efficiency of our courts and prosecuting officers in the administration of our criminal laws. It is believed that no state in the Union excels California in this respect and that even the English courts show little superiority when statistics are compared.

The foregoing statements indicate the capacity required in a man to fill such an office and show that during Ulysses Sigel Webb's service as attorney general the office has seen much growth in efficiency and in breadth of accomplishment.

Ulysses Sigel Webb, the present attorney general, was born at Flemington, West Virginia, September 29, 1864. In 1870 his parents, Cyrus and Eliza Webb, moved to Kansas, settling in Sedgwick county, near where the city of Wichita now stands. In the schools of that state Mr. Webb received his education. In 1888 he came to California, settled in Quincy, Plumas county, and in 1889 began the practice of law. In 1890 he was elected district attorney and held the office until September 15, 1902, when he resigned to accept the appointment from Governor Gage of attorney general. He has held the office since that time, having been elected for his third term in 1910, at which time he received a vote of 211,431, the highest vote ever obtained by any man in the state, who had an opposing candidate.

CHARLES H. FROST. It is most pleasing to the publishers of this work to accord recognition at this point to the career of Charles Henry Frost, who has maintained his home in sunny California for the past quarter of a century and who is a pioneer in high class goods for architectural work. He started the manufacture of pressed brick in the City of Chicago, in 1877, and has kept ahead of all competition in this particular line of enterprise by introducing new colors, shapes, and designs in molded and ornamental work. The product turned out by his company is recognized as superior to anything of the kind in the United States. In 1886 Mr. Frost organized the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the state and now has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, the official corps of the company being as follows: Charles H. Frost, president; W. C. Patterson, vice-president; Howard Frost, second vice-president; and West Hughes, secretary. This company, which enjoys the distinction of being the largest manufacturers of brick on the Pacific coast, has its main offices at 404 to 414 Frost Building, Los Angeles, California, and operates three extensive plants, one at Alhambra and Date streets, Los Angeles, another at Santa Monica, and a third at Point Richmond, California, across the bay from San Francisco. The combined daily capacity of these three plants is two hundred and fifty thousand bricks and the output embraces the finest quality of pressed brick in all colors, glazed and enameled brick, fire-

proofing, roofing tile, floor tile, faience tile, mantel tile, flue lining, fire brick, paving brick and common brick.

Charles Henry Frost claims the old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity as he was born at Ithaca, New York, on the 9th of June, 1844. He is a son of George P. and Eliza (Benjamin) Frost, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Frost was reared to the age of fourteen years in his native place, to whose public and private schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline. In 1858 the Frost family removed west to the state of Illinois, where Charles H. completed his education. When he had attained to years of discretion he went to the city of Chicago, which at that time, 1861, had a population of about two hundred and fifty thousand. After being identified with various lines of enterprise in the western metropolis Mr. Frost erected, in 1877, the first pressed-brick plant ever conducted in that city. For about ten years he was closely connected with industrial projects in Chicago and the distinctive success it became his to achieve in that place was entirely the result of his own well directed endeavors. In 1886, however, he was impressed with the splendid opportunities offered for investment in Los Angeles and in that year he severed his business relations in Chicago and journeyed to California. Shortly after his arrival in this city he organized the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, as previously noted, and the years have told the story of an eminently successful career in the western business world. The product was no sooner placed on the market than it created a demand which has been increased with the passage of years until today, in 1910, the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company controls the western market. The company has agencies and show rooms in San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, and its market is steadily expanding. Shipments are made not only to all parts of the Pacific coast and the inter-mountain regions, but even across the border into British Columbia, in which province of the Dominion of Canada, the company's products are in demand by reason of their superior quality, in spite of the handicap of heavy duties. There is absolutely nothing entering into brick construction that the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company is not prepared to contract for in the largest quantities, laid down in any part of the territory mentioned at the shortest reasonable notice, and it may well be said to have met all the varied requirements of modern architecture in brick and kindred clay products.

Concerning the marvelous activity of this company an extract is here incorporated from an article which appeared recently in one of the local papers.

The plants of the company are located adjacent to inexhaustible deposits of clay of qualities from the burning and manipulation of which very superior results are attainable as regards colors, texture, density and durability in the bricks produced therefrom, and all the plants are thoroughly complete in their equipment of all the latest improved machinery known to the brick-making industry; in fact, the company have succeeded in embodying distinct improvements in their machinery, which are largely accountable for the superiority of their product.

The qualities of this company's brick in respect to strength and non-

absorptive properties have been demonstrated by their extensive use in the construction of many of the costliest and finest structures on the Pacific coast. As a matter of fact, this company's output in pressed brick compares favorably with the very best of St. Louis and Philadelphia brick, which are generally conceded to represent the highest standard of excellence.

For facing buildings of a public or semi-public character, business blocks, residences, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc., the company's pressed brick, made in all colors, are unsurpassed. Their impervious nature prevents discoloration by soot or dirt; they show the greatest density; are close in texture, of solid and lasting color, uniform in size, straight and parallel. The company also excels in the production of glazed and enameled brick, their enameled brick being, in fact, the finest produced in this country, and here it may be mentioned, incidentally, that the company are furnishing one hundred and fifty thousand enameled brick for the New Utah Hotel, in Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the finest hotel buildings in the western country. They are also making faience tile in polychrome colors for the grill room of this hotel, which will be a most beautiful example of this rich work.

The company are prepared to furnish brick for arches of all shapes and sizes, and ornamental and enriched bricks and special shapes in accordance with architect's specifications, and in addition thereto, plain or common brick in any quantities desired and of a quality which cannot be excelled. Their output in fire-proofing, roofing tile, floor tile, mantel tile, flue lining, paving brick and fire brick should also be mentioned as being very largely contributory to the magnitude of their business and the prestige which they enjoy among contemporary concerns on the Pacific coast.

The phenomenal activity of building operations in all the principal cities on the Pacific coast has given a decided impetus to the business of this company and as evidence of their capacity for the prompt fulfilment of large orders, it may be cited that they shipped to San Francisco, directly after the great fire of 1906, three hundred and seventy-eight carloads of hollow building tile.

They have recently furnished the face brick for the building of the National Realty Company, at Tacoma, Washington, the tallest building on the Pacific coast.

Among other notable buildings for which brick and kindred clay products were furnished by this company may be mentioned: David Hewes Building and Children's Hospital, San Francisco; Berkeley National Bank, Berkeley; Central Building, Union Trust Building, Express Building and Pacific Mutual Life Building, Los Angeles; The Times Building, Victoria, British Columbia; Taft-Penover Department Store, Oakland, California; Olympia Building, Tacoma, Washington; Kinney Building, Portland, Oregon; Old Pueblo Club, Tucson, Arizona; Prescott National Bank, Prescott, Arizona; Chamber of Commerce, Pasadena, California; and Chamber of Commerce, San Bernardino, California. The above are mentioned only as a few notable examples out of a list, which might be extended almost indefinitely.

Aside from the brick business Mr. Frost has other important financial

interests in California. In Los Angeles and Pasadena his real-estate holdings are of extensive order and in 1898 he erected the Frost building which, with the ground, is worth \$250,000, and which is one of the most imposing structures in the city. He has been prominent in the organization of the American Olive Company, through which the growers of large orchards hope to market their crops, both in the form of olive oil and canned or pickled olives, for which there is such a ready market, both locally and in the east. In politics Mr. Frost accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and though he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office he has ever done all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community, to whose progress and development he has contributed in most generous measure. When a young man he was elected alderman of Davenport, Iowa, by unanimous vote, but since that time his extensive business interests have demanded his entire time and attention so that he has not been able to participate in political affairs. He is a man of most extraordinary executive ability and of unquestioned honesty and integrity. He is broad-minded and liberal in thought and action, is charitable towards other's opinions and is ever mindful of their rights and sensibilities. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character.

ALDEN W. JACKSON, of San Francisco, and one of California's representative men, is a native of the state of Maine, born April 27, 1838. The father of Mr. Jackson, Nathan M. Jackson, was also a native of Maine, born April 29, 1816. By occupation he was a farmer and stockman, and resided in the state of his birth until his death, in 1905. The mother of Mr. Jackson, Abigail (Williams) Jackson, was born in Maine in 1812, and died there in 1901.

Alden W. Jackson was reared on the old family homestead in Maine, and in that state attended the public schools. In 1859 he came to California, and until 1861 he spent his time at the mine, and in that year (1861) he went to Washington, where he remained until 1862, when he came to San Francisco, and this city has been his home since that time. Since 1862 Mr. Jackson has been associated with the firm of Pope & Talbott, lumber manufacturers and dealers. For some twelve years he has been president of the Gray's Harbor Commercial Company, of which he was vice-president for twelve years, prior to his becoming president. Mr. Jackson is also identified, directly or indirectly, with many other lumber interests throughout California.

In 1867 Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Lizzie Lemmon, who died in 1869, and in 1870 he was married to Miss Ellen A. Lemmon, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Jackson died 1908. Of the four children born to Alden W. and Ellen A. Jackson these three are living, viz.: Lizzie F., now Mrs. G. W. Fischer, of Seattle, Washington; Hattie G., now Mrs. John L. Deahl; and Alice, now Mrs. Herbert S. Swanton, of San Jose.

Since 1862 Mr. Jackson has been identified with the lumber interests of the Pacific coast, and since 1880 he has been particularly prominent in the manufacture and sale of lumber.

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Leslie R. Hewitt.

LESLIE R. HEWITT. Thoroughly exponent of that vitality and progressive spirit so characteristic of the west, Senator Hewitt has not only gained prominence and distinction as one of the representative members of the California bar, but he has also given most effective services in offices of public trust. His record in the office of city attorney of Los Angeles is one that proved of great value to the city in manifold ways, besides which his able and discriminating services in that capacity inured greatly to his professional prestige. He is now representative of the Thirty-eighth senatorial district in the state senate, where he has entered upon another broad field of usefulness. His official preferment has afforded ample evidence of the confidence and esteem accorded him by the people of southern California, and he has shown high civic ideals and unqualified civic loyalty, thus proving a valued acquisition to the professional, business and social circles of his home city of Los Angeles.

Leslie Randall Hewitt finds a due mede of satisfaction in reverting to the golden west as the place of his nativity. He was born in the old city of Olympia, Washington, on the 12th of September, 1867, and his native town was then the capital of the territory, as it is now of the state of Washington. He is a son of Randall H. and Ellen L. (Hewitt) Hewitt, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York. Hon. Christopher C. Hewitt, grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, was chief justice of Washington Territory from 1861 until 1869, and was prominently concerned in the development and upbuilding of that great commonwealth.

When a lad of eight years Leslie R. Hewitt accompanied his parents on their removal to Los Angeles, where they took up their abode on the 21st of March, 1876. To the public schools of Los Angeles he is indebted for his earlier educational discipline, which included a course in the high school. In that institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, and in the following year he was matriculated in the University of California, in which he was graduated in June, 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. After leaving the university Senator Hewitt returned to Los Angeles, where he initiated the study of law in the office and under the effective preceptorship of Colonel G. Wiley Wells. Later he continued his technical reading under the direction of Judge Waldo M. York and the firm of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, each of his preceptors having been a representative member of the bar of Los Angeles county. The future senator was admitted to the bar in 1893, and from 1894 to 1898 he was engaged in the general practice of his profession in Los Angeles, where he brought to bear his energies and professional talents with such potency that his novitiate was of brief duration. From 1899 to 1900 he served as deputy in the office of Walter F. Haas, who was at that time incumbent of the position of city attorney, and from 1901 to 1906 he occupied a similar position under the regime of William B. Matthews, who succeeded Mr. Haas as city attorney. Thus Mr. Hewitt gained valuable experience and became actively concerned with the various litigations in which the city was involved. His effective service in this subordinate capacity marked him as being specially eligible for higher official preferment, which was accorded in his election to the office of city attorney, in 1906, when he

received nomination on both the non-partisan and the Democratic tickets. In December, 1909, shortly before the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected city attorney, and the acceptability of his administration was demonstrated by the fact that he had practically no opposition in this election. In August, 1910, however, he resigned the office and became special counsel for the Los Angeles board of public works in matters pertaining to harbor improvements and litigation, besides which he was made counsel also for the board of public utilities. In the primary election of August 10, 1910, he was made the nominee on the Republican ticket for the office of state senator from the Thirty-eight senatorial district, and at the regular election, on the 8th of November following, he succeeded in rolling up a most gratifying majority at the polls. This was a well merited popular exposition of the confidence reposed in him and also offered further attest of eligibility for positions of public trust and responsibility. His services in the senate are certain to be marked by the same fidelity and discrimination that have insured his professional success and his efficiency in other official connections. Concerning his labors in behalf of his home city the following pertinent statements have been made and are well worthy of perpetuation in this review of his career, though slight paraphrase will be made in the reproduction:

"During Mr. Hewitt's tenure of the position of city attorney the office, either directly or under his supervision, handled several very important questions, some of which became the subject of litigation. In the case of Fleming versus Hance it was decided that the powers of city officers under the Los Angeles charter can not be abridged by acts of the state legislature. The first step taken by the city toward the acquisition of a harbor was the annexation of the so-called 'shoestring' strip of territory, extending to the cities of San Pedro and Wilmington, and the annexation proceedings were the subject of important litigation, which was finally decided by the supreme court of the state, in favor of the city. The validity of the city ordinance establishing the liquor-zone was upheld by the supreme court, in the case of Grumbach versus Lelande. The power of the city to regulate telephone rates was sustained by the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the Home Telephone Company versus the City of Los Angeles. A most important question arose regarding the construction of the Owens river aqueduct, and the supreme court of California decided that the city had the power to construct that work itself, without being required to let contracts. It is probable that if this municipal prerogative had not existed the city should not have built the aqueduct with the estimate of twenty-three million dollars.

"The consolidation of San Pedro and Wilmington with Los Angeles was effected in 1909, and the proceedings therefor were under the direction of the city attorney's office, from which was required a great deal of careful attention. The city had much other important litigation within the regime of Senator Hewitt as city attorney, but the cases already mentioned are the most noteworthy of those that have been decided by the courts.

"Senator Hewitt has taken more than an official interest in move-

ments intended for the betterment of the general condition of the city he has so ably represented. Under his guidance the office of city attorney was a powerful instrument in upholding the dignity and good name of Los Angeles. In the troublous days attending the recall of former Mayor Harper, his forceful opinion that the resignation of the mayor did not put an end to the recall proceedings was a vital factor in clearing up a complicated and difficult situation in the affairs of the municipality."

Clear of mind and strong of heart, Senator Hewitt has never failed to face bravely all emergencies and contingencies in public life or private and professional affairs. His strength is that of personal integrity and distinctive individuality, and the success he has won in his chosen profession and in connection with matters of public administration indicates the man as he is. Unfailing courtesy and genial personality have won to him warm and enduring friendships, and he is essentially a man of the people and for the people,—one not to be cajoled by flattery or awed into silence by contending forces, no matter how powerful or implacable. He is an ardent Republican and has given effective service as an advocate of the principles and policies for which the "grand old party" stands sponsor. He is actively identified with such representative local organizations as the University Club, the Union League Club and the City Club. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he is affiliated with the adjunct organization, Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and with the Knights of Pythias.

On April 30, 1901, Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Mable Eastwood of Newcastle, California. She is a native of Seneca Falls, New York, and a daughter of the late Asa B. Eastwood and Emma M. Eastwood. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt—Beatrice, Asa R. and Emilen.

MILLARD F. PALMER. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Millard Fillmore Palmer that has made him a leader in the business world and won him an enviable name in connection with banking and land interests in San Bernardino county, California, especially in the vicinity of Upland, which place has long represented his home. He is cashier of the Commercial National Bank and of the Citizens' Savings Bank, two of the most substantial financial institutions in this section of the Golden state. In addition to his banking interests he is secretary and general manager of the Magnolia Mutual Building & Loan

Association. Millard Fillmore Palmer is descended from a brilliant and distinguished ancestry, representatives of the name having served with honor and valorous devotion in all the great wars which have racked this country.

A native of the old Hawkeye state of the Union, Mr. Palmer was born in Franklin township, Monroe county, Iowa, the date of his nativity being the 26th of July, 1863. He is a son of Abraham and Nancy (Potts) Palmer, the former of whom was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and the latter of whom claimed West Virginia as the place of her birth. The genealogy of the Palmer family is traced back to four brothers, of Scotch-Irish descent, who immigrated to America in the early colonial days, one of their descendants having been William Palmer, great-grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, and who served in the war of the Revolution. William Palmer was a member of one of the first families in Virginia in the early days and he was extensively engaged in charcoal-burning, the market for his product having been Baltimore, Maryland. One of his sons, whose name was also William Palmer and who was grandfather of Millard F. Palmer, became a planter and charcoal-burner and passed his entire life on the old homestead in Virginia, where he was a man of prominence and influence in all the relations of life. He reared to maturity a large family consisting of nine boys and four girls, of whom five sons served in the Confederate army, under General Lee, and three in the Federal army. One of the sons was killed in battle and another was severely wounded. The father of these boys was himself a gallant soldier in the war of 1812.

Abraham Palmer, father of him whose name forms the caption for this review, was reared to adult age on the homestead farm in the Old Dominion commonwealth, where he served an apprenticeship at the capinet-maker's trade. In 1860 he removed from Virginia to the state of Missouri, but on account of the Civil war he decided to move further north and soon thereafter established the family home in Monroe county, Iowa, where he was for a time engaged in the work of his trade. Subsequently he enlisted as a soldier in Crocker's brigade, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, the same having formed a part of General Sherman's Division. After the destruction of Crocker's brigade Mr. Abraham Palmer was with Sherman on his ever memorable march to the sea, serving as a private and also as chaplain. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1872, when he became a minister in the United Brethren Church, having previously been presiding elder of the East Des Moines Conference for a number of years. His health becoming impaired, however, he was forced to give up his ministerial duties and seek a more salubrious climate. In 1890, then, he came to California, locating in Lake county, where he was for some time prior to his death engaged in mission work. In July, 1898, he located at Upland, in San Bernardino county, where he was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years. His cherished and devoted wife survives him and she now maintains her home at Upland. Mrs. Abraham Palmer is a daughter of Jacob Potts, a native of West Virginia, who removed to

Monroe county, Iowa, in the year 1848, there passing the remainder of his life. Mrs. Palmer had four brothers, David, William, Jonathan and Samuel, all of whom were soldiers in the Federal army in the Civil war and two of them, William and Jonathan, were killed at Helena, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Palmer became the parents of six children, of whom the following are living at the time of this writing, in 1911, namely, Millard F., the immediate subject of this review; Upland, who is engaged in the banking business; W. S. Palmer, who resides at Claremont; Frank F., who is at Claremont; and C. Bertha, a teacher of the piano at Upland.

Mr. Palmer, of this notice, was reared to the invigorating influences of the old homestead farm in Monroe county, Iowa, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father. His preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the locality and period and subsequently he attended the Quaker Academy at Pleasant Plain, Iowa, for one year. At the early age of fifteen years he began to clerk in a store at Allerton, Iowa, where he managed to spend one year in high school. So studious was he that he made rapid strides in the accumulation of an education and for two years he was a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Wayne county. Later he obtained a position as bookkeeper, stock-keeper and buyer in a general store at Allerton and he retained that position for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he entered a bank there. In 1882 he went to Waukema, Kansas, where he was in the employ of a large jobbing and provision house for a short time, eventually returning to Iowa and locating at Pleasant Plain, where he clerked in a store for one year, at the end of which he joined a brother in a dry-goods and clothing enterprise at Hedrick, Iowa. Later he had charge of a dry-goods and clothing establishment at Hedrick and he then assumed the practical management of a stock farm owned by J. T. Brooks. He had charge of the farm by day and passed his evenings keeping books in the bank owned by Mr. Brooks, eventually becoming the latter's assistant in the bank, where he remained for nine years. In 1898 Mr. Palmer came to California, where, in the same year, he was elected cashier of the newly organized Commercial Bank, at Upland.

The Commercial Bank was organized as a state institution and opened for business on the 19th of July, 1898, the business men responsible for its existence being the late Colonel James L. Paul, Charles E. Harwood, A. P. Harwood, W. T. Burt, W. T. Leeke, J. P. Robertson, Charles Ruedy and B. A. Woodford. The first officers were: Colonel J. L. Paul, president; Charles E. Harwood, vice-president; and M. F. Palmer, cashier. The first board of directors consisted of Colonel Paul, C. E. Harwood, Charles Ruedy, A. P. Harwood and W. T. Burt. Colonel Paul continued as president of this eminently reliable monetary institution for six years, at the expiration of which he was succeeded by Charles Ruedy, who was the incumbent of that office for one year. At the present time Charles E. Harwood is president and W. T. Leeke, vice-president. The present board of directors consists of the president, vice-president and cashier, together with Dr. A. Myers and A. P. Harwood. On the 9th of October, 1909, this bank was reorganized as

the Commercial National Bank, the same being incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The surplus and undivided profits amount to thirty-one thousand dollars; the deposits to three hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and the loans and discounts to two hundred and forty thousand dollars. The bank occupies a fine modern brick structure, which was ready for occupancy at the time the bank was started. This building has since been enlarged with a forty foot addition to accommodate the Citizens' Savings Bank, which was established on the 11th of May, 1906, and which is in a very thriving condition. The capital stock of the Citizens' Savings Bank amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars, the surplus is fifteen hundred dollars, the deposits seventy-five thousand dollars, and the loans and discounts, eighty thousand dollars. Both institutions are equipped with modern safety-lock vaults. The officers of the Citizens' Savings Bank are: Charles E. Harwood, president; E. M. Dillman, vice-president; and M. F. Palmer, cashier. The directors are as follows: Charles E. Harwood, E. M. Dillman, F. L. Purvis, M. H. Bardwell, A. P. Harwood, M. F. Palmer and Dr. A. Myers. The Savings Bank loans principally on farm mortgages and pays four per cent annually on its deposits.

Considerable credit is due Millard F. Palmer for the admirable success attained by the two banks of which he is cashier and active manager. In 1901 Mr. Palmer, in company with W. H. Craig, P. E. Walline, J. J. Atwood, Charles Ruedy and J. F. Anderson, organized the Magnolia Mutual Building & Loan Association, a concern that has achieved a marvelous success in the business world at Upland. This building association has constructed about seventy-five per cent of the buildings of Upland since the time of its organization and the population of that place has risen in recent years from six hundred inhabitants to twenty-nine hundred, the present population. It has an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars, of which practically fifty thousand dollars is paid up. It has never lost a dollar through borrowers and has not foreclosed a single case in ten years, the period of its existence. Mr. Palmer, of this review is secretary and manager of the Magnolia Mutual Building & Loan Association; Charles Ruedy is president; and Dr. W. H. Craig, vice-president. From the foregoing may be gathered the broad scope and importance of Mr. Palmer's interests at Upland, where he is recognized as one of the most capable business men in the city. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active and zealous factor. While not a politician, strictly speaking, he has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of city treasurer and he has served with the utmost efficiency in that capacity since the time of the incorporation of the city in 1906. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic Order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a Methodist, and is president of the Board of Directors of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Upland. He is a man of broad mind and generous impulses, one whose success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate inasmuch as it is the direct result of his own well applied efforts. His entire business career has been characterized by fair and honorable methods and he is

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S. J. Merrill

everywhere accorded the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

At Hedrick, Iowa, in the year 1891, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Brooks, a native of Hedrick and a daughter of John Brooks, who was an extensive farmer in Iowa, a great deal of his land having been located in the vicinity of Hedrick, where he and his wife passed the greater part of their lives and where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer became the parents of one son, John Brooks Palmer, whose death occurred at the age of eighteen months. They have an adopted daughter, Ione, whom they reared from childhood, and who is now seventeen years of age. She was graduated in the Upland high school as a member of the class of 1911. In their religious faith the Palmer family are devout members of the Methodist church, to whose good work they are liberal contributors of their time and means. Their spacious and attractive home is recognized as a center of refinement and most gracious hospitality and has been the scene of many brilliant social functions.

SAMUEL INGHAM MERRILL is one of the strongest men in the west. He is peculiarly typical of the progressiveness, the courage, the determination to succeed which people have come to feel as the dominant force in western thought and character. His success has never been at the expense of others, and most of his spare time has been given to philanthropical projects or plans for the betterment of the civic welfare. Arriving in California, utterly unknown, his own genius for business and for the management of men and affairs, has placed him in his honorable position as one of the leading business men of Los Angeles. He is president and general manager of the California Industrial Company, and he has been closely connected with some of the most important enterprises in the city of Los Angeles.

The father of Samuel Ingham Merrill was Jerome Bonaparte Merrill, and his mother was Jane (Hughes) Merrill. He, himself, was born at Buffalo, New York, on the 15th of November, 1856. He received his education in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and in the high school of that city. Financial conditions made it impossible for him to remain in school after he was old enough to go to work, so at the age of sixteen he became an office boy in the office of a Buffalo grain merchant. Eager, ready and willing to work, quick to grasp ideas it was not long before he gained promotion, and he continued to rise. However his plans were all destroyed before he was twenty. His younger brother became an invalid, and taking the few hundred dollars which he had scraped together, Mr. Merrill obeyed the doctor's behest and removed his brother and mother to California. They came to Oakland, where it was hoped the climate would prove beneficial, arriving on the 11th of September, 1876. Here he opened a modest little grocery store, and above the store the two boys lived with their mother to keep house for them. On the 2nd of January, 1877, he became bookkeeper for Hopkins and Haley, bankers and brokers, in San Francisco. He quickly demonstrated his ability to this firm, and they made him manager two years later. Soon after this he was made an officer in several corporations controlled by Mr. Hopkins, who placed the utmost confidence and trust

in his young assistant. On the 4th of December, 1881, he removed to Los Angeles, where he entered the mercantile business, as a member of the firm of Merrill and Babcock, hardware dealers. This is now the well-known Cass-Smurr Hardware Company. Two years later he became interested in the wholesale iron business under the firm name of Percival and Merrill, but later sold his interest, the firm now being known as the Percival Iron Company. In 1885 Mr. Merrill turned to a new branch of the mercantile business and bought out a book and stationery business, in 1887 changing the firm name to Merrill and Cook. In this business was shown in particular his power of initiative and his fine business methods, for they were soon doing the largest business in school supplies in southern California. In February of 1891 he sold his interest to his partner and went into the gasoline and refined oil business. For the next ten years he probably handled the largest business of this kind in the world. The tank wagons of his company were known all over the section, and they served thousands in twenty or more towns and villages. Prosperity was now assured to Mr. Merrill; he could now smile at the struggles of his boyhood.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Merrill took up the manufacture of steel and iron and their many products. Together with other capitalists he organized the California Industrial Company, which was capitalized at \$2,500,000. Mr. Merrill served as director and general manager and the late Frederick H. Rindge was president. In 1908 Mr. Merrill was elected chief executive, which office he has held up to the present time. The corporation began as manufacturers of rolling bar-iron alone, but Mr. Merrill has added departments for the manufacture of bolts, nuts, cross-arm braces and other products of iron, twisted steel bars for concrete buildings, and a complete galvanizing plant. The plant is one of the largest and is the best equipped of its kind on the Pacific coast. Mr. Merrill is also a director in the Western Gas Engine Company, and is an active and enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce, doing everything in his power to aid this organization in the work which they are doing towards the growth and development of the city. In the fall of 1908 all the Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific coast appointed representatives to form the Honorary Commercial Commission, which went to Japan in the interest of trade relations. Mr. Merrill was one of the five representatives who went in behalf of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

One of his leading interests is in religious and charitable work, and he is well known for the activity he has shown along these lines. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association in Oakland, and was president of the organization when he removed to Los Angeles. He had scarcely been in Los Angeles a month before he was working for the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association in the latter city. He succeeded in accomplishing this in February, 1882, and served as president of the association for the next four years. In 1884 he was made chairman of the board of trustees and collector of the building fund for the First Baptist church. As a result of his work the church building was dedicated free from debt. In 1885 he was one of the men who founded the Baptist College. In 1891 he helped to

found the Pacific Gospel Union, which is now known as the Union Rescue Mission, and served as the president for the first four years. The Good Samaritan Mission, which was founded in 1896, also owes its existence in part to his efforts. He was one of the founders of the McKinley Industrial Home, which has accomplished a great amount of good in this section of the country. It is located near Gardena, and here about one hundred homeless boys are cared for and educated. In 1905 he severed the ties which bound him to other churches in order to concentrate all of his efforts towards the organization and successful development of the First New Testament church of Los Angeles, which is one of the most practical and aggressive missionary churches in the United States. He is now chairman of the eldership and teacher of an adult Bible class of fifty members.

Mr. Merrill was married on the 28th of February, 1888, at East Oakland, California, to Miss Sarah De Etta Dearborn. Three children have been born to them, namely, Grace Edith (now Mrs. Jensen), Charles Arthur and Wallace Dearborn.

ARTHUR E. HUNTINGTON. San Bernardino county, California, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and financial lines, and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition, as he has been actively engaged in banking operations at Upland for the past four years. He is a citizen of intrinsic loyalty and public spirit and his business methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the business world. Since March, 1907, Arthur Elon Huntington has been the popular and able incumbent of the office of cashier of the First National Bank of Upland.

The First National Bank of Upland was incorporated under the banking laws of the United States, in July, 1906, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and its offices were immediately located in the beautiful new banking building, which is thoroughly equipped with all the most modern appointments. The business men instrumental in the organization of the bank were: J. G. Mossin, then vice-president of the American National Bank, of Los Angeles; and George Chaffey, of Los Angeles, one of the founders of the Ontario Colony. Mr. Mossin was immediately elected president of the bank, but he died one year after the organization of the bank and was succeeded in his office by H. E. Bartlett. H. E. Swan was the first vice-president and he served in that capacity until March, 1907. The First National has had an eminently successful career during the period of its existence. Its capital stock remains the same as at the time of incorporation; the surplus amounts to five thousand dollars; the deposits, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and loans and discounts amount to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The present officers of the bank are: Isaac C. Baxter, president; Charles D. Adams, vice-president; A. E. Huntington, cashier; and C. T. McCulloch, assistant cashier.

Arthur E. Huntington was born at Edgerton, Wisconsin, the date of his nativity being the 8th of October, 1868. He is a son of George B. and Jennie (Smith) Huntington, the former a native of Vermont and the latter a New Yorker by birth. The Huntington family is one of old Colonial standing, the original progenitor of the name in America having come hither from England. Samuel Huntington, an ancestor of the subject of this review, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a number of his relatives served in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Huntington were united in marriage in New York and subsequently they removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where the family home was maintained for a number of years and whence removal was made, in 1867, to Edgerton, Wisconsin, where the father became an extensive and successful farmer. In 1885 removal was made to Luverne, Minnesota, where the father died in 1897, at the age of seventy-one years. The devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in Wisconsin in 1875, at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington became the parents of four children, of whom three are living at the present time and of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest in order of birth.

Mr. Huntington, of this notice, was reared to the age of fifteen years on the old homestead farm in Wisconsin and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the neighboring district schools. After his father's removal to Luverne, Minnesota, he attended high school in that place, being graduated as a member of the class of 1889. Immediately thereafter he was matriculated as a student in the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, in which excellent institution he was graduated in 1893. During his vacations he was at home, working on the farm. After the completion of his collegiate course he entered a bank at Ellsworth, Minnesota, where he eventually became cashier and general manager of the bank of Brown & Huntington. Later he was instrumental in the incorporation of the German State Bank at Ellsworth, a monetary institution that has had a most successful career and which is now doing a large and profitable business. In 1898, Mr. Huntington disposed of some of his banking interests and located at Luverne, his former home, where he became a member of the firm of Huntington Brothers, extensive dealers in hardware and farm implements. In 1900 this firm was dissolved and in that year Mr. Huntington entered the law department of his alma mater, being graduated in the same as a member of the class of 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then entered the St. Paul National Bank as receiving teller, serving therein until the fall of 1906. In the following January he removed to California, where he began to look for bank locations. In March, 1907, he purchased an interest in the First National Bank at Upland and assumed the position of cashier in the same, as previously noted. Inasmuch as a short resume of the First National Bank has been given in the preceding paragraph, nothing further need be said concerning that substantial concern at this point, except to state that it has prospered greatly under Mr. Huntington's excellent management. In politics Mr. Huntington accords a stalwart support to Republican principles and policies, believing that that or-

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ganization stands for the best possible government. In fraternal orders he is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic organization and his religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church, in the various departments of which he and his wife are most ardent and earnest factors.

Mr. Huntington has been twice married. In 1894 he wedded Jessie P. Smith, a native of Algona, Iowa. This union was prolific of one child, Helen, whose birth occurred in 1897. Mrs. Huntington passed to eternal rest in 1899, and in 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Huntington to Miss Hattie T. Chittenden, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have one child, Winifred, born in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Upland, where they are held in high regard by all with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Huntington is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his town, it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mold.

MEICHEL H. DEYOUNG. Any piece of biographical writing should be both an impression and an interpretation, quite as much as a summary of facts. Facts, to be sure, are of use as a wholesome corrective of prejudice or whimsey; but in the condensed narrative of a life there is danger that they may tyrannize. In studying a cleancut, sane, distinct character like that of Meichel H. deYoung, proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. There is small need for indirection or puzzling. His character is the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and he has given distinguished service in behalf of the city and state which have represented his home since his boyhood days and in which he has pressed forward to the mark of high and worthy accomplishment. As has well been said by one specially familiar with his career: "He is one of the best known men in California, and is not a stranger to the world when he steps outside of the borders of his own state, as he has participated in many activities that have brought him in contact with the best minds of the nation." He has done much to further the civic and material upbuilding of the fair city of the Golden Gate, both before and since the ever memorable disaster that left her spent and stricken, and such have been his life and labors as one of the world's great army of constructive workers that there is all of consistency in according him representation in this publication.

Meichel H. deYoung was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 1st of October, 1849, and is a son of Meichel and Amelia deYoung, both natives of France. The father devoted the major portion of his active career to banking and manufacture and he passed the closing years of his life in Cincinnati, where he died in the year 1854; his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1880. Of their children one son and three daughters are now living. He whose name initiates this review was a lad of five years at the time of the family removal from Missouri to San Francisco, and in this city he was

reared to maturity, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools. Concerning the details of his rise to the status of one of the leading exponents of the newspaper business in the country and to the position of one of the essentially representative citizens of California, no better source of information could be found than that afforded in an appreciative estimate given by the one from whose article was taken the brief quotation appearing in the initial paragraph of this context, and but slight paraphrase is made in the reproduction.

When quite a youth Mr. deYoung and his brother Charles took very kindly to amateur journalism, and one of their ventures in this field developed into the *Dramatic Chronicle*, which, after a successful record of a number of years, dropped its special characteristics and became the leading daily paper in San Francisco. During the period of the publication of the *Dramatic Chronicle* the two brothers showed their enterprising disposition by transforming what was at first a mere theatrical program into a real, live newspaper, which soon began to be looked for by the patrons of places of amusement and entertainment. The latest bit of live news was always to be found in its columns, and long before it became a full-fledged morning paper, opinions upon matters touching the public interest were printed on its editorial page, besides which it was not an uncommon thing to find contributions signed with names already well known in the literary world.

The transition to morning journalism hardly meant more than a change of name and a subordination of certain specific features, but it was followed by a rapid growth in popularity and circulation. It is sometimes assumed that the very modern journal designated by the very offensive appellation of "yellow" was the first to do things, but a glance over the files of the *Chronicle* as far back as the '70s of the last century disposes of that assumption. One of the chief functions of the *Chronicle* of those days was that of investigating. It was continually exposing abuses and compelling their rectification. Its exposures of the "Federal Ring," in 1877, which resulted in the relegation to obscurity of a lot of predatory politicians and a regeneration of the state, brought about a succession of libel suits, from which it emerged triumphantly. It also made the fight single-handed for the adoption of the state constitution of 1879, an instrument which has been more misrepresented and contains more attempts at reform than any other organic law submitted to an American commonwealth.

On the death of Charles deYoung, in 1880, Meichel H. deYoung became sole proprietor of the *Chronicle*. The increasing prosperity of the paper, and his natural aptitude for big affairs, soon made him an important figure in the community. Mr. deYoung has the happy faculty of assembling competent men about him, and this gave him the opportunity to broaden his field of enterprise. He has the constructive instinct strongly developed, and it early asserted itself in the erection of fine buildings. The *Chronicle* building destroyed in the great conflagration incident to the earthquake of 1906 was the first steel-frame structure put up in San Francisco. Its erection was dubiously regarded by the wise-heads who looked upon a ten-story structure as an invitation

to disaster, but Mr. deYoung had the utmost confidence in that type of construction, and it was justified by the event.

Mr. deYoung's energy has at no time been confined to the promotion of his own interests. It was not long after he felt himself in a position to do a public service that he began to exhibit a tendency to throw himself with vigor into enterprises for the common benefit. The list of his performances in this field is a long one, and indicates a life of extraordinary activity. He was several times a delegate to national conventions of the Republican party and has served as a member and as vice chairman of the Republican national committee, being eight years on its executive committee. He was vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, and one of the board of control of that great exhibition, and he afterward took the liveliest sort of interest in international fairs.

It was while Mr. deYoung was acting as vice-president of the national commission of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, that he conceived the idea of promoting a midwinter International Exposition in San Francisco. He was animated by a double purpose in making the suggestion. At the time there were already indications of the approaching depression, and he assumed that if San Francisco could be actively enlisted in the work of preparing for a fair they might become preoccupied enough in making the enterprise a success to avert the disaster of dullness. He also advanced the suggestion that California would be vastly benefited by showing the outsiders that when the rest of the world was hibernating the Golden State invited to outdoor exercise. San Francisco fell in with the suggestion, and her citizens subscribed three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. Not a dollar was received from the state or the municipality. With the amount of voluntary subscriptions and the aid of the counties which promptly took advantage of the opportunity to exploit their resources, by erecting buildings in which to make their special displays, Mr. deYoung, who was promptly chosen as president and director general by his fellow citizens, made a display which exposition connoisseurs say compared favorably with and even surpassed several of those which were recipients of government millions.

The midwinter fair was a success in every particular and was built and opened in five months. At the time when the population of San Francisco's metropolitan area did not equal half that of the present, the attendance on some special days ran up to a hundred thousand, and during the entire period the gate receipts surpassed expectations. Through the energetic efforts and careful management of Mr. deYoung, who absolutely abandoned his personal affairs, the midwinter exposition was a financial success, and the rapidly growing museum which serves as a memorial of the successful undertaking, and the most highly developed part of Golden Gate park, which was reclaimed from a wilderness of brush and sand hills to make a site for the buildings are the permanent fruits of the profits of the remarkable enterprise, which served to advertise California as the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers in a fashion never remotely approached before. Mr. deYoung was president of the U. S. Commission to the Great Paris Exposition of 1900—and was de-

corated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor for services there.

It is sometimes asserted by men who are associated with Mr. deYoung in public enterprises that he is aggressive and not very placatory. This is probably true, as he has a habit of insisting that an undertaking in which the public is interested should be conducted precisely as a capable man would conduct his own business. Hence it has generally occurred that when Mr. deYoung has actively identified himself with any public enterprise there is never a financial deficit, but usually a surplus, which is devoted to the further adornment or development of the city.

Mr. deYoung is fond of traveling, and is at home in the capitals of the old world as well as at our national capital and in the metropolis of New York City. He was a member of the directorate of the Associated Press for more than a quarter of a century and he became as accustomed to running across the continent as a commuter does in passing to and from his home. Although he crowds so much of active effort into his life he manages to extract a great deal of pleasure out of living. He is a member of numerous clubs, and at present is president of the Union League Club of San Francisco. He entertains with gracious hospitality at his handsome residence, on California street, where at one time or another many of the celebrities of the world have obtained an idea of the social attractions and splendid hospitality of the Golden State.

The patent of nobility that rests its honors and distinction in the person of Mr. deYoung comes from high authority, as it is based upon fine character, marked ability and definite and worthy achievement along practical, productive lines. His measures of success has been large, and his career has been such as to advance the welfare of others as well as himself, for he has to much of strength and principle to be self-centered or self-conscious. Thus he views life in correct proportions and places true values on men and affairs. Significantly free from ostentation or intellectual bigotry and intolerance, he has not been denied the full measure of confidence and esteem which he so well deserves, as emanating from the people of the city and state whose interests have been so close to his heart.

GEORGE ALEXANDER. After he had passed the age when men ever want to be honored with public office, George Alexander was chosen mayor of Los Angeles. The nomination and election came to him unsolicited; in fact against his wishes. Yet the events that made him mayor also made him an historical figure in the nation for he is the first city executive to come into office as a result of the use of the recall.

In the days when he was chosen, days when the public was hostile to removing an official before his term ended, days when the success of accepting a recall nomination was not promising, he consented after a score of men of estimated capacity far in excess of his, had refused to run. But somebody had to stand for decency; somebody had to give the decent voters a candidate. And when shown a patriotic duty, George Alexander did not flinch, but braved the occasion. It was a memorable struggle. The nation watched it. While it was in progress

the incumbent abdicated and left the field to "Uncle George" and a socialist. The enemies of decency almost elected the socialist. Had "Uncle George" not been sagacious enough to work for his own success, Los Angeles history might have had a different chapter in her history.

Coming into office amidst sneers and malice, he waited for opportunities for usefulness. He sat at his desk from morning until night, attentive only to his "job." His motto was, and is "Stay on the job." He has been more faithful to this motto than any other official or employe of the city. As a result he knows all that is going on, understands everything and discriminates for the whole people all the time. He does not make speeches; he does not write treatises; he does not shine in society nor take rank in business. But he does more for his position than all that. He gives it the simplicity of common sense and a square deal. He gives it faithful attachment.

In his septuagenarian days he is what Macauley declared of another lord to be "his venerable youth." His mind is vigorous and clear, his ideas thoroughly modern and broad and his actions prompt and decisive. Sometimes he is "gruff." Sometimes he is "uncouth." Much is made of this by those who hate him and his meaning. Sometimes his "length of limb and shambling gait" are travestied, along with his white chin whiskers, much as Lincoln was in the days before the Civil war.

But, suave or "gruff," attractive or "uncouth," he has in the two years he has been mayor gained the respect of his enemies and the love of his friends by his simplicity, sagacity and squareness. So many times he has proved right on involved questions where the informed floundered in conflict with each other; so often has he seen error where others found it not that his curt decisions have taken a wisdom all their own in this community. He is the court of final appeal for the people and there has not yet been a question of appeal, let alone one of reversal.

"Uncle George" is past seventy-two, hale and mentally thirty years less than his age. Born in Scotland and an addition to the cosmopolitan population of Chicago when a boy, he found out his wisdom both in birth and boyhood's necessities, for he was required to begin the struggle in his 'teens and sell papers. For over fifty years he has worked. Whether on the farm in Iowa, in the warehouses where he handled the grain he dealt in, or in his various occupations in Los Angeles in the past twenty-four years, he has had to work hard always. And in all these years he has not yet become rich. His home is on West Thirty-first street, where he lives with his wife and daughter. He has lived a plain life and is too old to change. And that life has been so honest that the people feel safe; no change is feared; It is his recommendation and as it ages, like wine it improves.

"Uncle George" has been a supervisor twice. He might have been the third time, but the machine finally "got him." That is where the machine made its mistake, for through "Uncle George" in the recall election the people "got the machine."

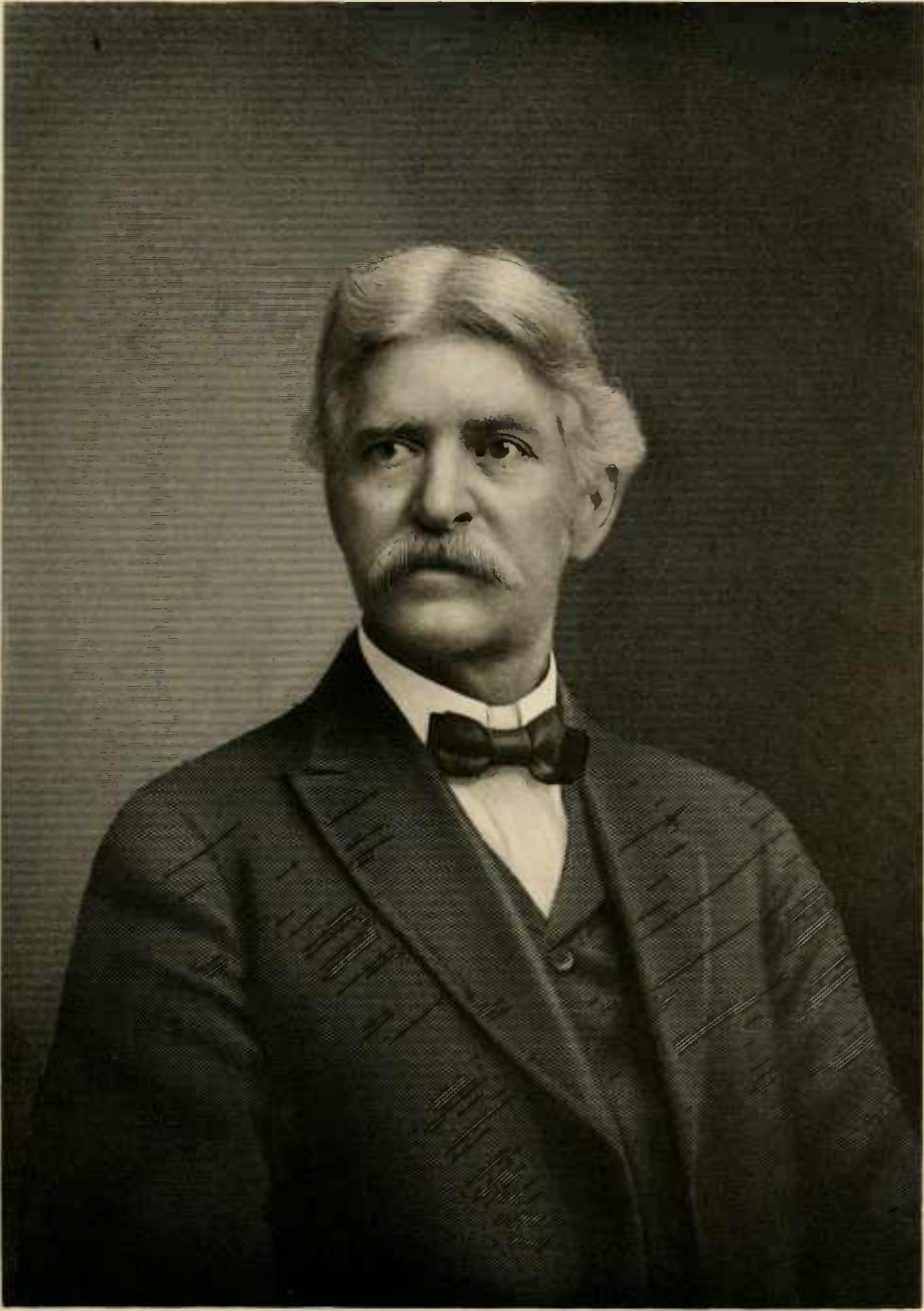
The people pin their faith on this wise old savior and they are to

demonstrate it again by his re-election as mayor. And it will be the third time in thirty months they have trusted to him.

ROBERT THACKERAY NELSON. As one of the representative exponents of the great industry of orange culture in San Bernardino county and as an honored and influential citizen of this favored section of the state, Mr. Nelson is well entitled to recognition in this history.

Robert Thackeray Nelson was born in the city of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on the 7th of March, 1852, and is a son of James H. and Mary A. (Thackeray) Nelson, the former a native of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and the latter of the vicinity of the city of Leeds, England. William Nelson, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was likewise a native of Virginia and was a representative of one of the sterling families, of English lineage, that was founded in the historic Old Dominion commonwealth in the colonial era. He became the owner of a fine plantation in the Shenandoah valley, where he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits for many years. He passed the gracious evening of his life at Springfield, Ohio, where he died when about eighty years of age. He served as a member of a Virginia regiment in the War of 1812, and representatives of the family were found aligned as patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Elizabeth, the wife of William Nelson, was likewise born and reared in Virginia, and she passed the closing years of her life in Springfield, Ohio, where she died at an advanced age.

James H. Nelson was a boy at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio, and he was reared to manhood in Clark county of that state, where he received the advantages of the common schools of the period. As a youth he secured employment in a manufactory of agricultural implements in Springfield, that county, and in the same, by able and faithful service, he finally rose to the responsible office of superintendent of the plant. He continued to retain this office for the long period of thirty years, and was known and honored as one of the representative citizens of Springfield, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of sixty-five years. At the time of the Civil war, when Hon. David Tod, governor of Ohio, called for volunteers for the one hundred days' service, in the protection of this state against the raids of General Morgan, James H. Nelson enlisted in a local militia company known in history as the "Squirrel Hunters," and this gallant home guard gave most effectual service in preventing the invasion of the famous Confederate raider. His wife was twelve years of age at the time when she came with her widowed mother from England to the United States, and the family home was established at Springfield, Ohio, where she was reared to maturity and where she continued to reside until she was summoned to the life eternal, when about sixty-five years of age. Her father, Robert Thackeray, successfully operated a weaving mill in the vicinity of Leeds, England, and there his death occurred, after which his widow removed to America, as has already been noted. James H. and Mary A. (Thackeray) Nelson became the parents of four sons and one daughter, all of whom attained to years of maturity except one son who died in infancy. James William, the eldest son, was a representative



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physician and surgeon in Springfield, Ohio, at the time of his death, when about forty years of age, and the other three children are living, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth.

Robert Thackeray Nelson, named in honor of his maternal grandfather, was reared to adult age in his native city and after his graduation in the local high school he there entered Wittenberg College, a Lutheran institution, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878. After the completion of his college course Mr. Nelson identified himself with newspaper work in Springfield, where he served as a reporter and later as an editorial writer. He continued in journalistic work until 1887, when he severed the ties that bound him to his native state and came to California. He established his home in the city of Los Angeles, and for the ensuing nine years he was a valued member of the reportorial staff of the *Evening Express*, which was then the leading evening newspaper of southern California. In 1895, when the development of the petroleum industry was instituted in this state, he became concerned with this line of enterprise, with which he continued to be actively engaged identified for seven years,—in the locating, developing and selling of oil properties,—and he was notably successful in his operations along this line. He was a prominent and influential factor in the development of the great oil resources of the state and after disposing of his interests in this connection he located upon land which he had previously purchased in what was originally known as the Ontario Colony, in San Bernardino county. Here he now has, in the vicinity of the thriving little city of Upland, a finely improved orange grove of fifty-five acres, and the place is recognized as being one of the best in this favored section of the state. Other members of his family own an additional tract of one hundred and five acres, likewise devoted to the propagation of oranges and lemons, and thus he gives a general supervision to the fine orchards covering a total of one hundred and sixty acres. His beautiful home is located on Euclid avenue at a point about two and one-half miles distant from the business center of Upland, and this thoroughfare is known as one of the most picturesque and most effectively improved in southern California. Mr. Nelson has been especially active and zealous in promoting the interests of the orange and lemon industry in the state and has been a prominent factor in its development. He was one of the organizers of the Upland Heights Orange Association, in 1909, and this association now has an extensive packing house at Upland, the while it has done much to bring about improvements in the methods of propagation and in shipping facilities. The association controls about three hundred and twenty-five acres of the best orange groves in this section and the products of the same, under improved methods of growing and handling, now command top prices in the markets of the country. It ships about one hundred and fifty car loads of citrus fruit each year, and Mr. Nelson, who has been a stockholder and director of the association from the time of its inception, is serving as its president in 1911. He is also a member of the directorate of the Upland Lemon Growers' Exchange, and for several years he was a director of the San Antonio Water Company, which supplies water for the irrigation of the fruit district

in which he is interested. He has served several years as a member of the board of trustees of Upland, and during one year was president of the board, an office virtually the same as that of mayor. As a citizen he is markedly vigorous, loyal and progressive, and while he has had no desire for political preferment he is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party.

In the year 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nelson to Mrs. Marian (Parsons) Longstreet, widow of Dr. A. O. Longstreet, of Springfield, Ohio. She was born at Vermilion, Erie county, Ohio, where her father, the late Levi Parsons, was engaged in the lumber business for many years. She received excellent educational advantages and is a woman of most gracious personality as well as distinctive culture. Her artistic tastes and ability have been brought to bear most effectively in connection with the development of the picturesque beauties of the Upland district. It was principally due to her effective efforts that solid cemented granite walls were adopted for the curbing of upper Euclid avenue, as well as for the construction of driveways of private residences. She has also been appealed to for suggestions in the designing and beautifying of many of the beautiful homes of Upland and its vicinity, and is a prominent factor in connection with the best social activities of the community. No children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, but Mrs. Nelson has four daughters by her first marriage, namely: Pierre Dola, Caroline L., Marie K. and Harriet.

ROBERT S. HAUPT. An executive officer who is ably aiding in maintaining the high standard of the police department of the city of Los Angeles and who is a well known and popular citizen of the beautiful metropolis of southern California, is Captain Robert S. Haupt, who is in charge of the central division of the metropolitan police service of this city.

Captain Haupt is a scion of that sturdy, industrious and thrifty German stock that early assumed a place of prominence in connection with the development of the resources of the old Keystone state of the Union, and he takes a due pride in claiming that fine commonwealth as the place of his nativity. The Captain was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of January, 1863, and is the son of Jonathan and Katherine (Lankard) Haupt, both of whom were born and reared in that state, where the respective families, of staunch German lineage, were founded in the pioneer epoch. Soon after the birth of Captain Haupt, the family removed to the west, and resided in turn in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, the father in the meanwhile devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he exemplified the characteristic energy, circumspection and progressiveness of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock. He was a resident of Adair county, Missouri, at the time of his death, in 1891, and the mother of Captain Haupt died in Macon county, that state, in 1872. Of the children of this union, two sons and one daughter are living.

Though a native of the old Keystone state, Captain Haupt was reared in the Mississippi valley and is a thorough westerner in spirit.

He early gained benignant fellowship with honest toil and endeavor, and while thus learning the lessons of practical industry, he also availed himself duty of the advantages of the public schools of the various places in which the family resided after coming to the middle west. He was graduated in the high school at East Des Moines, Iowa, as a member of the class of 1882, and he then put his scholastic attainments to practical test by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which he was a successful and popular teacher in Iowa for two school years and for five years in the public schools of Sullivan county, Missouri.

In the spring of 1886, as a young man of twenty-three years, Captain Haupt came to California, and after remaining for a brief interval in San Francisco, he made his way to the great redwood forests of Mendocino county, where he found employment in the lumber camps during the summer of 1886. In the autumn of that year, he proceeded south to the Sacramento valley, where he worked on a ranch during the winter. In the summer of 1887 he secured employment as a carpenter and assisted in the erection of the famous Hotel Del Coronado, at Coronado Beach, San Diego county. In September of that year he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since maintained his home,—a period of nearly a quarter of a century,—and it has been a matter of great satisfaction to him to witness the magnificent development and progress of the gem city of southern California,—a place dear to him through many pleasing associations. For a time after his arrival in Los Angeles, Captain Haupt here found employment at the carpenter's trade, and for seven years thereafter he was in the employ of the Los Angeles Railway Company, on the old cable line. Upon severing his association with this company he identified himself with the city's police department, in which he assumed the position of patrolman on the 22d of October, 1895. Faithful and discriminating service marked his course and on the 1st of December, 1903, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. April 1, 1909, marked his advance to the rank of lieutenant, and on the 1st of September, 1910, further recognition of his efficiency and sterling personal characteristics was given in his promotion to his present rank, that of captain. He has been in charge of the central division of the police department since January, 1911, and in this important post he has added new honors to his record as a public official and able executive. He is a thorough disciplinarian and yet his fairness and intrinsic kindliness have gained and retained to him the confidence, high esteem and loyal co-operation of those serving under his direction. Efficiency and honesty are his watchwords in connection with the work of the police department, and his efforts have aided in the conserving of peace and order, the while he has the high regard of the people of the city that has so long represented his home. In a generic sense, where national and state issues are involved, Captain Haupt is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but in local affairs he gives his vote for men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Golden State Lodge, No. 358, Free and Accepted Masons, in the year 1906, and since that time he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and in which he is

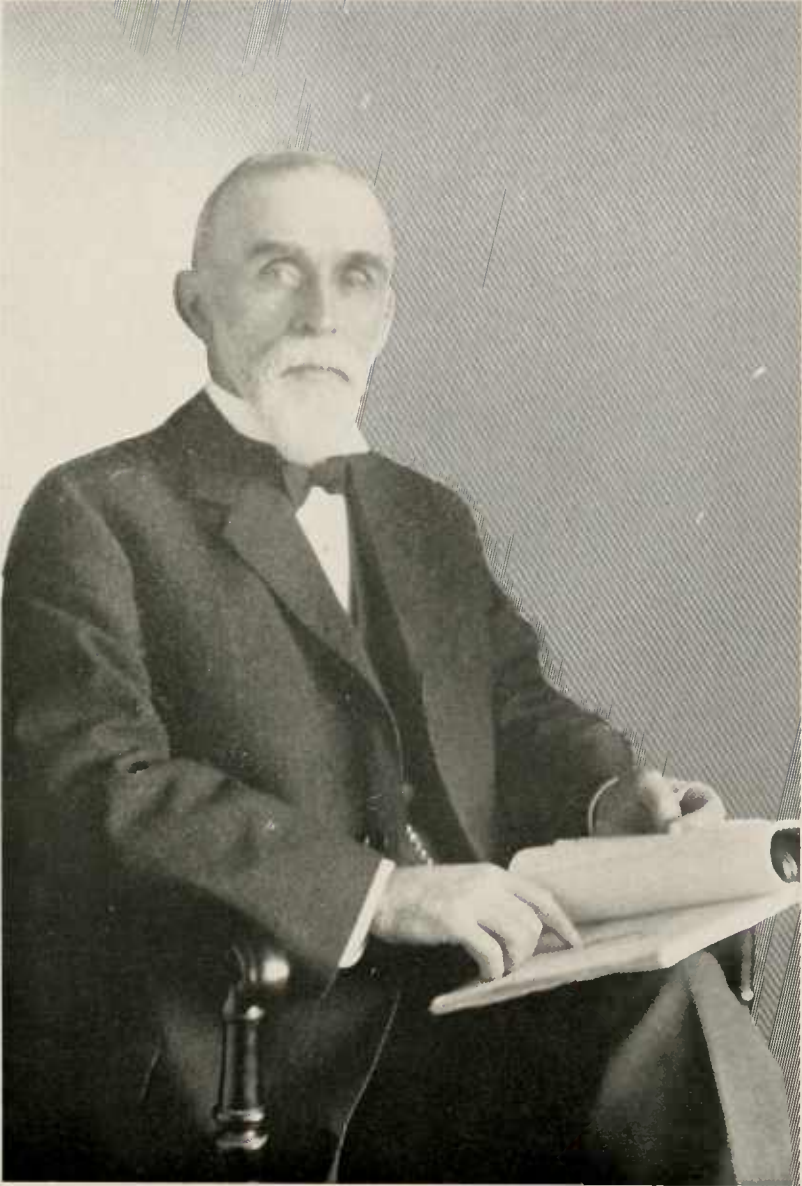
affiliated with Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mrs. Haupt is a member of the First United Brethren church of Los Angeles and is a popular factor in the social circles in which she moves.

On the 31st of July 1893, Captain Haupt was united in marriage to Miss Nellie B. Dodson, who was born in the city of Elkhart, Indiana, and who is a daughter of the late Samuel Dodson.

JAMES L. PAUL. In the death of Colonel James Lochry Paul, at his home in Upland, San Bernardino county, on the 5th of April, 1911, there passed away a man who had contributed much to the development and civic prosperity of this favored section of the state, and also one whose life was marked by large and worthy accomplishment along varied lines. He was a gallant soldier in the great conflict through which the integrity of our republic was perpetuated, and his distinguished ability was on a parity with his sterling attributes of character. Generous and kindly, dignified and affable, he ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men and when he was summoned to the life eternal, his passing was deeply mourned by a host of friends, both in California and other sections of the Union.

James Lochry Paul was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of March, 1840, and was the seventh in order of birth of the nine children of John and Sarah (Thompson) Paul. The lineage of Colonel Paul shows a blending of staunch Scotch and Irish strains, and the family was founded in America in the early colonial epoch. Representatives of the name attained to distinction in military and civic affairs during the formative period of the nation's history, and in memoirs prepared by Colonel Paul, several years prior to his demise, were written the following significant statements: "Our forefathers passed through scenes that tried their souls and called out the highest heroism and self-sacrifice. They bore their part in the terrible war with Indian savages, from 1775 to 1784. They shared in the toils and sufferings and triumphs of the Revolutionary struggle that secured American Independence. It was this class and character of people that constituted for several generations the advance guard of American civilization." These words, spoken specifically of his own ancestors, indicate Colonel Paul's deep appreciation of their lives and labors and showed that he recognized the debt that posterity ever owes to the past.

Samuel J. Paul, grandfather of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, was one of the first men of Scotch-Irish descent to be chosen a justice or magistrate in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where the greater number of the settlers were of German extraction, and he was a man of distinctive prominence and influence in his community. He wedded Miss Jennie Porterfield and they became the parents of seven children, of whom John, father of Colonel Paul, was born in Westmoreland county, in the year 1803. He was there reared to years of maturity and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lochry) Thompson, of Washington township, that county. John and Sarah Paul passed their entire lives in Westmoreland county and both were well advanced in years at the time of their death.



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Mrs. Paul was born in the year 1804, and was a granddaughter of Colonel Lochry, who raised and commanded a company of Westmoreland county militia that started forth to join the command of General George Rogers Clark. the gallant little band being, however, cut off by the Indians, who killed the members of the party with all of savage brutality. John Paul was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture throughout his entire active career and was one of the substantial and highly honored citizens of his native county at the time of his death.

Born and reared on the old homestead farm, the conditions and influences that compassed Colonel Paul during his boyhood and youth were of benignant order, and he early learned to appreciate the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor. He was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county and by self-discipline and wide and varied experience he became a man of broad culture and well fortified opinions. When the dark cloud of Civil war cast its pall over the national horizon, he subordinated all other interests to go forth in defence of the Union. In response to President Lincoln's first call for troops he enlisted, on the 1st of August, 1861, as a private in Company A, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel Alexander Hays and which was assigned to General Phil Kearney's division of the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. His original enlistment was for a period of three years, and he participated in many of the important engagements marking the early progress of the great conflict between the north and south. On the 10th of December, 1863, Colonel Paul re-enlisted, as a veteran volunteer, while in the field in Virginia, and on the 1st of the following August, at the expiration of his original term of enlistment, he was transferred to Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war. He endured to the full the hardships and perils of the great internecine combat and well upheld the prestige of the family name for patriotism and loyal service under arms. For gallant and long continued service, and as a mark of high personal regard, Governor John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, before retiring from the gubernatorial chair, in January, 1873, gave to Colonel Paul commission to rank as brevet lieutenant colonel, and the text of this commission is here reproduced, as a consistent means of perpetuation:

Know ye that James L. Paul, having enlisted in the late war, in August, 1861, as private in Company A, Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and had promotion to corporal and from that to sergeant, and re-enlisted in field as veteran volunteer, December 10, 1863, and served for a period of five years and twenty-two days, not having been discharged till August 22, 1866. That during his said service he participated in engagements at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Orchard, Seven Days' battles, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn Mills, Mine Run and Petersburg; at the pursuit and capture of the Confederate Army at Appotomattox. Know, then, I, John W. Geary, governor aforesaid, in consideration of his gallant and meritorious services during the said war to suppress the rebellion, do hereby promote

and commission the said James L. Paul to be a lieutenant colonel by brevet, to rank as such from 18th of January, 1873.
By the Governor.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

After the close of the war, Colonel Paul was appointed to a position in the war department, in the city of Washington, and he retained this incumbency about one year, after which he passed a year at his old home in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In November, 1868, Governor Geary appointed him chief department clerk of the Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans' school at Harrisburg, and he retained this position for eighteen consecutive years, with offices in the state capitol.

In 1886, impaired health caused Colonel Paul to resign his office and he soon afterward came to California and numbered himself among the early settlers in the Ontario colony, in San Bernardino county. In the immediate vicinity of the present attractive little city of Upland he secured a tract of unimproved land, from which he cleared the sage brush and instituted the development of an orange grove. He eventually became one of the leading fruit growers of the county and acquired a large estate through his well directed efforts. He contributed materially to the civic and industrial development of this section and was specially interested in the upbuilding of his home town of Upland. As a director of the California Fruit Exchange and as president of the Upland Citrus Association, for a period of sixteen years, he became widely known throughout the state, and his aid and influence were ever given unreservedly to the fostering of enterprises and measures tending to advance the general welfare of his home city, county and state, to which his loyalty was one begotten of deep appreciation of attractions and opulent resources. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Upland. He was elected president of the original institution at the time of its incorporation and held this office for several years. He was a member of the advisory board of the San Antonio Water Company, and in that capacity gave effective service in the development of the water power facilities that have so signally conserved the progress and prosperity of San Bernardino county. He was also a member of the directorates of the American Petroleum Company, the California Fruit Exchange and the Los Angeles Hospital.

Colonel Paul identified himself with the Republican party upon attaining to his legal majority and he ever afterward continued an uncompromising supporter of its principles and policies, the while he gave effective service in behalf of its cause. He was a delegate from California to the Republican National convention of 1904, in Philadelphia, when Roosevelt was made the party's standard bearer, and in 1908 he was a delegate to the national convention in the city of Chicago, where he earnestly supported the nomination of President Taft. He was earnest and zealous in connection with the manouevering of political forces in his home state and took an active part in the various campaigns during the entire period of his residence in California. He was affiliated with the Los Angeles Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic for many years prior to

his death, and he also held membership in the Masonic fraternity. Early in life Colonel Paul became a member of the Presbyterian church, and his devotion to the work of the church was of the most insistent type, the while he exemplified his abiding Christian faith in his daily life. He contributed with much liberality to the various departments of church work and especially to the upbuilding of new churches. He served as elder in his church for many years and was one of its veritable pillars of strength. Kindly and tolerant in judgment and appreciative of the well-springs of human thought and action, he was ever ready to aid and succor those in affliction and distress, and while he would never compromise with objective wrong or injustice, his heart was attuned to pity and had no room for revenge or bigotry of view. True and constant and sincere in all the relations of life, Colonel Paul was a man among men, and he well merited the uniform confidence and esteem accorded him by all with whom he came in contact.

At Sharon, Pennsylvania, on the eighteenth of October, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Paul to Miss Frances Mary Wheeler, daughter of the late Hon. Earl A. Wheeler, who was for half a century one of the leading manufacturers and most influential business men of Pennsylvania, where he was long and permanently identified with the iron industry, and where he served with distinction as a member of the state legislature. He died at his old homestead in Sharon, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of August, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years.

In the sacred precincts of his home the noble qualities of Colonel Paul found their brightest lustre, and, while his death was an irreparable loss to those nearest and dearest to him, there must ever be to them a measure of consolation and compensation in the gracious memories of their close and benignant association in the years that have passed. Colonel Paul died at half past six on the evening of Wednesday, April 5, 1911, and his remains rest in the beautiful cemetery at Upland, where he held the affectionate regard of all who had come within the sphere of his influence. Mrs. Paul remains in the beautiful home at Upland, and the same is endeared to her by the hallowed associations of the past. Of the three children, Mary Hill, the firstborn, died in infancy; Alice is the wife of Edward C. Harwood of Upland; and Earl Wheeler remains with his widowed mother.

ALFRED P. HARWOOD. Worthy of special recognition as one of those who have been prominent and influential in connection with the development of the splendid natural resources and incidental business interests of southern California is this well known and highly honored citizen of Upland, San Bernardino county, and here his capitalistic interests are of wide scope and varied order. In numerous lines of enterprise he has here been closely associated with his elder brother, Charles E. Harwood, of whose career specific record is made on other pages of this work.

Alfred Perez Harwood claims the old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of old and honored families whose names have been identified with the history of New England since the early colonial era. Adequate data concerning the family history is given in the sketch of the life of Charles E. Harwood, and thus it is not neces-

sary to repeat the same in the article at hand. Mr. Harwood was born on the old homestead farm of his father, near the city of Bennington, Vermont, and the date of his nativity was November 19, 1838. He is the fifth in order of birth of the six children of Hiram and Eliza (Haswell) Harwood, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in Upland, California. Mr. Harwood is indebted to the common schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and as he was the youngest of the three sons, he remained on the home farm, to assist in its work and management, the while his elder brothers and his three sisters attended higher institutions of learning. He remained on the old home farm until 1864, when he removed with his parents and other members of the family to Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois, where his next older brother, Rev. James H. Harwood, was pastor of a Congregational church. In that county he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits for a period of about five years, and in the meanwhile he was married. In 1868, he removed with his wife to Springfield, Missouri, and soon afterward he became land agent for what is now the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. He retained this important office for a period of fifteen years, within which he passed thousands of nights in primitive cabins in the Ozark mountains. He sold to settlers more than two hundred thousand acres in Missouri and Arkansas, and upon resigning his position in the employ of the railroad company he engaged in the real estate business and in general farming near Springfield, Missouri, where he became the owner of two well improved farms, devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of excellent grades of live stock.

In March, 1888, Mr. Harwood came to California and established his permanent home in Upland, San Bernardino county. In the preceding year he had purchased land in and near this place and had erected a substantial residence at the corner of Euclid avenue and Twenty-second street. He forthwith planted an orange grove of thirty acres, and there he continued to reside for eighteen years, within which he developed one of the best fruit orchards in the county. He then retired from active work in connection with this line of industry and has since occupied the beautiful modern residence which he erected in Upland. Since coming to San Bernardino county, Mr. Harwood has planted and developed one hundred acres of fruit orchards, devoted to the propagation of citrus fruits, and he held this property at the time of his retirement from active business. He took an active part in effecting the organization of the California Fruit Exchange and represented the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange as a director in that organization for sixteen years. He was a director for a like period of the board of the California Fruit Exchange which met weekly at Los Angeles. In 1890 Mr. Harwood became one of the interested principals in the organization and incorporation of the Citizen's Bank of Ontario, the second banking institution founded in what was known as the Ontario colony, and he was a member of the same for a period of about twenty years. He also assisted in the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Upland, of which he has been a director from the time of the incorporation and of which his brother Charles E. is president. Later he was concerned in the organization of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Upland, of the directorate of which he has been continuously a member from the time

of incorporation, his brother likewise being president of this popular institution. He was associated in the organization of the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association, of Ontario, one of the most successful corporations of the kind in the state and one that has exercised large and benignant influence in the development and upbuilding of San Bernardino county. He has been president of this association from the time of its organization,—more than twenty years ago,—and it is largely due to his effective administration that the corporation has exercised its functions with such marked success. For fifteen years he gave his time and energies to the work of this association without remuneration, and in many other ways has he shown his civic loyalty and progressiveness. He has brought to bear splendid energies and honorable methods in the furtherance of the various enterprises with which he has here identified himself, and his public spirit has been of the most insistent and helpful order. Through the agency of the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association, have been erected the greater number of the residences in the thriving little cities of Upland and Ontario, and thus the citizens have been able to secure good homes and positions of independence. Every measure and enterprise projected for the benefit of the community in general has received the earnest support of Mr. Harwood, and at one time he was a member of the directorate of each of eleven corporations for the promotion of the industrial and social progress and well being of this section of the state. He has now retired from active association with many of these concerns, in order to enjoy the rewards of former years of earnest endeavor along normal and productive lines of enterprise. He is associated with his brother Charles in the holding of extensive oil interests in Mexico, where their company purchased nearly five hundred thousand acres of land and about ten thousand head of horses and cattle. Mr. Harwood's early experience in connection with farming and live stock interests has made his interposition of great value in extensive operations along these lines in Mexico, where he has had active supervision of the live-stock interests of the company in which he is a large stockholder. He passes about four months each year on the great ranch in Mexico, during the winter seasons, and much of this time he is found in the saddle, making the rounds of the ranch and directing its affairs, with the effective assistance of its general superintendent. This ranch lies in the valley along the course of the Tamisee river for a distance of sixty-five miles, and in connection with its oil and live-stock operations, employment is given to fully seventeen hundred persons.

In politics, as might be expected of a son of sturdy New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, Mr. Harwood is found arrayed as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, but he has manifested no predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office, though emphatically loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities. He and his family hold membership in the Congregational church and he and Mrs. Harwood have long been zealous in the various departments of its work. With the exception of an interim of about three years he has been a deacon of the church of this denomination in Ontario, and he is now senior deacon of the

same. The family is well known in San Bernardino county and its members enjoy the unequivocal esteem of all who know them.

On the 23d of November, 1864, at Crystal Lake, Illinois, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harwood to Miss Margaret J. Burton, who has proved a most devoted companion and helpmeet during the long intervening years. She was born at Blanford, Massachusetts, on the 14th of November, 1842, and is a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Jackson) Burton, the former of whom was born at Albany, New York, and the latter in Massachusetts. Mr. Burton was reared to maturity in the home of an uncle, at Blanford, Massachusetts, and there he married Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a native of that place. They removed to Illinois and became pioneers of McHenry county, where Mr. Burton became a prosperous farmer, near Crystal Lake, and where he passed the residue of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood became the parents of two sons and five daughters, one of the latter dying in infancy, and Lillian at the age of seven years; Alfred James was sixteen years of age at the time of his death, and concerning the three surviving children the following brief data are given: Emma B. is the wife of Butler A. Woodford, manager of the California Fruit Exchange at Los Angeles, but his place of residence is Claremont, Los Angeles county; Grace Margaret is the wife of Ernest W. Thayer, secretary of the Upland Fruit Exchange; and Frank H. is manager of the lemon Exchange at San Dimas, Los Angeles county.

JOHN B. TAYS. Of the functions assigned to this historical publication, one of the most important is that of according tributes to sterling citizens who have left their impress upon the industrial and civic upbuilding of the state of California and who have now passed to the life eternal. Such an one was the late John Bernard Tays, who was one of the sterling pioneers of San Bernardino county, where he became a settler in the old-time Ontario colony and where he became prominently identified with the development of the citrus-fruit industry. He was a man of energy, ability and honor, and he so ordered his course in all the relations of life as to merit and receive the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

John B. Tays was born in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, on the 6th of September, 1842, and was a son of John B. and Mary (Ellis) Tays, both of whom were likewise natives of Nova Scotia,—the former having been of Scotch-Irish and the latter of English lineage. The respective families were founded in Nova Scotia at an early period in the history of that sturdy maritime province, and there the parents of the subject of this memoir continued to reside until their death. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters, all of whom attained to years of maturity. The eldest son, Rev. Joseph Tays, became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and was one of its earliest representatives in the state of Texas, where he established his home in the pioneer days, before the construction of railroads in that section, and where he erected the first church edifice of his denomination in El Paso. He was zealous in his noble calling, in which he labored for many years, with all of earnestness and consecration, and he was one of the foremost in the upbuilding



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of the interests of the Episcopal church in the Lone Star commonwealth, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1884, as the result of an attack of smallpox. He owned the church property of the parish of which he long served as rector, but deeded the same to the parish prior to his demise. William, another of the sons went to Australia when a young man and was drowned at sea while on the homeward voyage. The only son now living is Alexander, a resident of the state of Oklahoma, and the two daughters still maintain their home in Nova Scotia.

Of the seven children, John B. Tays was the sixth in order of birth, and he was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm in his native province, to whose common schools he was indebted for his early educational training. When about twenty years of age, in company with his brother James, he went to British Columbia, where he was engaged in mining for gold for several years, with indifferent success. He thereafter followed the same line of enterprise in Montana for two years, and there both brothers were successful in their efforts. In 1872, they went to Texas, making the entire journey on horseback, and located at El Paso. There John B. Tays identified himself with railroad construction work, by operating a boarding train between El Paso and points to which the line progressed in Mexico. Later he engaged in farming near El Paso, on land which is now included within the corporate limits of the city. For a time he also conducted the Rio Grande hotel, at El Paso, one of the leading frontier caravansaries of the locality. He served as a member of the Texas Rangers at the period when the settlers along the border were having more or less trouble with their Mexican neighbors. Judge Howard, one of the leading citizens of El Paso, was a member of the same military band and in the first conflict with the Mexicans he was captured by them, and was promptly shot and killed, as were also two others of his command. In 1881-2, Mr. Tays further diversified the experiences of his eventful career by engaging in the general merchandise business in Mexico, to various points in which republic he transported his supplies by pack trains. He brought to bear in his various undertakings much business ability and indefatigable energy, and success attended his well directed endeavors.

In 1883, Mr. Tays decided to seek a more desirable field of operations, and he accordingly came to southern California, where he soon afterward established his permanent home in the Ontario colony of San Bernardino county. Here he purchased forty acres of land lying along the east side of the present Euclid avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, at a point less than a mile distant from the present business center of the thriving little city of Upland. He paid for the property at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre, and at this time Upland was known as North Ontario. But little improvement had been made on the land in this district and, with characteristic energy and discrimination, Mr. Tays initiated the work of developing his property. He cleared the land of its sage brush and other natural vegetable growths and planted the tract to oranges, lemons, grapes, etc. For several years he operated a vineyard of twenty acres and in connection with the same engaged in the manufacturing of wine. After his orange and lemon trees began bearing, he replanted his vineyard to citrus fruit trees. His original orange grove

was one of the first planted in this district and it eventually became a large producer. Mr. Tays finally sold his original tract of land for forty thousand dollars. This transaction was made in 1892, and he had brought about the improvement and development of fifty-five acres devoted to the propagation of citrus fruits. He was careful in its management and utilized the best scientific methods, so that he wielded much influence in connection with the progress of this favored section as one of the best fruit-growing districts of the state.

As a citizen, Mr. Tays was essentially alert, progressive and public-spirited, and no worthy enterprise projected for the general good of the community failed to receive his earnest support. He was specially influential in the upbuilding of the original town of Ontario, where he erected in the autumn of 1883, the second residence, without any claims to pretentiousness. This building, which is still standing, is located on the south side of G street, just west of Euclid avenue, and is now near the business center of Ontario, which Mr. Tays aided in developing from a straggling settlement into a thriving little city which now has a population of about five thousand. After several years of residence in the home mentioned, Mr. Tays removed to his fruit ranch, where he erected a modern and attractive dwelling and where he continued to reside until 1892, when he sold the property and retired with a competency. He thereupon purchased two acres of land at the head of Euclid avenue, on the electric interurban line, where he erected the fine modern dwelling which represented his home until his death. He took great interest in the adorning of his home and its surroundings, and the place has most attractive landscape gardening, with fine ornamental and fruit trees, shrubberies, flowers, etc.—all representing his taste and efforts. Mr. Tays invented the so-called gravity street car which was used for several years at Ontario. Mules or horses were used to draw the cars up grade and the down trips the animals were carried on the cars, which ran down grade by their own momentum, a distance of six miles. Mr. Tays was an earnest supporter of educational and religious work and in the latter field he contributed to the furtherance of the affairs of various church denominations. He donated the lot on which was erected the first church building of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Ontario colony, and this little organization has developed into one of the strongest churches in this section of the county.

In 1894 Mr. Tays went to South America, where he had become identified with mining interests, and he there remained for two years. He passed the following year at his home in Upland, and then returned to South America, where he was destined to lose his life in a most froward and pitiable accident. On the 6th of May, 1900, he was one of one hundred and fifty persons who were drowned at the Tumatumari falls of the Rio Pataro, in South America. The accident occurred when the launch "Mabel," with three smaller boats in tow, was drawn over the falls, in whose turbulent waters the many victims were drowned. The body of Mr. Tays was recovered and was interred at the point where he met his death. The tragic termination of a life of such nobility and usefulness was a shock to the many friends of Mr. Tays, and entailed irretrievable loss to the cherished and loving wife, to whom his devotion had

been of the greatest. He was a man who stood "four-square to every wind that blows," and he made his life count for good in all its relations. In religious affairs Mr. Tays was broad and tolerant in his views but had the deepest reverence for the spiritual varieties and was ready to aid in the support of religious work, without regard to denominational lines. He attended the Episcopal church, while his widow has long been a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, and his well fortified opinions in regard to matters of public import led him to identify himself with the Republican party, though he had no ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office.

On the 1st of May, 1878, at El Paso, Texas, Mr. Tays was united in marriage to Mrs. Amelia (Rohmann) St. Vrain, widow of Vincent St. Vrain, who was for many years in the employ of the Mexican government, for which his father, Colonel Cerau St. Vrain had been a large contractor in the early days. Mr. St. Vrain is not survived by children and Mr. and Mrs. Tays became the parents of none, though they reared in their home two daughters of the latter's brother, and to these foster-children they gave the best of educational advantages. Mrs. Tays was born in Galena, Illinois, on the 13th of March, 1843, and few women have had a more varied and eventful experience. She is a daughter of Anton B. and Mary Ann (Swope) Rohmann, both natives of Germany. The father was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, in 1802, and the mother in Hanover, in June of 1809. Anton Bernard Rohmann came with an elder brother to America when he was a boy, and after attaining to years of maturity he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years,—at St. Louis, Missouri, and Galena, Illinois. He was successful in his efforts and in 1847 he sold his business and property at Galena, on account of impaired health, and located at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he continued in the mercantile business for some time. He then removed to the southern part of that territory and finally established his residence in El Paso, Texas, where he was a pioneer merchant and where he continued to reside until his death, on the 2d of September, 1872, at the age of seventy years. He established a flourishing trade on the frontier, and on several occasions he met with the loss of goods which were stolen by the Indians while the train of wagons was making its way across the plains to El Paso. Mrs. Rohmann survived her husband by many years, and she passed the gracious evening of her life in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tays, at Upland, where she died on the 18th of March, 1896, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. This noble and versatile woman passed the major part of her life on the frontier and endured the full tension of the same. In January, 1854, she joined her husband in Juarez, Mexico, whither she was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Tays, and by her niece, Elizabeth Rohmann, both of whom were children at the time. Mrs. Rohmann was the first white woman to cross the Rio Grande river into the wilds of Mexico. With her two young charges she made the trip by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and thence voyaged across the gulf of Mexico to Galveston, Texas, from which point she made her way across the plains and over the mountains to her destination, which she reached eighteen days later. Mrs. Tays likewise has had a broad experience in connection with frontier and pioneer life, and notwithstand-

ing the conditions and vicissitudes she has found opportunity to train her mind most effectually and to become a woman of distinctive culture. She is a valued and popular factor in the best social activities of her home community, where her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances, and she still occupies the beautiful home at Upland, where she dispenses a refined hospitality.

GUY V. SHOUP. One of the representative members of the California bar and one of broad and exact professional attainments, Mr. Shoup is now one of the prominent and valued members of the legal department of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, with residence and headquarters in San Francisco, where are established the general offices of this corporation.

Mr. Shoup claims the Hawkeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Bedford, the judicial center of Taylor county, Iowa, on the 7th of February, 1872. He is a son of Timothy V. and Sarah (Summer) Shoup, and further reference to the family history is not demanded in this connection, as a review of the career of the father of Mr. Shoup appears on other pages of this publication, with adequate incidental data concerning the genealogy in both the paternal and maternal lines. Guy V. Shoup was a child of about two years at the time of the family removal to California, and the home was established at San Bernardino, where he was reared to adult age and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the well ordered public schools. At the age of sixteen years he assumed a clerical position in the law office of Hon. Byron Waters, of that city, and in addition to his duties in this position he began the study of law under the effective and considerate preceptorship of his employer. He thoroughly grounded himself in the science of jurisprudence under these auspicious conditions, and in 1893 he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of the state. Later he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit courts of California, Nevada and Idaho, as well as in the supreme courts of these states. From April, 1893, until the autumn of the following year he was associated with his former and honored preceptor in the work of his profession. He then removed to Boise, the capital of the state of Idaho, where he was engaged in active practice until 1896, when, at the request of Mr. Waters, who had in the meanwhile become chief of the claims department of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, he returned to California and became an attaché of the same department, in San Francisco. In 1901 there came definite recognition of his valuable service in that he was promoted to the position of assistant land attorney for the company, in which capacity he continued to serve until 1907, when he was appointed attorney for the company in the state of Nevada, with headquarters at Reno. There he remained until the summer of 1909, when he was recalled to the general offices of the corporation, in San Francisco, to become a member of its general legal department, in which he has since continued to give most effective service in the handling of legal matters of broad scope and importance. He has gained reputation as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the state which has been his home during the major part of

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Thos. J. Finn

his life and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent and appreciative type. His success in his profession has been large and he has also identified himself with various important corporations. He is a member of the directorate of each of the Associated Oil Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Nevada & California Railway Company, the California & Northeastern Railway Company, and the Coast Line Railway Company.

In politics Mr. Shoup gives a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party and he takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour, as well as in all matters touching the welfare of his home state. He is a popular member of the Transportation Club of San Francisco, and he maintains his residence in the attractive suburb of Los Altos. Mrs. Shoup holds membership in the Baptist church and is a popular factor in the social activities of her home community.

In June, 1906, Mr. Shoup was united in marriage to Miss M. Adell Colliver, daughter of Dr. Jefferson T. Colliver, a representative physician of San Bernardino, California, to which state the family removed from Ohio, where Mrs. Shoup was born. Mr. and Mrs. Shoup have a winsome little daughter, Frances Elizabeth, who was born December 2, 1908.

THOMAS F. FINN. In these days of all too prevalent official malfeasance and "grafting" in the various departments of public service it is gratifying and refreshing to review the salient points in the official career of the present able and honored sheriff of the city and county of San Francisco, for not only has he made a splendid record in his present incumbency, but he has also served in both branches of the state legislature, and in all of his association with public affairs his course has been marked by impregnable integrity and by unquestioned fidelity. The attributes indicate the man as he is, and it is but natural that he should have so strong a hold upon popular confidence and esteem in his native city and county, where he has risen to prominence and influence through appreciable merits and effective services in behalf of the general public. A clean, able and praiseworthy record is his, and in his present office his services have been of special value, as he has been fearless in the performance of his onerous duties and has also proved a most efficient and progressive executive.

Sheriff Finn comes of staunch old Irish stock and is a member of a family whose name has been identified with the state of California for more than two score of years. He was born in San Francisco, on the 23d of November, 1873. The incumbent of the shrievalty in 1911 was accorded the advantages of the parochial and public schools of his native city and initiated his active career in the modest capacity of teamster. A few years later he became connected with the Lindauer Stable Company, which conducted an extensive business, and with which he continued to be identified for a number of years before his entrance into public service.

A stalwart Republican in his political allegiance, Mr. Finn has been an active worker in behalf of its cause, and his eligibility for official preferment soon attracted attention, with the result that in 1902 he was

elected to represent the San Francisco district in the lower house of the state legislature. He made an admirable record in the general assembly, and in 1908 he was elected state senator from the Seventeenth senatorial district. In the upper house he likewise proved a valuable working member, both on the floor and in the deliberations of the committee room. In all the positions of public trust to which he has been called he has fully justified the confidence reposed in him and has brought to the discharge of his duties a high order of intelligence and civic loyalty, together with a fidelity from which no matter of personal expediency could cause the slightest deviation. In 1903 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of San Francisco county, and in the same year was appointed a member of the city board of police commissioners, as well as fire commissioner. In 1905, in the regime of Sheriff O'Neill, Mr. Finn was appointed under sheriff, and in this position he became thoroughly familiar with manifold responsibilities and duties of the shrievalty of a metropolitan district. During the great conflagration following the calamitous earthquake which brought havoc to San Francisco in 1906, Mr. Finn, in his capacity of under-sheriff, had charge of the prisoners of the old Broadway jail, and during the extraordinary conditions that followed in the wake of the ever memorable disaster he had personal supervision of hundreds of prisoners. He individually had direct charge of their transference to various points across the bay, and when order had been measureably restored from chaos he returned them to San Francisco, without the loss of a man.

His intrepid courage and excellent administrative powers while serving as under-sheriff marked Mr. Finn as a logical candidate for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected, by a gratifying majority, on the 2d of November, 1909, for the regular term of two years. In this office, while laboring under many extraordinary difficulties, he has effected many reforms and, through persistent effort, has secured legislation tending to correct abuses that had long existed.

The report of the grand jury, under date of February 14, 1911, voices in unequivocal terms the opinion of that body concerning Mr. Finn's conduct of the office of sheriff, and the document, herewith reproduced, is one of which any incumbent could justly feel proud: To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, Gentlemen—Your committee, after its investigation into the affairs and conditions of the sheriff's office, begs leave to report as follows:

The quarters occupied by the sheriff are small and poorly equipped for the great amount of business transacted therein. We have made a careful investigation of this office and have found that the system in checking and keeping accounts is simple and very satisfactory. All of the attaches of the office are well informed as to all the details and management of this office. Each day's transactions are posted promptly and all accounts and entries are kept right up to date. During the past year this office has handled a large amount of business. The number of writs received during the year amounted to 11,209.

Mr. Dally, the expert accountant of the grand jury, reports that the system of accounts in use in this office is the same as in most of the other departments of the city government, and can hardly be improved

upon. He reports that all accounts of this office are in first-class condition, and a complete history given of each case.

We have made special inquiries among attorneys and business men as to their experience and dealings with the sheriff's office and we have been informed that there has never been such efficiency and promptness in handling the affairs of this office as is shown by those now in charge. From our own observations and investigations we have found that the general management of the sheriff's office has been greatly improved upon, and at present it is conducted in a practical and businesslike manner.

(Signed)

WILLIAM LANE, Chairman.

MAX SOMMER,

WILLIAM CRONAN.

Sheriff Finn is popular in both business and social circles in his native city, where his circle of friends is exceptionally wide and representative. He is affiliated with Rincon Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, Foresters, the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Arch.

L. SCATENA. The career of the honored president of the Bank of Italy, one of the staunch financial institutions of San Francisco, with a branch in San Jose, well illustrates that success is the prerogative of valiant souls. He came from his fair native land to America when a mere boy and without financial resources of any kind. He made San Francisco his destination and here found employment of lowly order. The little Italian lad had courage, ambition, native talent and sterling integrity of purpose, but even with this reinforcement there was little to indicate at the time that he would eventually become one of the substantial capitalists, influential business men and prominent and honored citizens of the city in which he had elected to establish his home. He has risen by very appreciable merits and earnest application, and his life record offers both lesson and incentive.

In the beautiful city of Florence, Italy, L. Scatena was born on the 10th of February, 1850, and he is a son of Frank and Florence Scatena, who passed their entire lives in Italy,—folk of worthy character but in most modest circumstances. He to whom this sketch is devoted, gained his early education, which was necessarily limited in scope, in the schools of his native city, and at the age of fourteen years he bravely severed the home ties to set forth in search of better opportunities in America. In the vessel that transported him to the land of promise, he necessarily availed himself of the cheapest quarters, and in due course of time he landed in the port of New York city, a veritable stranger in a strange land. He did not long remain in the national metropolis but embarked on a sailing vessel for San Francisco. On this primitive boat he made the long and weary journey to the Isthmus of Panama, and after crossing the latter, he again embarked on a sailing vessel, which brought him to his destination in San Francisco, where he disembarked on the 1st of February, 1864, the entire trip having consumed five months,—

from the time he left Italy until his arrival at the Golden Gate. His meagre funds were entirely exhausted when he made his advent in San Francisco and employment was a matter of immediate exigency. Accordingly he found work on a farm in the vicinity of the city, and that he made himself a valuable employe is evident from the fact that he retained his position for two and one-half years, during which he zealously saved his meagre earnings. The initiative ability and ambition of the youth were then shown by his engaging in the produce business in San Francisco. He was not yet seventeen years of age and, as a matter of course, was compelled to begin operations upon a most modest scale. Hard work, close application and good management brought to him cumulative success and with the passing of the years Mr. Scatena became one of the leading produce merchants of the city. He continued to be actively identified with this line of enterprise for nearly forty years, and at the time of his withdrawal therefrom, the business done showed the enormous aggregate of fully one and three-fourths millions of dollars. This is, indeed a record of accomplishment that calls forth admiration and respect for the man who compassed such results under such conditions. The career of Mr. Scatena, both as a business man and as a citizen, has been marked by scrupulous integrity and he has long held secure place in the esteem of the people of his home city, the while he has been guide, counselor and friend to those of his own race here maintaining their home. He is generous and charitable and has aided many worthy countrymen to success. He has gained independence through hard work and thus has a supreme appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and endeavor, with the result that slothfulness and lack of ambition never fail to meet his sturdy and honest disapproval. Though his close application to business has prevented any association on his part with public affairs, he is loyal to all the duties of citizenship and to the customs and institutions of the country in which his success has been won. He is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he and his family are zealous communicants of the Catholic church, to the support of whose various departments of activity he is a liberal contributor. He is a member of the Olympic Club, one of the representative social organizations of San Francisco, and is held in high esteem in the business circles of the city that has so long been his home and in which he has won prominence and definite prosperity.

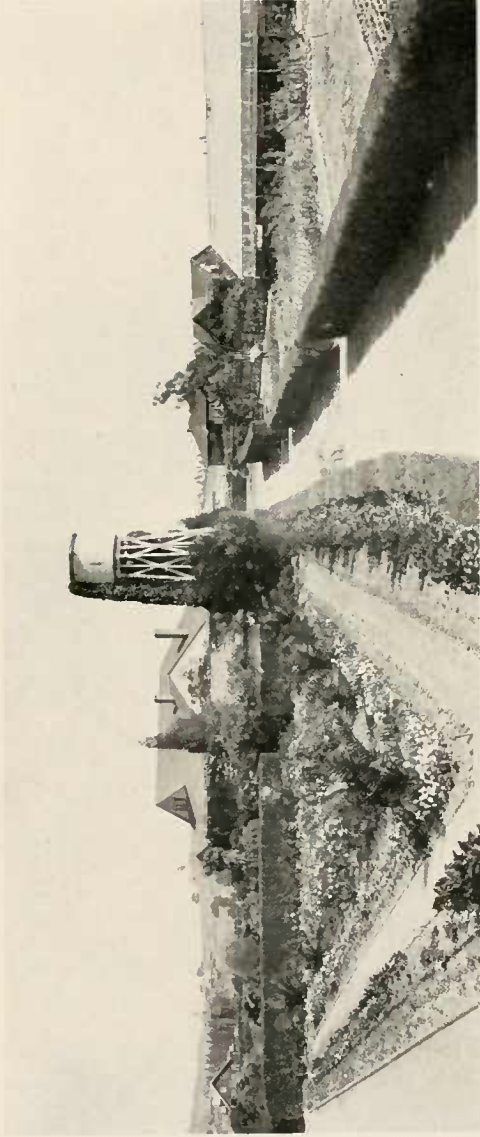
In effecting the organization of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco in the year 1904, Mr. Scatena was the prime factor and he has been president of the institution from the beginning. The bank is incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars, fully paid in, and within the comparatively brief period of its existence, it has gained status as one of the strong and well managed financial institutions of the state. It has membership in the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco and also the San Francisco Clearing House Association, and it transacts a general commercial banking business, besides which it has a splendid organized savings department. The growth of the bank is admirably indicated by the statement that its assets on the 31st of December, 1904, were summed up in \$258,436.97, while in the state-

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RESIDENCE OF FRED VOGEL, LOS ANGELES

ment issued by the institution on the 7th of June, 1911, the assets show the noteworthy aggregate of \$7,168,406.25. The head office of the bank is located at the southeast corner of Montgomery and Clay streets in the fine modern building of nine stories erected and owned by the bank. The Market street branch is located at the junction of Market, Turk and Masons streets, and in the city of San Jose the institution owns and occupies its own attractive and modern building at the corner of Santa Clara and Lightston streets. A. P. and A. H. Giannini are vice-presidents of the Bank of Italy; A. Pedrini is cashier; and A. J. Ferraggiaro, is first assistant cashier. The directorate includes a number of the most substantial and respected Italian business men of San Francisco, as well as those in professional life, and in addition to these are found as directors James J. Fagan, vice-president of the Crocker National Bank, and Adolph Levy, president of the A. Levy & J. Zentner Company. The administrative policies of the Bank of Italy are of the most conservative order, and its president now devotes the major part of his time and attention to the executive duties of his office, in which he has gained prestige as one of the able financiers of San Francisco. Before the ashes were cold after the disastrous fire of 1906, Mr. Scatena had commenced to rebuild at the southeast corner of Washington and Drum streets. The building known as the Washington Realty Company Building, has a frontage of one hundred forty-five feet and is one hundred and twenty feet deep. He was one of the first men to begin to rebuild after the fire.

In the year 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Scatena to Mrs. Virginia Giannini, who was born and reared in Italy and they have three children,—Florence, who is now the wife of Dr. R. L. Sever, of Los Angeles; and Pearl and Henry, who remain at the parental home.

FRED VOGEL, who is engaged in the real estate business, was born in Iowa and came to California in 1889. He is the son of John R. and Matilda Vogel. He is a graduate of the California College of Pharmacy at Berkeley. For the last seven years Mr. Vogel has been engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles. His home place, at the corner of Vermont avenue and Santa Monica boulevard, which occupies nearly an entire block, has been purchased at various times until now he owns nearly the entire block. As soon as he secured a piece of property he at once began its improvement, so that he now has one of the most beautiful properties in Los Angeles, a place built for comfort and the entertainment of his friends. In addition to the residence he has a private club house completely appointed. An inveterate lover of flowers and shrubbery, he has gathered choice flowers and shrubs until he now has one of the most complete collections, in almost endless varieties in Los Angeles. This has come to be known and recognized as one of the beauty spots and show places of the city. The arrangement of the place is perfect. Neither money nor labor has been spared in the improvement of the Vogel Villa.

His improvement of five blocks on Vermont avenue which was naturally one of the worst sections, is now one of the best. Here again Mr. Vogel spared nothing in the improvement of this frontage. This he also

owns, as well as a one-fourth interest in the Sullivan Tract (thirty-seven and one-half acres) which is now ready for sub-division, the object is to make this one of the finest of the many fine residence sections in Los Angeles. He is also the owner of several large buildings in the business center of Los Angeles. To Mr. Vogel must be given the credit of the extensive improvement of Vermont avenue near Santa Monica boulevard, a man alive to the best interest of the community. While in politics he is a Republican and a member of the leading city clubs, his greatest enjoyment and pleasure is found at his home, among his flowers and shrubs.

ALBERT A. CALDWELL. There are many points of interest touching the status of Mr. Caldwell. He is a native of the state and he has been identified with various lines of business enterprise; he has served as a member of the state senate; he has been accorded distinguished office in connection with the Masonic fraternity in California. He is a descendant, in both paternal and maternal lines, of families founded in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, in the earliest colonial times; in fact, it may be stated that certain of his ancestors were numbered among the sturdy Pilgrims who came to the New World on the historic "Mayflower."

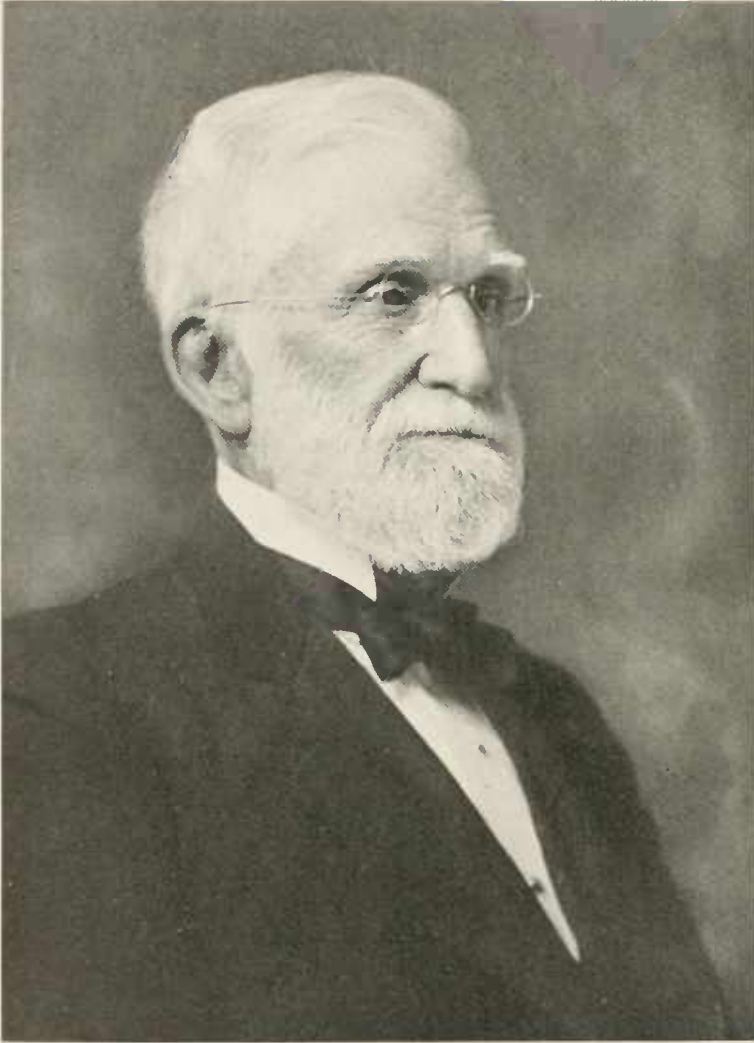
Albert A. Caldwell was born at Oakland, Alameda county, California, on the 12th of January, 1869, and is a son of Edwin and Martha A. (Hayt) Caldwell, both natives of Putnam county, New York, where the former was born in 1827 and the latter in 1830. The parents were reared and educated in the old empire state, where their marriage was solemnized. Edwin Caldwell was not only a pioneer of California, but also of Wisconsin, to which latter state he removed when a young man, and there he had the distinction of building and operating the first flour mill in the town of Barton, Washington county. In 1849 he was one of the intrepid band of argonauts who made the ever memorable hegira from the various eastern states to seek fortune in the newly discovered gold fields of California. He crossed the plains with an ox team, and his experiences were similar to those of the many others who thus made their weary and dangerous way, with slow-moving wagon trains, across the continent to the New Eldorado. In the autumn of 1849 he settled in Sacramento, and for twenty years he was closely and prominently identified with the gold-mining industry in this state, in which connection it should be recorded that he was superintendent of the famous Yellow Jacket and Consolidated Virginia mines. In 1871 he removed to Riverside and became one of the pioneer settlers of that favored section of the state, and he was among the foremost in advancing the industry of orange culture in southern California. He was successfully identified with this line of enterprise for many years. He was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife held membership in the Congregational church. He continued to reside at Riverside until his death, in 1890, at the age of sixty-three years, and his devoted and noble wife did not long survive him, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1893. Mrs. Caldwell was a granddaughter of Stephen A. Havt, who served for eight years

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John L. Bewick

as a soldier in the 2d Continental during the war of the Revolution, in which he went out as a drummer boy and in which he later served in the ranks. His descendants still retain in their possession his discharge papers, which bear the signature of George Washington. Both the Caldwell and the Hayt families as represented today are "Mayflower" descendants.

Albert A. Caldwell is a graduate of the law department of the University of California, class of 1893. Other and insistent interests of a business nature demanding his time and attention, he withdrew from active practice, and has since found ample demands upon his time in the supervision of his various business interests. Since 1904 he has been actively concerned in the gas and electric light business. He is also engaged in the construction and installation of gas plants, and in this line of enterprise he has been specially successful. He is known as an energetic and progressive business man of marked discrimination and executive ability, and his success in his various ventures has been such that he has no reason to regret his withdrawal from the work of his profession, in which also he has shown excellent talent. His office is located in the Stinson building, Los Angeles, and, the family is one of prominence and distinctive popularity.

In politics Mr. Caldwell has pronounced himself an independent Republican, and he has taken a lively interest in political and other civic affairs in his native state. From 1900 to 1904, inclusive, he was in the state senate, representing the senatorial district, comprising the counties of Riverside, Orange and San Bernardino. In 1893 Mr. Caldwell was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Riverside. He is still in active affiliation with this body, as is he also with Riverside Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; and Riverside Commandery No. 28, Knights Templars. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the California Grand Commandery of Knights Templars, and in April, 1911, he had the distinction of being elected grand commander of this fine organization,—an office of which he is incumbent at the time of this writing. He is also identified with the various bodies of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry and with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the year 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Caldwell to Miss Clara M. Keith, daughter of Walter E., and Ianthe Keith, of Riverside. Mrs. Caldwell was born at Brocton, Massachusetts. She is a direct descendant in the paternal line from the historic character, Peregrine White, the first white child born in America. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have one son,—Duncan Keith.

GENERAL JOHN L. BEVERIDGE. In the beautiful little city of Hollywood, Los Angeles county, California, were passed the closing years of the life of this distinguished citizen and gallant officer of the Civil war, and here he was summoned to eternal rest on Tuesday, May 3, 1910. His career was marked by the variety and splendid compass of its achievement, and his character was the unequivocal index of a staunch, loyal and noble nature. He left a definite impress upon the history of his

time,—as a distinguished soldier, as a member of Congress, as governor of a great state and as a lawyer and statesman of distinctive ability. His life was ordered upon a lofty plane of integrity and honor and was prolonged to the patriarchal age of nearly eighty-six years,—benignant in its influence in all relations and potent in its alignment with all that touches the best interests of human thought and action. He was a resident of California from December, 1894, until his death, and here his memory is revered, as it is also in the state of Illinois, which he served in distinguished positions of public trust.

John Lourie Beveridge was born at Greenwich, Washington county, New York, on the 6th of July, 1824, and was a son of George and Ann (Hoy) Beveridge, both of whom passed the closing period of their lives in DeKalb county, Illinois, where they established their home in the pioneer days and where the father became a citizen of prominence and influence. The lineage of the Beveridge family is traced back to the staunchest of Scottish origin, and the first representative of the line in America was Andrew Beveridge, who came from Scotland and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Washington county, New York, where, in 1785, also settled James and Agnes (Robertson) Hoy, who were the maternal grandparents of General Beveridge and who likewise immigrated from Scotland.

General Beveridge gained his early education in the schools of his native state and was in his eighteenth year at the time of the family removal to DeKalb county, Illinois, a state which he was destined to dignify and honor by his character and his distinguished services. He continued his studies in turn in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, both well ordered institutions in Illinois. In the latter school, located at Mount Morris, he completed his academic studies in the autumn of 1845, and later he went to the state of Tennessee, where he became a successful and popular representative of the pedagogic profession and where he continued to teach for several years, in the meanwhile giving close attention to the study of law, under effective private preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar in Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1850. He initiated the practice of his profession in that state, where he continued his residence until 1854, when he removed to Evanston, Illinois, as one of the pioneer settlers of that now beautiful suburb of the great western metropolis. From that time onward he was engaged in the successful practice of law in the city of Chicago until his loyalty and patriotism prompted him to subordinate all personal interests to go forth in defense of the nation's integrity. At the very inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in which he became captain of Company F, which had been recruited by him and of which he was elected captain. On the 28th of August, 1861, he was elected major of this gallant cavalry regiment, and he was mustered in with this rank on the 18th of the following month. He proceeded with his command to the front and his regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, with which it participated in the active campaign of 1862-3. He was in command of his forces in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' fight around Richmond, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the request of Hon. Richard

Yates, who was governor of Illinois, General Beveridge resigned his commission in November, 1863, and was honorably mustered out on the 3d of that month, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, on the 28th of January, 1864. He was assigned with his command to the Department of Missouri and the regiment took part in the engagements caused by Price's raid into Missouri. The remainder of his active military service was in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. For some time after his command was mustered out he was retained, by order of the secretary of war, as president of the military commission at St. Louis, Missouri, where, on the 1st of May, 1865, he received brevet commission as brigadier general, in recognition of gallant and meritorious services. He was finally mustered out and received his honorable discharge on the 6th of February, 1866. While with the Army of the Potomac he participated in about forty skirmishes and minor engagements, and his entire military career was marked by signal fidelity, gallantry and ability.

After the close of the war General Beveridge returned to his home, and in November, 1866, he was elected sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, in which is situated the city of Chicago. Later he was elected a member of the state senate, and in November, 1871, before his term in the senate had expired, he was given further distinction, in that he was elected congressman at large from Illinois. His ability and loyal service brought to him still further recognition in the line of public preferment, for, in November, 1872, he was elected lieutenant governor of Illinois. When Governor Richard J. Oglesby was elected to the United States senate, he was succeeded in the gubernatorial office by his lieutenant, General Beveridge, who thus became governor of the state on the 21st of January, 1873. He gave a most careful and admirable administration and retired from office in 1877, after which he served four years as United States sub-treasurer in Chicago. Thereafter he continued to devote more or less attention to the work of his profession, but his banking and other capitalistic interests in Chicago claimed much of his time during the remainder of his active career as one of the prominent and honored citizens of the great western metropolis. He continued to maintain his home in the suburban city of Evanston until December, 1894, when he came to California, where, amid most gracious associations and environments, he passed the residue of his long and useful life, virtually retired from active affairs. He had a beautiful home at Hollywood and was known as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of Los Angeles county, where he continued to take a vital interest in public and general civic affairs until the close of his life, the while he held the most impregnable place in the confidence and high regard of all who knew him.

General Beveridge was unswerving in his allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and was for many years an influential figure in its councils. He was an appreciative and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and on the 4th of October, 1882, he was elected a companion of the first class in the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with signia No. 2411. On the 19th of October, 1896, he was transferred to the Commandery of

California, which issued a special memorial at the time of his death. His church relations were with the Methodist denomination.

In December, 1847, in Chicago, was solemnized the marriage of General Beveridge to Miss Helen M. Judson, the nuptial ceremony having been performed by her father, Rev. Philo Judson, who was at that time pastor of the old Clark street Methodist Episcopal church in that city. The death of Mrs. Beveridge occurred May 8, 1909, at Hollywood. General and Mrs. Beveridge became the parents of two children, Alla May, who is now the wife of Samuel B. Raymond, of Chicago, Illinois; and Philo J., who resides at Hollywood, California, where he is living retired.

FRED H. THATCHER. Among the efficient and popular corps of state officials in the city of San Francisco is Fred H. Thatcher, who is state chief deputy superintendent of banks and who has been a resident of California since 1889.

Mr. Thatcher was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 6th of May, 1868, and is a son of Amos D. and Melissa (Hartzell) Thatcher, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana. The father devoted the major part of his active career as a farmer and merchant and is now living virtually retired, in Los Angeles county, California, where his devoted wife died in 1902. He whose name initiates this article is indebted to the public schools of Iowa and Kansas for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in Pond's Business College, in the city of Topeka, Kansas. He has gained valuable training in the school of practical experience and has proved a capable business man and executive officer. From 1882 until 1889 Mr. Thatcher was employed in the treasurer's department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at Topeka, and in the latter year he came to California, remaining for a short period in San Diego and thence removing to Pomona, Los Angeles county, where he was engaged in the packing and shipping of fruit for the ensuing eight years. While a resident of Pomona he also served one term as city treasurer and as tax collector. In August, 1899, Mr. Thatcher removed to Oxnard, Ventura county, where he assumed a position in the Bank of Oxnard, and the Oxnard Savings Bank, and was made cashier of both in January, 1901. This incumbency he retained until June, 1908, when he went to Los Angeles, where for a short time he was connected with the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. This position he resigned in the spring of 1910, and from March of that year until the 18th of February, 1911, he held the office of assistant clearing-house examiner in Los Angeles. On the 20th of February, 1911, he was appointed to and duly qualified for the office of chief deputy state superintendent of banks, and he thereupon established his home in San Francisco, where he has since given his attention to his important official duties, his administration of which has been marked by the same scrupulous care and efficiency that have characterized his course in all other executive positions held by him. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. A man of sterling character, marked busi-

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Francis M. Dillingham M.D.

ness acumen and pleasing personality, he has won staunch friends in his adopted state, where he is held in high regard by all who know him.

On the 30th of March, 1892, Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Jessie R. Parnell, of San Diego, and they have three daughters and one son: Fred, Jr., Olive, Ruth and Helen.

FRANCIS MARION POTTENGER, M. D. One of the leading representatives of the medical profession in the state of California is Dr. Francis Marion Pottenger, who resides at Monrovia, Los Angeles county. He is the executive head of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Although living in Monrovia, he has maintained offices in Los Angeles for many years. Dr. Pottenger has specialized in diseases of the throat and chest, giving his entire attention to the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Pottenger is an original investigator and has made most careful study of the clinical aspects of tuberculosis, and is recognized not only throughout the United States, but throughout Europe as well, as being one of the leading authorities on this subject. The institution of which he is founder and head is the largest strictly private sanitorium in the United States and it is recognized as being one of the best conducted and most successful of such institutions.

Dr. Pottenger was born near New Baltimore, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 27th day of September, 1869, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah Ellen (Sater) Pottenger, who now maintain their home in Monrovia, California. Both are representatives of sterling pioneer families of the New Baltimore colony in Ohio, and the lineage of each is traced back to staunch English origin, Mrs. Pottenger being a descendant of the great dictator, Oliver Cromwell. The original progenitor of the Pottenger family came from England and was a contemporary of Lord Cecil Calvert, the first governor of the colony of Maryland. The family became one of prominence and influence in the colony and its representatives were the owners of a valuable estate in the vicinity of the present city of Baltimore. In a later generation was established the Ohio branch of the family. In the early history of the Buckeye commonwealth the Pottenger and other families from Maryland became the founders of the Ohio colony, to which they gave the name of New Baltimore, in honor of their old home city in Maryland. The Pottengers settled in what is now Hamilton county, Ohio, and the name has long been connected with the agricultural industry in that state.

The parents of Dr. Pottenger were born and reared in the New Baltimore district of Hamilton county, and the father was long numbered among the prominent farmers and stock-growers of that country, where he resided until he removed with his wife to California and retired from active business. Thomas Pottenger was a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party.

Dr. Francis M. Pottenger passed his boyhood days on the old farm and his rudimentary education was gained in the district schools. Later he was matriculated in Oberlin University at Westerville, Ohio, in which

he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In accordance with well formulated plans for his future career he then entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the class of 1894, receiving the gold medal, the highest honors of his class. He was later given the degree of Master of Arts by his alma mater, Otterbein University, and in 1909 this institution also conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his valuable scientific work in his profession. After his graduation in medicine Dr. Pottenger passed one year in post-graduate work in leading hospitals in Vienna, Berlin, Munich and London, but prior to going abroad he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Burtner, who had been his classmate at Otterbein, and who accompanied him to Europe.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Pottenger engaged in the general practice of his profession at Norwood, one of the beautiful suburbs of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon afterwards he was made assistant to the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1895, by reason of the seriously impaired health of his wife, Dr. Pottenger brought her to California, but they returned to Ohio eighteen months later and located at Germantown, Montgomery county, the childhood home of Mrs. Pottenger, whose death occurred there about two years later. During this intervening period Dr. Pottenger practically abandoned the practice of his profession in order to care for his wife and also to give special study to tuberculosis, the disease which caused her untimely death. After she had passed away he returned to California and established himself in the practice of his profession at Monrovia. He forthwith began to specialize in the treatment of the diseases of the nose, throat and chest, and in his work since that time he has amply demonstrated the wisdom of such concentration in the work of his exacting calling. For the purpose of fortifying himself better for the work he went to New York city where he pursued effective post-graduate study and investigation and also availed himself of the advantages of the leading colleges and hospitals in other eastern cities. He then returned to Monrovia in October, 1901. He also established an office in Los Angeles, which he still maintains. At this time he limited his practice to the diseases of the throat and chest, enjoying the distinction of being the first ethical member of his profession on the Pacific coast to confine his efforts exclusively to this specialty.

From the time Dr. Pottenger began to seriously study the tuberculosis problem he felt that in order to do effective work and give his patients the best chance of cure, the sanatorium was indispensable. In 1903 he had the pleasure of seeing this desire consummated. Upon a beautiful site in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, overlooking the city of Monrovia, he built the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat. This institution was opened for the reception of patients in 1903. At first the institution had accommodations for eleven patients, but it was Dr. Pottenger's idea that it might, in four or five years, reach the capacity of fifty, but the success of the institution far exceeded Dr. Pottenger's most sanguine expectations and inside of three years from the time it was built its capacity had been increased to about seventy-

five. In March, 1905, in order to meet the ever increasing demands, Dr. Pottenger incorporated the institution under the title of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, he, himself taking the presidency of the company and also the executive head of the professional staff. In his work Dr. Pottenger has always tried to avoid being a faddist. He takes a broad view of tuberculosis and recognizes that in coping with tuberculosis it is necessary to treat the patient as well as the disease. Unlike many men of his professional standing, he does not hold himself aloof but comes in close daily contact with his patients, always preferring to guide them himself rather than to entrust the work to assistants. While this has made his work very difficult and exacting, at the same time it has inspired the patients with the confidence and hope that has told in the results obtained.

In 1905 Dr. Pottenger was commissioned a delegate from California to the International Tuberculosis Congress which assembled in the city of Paris, and while abroad on this mission he visited the principal cities of Europe for the purpose of pursuing further investigation along the line of his chosen specialty. His scientific research, wide and varied experience and valuable contributions to the professional and scientific literature bearing upon the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis have made him a recognized authority upon diseases of the throat and lungs.

To Dr. Pottenger is due the honor of being instrumental in establishing the first society on the Pacific coast for the prevention of tuberculosis. Through his efforts the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League was established in 1903. This later became the California Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He served as president of the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League from its beginning until 1906, and has always been a staunch supporter, and has served as one of its board of directors since its beginning.

Dr. Pottenger has a strong scientific bent and has allied himself with many of the best and most scientific societies of his profession, both national and international. He is a member of the following societies: Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, Southern California Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of California, American Medical Association, American Climatological Association, American Public Health Association, American Therapeutic Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Los Angeles Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, California Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Southern California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, International Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, American Sanatorium Association, Los Angeles County Medical Society. Dr. Pottenger has served as president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, also on many important committees, as well as the board of trustees of the California State Medical Society. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Archaeological Institute of America and the National Geographic Society. He was also appointed by President Taft in 1911 first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Dr. Pottenger is a frequent visitor to the clinics of Europe. He en-

joys the distinction of being personally acquainted with practically all of the leading scientific men of the world who are doing special work in tuberculosis. He takes his vacations by visiting these various men and learning from them.

It has always been a source of regret to Dr. Pottenger that he was unable to take care of those with limited means in his institution, but for these he has always maintained his city office, where he has been willing to give them his valuable services free of charge if they are unable to pay.

In politics Dr. Pottenger is independent but progressive. One of his hobbies, outside of tuberculosis, has been political and social science. He has always tried to keep abreast of the best moves for civil benefit. In religion he is a member of no church, although he is a Unitarian in belief. He is very fond of music and art and has a very fine collection of paintings by noted artists. He is one of the influential citizens of Monrovia and here is a member of the directorate of the American National Bank and is the director of a number of corporations.

On the 29th of August, 1900, Dr. Pottenger married Miss Adelaide G. Babbitt, a graduate of the University of Vermont. Mrs. Pottenger was born in Keeseville, Essex county, New York, and after her graduation from college came to southern California, where she was engaged in teaching.

To Doctor and Mrs. Pottenger have been born three children: Francis Marion, Jr., Robert Thomas and Adelaide Marie.

JAMES E. PEMBERTON. One of the essentially able and representative members of the California bar, Mr. Pemberton has been a resident of the state from his childhood days and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He has achieved more than local prestige in his profession, in the practice of which he has been actively engaged for a quarter of a century, and he is a citizen whose loyalty to California is of the most insistent order, the while his course has been so guided and governed as to retain to him the high regard of his fellow men.

James Emmons Pemberton was born in Johnson county, Missouri, on the 26th of July, 1861, and is a son of Bennett and Thurza (Emmons) Pemberton, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, in 1833, a member of an old and honored family of the Bluegrass state, and the latter of whom was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1837, her death occurring in Mendocino county, California, in 1887. Of the children of this union four sons and three daughters are now living. Bennett Pemberton was reared to maturity in the state of Missouri, to which his parents removed when he was a boy, about the year 1847. In 1853 he yielded to the lure of California, where the great discovery of gold had been made only a few years previously, entailing the ever memorable hegira from the eastern states to this section, and he made the weary and hazardous journey across the plains to the New Eldorado when a youth of twenty years. Here he had his quota of experience in connection with the search for the precious metal, and he was measurably successful in his efforts. In 1860 he returned to Missouri, where his marriage was soon afterward solemnized, and in 1865, in company with his family, he crossed the great American desert with ox team and established

his permanent home in Mendocino county, California, becoming one of the pioneers of that section of the state. Now venerable in years, he is living virtually retired in that county, secure in the unqualified confidence and esteem of the people of the county which has so long represented his home.

James E. Pemberton, whose career is here briefly outlined, maintains his residence in Ukiah, the metropolis and judicial center of Mendocino county, where he still has a law office, but much of his professional work is now done from his San Francisco office, 322 Mills building. After a few years' residence near Petaluma, following their arrival in this state, the family moved northward in 1872 and his early experiences were those gained under the invigorating and beneficent influences of the old homestead farm in Mendocino county, where he was reared to adult age and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. That he did not neglect his scholastic opportunities is assured by the fact that for a period of seven years he devoted his attention to teaching in the schools of his home county. In the meanwhile he formulated definite plans for his future career and after a considerable amount of private study along the line of his chosen profession he was matriculated in Hastings Law College, in San Francisco, in which excellent institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, in which year he received his coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws and was also admitted to the bar. He forthwith opened an office in Mendocino City, removing in 1892 to Ukiah, the county seat of Mendocino county, where he has since retained his residence and where his success in his profession has been on a parity with his exceptional ability and close application, through which he has risen to secure place among the strong, versatile and resourceful members of the California bar. He established an office in San Francisco in 1909 and his practice is now of extensive and important order, in both the state and federal courts. He is known as a skillful trial lawyer and has won many decisive forensic victories in connection with important litigations, the while his broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent has made him a safe and duly conservative counselor.

In politics Mr. Pemberton accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and he is an effective exponent of its principles and policies as well as a leader in its local councils. In 1892 he was elected district attorney of Mendocino county, and he served the regular term of two years, as defined by the law at that time in force. He was mayor of Ukiah from 1902 to 1904 and through his careful and discriminating administration of municipal affairs he manifested his generous public spirit and deep interest in the community that has so long been his home. In 1910 he was his party's nominee for the office of attorney general of the state, and he made a thorough canvass of all sections of California, thus gaining a wide acquaintance and a personal popularity that could be secured in no other way. Though he made a spirited and able campaign he was unable to overcome the normal Republican majority and thus his defeat was compassed by not extraordinary political exigencies. In a fraternal way Mr. Pemberton is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent

Order of Foresters. He and his family are members of the Methodist church, South, at Ukiah.

On the 10th of July, 1886, shortly after his admission to the bar, Mr. Pemberton was united in marriage to Miss Emogene Brayton, who was born in Mendocino county but who was a resident of the county of San Diego at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of the late Edwin Brayton, who was a representative citizen of San Diego county at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton have three children,—Bennett Edwin, Pearl, and James Emmons, Jr.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS. Success is the prerogative of valiant souls, and in contemplating the career of the present state superintendent of banks in California even a cursory review shows that he has won large and definite success and precedence through his own ability and efforts and that, farther than this, he deserves this success, as he has risen by very appreciable merit. He is a native son of the west and has imbibed deeply of its progressive spirit. From modest association with the practical activities of business he has pressed forward to the goal of large achievement as a public official and as a citizen of marked influence in the great state of California, of which he has served as treasurer and in which his hold upon popular confidence and esteem is of the most impregnable order. Genial and whole-souled, strong in his convictions, which permit no compromise with wrong or injustice, and ever insistent upon the "square deal" for the people, it is not strange that he is known and honored of men or that he stands as one of the essentially representative citizens of the state that has been his home from his youth.

William R. Williams was born at Gold Hill, Storey county, Nevada, on the 6th of November, 1870, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Cocking) Williams, both natives of England. The father was long identified with mining enterprises in Nevada, but in California he engaged in agricultural pursuits, although he is now practically retired, residing at Fresno. The mother died at Fresno in March, 1911.

He whose name initiates this review is indebted to the public schools of Fresno for his early educational discipline and was about nine years of age at the time of the family removal to California, where he was reared to manhood. Prior to entering public office he had been identified successfully with the drug business and other lines of mercantile enterprise in the city of Fresno, the judicial center of the county of the same name, where he became known as a man of progressive ideas and utmost civic loyalty. For four years, 1895-8, he served as deputy clerk of Fresno county, which has become one of the important and opulent integral divisions of the state, and after his retirement from this office he assumed the position of chief accountant, at Fresno, of the California Raisin Growers' Association, for which he later became receiver. He was still actively identified with this organization at the time he received, in 1906, the nomination for the office of state treasurer, as candidate on the Republican ticket. He made himself known to the people of the state through the ensuing and vigorous campaign, and the estimate placed upon him was shown unequivocally in his election by a plur-

alty about seventy thousand votes. His administration of the fiscal affairs of the commonwealth was marked by scrupulous care and discrimination in conserving the best interests of the state, and in 1910 he was re-elected, by a plurality of more than one hundred and one thousand,—an effective popular voucher for the efficiency and acceptability of his services in this important office. On the 20th of February, 1911, however, he resigned this position to accept that of state superintendent of banks,—an office for which his previous service as treasurer eminently qualified him. He was appointed to this office by Governor Johnson and entered upon the discharge of its duties on the 21st of February, 1911, with characteristic vigor and with a determination to make the office justify its title. The following pertinent and appreciative editorial estimate appeared in the Fresno Morning Republican of February 7, 1911, and is worthy of preservation in the more enduring vehicle offered by this volume:

Fresno will be particularly delighted at the news that W. R. Williams, state treasurer, has been appointed to succeed Alden Anderson as superintendent of banks. The fact that treasurer Williams is still "Billy" Williams in Fresno, and that everybody knows him, will not blind Fresno to the fact, which the whole state recognizes, that Mr. Williams is one of the big men of California. Men are tested by the way they rise to opportunities, and "Billy" Williams, by this test, has "made good," both in his Fresno career and subsequently in the larger responsibilities of state affairs. Elevated to the responsible but theretofore perfunctory office of state treasurer, he has made of that office one of the important links in the state government, and has established himself personally as about the best trusted and most constructively capable man of two administrations. There is no man who understands more clearly, if there is any other who understands so clearly, the administrative problems of state government, and there is none who has rendered and is to render more valuable service in the organization of the administrative departments. He is the author of the present improved system of deposits of state funds, and in the administration of that system he has been brought into large and intimate contact with banks and bankers. This peculiar experience, added to his previous training as an accountant and business administrator, has made of treasurer Williams even more of an expert for the specific work of his new office than similar experience in a bank could have done. He has a wider personal acquaintance with banking men and broader contact with banking problems than could possibly have been acquired of a single bank. He has also acquired this knowledge from the proper angle,—the public and governmental standpoint, instead of the merely private and money-making view of the commercial banker. He is free from banking entanglements and, while familiar with the factions among bankers and knowing how to discount them, he belongs personally to none of them. In ability, expert training, tested administrative capacity, sound and conservative judgment, firmness, courage and the right point of view, treasurer Williams is probably better fitted to this job than any other man in California. It is a good appointment, and we predict for the new bank commissioner a brilliant record.

In politics Mr. Williams has always been arrayed with the progressive wing of the Republican party and has ever been an ardent fighter for clean politics. A man whose record is brilliant and without a blot or tarnish, he has shown his determination to do the right, without fear or favor, and such men are all too few in public office. He is a member of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League of California and in other connections has done effective service in behalf of the principles and policies of the "grand old party" to which he gives allegiance. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is identified with various clubs and other civic organizations of representative order, and his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is one of the well known and best liked men in California, where he is honored alike for his sterling character and for his able and loyal service as a public official. His executive headquarters for his present office are in San Francisco and his residence is in Berkeley.

CLAUDE I. PARKER. One of the able and popular government officials of California and one of the representative citizens of Los Angeles is Claude I. Parker, who has the distinction of being the first incumbent of the important office of collector of internal revenue for the newly created Sixth district of California, and the territory under the jurisdiction comprises the ten southern counties of the state. Mr. Parker had gained strong vantage place in the confidence and esteem of the people of this section of the state prior to his appointment to his present position and he is known as a specially able executive and administrative officer.

Claude I. Parker was born on a farm near Carmi, the judicial center of White county, Illinois, on the 24th of January, 1871, and is a scion of one of the most honored pioneer families of the southern part of that state. He is a son of Captain Theophilus and Lora (Bailey) Parker, both of whom were born and reared in southern Illinois, and the father was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of that section of the state until the close of his life. Captain Parker was reared and educated in White county, Illinois, and was a youth at the time of the inception of the Civil war. He promptly gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. In 1861, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and a few months later he was promoted to the office of captain of his company. He proceeded with his regiment to the front and his service from the beginning was active and arduous, involving participation in important battles and skirmishes. Two of his brothers sacrificed their lives in the cause of the Union, having been members of Illinois regiments, and he himself was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh, his injuries being such that he was granted a furlough, which he passed at his home. As soon as he had sufficiently recuperated his physical powers to make such action possible he re-enlisted and was made captain of Company E in the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, at the expiration of which he



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received his honorable discharge. He proved a faithful and gallant soldier and officer and the history of the regiments with which he was identified is virtually the record of his military career. He ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signified the same by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. After the close of the war he devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits until the close of his life, and his death, which occurred in March, 1894, was virtually the result of injuries which he received while serving in the Civil war. He continued his residence in White county until his demise, which occurred when he was forty-nine years of age. He had a peculiarly strong hold upon the affectionate regard of the community in which he lived and was a man of strong and noble character. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and in the "piping times of peace" he manifested the same loyalty that had characterized his course as a youthful soldier of the Union.

Claude I. Parker passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he continued his studies in the Illinois State Normal School at Carmi, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. In August of the following year Mr. Parker assumed a clerical position in the auditing department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, an incumbency which he retained until the following July. He then became a traveling salesman for a wholesale portrait house in Chicago, and he continued to follow this line of endeavor until 1892, when he established his permanent home in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Parker has here given effective service in other positions of public trust than that of which he is now the incumbent. He served under John H. Gish as deputy in the office of the city tax collector, and also as deputy in the office of the auditor of Los Angeles county, under H. G. Dow. In these positions his unflinching courtesy in his official association with the local public gained to him many friends of marked influence. When the rapid expansion of business in the First internal-revenue district of California made imperative a division of the same, a memorial was presented to the United States congress requesting the creation of a new district for southern California, and the result was the establishing of the present Sixth internal-revenue district, in 1902. In this connection the ability and popularity of Mr. Parker found definite and well merited recognition, as a petition was prepared by the representative bankers and other business men of Los Angeles and requested his appointment to the office of collector of the new district. This petition was sent to Hon. Frank P. Flint, then United States senator from California, and through his solicitation, as reinforced by the popular endorsement noted, Mr. Parker received the appointment. His discriminating and effective administration of the affairs of this important office have fully justified the appointment, and the business of his district is conceded to be handled with an efficiency that can be claimed by few other internal-revenue districts in the United States. The business has shown a splendid increase from year to year since the establishing of the new district, and its annual transactions now aggregate more than one million dollars. The district, as already

noted in this context, comprises ten counties of southern California, namely: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Kern, Riverside and San Bernardino.

In politics Mr. Parker has ever been unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party, and he has given effective service in the promotion of its cause, though his appointment to his present office had no political significance, as the recommendations for his appointment came from representative members of all political parties. While giving careful attention to his work as deputy county auditor Mr. Parker devoted his evenings to the study of law, and in January, 1909, he was admitted to the bar. His knowledge of the science of jurisprudence proves of great value to him in his present official position. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, besides which he holds membership in a number of representative clubs and other social organizations.

On the 10th of April, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Florence Billington, daughter of Elijah and Mary A. Billington, of Santa Barbara, California, and they have one child, Stanley T., who was born on the 8th of March, 1899.

SIDNEY A. BUTLER. It has been within the province of Sidney Alcutt Butler to wield a distinctively beneficent influence in connection with the material and civic development and advancement of the city of Los Angeles, which has represented his home for nearly a quarter of a century, and he has stood exponent of that high type of citizenship which is ever indicative of usefulness and subjective honor. His loyalty to all that has touched the welfare of his home city and state has been of the most insistent order and has been shown in his liberality and zeal in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community in which he has so long maintained his residence. He is now incumbent of the office of supervisor of the Third district of Los Angeles county, for which position he was nominated in the primary election on the 16th of August, 1910, having been insistently importuned to become a candidate while he was sojourning with his family in Europe. He is one of the sterling citizens given to California by the fine old Badger state, and his is the distinction of having given loyal service in defense of the integrity of the Union during the Civil war, besides which, in both the paternal and maternal lines, he is a scion of families that were founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. On the maternal side he is eligible for membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, and on the paternal, for similar preferment in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His paternal grandfather, Rev. D. D. Butler, was a distinguished member of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which connection he was for many years rector of the church of his denomination in Troy, New York. Rev. Clement M. Butler, an uncle of him whose name initiates this review, was for many years rector of Trinity church, Protestant Episcopal, in the city of Washington, D. C., and in the capital city he also served for a number of years as chaplain of the

United States senate; while incumbent of this position he conducted the funeral services and delivered the mortuary sermon of that distinguished statesman, Henry Clay.

Sidney Alcutt Butler was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 10th of March, 1847, and is a son of T. D. and Mary Jane (Alcutt) Butler, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized. The father was born in the year 1800 and he passed the closing years of his life in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of which city he was an early settler and prominent business man. There his death occurred in 1857, his wife having there been summoned to the life eternal in 1850. T. D. Butler was a man of fine mental powers and was an influential factor in public and business affairs in Milwaukee, which was scarcely more than a village at the time when he there established his home. He was originally a Whig in his political allegiance, but joined the Republican party at the time of its organization, casting his vote in support of its first presidential candidate, General John C. Fremont, but passing to his reward before the nomination of its second standard bearer, the martyred President Lincoln. Both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Sidney A. Butler was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Milwaukee and was but fourteen years of age at the time of the inception of the war between the north and south, in the meanwhile having been deprived of his father's care and guidance when he was a lad of but ten years. In 1863, at the age of sixteen years, he gave patent evidence of his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company B, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, with which gallant command he encountered his full quota of arduous and perilous service. He participated in the battle of Cynthiana, Kentucky, where the famous Confederate raider, General John Morgan's command was captured, thus eliminating the constant menace offered by the operations of that intrepid commander. Mr. Butler continued in active service until the close of the war and received his honorable discharge in August, 1865. He has continued to retain an active interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1866 Mr. Butler entered the employ of American Express Company, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he continued in this line of service about three years, after which he was for a number of years identified with Railroad construction work in various states of the Union and with navigation interests on the Mississippi river, with headquarters in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. While engaged in railroad construction he was concerned with operations in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Florida, and for a while he was engaged in the banking business, at Wells, Faribault county, Minnesota. He finally removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became general agent for the United States Express Company and the Pacific Express Company. He continued incumbent of these positions about seven years, at the expiration of which, on account of the impaired health of one of the

members of the family, he resigned his position and removed to Los Angeles, California, where he has continuously maintained his home during the intervening years. Soon after his arrival in this city he was appointed general agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company and he continued in the employ of this company for fourteen years. He was finally promoted to the position of assistant superintendent and general agent of the company, with headquarters in the city of San Francisco, but in the meantime he continued to maintain his home in Los Angeles. In January, 1904, after long and faithful service, as one of the valued officials of the Wells-Fargo Company Mr. Butler resigned his important office and since that time he has lived virtually retired from active business.

In politics Mr. Butler has ever accorded an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause, especially since establishing his home in California. He was the first chairman of the Los Angeles County Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League and in this connection had much to do in manoeuvring political affairs in the state at the time of the first presidential campaign of President Taft. Mr. Butler has shown the deepest interest in all that has tended to conserve the best interests of Los Angeles and his interest has been one of definite and productive action. He was president of the first consolidation commission which brought about the annexation of what is locally designated as the "Shoe String Strip," giving to Los Angeles direct communication with the seaboard. This annexation brought about the illumination of Ascot Park racing course from the city and this result is now uniformly recognized as having been of inestimable value to Los Angeles. Mr. Butler was also originally president of the Los Angeles county good roads association and was chairman of its advisory committee. In this connection he was influential in securing the necessary legislation making possible the improvements of the roads in Los Angeles county, a work that has inured greatly to the benefit of this section of the state. While Mr. Butler and his wife were making a tour around the world, in 1910, he received, while in the city of Paris, France, in the summer of 1910, so many insistent letters from his home city requesting him to permit his name to be placed upon the Republican ticket for nomination as supervisor of the Third district that he finally yielded to the overtures made by his many friends with the result that on the 16th of August, 1910, he was made the nominee of his party for this office. He received a most flattering endorsement at the primaries and at the general election following, in November, 1910, he was chosen for this office by a majority that amply testified to the high esteem in which he is held in the community. Mr. Butler has ever maintained the highest civic ideals and has given his influence in support of all measures that have tended to forward the social and material welfare of Los Angeles. For a number of years he was a member of the directorate of the chamber of commerce and in Los Angeles he is identified with various fraternal and social organizations of representative order.

On Christmas eve of the year 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Butler to Miss Kitty Keller, who was born and reared in Wiscon-

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W. W. Thompson

sin and who was a resident of La Crosse, that state, at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of the late Daniel Keller, who was one of the sterling pioneers of the Badger commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have one son,—Sidney T., who is now engaged in the Fire Insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have long been prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Los Angeles and their attractive home is a recognized center of gracious and generous hospitality. It may be stated that Mr. Butler has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish rites of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, being identified with the consistory in Los Angeles and having his maximum York Rite affiliation with Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templars, in Los Angeles.

NEWTON W. THOMPSON. Establishing his home in California shortly before attaining to his legal majority, Hon. Newton Warner Thompson has gained prestige in connection with financial and business activities of important order and has become an influential factor in connection with civic and political affairs. He is a valued member of the state senate at the time of this writing, in 1911, and previously served with marked ability in the lower house of the legislature. Both by character and accomplishment, as well as through effective public service, he is worthy of designation as one of the representative citizens of the state with whose interests he has so closely and worthily identified himself. He maintains his home in the beautiful little city of Alhambra, Los Angeles county, and is one of the popular and influential citizens of southern California, his loyalty to the state of his adoption being of the most unequivocal order.

Senator Thompson claims the old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, on the 16th of September, 1865, and is a son of Newton M. and Ada A. (Warner) Thompson, both likewise natives of that state, where the former was born in 1836 and the latter in 1837. Newton M. Thompson devoted the greater part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture, of which he was an enterprising and successful exponent. For a period of a few years he was engaged in the hardware business, but he then resumed his active association with agricultural pursuits, to which he continued to give his attention until his death, which occurred in Pulaski county, on the 10th of October, 1883. He was a man of high principles and strong individuality and he ever commanded secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was originally an old-line Whig in politics, but upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself therewith, ever afterward continuing to give a staunch support to its principles and policies. His religious faith was that of the Congregational church, of which his widow likewise has long been a devoted member. They became the parents of two children, and the daughter died August 19, 1891. In 1887, a few years after the death of her honored husband, the widowed mother came to California and now venerable in years, she resides in the home of her

son Newton W., to whom this sketch is dedicated and by whom she is accorded the utmost filial care and solicitude.

Newton Warner Thompson, like many another who has achieved success along other lines of endeavor, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he was for four years a student in Pulaski Academy, an excellent institution located in the town in which he was born. In 1885, at the age of twenty years, Senator Thompson came to California, and since 1887 he has been actively engaged in the title business, in which he has come to be recognized as an authority. Upon the organization of the Title Insurance & Trust Company, of Los Angeles, in 1894, he identified himself with this important corporation, of which he has served as title officer since 1898. In his special field his work has been marked by the utmost thoroughness and discrimination, and his competency is widely recognized. It is a well known fact that no certificate of title is permitted to be issued by the company with which he is connected until it is absolutely perfect and assured. Thus it may be readily understood that much responsibility devolves upon him in his important executive office with this staunch corporation, the functions of which are of the most important and benignant order.

Well fortified in his opinions as to matters of civic and economic import and according unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, Senator Thompson has been a most zealous and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which it stands sponsor, and thus he has become one of its prominent and influential representatives in southern California. In 1903 he was elected president of the board of trustees of the city of Alhambra, and he retained this incumbency for five successive years, his retirement from office occurring in 1908. In 1904 he was elected representative of the Sixty-ninth district in the lower house of the California legislature, in which the popular estimate placed upon his services was shown by his election as his own successor, in 1906. In 1908 he received the Republican nomination for representative of the Thirty-fifth district in the state senate, and of this position he is now in tenure. His work in both branches of the general assembly has been marked by fidelity, progressiveness and effective service both on the floor and in the deliberations of the committee room, so that his record stands to his lasting credit as well as to that of the state which he has thus served. He is active in the affairs of his party and has done much to further its cause in the state. He is a member of the board of trustees of Agricultural Park in the city of Los Angeles, having been appointed to this position by Governor Gillette.

Senator Thompson is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Alhambra Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons, in his home city, and he is a past master of this organization; he is also a member of San Gabriel Valley Chapter, No. 100, Royal Arch Masons; Alhambra Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templars; and Alhambra Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias. In the city of Los Angeles he holds membership in the Union League Club, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and he had the distinction of being a California representative in the

general assembly of the church held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1910. The Senator is a man of democratic ways and genial personality, tolerant in his judgment but independent in his views. His sterling attributes of character have gained to him a wide circle of friends in California and he is known as an able business man, a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and an efficient public official.

On the 11th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Thompson to Miss M. Elizabeth Lloyd, of Pulaski, New York, where she was born and reared, and they have four children,—Lloyd W., Newton E., Margaret O. and Standish R.

JOHNSON W. SUMMERFIELD. An honored member of the bar of the state that has represented his home since his boyhood days, and now the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, Mr. Summerfield is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Los Angeles and is distinctively worthy of recognition in this publication. The name which he bears has been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial epoch and the lineage is of patrician order. The original progenitor of the family in this country came from England and established a home in Virginia, with whose civic and material activities the name was prominently linked for several generations.

Johnson Wyatt Summerfield was born at Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, and is a son of Johnson W. and Catherine Jane (McClasky) Summerfield, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Indiana. The father was a youth at the time of his removal from the historic Old Dominion commonwealth to Indiana, where he entered old Asbury University, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle, in which institution he was graduated. He was a man of sterling character and marked ability,—one who ever commanded secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He was for many years clerk of the circuit court in Jennings county, Indiana, where he was also editor of the Vernon Banner for some time. He rendered gallant service in defense of the Union during the climacteric period of the Civil war. He was a member of Company A, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he did not long survive his strenuous army experiences, as he died in 1870, shortly after the birth of his son Johnson W., of this review, who was born on the 20th of November, 1869. His devoted wife survived him by many years. She came with her children to California in 1883 and here continued to reside until her death, which occurred in the city of Pasadena, in 1906. Kennedy B. Summerfield, the only brother of him whose name initiates this review, was postmaster at Santa Monica, this state, at the time of his death, which occurred on the 5th of September, 1910.

Johnson W. Summerfield gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native state and was a lad of thirteen years at the time of accompanying his mother on her removal to California. The family home was established in Los Angeles and here Mr. Summerfield was enabled to avail himself of the advantages of the public schools, in which he received the major part of his academic education. He

served as deputy coroner of Los Angeles county under the regime of Dr. George W. Campbell and thereafter was variously engaged until his matriculation in the law department of the University of Southern California, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901. He duly received his degree of Bachelor of Laws at this time, but had been admitted to the bar in April of the preceding year, after careful study under private preceptorship.

After his graduation Mr. Summerfield engaged in the general practice of law, in which he became associated with Benjamin S. Hunter, and from 1903 to 1905 he served again as deputy county coroner. Upon his retirement from this office he continued in the individual practice of his profession until 1907, when the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county appointed him to the office of justice of the peace, to fill a vacancy. In November, 1910, he was chosen as his own successor, for a full term, at the regular election, and his fidelity, impartiality and judicial acumen, as coupled with his excellent knowledge of the law, have made him a most efficient magistrate. His rulings have invariably been based upon equity and justice and in his administration of its affairs he has made his office justify its name, the while he has further fortified himself in popular confidence and esteem in the city that has so long been his home and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent order. In politics he is unwavering in his adherence to the Republican party, and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. He is affiliated with Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons, and Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is a valued and popular member of the Jonathan Club, one of the representative social organizations of his home city.

On the 5th of December, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Summerfield to Miss Phoebe F. Labory, who was born and reared in Los Angeles and who is a daughter of Leonard and Jane Labory. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield is now brightened by the presence of a winsome little daughter, Catheryne Jane, who was born on the 1st of July, 1911.

S. L. BRIGHT. This is an age that demands men of initiative power, and those who possess this quality and direct it along normal and legitimate channels of enterprise are they who aid materially in the advancement of industrial and social progress. Among the resourceful, reliant and progressive business men of California a place of no little prominence must be accorded to S. L. Bright, president of the International Mercantile & Bond Company, of San Francisco. He was the founder of this corporation and the one who was the chief force in formulating the policies along which it has moved to a position of great success as one of the leading concerns of its kind in the United States. Mr. Bright came from the east to San Francisco in the autumn of 1903, and soon afterward, after due and consistent promotive work, he effected the organization of the company just mentioned. Of the same he has been president since 1906, and in thus entering vigorously and confidently into a new field of enterprise he certainly has shown the initiative energy to which reference is made in the initial sentence of this paragraph.



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The International Mercantile & Bond Company began business in a small office in the Parrott building, and the office corps at the initiation of operations comprised one clerk and one stenographer. There has been no dearth of growth, no lack of expansion in the intervening years, and the truth of this statement is amply verified in the conditions that obtain in the office headquarters of the corporation, as they now occupy nearly an entire floor in the First National Bank building, with an incidental retention of employes and representatives to whom is paid an aggregate of more than six hundred dollars a day. Branch offices are maintained in Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and Salt Lake City, and thus it will be seen that the business ramifications of the company extend throughout all sections of the Union. This is a remarkable growth within a period of less than a decade, and Mr. Bright has been the leading force in the accomplishment of so remarkable results, the while he has had the earnest collaboration of other business men of the best ability and highest standing.

The specific province of the International Mercantile & Bond Company is to stand as intermediary between the jobbing houses and retail merchants in all lines, and its records not only show conclusively that its functions have not lacked for popular appreciation but also that the financial lives of many of its clients have been not alone lengthened but likewise saved. The company was incorporated on the 8th of January, 1904, and its official corps at the present time is as here indicated: S. L. Bright, president; Colonel H. D. Loveland, vice president; and J. G. Roberts, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Bright is known as an aggressive, far-sighted and thoroughly reliable business man, and his standing in the business circles of his adopted city and state and also throughout the country is unassailable. His success represents the direct results of his own efforts and he stands as a type of the best American citizenship, with marked initiative and administrative ability. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Union League and Commercial Clubs of San Francisco.

In January, 1906, Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Caroline S. Ledden, of San Francisco, and they have two children,—Harry L. and Edith L.

WILLIAM T. LEEKE was born at Hamden, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 23d of May, 1846, and is a son of Dana W. and Abigail (Goodyear) Leeke, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that place and both of whom were descendants of those of the respective names who were identified with the early settlement of the New Haven colony. The original progenitor of the Leeke family in America was Philip Leeke, who emigrated from Staffordshire, England, in 1638, and he was a member of the Davenport colony that founded New Haven, Connecticut, in that year. Thomas Leeke, grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was a boy at the time of the war of the Revolution and he eventually became a prosperous farmer in the vicinity of New Haven, where his entire life was passed. Dana Win-

ton Leeke likewise passed his entire life in New Haven county, where he resided on the ancestral homestead and held prestige as one of the representative farmers of that section of the state. He was about eighty-four years of age when he was summoned to the life eternal, and the old homestead continued in the possession of the family from the Colonial days until 1910, when the same was sold by William T. Leeke, of this review, who thereupon effected a settlement of the estate. Mrs. Abigail (Goodyear) Leeke died on the old homestead in 1882. She was a daughter of Seymour Goodyear, a lineal descendant of Stephen Goodyear, who likewise was a member of the Davenport party of colonists who came from England and founded the New Haven colony in 1638. Stephen Goodyear became acting governor of the colony and later he was regularly elected governor. Dana W. and Abigail (Goodyear) Leeke became the parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom attained to years of maturity, and of the number William T. was the seventh in order of birth. Only two others of the children are now living.

The environment and labors of the old homestead farm just mentioned compassed the childhood and youth of William T. Leeke, and those familiar with conditions on the New England farmsteads in the early days will recognize the fact that he early had fellowship with arduous toil. Under the incidental discipline he waxed strong in mind and body, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period he entered Fort Edward Collegiate Institution, at Fort Edward, New York, in which he was graduated. He soon put his scholastic acquirements to practical use by adopting the pedagogic profession, in which he was a successful and popular teacher from 1867 to 1889. In the year first mentioned, shortly before reaching his legal majority, Mr. Leeke came to California, in company with his brother Henry W., who died at Napa, this state, at the age of thirty-four years. The brothers made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, as this was before the day of the transcontinental railroads, and soon after his arrival William T. Leeke began teaching in the schools of California. He was engaged in this work for the ensuing four years and also found requisition for his services as a private tutor in certain branches of study. He devoted a year to normal study in one of the leading institutions in San Francisco, and thereafter he was a valued instructor in Ashland College, at Ashland, Oregon, where he remained thus engaged for a period of eight years. This institution did admirable work in its various departments and was eventually merged into a state normal school. Mr. Leeke was made president of the college during the latter part of his connection therewith, and ably administrated its affairs along executive lines while continuing his active services as an instructor. He also held the position of supervising principal of the public schools of Ashland, Oregon, for one year, and his name merits a place of honor on the roster of the able and popular pioneer teachers on the Pacific coast.

In July, 1880, Mr. Leeke made a radical change in his field of labor by entering the Indian service of the government, and in November, 1882, he was appointed superintendent of the Yainax Indian Training

School in Klamath county, Oregon. His work in this school was directed with so much of discrimination and success that it became a model for other institutions of the same order. In 1887 Mr. Leeke left the government service and returned to California. He joined the Ontario colony, in San Bernardino county, and located upon a tract of twenty acres, adjoining his present beautiful home in the little city of Upland. He was one of the pioneers of the colony and had purchased the land mentioned in 1884. Here he planted one of the first orange groves in this district, and here he took up his permanent abode in 1887, as has already been intimated in this context. He has been specially influential in the development and upbuilding of this favored district along both civic and industrial lines, and he has stood exemplar of the most vital public spirit and the most progressive policies. His capital has been gained largely through his active association with local enterprises and he has at the present time many important investments in this section of the state.

In July, 1891, under the administration of President Harrison, Mr. Leeke re-entered the educational bureau of the Indian service, as he was at that time appointed by the president to the office of supervisor of Indian educational work for northern California and also for the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada, and he did much to systematize and render efficient the work thus assigned to him. He retired from this service in the autumn of 1893 and again took up his residence at North Ontario, San Bernardino county,—to which place the name of Upland was applied later. He became one of the organizers of the Commercial State Bank at Upland, and when the same was reorganized as the Commercial National Bank he continued as one of the principal stockholders of the institution, of which he has been a director and vice president for the past several years. He was also one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, which has its headquarters in Upland, and he was vice-president and a director of this institution for several years past. Mr. Leeke was also one of the promoters of the Ontario Power Company, and he was general manager of the same from 1902 to 1907. Power was developed from the waters of San Antonio creek, in the cañon of the same name, and this power is not only utilized for irrigation purposes but also for the supplying of electric power and lighting facilities to Upland, Ontario and Cucamonga. The success of this important improvement has been in large measure due to the earnest and indefatigable efforts and effective administrative policies of Mr. Leeke. In 1908 he promoted and organized the Palos Blancas Agricultural Company, in which he is principal stockholder and which owns fifteen hundred acres of land under concession from the Mexican government, with a water supply of sixteen hundred inches from the Culican river. The principal product on this extensive Mexican ranch at the present time is corn, but the intention of the owners is to develop the same in the propagation of sugar cane and Hennquin fiber. Mr. Leeke is president of the company and passes considerable time each year on the great plantation, in a section of country that is a veritable paradise for the hunter and fisherman.

Mr. Leeke has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity, as a man of broad intellectual ken and wide practical experience. In November, 1904, he was elected to represent the thirteenth district in the state senate, to fill out two years of an unexpired term, and while he made an admirable record in the senate he declined to become a candidate for re-election, as his manifold business interests demanded his time and attention. He was a member of the senate at the time when the special session of the legislature was called to make provisions for the relief of San Francisco, after its devastation by earthquake and fire. He is identified with various civic organizations of representative order and both he and his family are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the year 1874, while a resident of Oregon, Mr. Leeke was united in marriage to Miss Annie Farlow, daughter of Hiram Farlow, who was a native of Illinois and who became one of the pioneer farmers of Oregon, where he died several years ago. Mrs. Leeke did not long survive her marriage, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1876, leaving no children. In 1878 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Leeke to Miss Mary Quigley, who was born in Siskiyou county, California, and who was a daughter of John Quigley, a native of Ohio and a pioneer of California. He was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Scott Valley, this state, and he died a number of years ago. Mrs. Leeke proved a devoted wife and mother and the gracious attributes of her character gained to her the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. She passed to the life eternal on the 7th of February, 1892, and is survived by three children,—Ethel Frances remains at the paternal home and presides most graciously over the same; Dana Winston was graduated in Pomona College, at Pomona, this state, and thereafter in the Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, and he is now mining engineer for the Utah Copper Company at Garfield, Utah; Frank Goodyear Leeke, the younger son, is at the present time located on a sugar plantation near the city of Honolulu, Hawaii, where he is perfecting himself in the practical details of the propagation of sugar cane and the process of manufacturing sugar, with the purpose of utilizing his knowledge in connection with the development of the sugar industry on the lands of the Palos Blancos Agricultural Company in Mexico, of which he is assistant manager and of which his father is the principal stockholder, as has already been stated in this article.

WILLIAM S. BAIRD. This popular member of the Los Angeles bar has wandered far from his native heath to establish a home and gain prestige, which he has already done, as one of the able representatives of his profession in southern California. It may be said without fear of legitimate contradiction that there are few lawyers of his age in the state whose claims for diversified and interesting experiences can equal those of this sturdy son of the land of hills and heather. Mr. Baird retired from the office of justice of the peace on the 2d of January, 1911, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his pro-



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fession in Los Angeles, where he is a senior member of the firm of Baird & Gerecht, in which his coadjutor is E. F. Gerecht.

William Smyllie Baird was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 13th of November, 1873, and his lineage touches the staunchest of old Scottish stock. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Watson) Baird, both of whom passed their entire lives in Scotland, where the father was a prosperous iron and steel manufacturer in Glasgow, in which city his death occurred in 1897, his noble and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1881. He whose name introduces this article is indebted to the excellent public schools of his native city for his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course in the medical department of the University of Glasgow, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Concerning this and other stages in the early career of Mr. Baird an interesting account was published recently in the *Los Angeles Times*, and the estimate is worthy of perpetuation in this connection, with but slight paraphrase:

"The story of the life of Mr. Baird, who is not yet forty years of age, is of extraordinary interest. He has stored away the remembrances of hundreds of experiences in all parts of the world and these are amusing and thrilling when he is in a mood to relate them. To begin with, he is a son of a Scotch iron and steel master who was a bit of a capitalist. As the old Scotclunan saw to it that his workmen made good iron and steel, he saw to everything else. When it came to a matter of educating his son he sought the best the world afforded. The son's ideal was an uncle who was a member of parliament and in whose honor he was named. When his common school education was finished, in 1889, he entered the University of Glasgow. His physique was unexcelled by that of any of his fellow students, and they were not long in ascertaining that he was an expert at football. He was made captain of the team. The university is quoted world-wide for the thoroughness of its courses. Notwithstanding his dislike for medicines, anatomy and physiology, Baird emerged from the institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and with a record of having stood high in his class.

"The young physician had no notion of practicing and listened to the wanderlust which was whispering to him. It lead him through England, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden. Finishing his post-graduate course at Heidelberg University he again heard the call of the wide, wide world, having gained an idea of its greatness through the experiences of his earlier travels. After a short visit to his home, he set off for regions unknown. His thirst for new lands carried him to New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Capetown, the wilds of South Africa, and Calcutta and the East Indies. Once he threaded his way back home through continental Europe. In 1896 he landed in San Francisco and determined to become a citizen of the United States. He located in Portland, Oregon, and after various changes of abiding place finally established his home in Los Angeles, in the year 1900. Here the old longing for politics came to him and in a short time he was in the thick of political manoeuvres. In 1907 he was made clerk of the justice court, which was presided over by Justice Selph, who was succeeded by Justice Ling, upon whose death Mr. Baird was appointed to fill the vacancy as justice of the

peace, an incumbency which he retained from July, 1910, until the close of the term, on the 2d of January, 1911. Globe-trotter, athlete, doctor and lawyer all combined in the officer who thus presided over the justice court in an old building at Temple and New High streets. This stockily-built, good-natured magistrate possesses those attainments which one would scarcely expect to find in such a minor tribunal. Probably no magistrate in the state has gone through a more thorough mental training or traveled more extensively than has this former justice of the peace. One might expect to find the man possessing such a combination to be of an eccentric disposition, but no one has yet discovered that the doctor, lawyer and justice has any extraordinary idiosyncracies."

It may be said further that while serving in the justice court Mr. Baird was not only gaining valuable experiences along technical lines pertaining to the science of jurisprudence but he was also applying himself diligently to study of the law, with the result that he was admitted to the bar of the state in July, 1909. In the meanwhile he had entered the law department of the University of Southern California, in which he prosecuted his studies while still serving as justice of the peace, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1910, duly receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his retirement from the office of justice of the peace he engaged in the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles, and his ability, sterling integrity of purpose, close application and personal popularity are the mediums through which he is building up a substantial and representative practice. It may further be stated that upon the death of Justice Ling he was chosen to fill the vacancy thus caused and that his appointment to the office of justice of the peace was made by the unanimous vote of the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county. The offices of the firm of Baird & Gerecht are located in the Fay building, on Third street.

In politics Mr. Baird gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and he has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause, the while he is well fortified in his convictions as to matters of public polity and is independent in his views. In the time honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Baird has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is identified with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Celtic Club, a representative organization in his home city, and he and his wife are popular factors in the social activities of the community.

On the 28th of May, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baird to Miss Clara Barton, who was born in the state of Tennessee and who was a resident of Los Angeles at the time of their union. She is a daughter of Mr. S. A. Barton, who is now a resident of Imperial Valley.

JAMES FRANKLIN BURNS has the enviable distinction of being the oldest surviving pioneer of Los Angeles county, and he has been intimately identified with the development and progress of this most beautiful section of California. Clean of soul and clear of vision, he is a

man of distinct personality and his life has been so governed by principle as to retain to him at all times the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. As one of the sterling citizens and honored pioneers of Los Angeles he merits special consideration in this publication, and it is a pleasure to the publishers that it is permitted at this juncture to offer a brief review of his career.

James Franklin Burns was born at Clifton Springs, Ontario county, New York, on the 27th of September, 1831, and is a son of John F. and Eunice (Noyes) Burns, the former of whom was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and the latter of whom was born in New Hampshire, in 1810. John F. Burns was a manufacturer of edged tools during the major portion of his active business career, and he passed the closing years of his life in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he took up his abode in 1841 and where his death occurred in 1848. The Burns family lineage is traced back to staunch Scotch origin and the name became identified with the annals of American history in an early day. Mrs. Eunice (Noyes) Burns survived her husband by nearly half a century and was a resident of Fremont, Nebraska at the time when she was summoned to eternal rest, in 1895. She was a daughter of Rev. James Noyes, who was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church and who was a resident of the state of New York at the time of his demise. James F. and Eunice (Noyes) Burns became the parents of five children,—James Franklin, Mary, Mary E., Edward C. and John W. The first daughter to bear the name of Mary died in infancy, and of the entire number of children the only survivor is he whose name introduces this sketch.

J. Franklin Burns was a lad of about eleven years at the time of the family removal to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and there he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the pioneer days, having pursued his studies in a primitive log school house of the type common to the locality and period. This discipline was supplemented by a course of study in Leoni Academy, in Jackson county, Michigan. That he made good use of the opportunities afforded him is assured by the fact that when nineteen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. He began teaching in the schools of Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan, in 1849, and after leaving that place he went to Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a teacher for one school year. He then returned to Michigan, and for one term taught school in St. Joseph county.

On the last day of February, 1853, Mr. Burns left Michigan and set forth upon the weary and hazardous journey across the plains to California. The trip was made with an ox team and the immigrant train with which he proceeded met its full share of dangers and hardships. From Salt Lake City onward the party comprised one hundred and nineteen persons, of whom nineteen were women. On the 10th of November, 1853, Mr. Burns arrived in Los Angeles, which was then a mere straggling village clustered around the old mission. During the school year of 1854-5 Mr. Burns found requisition for his services as teacher in a public school at the San Gabriel mission, and in 1856 he was elected superintendent of public schools for Los Angeles county.

To him is ascribed the distinction of having been the first incumbent of this office in the county, and he wielded much influence in connection with educational affairs in this section in the early days, doing all in his power to place the schools upon a proper basis and to bring their work up to the highest possible standard of efficiency. He retained the position of superintendent for two years, at the expiration of which he purchased a general merchandise business at San Gabriel. This enterprise he conducted for two years and he then disposed of the same to Hon. Benjamin D. Wilson, who had taken up his residence in Los Angeles county in 1841, and Dr. Henry Miles. It may be noted in this connection that Dr. Miles was one of the unfortunate victims who met death on the ill fated steam launch "Ada Hancock," the boiler of which exploded in Wilmington harbor, on the 21st of April, 1863.

In 1860 Mr. Burns established his residence in Los Angeles, where for a time he had charge of the local office of the United States marshal, James C. Penny, who maintained his home and general headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Burns was thus engaged until the first session of congress after the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, when congress consolidated the northern and southern districts of California, thus retiring from office all those connected with the United States marshal's office in the former southern district. In 1863 Mr. Burns was elected city treasurer of Los Angeles, and he continued incumbent of the position for three consecutive terms,—a fact indicative of the unqualified esteem and confidence reposed in him in the community. In 1867 he was elected county sheriff, on the Republican ticket, and in this connection he again became a figure of local historical interest, as he was the first Republican to be chosen an official of this county. In 1869 there came popular endorsement of his administration, in that he was chosen as his own successor in the shrievalty, whose duties at that time were most exacting and onerous. In 1873 Mr. Burns was appointed domestic water-tax collector for the city and this position he retained until 1877. In the following year he went to Fremont, Dodge county, Nebraska, where he continued to reside until 1885. In that state he also became marked for distinctive official honors. In 1879 he was elected to represent the Eighth district in the state senate, and he served through the regular as well as a special session of the legislature. In this connection he was specially influential in securing effective legislation in regulation of the liquor traffic, and the laws which he thus assisted in bringing to enactment, still remain on the statute books of Nebraska.

In November of 1885 Mr. Burns returned to California and resumed his residence in Los Angeles, where for the two ensuing years he was engaged in the real-estate business. In 1888 he was appointed chief of the police department of the city, and after giving an able and discriminating administration for one term he was appointed general claim agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, on its division between Los Angeles and Albuquerque, New Mexico. He continued in tenure of this position until 1901, when he resigned. Thereupon he was appointed to a similar office in the service of the Los Angeles Pacific electric railway. After serving four and one-half years as gen-

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Harvey McCarthy

eral claim agent he resigned the office and became special claim agent and adjustor of personal damages, in which he is now engaged. His business career has been one of varied and interesting order, and he is known as a man of broad intellectuality and distinctive executive ability, the while his course has been such as to give him inviolable place in popular confidence and respect.

In politics Mr. Burns has ever given an unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and he is an effective exponent of its principles and policies. In 1862 Mr. Burns was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9, at Mount Tabor, Nebraska. He is past national representative of California in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in whose supreme body he has been a member under these conditions on five different occasions. He is one of the charter members and most honored and influential factors in the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, of which he served as president for three terms and in whose affairs he retains a lively interest. His reminiscences of the pioneer days are most graphic and interesting and are worthy of perpetuation in the archives of the organization just noted. Mr. Burns is well known in the state that has so long represented his home and no citizen has gained popularity of more definite order.

On the 8th of August, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Burns to Mrs. Josephine (Hill) Carpenter, who was born in Los Angeles in 1855 a daughter of F. J. and Ann Carpenter, both of whom were residents of Los Angeles at the time of their death.

J. HARVEY MCCARTHY. To have over twenty large subdivisions and the building of an entire new town to one's credit is sufficient to mark any personality as a man of achievement. One of the most prominent and successful realty men in California, whose name is well known throughout the west, is J. Harvey McCarthy. In a decade's residence in Los Angeles he has done as much, if not more, towards the upbuilding of the city than many men who have unlimited means at their disposal. He is justly proud of his constructive work in Los Angeles, but still more proud of the establishment of a new town, called Planada, the "City Beautiful," a thriving community situated in the Santa Fe Railway, nine miles east of Merced, the county seat of Merced county.

Mr. McCarthy is one of a great list of successful men who received their early training in the practical school of journalism, following closely in the footsteps of his father, D. O. McCarthy, a California pioneer and also for many years engaged in the newspaper business. Mr. McCarty comes of good old southern stock, his father being a native of North Carolina, and his mother's birthplace being Mobile, Alabama. D. O. McCarthy, the father, is a territorial pioneer, having been lured to the Golden state in the early fifties, where he later married Miss Amanda Anderson.

J. Harvey McCarthy is one of California's native sons, and was born in the city of San Diego. Receiving his first instruction in the public schools, he later attended the Laurel Hall Military Academy at San Ma-

teo. The age of eighteen years found him already started on his career in the business world, actively conducting a mercantile establishment at Siempre Viva, a town about twenty miles from San Diego. Following four years of this work he founded in association with his father the San Diego *Morning Vidette*, a popular and influential newspaper which the Messrs. McCarthy continued to publish for seven years. At the end of that period they sold their interests in this journal and moved to Los Angeles, with which growing city they have ever since been identified.

In 1902 Mr. McCarthy organized the Pioneer Investment & Trust Company. Of this concern he is the president and owns a controlling interest in the corporation. Since taking up his residence in Los Angeles he has been extensively engaged in the real estate business, particularly concerning himself with the development of new portions of the city and handling numerous tracts and subdivisions. On January 11, 1911, he founded and incorporated the new town of Planada in Merced county, truly a monument to his enterprise and progressive spirit. It cannot but be interesting to have in the vivid words of this man, with his wonderful gift of moulding his unique and daring ideas into splendid realities, some account of this future city which shall have the immense advantage of being properly planned from the beginning, and set in the very lap of the granary of the Nation.

"My greatest pride is in my Planada project. I have never felt so enthusiastic about any of my ventures as I do over the wonderful resources and possibilities of the lands in and around the new 'City Beautiful.' I have spent and will spend large sums of money to carry out my ideas in making this section one of the garden spots of California. We have the climate, the best of soils, plenty of good water and splendid transportation. Based on these fundamental advantages I am building a city unique in beauty and unusual in every aspect. My confidence in the character of the country has not been misplaced for the one hundred and fifty people who went to Planada on my special train July 4th, bought more than \$65,000 worth of property, which is pretty conclusive evidence that they were pleased with what they found.

"Many think I am too optimistic when I say that Planada will have 5,000 people in five years. It's not optimism; it is just good hard sense, and those who take my word for it will make money. Many are wondering why I am spending so much money in improvements at Planada, when, from a realty point of view, I would make just as much with half the expense. The answer is simply: I am building my own monument. I intend Planada, the 'City Beautiful' shall stand as an enduring testimony of my ideas and my ability as a city builder."

Planada is an interesting and unusual project. It is located in the heart of the farming community, rich in resources of its soil, favored with unusual climatic conditions; with summers tempered by ocean breezes; its winters short and mild. It is in the heart of the richest agricultural section in the state—the cream of California. It is situated on the Santa Fe Railroad, nine miles east of Merced, the county seat and a prosperous town in the heart of a fruit growing section, and is surrounded on all sides by rich, level land, the choicest in the San Joaquin Valley. A

few miles east of it, in the foothills, are rich mining camps and a few miles south is the newly located oil region. Roads from the mining camps, the oil fields and the farming section lead through Planada to Merced. It is indeed the logical location for a town. In addition to its more practical benefits, the foothills afford a splendor of landscape beauty; and good hunting and fishing grounds are within easy reach for recreation.

Planada is one hundred and fifty-nine miles southeast of San Francisco, eighty-seven miles from the Yosemite Valley, the great natural wonderland and tourist resort, and forty-six miles north of Fresno, a prosperous, bustling city of 30,000 people. It has an elevation of one hundred and seventy-one feet; a dry and healthful climate, free from fogs; with three hundred and twenty-five days of sunshine every year. There is no better climate anywhere. Outdoor life is possible the year 'round, the temperature seldom falling below 29 degrees in winter. Depressing heat and insect pests are practically unknown. The changes from winter to summer are so gradual as to be almost unnoticed. The first winter rain brings out the green on the hillside; the mornings and evenings are cooler, but the flowers are not injured and roses bloom in January. The winter season in central California corresponds to spring in the east.

Perhaps never before in history has a town been so carefully planned from the beginning. It has been laid out exactly to meet the needs of a growing prosperous community. Most towns are built in a haphazard manner, where a road crosses a stream, or two roads come together. In such cases a ferry, a trading post, or a camp grows out of the necessity for its primitive being into a community. First comes a post office, then a general store, a blacksmith shop, followed by the subsequent gathering of miscellaneous stores and buildings put down in a manner justified only by the hour's need and not with any idea of the town's appearance. This is the ordinary way of building a city. Planada has been carefully planned to have its natural beauty preserved, to have its logical center so located that, with the increase of population, the direction of its buildings will be carefully guided, its stores properly located, its warehouses and wholesale district segregated in one section and the residence in another.

Mr. Wilbur David Cook, the well-known landscape architect of Los Angeles, Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, prepared the plans for Planada. In it he has included all of the much sought civic beauties, all of the careful planning which is now being done in reconstructing old towns. He was given absolute freedom in preparing his plans and he so used his privilege that Planada will represent an ideal of municipal beauty.

Mr. Cook has stated his suggestions for laying out the city and these are given in part as follows:

"Owing to the fact that the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad cuts the south-east corner of the property nearly at an angle of forty-five degrees, it is determined to make the railroad station the focal point of the main arteries of traffic. Ordinarily the railroad approaches to our American cities are a disgrace and immense sums are being

spent to remedy this result in haphazard growth and unwise location. With this idea in mind, the entire right of way on the north side, for a width of forty feet, has been reserved for a parkway, embellished with shade trees and a sidewalk. That portion immediately adjoining the track will be screened with a woven fence covered with roses. Entrances thirty feet wide have been left at frequent intervals, opposite all street intersections, to facilitate the access to the railroad siding for hauling freight. The present station is to be beautified by the addition of pergolas running the full length of the station plaza. The station will have cement stucco piers with overhead beams covered with roses; when lighted at night this will be a most attractive feature.

"Leading from the station plaza are the three main streets, or boulevards—long, splendid vistas of tree embowered roadways, with wide parkways and sidewalks. Broadway, the backbone of the town, is a splendid avenue one hundred and seventy feet wide, with a seven-foot cement sidewalk; rolled, oiled and curbed, and brilliantly lighted with handsome electroliers. It has a parkway down its center forty feet wide, leaving a clear space of fifty feet between curbs on either side. The parkways have a crossing between each block, giving ample turning space for teams and automobiles every quarter of a block. This gives an added advantage of splitting the traffic, thus avoiding congestion as the town develops. This also affords a splendid parking feature for every business house fronting on Broadway, largely eliminating the dust problem and affording an efficient firebreak, thereby insuring this district against any such disastrous conflagrations as wiped out San Francisco after the earthquake in April, 1906. The landscape features of the plan have been arranged to distribute the value from a realty point of view throughout the town. One point centers about the Station Plaza Park, this being of great value for a business location on account of its splendid outlook and easy accessibility to the station. Another, about the Civic Center, offers a splendid residential location, on account of the municipal buildings. Another point of great value is the establishment of an uniform building restriction of thirty-five feet on side streets. The wholesale and warehouse district has been segregated from the town proper by the railroad right of way. The townsite has been so planned that it can be extended on the lines already laid down to accommodate an increasing population. All future needs and requirements for the next hundred years will be taken care of in so far as human ingenuity can forecast future necessities. In short, the work of building a fine, clean American town has been planned and carried out in a broad-gauged liberal manner and nothing like it is to be found in this country. It is a model town in every sense of the word."

Mr. McCarthy, the originator and leading spirit of this vast and delightful enterprise, is not one whose abilities are yet to be proved, for he has more than "given a taste of his quality" in his past achievements. He is typical of those men of optimism and keen foresight to whom the growth of Los Angeles and its unexampled prosperity is so largely due. He has subdivided and sold at least twenty large tracts around the city, this being probably more than any other individual operator. Among the subdivisions which he has prepared for the rapidly increasing popu-

lation are the following: Cresta del Arroyo, Windemere Park, University Place, Glendale Place; Walnut Place, Orange Grove Place, Main Street Cottage Place, Hollenbeck Heights Tract, Vista del Sierra Tract, and Euclid Terrace Tract.

Politically Mr. McCarthy is a Democrat, having since earliest voting days given heart and hand to the policies and principles of this cause. In fact, for a number of years he took an active part in state and national affairs of the Democratic party and in 1904 was a delegate from Los Angeles county to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, Missouri. However, of recent years, his real estate operations have been of such monumental character as to preclude activity in any other line.

Mr. McCarthy was happily married August 27, 1906, to Miss Mary Louise Patterson, of Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of William Patterson, a prominent lawyer of that city. Mrs. McCarthy is a charming young woman and active in the social and benevolent interests of the city. She and her husband share their home, at 981 Elden avenue, with one son, William Harvey, born August 2, 1908. The subject's fraternal affiliations are limited to membership in that popular and socially inclined organization, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY M. WILLIS. Bearing the full patronymic of his distinguished father, the late Judge Henry M. Willis, he whose name introduces this paragraph has gained for himself distinct prestige and success in a profession that was dignified by the life and services of his father, than whom there have been few more prominently identified with the development and progress of California along civic and material lines. As a record of the life and achievements of Judge Willis appears in a preceding memoir of this work, together with adequate data concerning the family history, it is not necessary to repeat the information in the sketch at hand, which shall be devoted to offering a brief resume of the career of the son, who is one of the representative members of the bar of his native county and who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of San Bernardino.

Henry Montague Willis was born on the fine old family homestead, near San Bernardino, on the 12th of November, 1871, and is the only surviving son of Judge Henry M. and Amelia (Benson) Willis. His childhood and early youth were passed on the homestead mentioned and his rudimentary education was secured in the district schools, in the old town of San Bernardino. When he was about fifteen years of age his parents established their home in the city of San Bernardino, and here he continued his studies in the Sturges Academy. In the furtherance of his higher academic education he finally was matriculated in the University of California, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the meanwhile he had also prosecuted with earnestness and appreciation the study of law, and in January, 1894, he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state, upon examination before the supreme court. His initial work in his profession was done during a partnership association with his father, and after this alliance had continued about one year he removed to Phoenix, Arizona, where

he continued in active general practice until 1901 and where he gained secure precedence as one of the strong and valued members of the bar of that territory. In the year mentioned he returned to San Bernardino, which has since continued to be the headquarters of his professional work, with the exception of a period of one year passed in Los Angeles, where he served as assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of the state, in 1909. He is now senior member of the law firm of Willis & Guthrie, which controls a large and substantial business, and he has had to do with a number of the most important litigations presented in the courts of this section of the state since his return to his native county. While a resident of Phoenix, Arizona, Mr. Willis served at three different times as acting district attorney, and his incumbency of this office covered a period of three years. He also served two years as assistant district attorney of San Bernardino county, and he is known as a careful, conscientious and able advocate and well fortified counsellor.

In politics Mr. Willis is found arrayed as a veritable stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and he has labored in season and out in the promotion of the cause thereof. In November, 1906 he was elected representative of the thirtieth district in the state senate, in which he served one term, of four years, and in which he made an admirable record for efficient and public-spirited devotion to the interests of his constituency and the state at large. During the first session of the legislature during his term of office he was chairman of the code revision committee of the senate and in the second session he had the distinction of being chosen chairman of the important judiciary committee. He has served as chairman of the Republican county committee of San Bernardino county and he retained a similar position while a resident of Arizona. Even the brief statements incorporated in this review indicate clearly that Mr. Willis is able to get aside any application in his case of the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for his popularity in the county and state of his birth is of the most unequivocal order. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Native Sons of the Golden West, besides which he holds membership in various clubs of representative character, including the Los Angeles Country Club and the University Club at Redlands.

At Phoenix, Arizona, on the 8th of May, 1898, Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Daly, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and whose home was at Mount Kisco, Westchester county, New York, and who is a daughter of the late James W. Daly, a well known railroad contractor of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have two children,—Henry Montague, Jr., and Margaret Amelia.

ALEXANDER R. FRASER. In this age the successful men are those whose abilities and ambitions lead them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective fields of endeavor. Few stories of achievement in connection with the annals of California are more worthy of consideration or are pregnant with greater interest than that which narrates, even briefly, the accomplish-



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ments of Alexander R. Fraser, who is distinctively "the man" of Ocean Park, Los Angeles county, one of the most beautiful resorts of the Pacific coast and one whose manifold attractions represent almost entirely the concrete results of the enterprise, civic pride and constructive genius of him whose name initiates this paragraph. He has put forth an enormous amount of vital strength and dynamic force in the development of great enterprises, and perhaps the most noteworthy of these is the construction of the million-dollar pier at Ocean Park, an amusement pier that bears his name and of whose operating company he is president. This pier, opened on the 1st of June, 1911, and constitutes one of the magnificent agencies for popular entertainment in the state. Mr. Fraser has been a resident of California for more than a quarter of a century and no citizen has exemplified greater or more beneficent civic loyalty and liberality, the results of which have inured to the benefit of various communities and to the state at large. He is a man of large affairs and large capacity for worthy accomplishment. He is steadfast and true in all the relations of life and has those generous characteristics that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. As one of the essentially progressive, influential and representative men of California, he is entitled to special recognition in this publication.

Alexander R. Fraser was born at St. Johns province of New Brunswick, Canada, on the 1st of February, 1856, and is a son of James I. and Leah (Rosbrough) Fraser, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. The genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to staunch Scottish origin and the family was founded in New Brunswick in an early day. The father of Mr. Fraser became a prominent and influential citizen of that province, where he was an interested principal in various lines of productive enterprise, and both he and his wife were residents of Los Angeles at the time of their death. They held membership in the Presbyterian church and were folk of fine character and patrician breeding. Of their children eight attained to years of maturity, and of the number one son and five daughters are now living.

Alexander R. Fraser was five years of age at the time of his parents removal from the Dominion of Canada to the state of Michigan, where he was reared to maturity and where he was accorded excellent educational advantages, the family home having been maintained at Yale, that state, during the major portion of his boyhood and youth. In 1885, as a young man, Mr. Fraser came to California, and none can doubt that he has not only found ample scope for effective endeavor in connection with the civic and material development and upbuilding of this state during the intervening years, but also that the commonwealth has gained much through his interposition in this connection. In giving a succinct account of his accomplishment during the years of his residence in California recourse is taken to an appreciative article recently published, and as the same is subjected to considerable paraphrase in reproduction it is not deemed necessary to make the quotation one of formal order.

Tourists the world over who have visited California know that Ocean Park, the beautiful central seaside city of the Santa Monica bay district, the popular resort of widest range of amusements nearest to

those in joyousness of Coney Island, Atlantic City and other pleasure places of the coast beyond the Rockies, is far and away the most entertaining summer and winter town to be found on the Pacific coast if not in the world.

At Ocean Park, which combines active commercial life with countless beautiful homes bordering model cement avenues and broad walks, stretching from the broad strand back to the bluffs several miles distant, is recognized as the model beach city, and within the past few years it has grown at a marvelous rate, outstripping many of its ambitious, and perhaps jealous, rivals for public favor in its enterprises, in producing attractions and results which count and which prove a magnet of tremendous drawing power. No feature of pleasurable seaside life is overlooked at Ocean Park. Money has been expended with a lavish hand in securing the cream of attractions, the chief aim of the leaders in the enterprises of advancement being to place and keep Ocean Park in the front rank of the popular playgrounds of the Placid Pacific.

What Henry E. Huntington has been to Los Angeles in the creation of the most famous and perfect system of electric railways in the world, Alexander R. Fraser has been to Ocean Park in lavish expenditure of money and in the leadership of bringing the resort to its present high state of perfection in all of the gigantic enterprises projected for the upbuilding of the community commercially and socially. A man of ample means and with the spirit of enterprise as one of the chief attributes of his character, Mr. Fraser is recognized as the foremost citizen of the coast region in the matter of producing ideal conditions and in doing things which serve to advance values and draw people to Ocean Park.

Long before he had revealed his far-reaching purposes in development, Mr. Fraser visited all of the principal pleasure and seaside resorts of the Atlantic coast, and on his various trips to the Atlantic cities he made close observations, imbued with the purpose of making Ocean Park not only the chief seaside resort of the Pacific but also a model for eastern coast cities. Single-handed and alone, it might be truthfully stated, Mr. Fraser, by the untiring application of his energy and the judicious use of his capital, has created and fashioned Ocean Park. Early in the history of the coast towns Mr. Fraser acquired the holdings of the Santa Fe and Santa Monica Railroads—in the year 1900. The great railway corporations had made a complete failure in the proper development of the favorite ocean-front town. Mr. Fraser saw that there was demanded personal effort along new lines as well as the use of large funds, and he also realized that to a certain extent the element of chance was involved in bringing Ocean Park to the front, and under these conditions all of his time and effort were concentrated in the work for a few years. The result has been marvelous, as is evident to every person who knew the town in the days of its infancy.

Many and important have been the achievements vitalized and brought to successful fruition by Mr. Fraser. He built a ten-foot board walk from Ocean Park Pier avenue to Santa Monica, and with his associates constructed the first large building on the beach, the old Casino, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. He was instrumental in

planning and building the two hundred thousand dollar bath house, and to him belongs the sole credit for building the thirty-foot-wide cement walk, one and one-fourth miles in length, from Ocean Park to Venice. He financed and built the Masonic Temple, at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars; the Horsehoe pier, at a cost of ninety-five thousand dollars; the Decatur hotel, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars; the twenty-five thousand dollar Fraser block, with foundations sufficiently strong to support a seven-story building. He deeded to the city of Ocean Park a beach frontage, which was accepted, the same frontage now being worth four hundred dollars a front foot, and he and his associates built the only amusement piers ever constructed in the Pier avenue section—at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Fraser tendered to Santa Monica a perfect sewer system, but his overtures did not meet with favorable response, with the result that since that time Santa Monica has expended more than four hundred thousand dollars to produce the sewer.

While Mr. Fraser has brought to fruition and popular use and admiration all of the improvements just mentioned, he still has other big undertakings to complete, and the same mean greater things for Ocean Park and the entire bay district. It has been revealed that, without taking the public into his confidence, Mr. Fraser has built since 1908 three amusement piers, and in this work he has expended ten thousand dollars without making a constructive move. He has traveled up and down the coast, experimenting with cement in salt water, resorting to every conceivable test, and the result has been shown in his decision to construct a pier which shall outrival all others in the world for space and safety. After making his investigations, going into the most minute details and computing the extent of the support possible to be secured from the people seeking entertainment, Mr. Fraser perfected his plans for the building of an amusement pier in the waters of the Pacific and placing thereon all new attractions. Being a liberal man, Mr. Fraser did not follow the example of captains of industry in the east, but made the admission to the pier free, whereas a charge is demanded in connection with every other amusement pier that has ever been constructed. He has more than hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the great pier that has been opened to the public in the summer of 1911, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested by those who have secured concessions for stores, booths, etc.

The efforts thus put forward are merely an earnest of greater things. Mr. Fraser has drawn plans and specifications for the extension of the pier by one thousand feet, and with this extension, to be completed in the near future, the pier will be three hundred feet wide and two thousand feet in length—three times the size of any other pier in the world. For this addition options have been given to representative eastern amusement purveyors for more than seventy five per cent of the available space. The construction of the gigantic pier was instituted on the 1st of September, 1910, and it was opened to the public in June, 1911, as has already been noted in this context. The pier represents a marvelous piece of engineer skill and forms a splendid addition to the manifold attractions of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Fraser, who is, as may well be imagined, a man of great vigor and most alert mentality, possesses a most genial and companionable nature, is buoyant and optimistic, and has a circle of friends coincident with that of his acquaintances. Though a man of large affairs and of splendid initiative and constructive powers, he finds time for the enjoyment of the gracious amenities of social life, and his beautiful home at Ocean Park is a center of most generous and gracious hospitality, under the direction of its charming and popular chatelaine, Mrs. Fraser. The family home was maintained in Los Angeles until 1900, and since that time has been at Ocean Park, where the various interests of Mr. Fraser are centered and where no citizen is more admired and honored.

Though well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity, Mr. Fraser has had no inclination to enter the arena of political turmoil. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, he has served in the office of worthy grand patron of the Grand Chapter of California. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He holds membership in the Los Angeles Country Club and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles and the Breakers Club of Ocean Park, where he was also president of the Community League for a period of three years, during which the city made its greatest record in progress. He also served for some time as president of the Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce, which has exerted potent influence in the foster of high civic ideals and municipal progress. He has marked the passing years with very appreciable accomplishment, and what he has done in furtherance of the best interests of his home state entitles him to lasting honor within its gracious borders.

On the 17th of July, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fraser to Miss Appolona Wedge, who was born at Yale, Michigan, and who is a gentlewoman of most gracious personality—a popular and influential factor in connection with the best social activities of the community in which she lives. Mrs. Fraser is a daughter of the late John Wedge, who was one of the honored and influential citizens of Yale, Michigan, at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser have two children. Ethel Fraser is now the wife of Edward L. Prentiss, of Denver, Colorado, one of the leading business men of Colorado, being president of the Routt County Coal Company, also president of the Steamboat Bank of Routt County, and president of the Routt County Railroad. Earl A. Fraser is superintendent of Ocean Park Bath house, of which his father is the principal owner. He has made two trips around the world, and on one of them he met and married Miss Lillian Forthing, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Sydney, Australia. The wedding took place July 1, 1906.

HENRY M. WILLIS, SR. With all of distinction and worthiness did the late Henry Montague Willis leave definite impress upon the history of California, and his career is specially notable by reason of the great

scope and variety of his experiences and achievements. As a youth he followed a seafaring life, and in this connection he came incidentally, in company with his father, to California in the year 1849, on one of the first vessels bringing to the state the vanguard of the great army of goldseekers. In California and other states of the Pacific coast he lived up to the full tension of the strenuous pioneer days and his energies were directed along different lines of enterprise. He finally prepared himself for the practice of law, and he gained precedence as one of the leading legists and jurists of California. He did most effective work in furthering the industrial and social development of the state that so long represented his home and which accorded him distinguished honors. He was in the military service of the Union during the Civil war and later held high office in the California National Guard. He long maintained his home in San Bernardino county and was one of its most influential pioneers. He was ever enthusiastically loyal to the state to whose development and upbuilding he contributes along many avenues of productive activity, and here he continued to reside until his death, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. Such are the men that justify the compilation of publications of this order, and it is most gratifying, as well as in justice due, to be able to present within the pages of this work a tribute to the memory and a brief record of the services of Judge Willis,—a pioneer of pioneers and a man whose life was characterized by the loftiest integrity as well as by large and worthy accomplishment.

Judge Henry Montague Willis was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 21st of September, 1831, and his ancestors were numbered among the earliest of the English settlers in the colonies of Maryland and Virginia. He was a son of Henry Howard Willis and Matilda D. (Harrod) Willis, the former of whom was born in Maryland, in 1806, and the latter of whom was a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky; she was a granddaughter of James Harrod, who was associated with about forty others in effecting the first permanent settlement, in the order of a colony, in what is now Mercer county, Kentucky. James Harrod was the leader of these valiant colonists who thus penetrated the wilds of central Kentucky, and on the 16th of June, 1774, they founded the town of Harrodsburg, which was named in honor of their leader. This was the first settlement of importance made in the state, and soon after the colonists had thus established homes in the wilderness the Indians made a vigorous assault upon the little colony. Only one man was killed, but the other members of the colony became panic-stricken and abandoned their homes, some making their escape through the dense forests to the Mississippi river and thence to New Orleans, while others returned to Virginia. In the following year a number of the original settlers returned and refounded their frontier village under the protection of the colony of Boonesboro, which was founded by Daniel Boone in 1775.

Henry Howard Willis, the only son of his father's first marriage, was reared to adult age in Maryland, and in his youth he began to follow the sea, initiating his service as a sailor before the mast, and with this line of hazardous enterprise he continued to be identified throughout

his active career. His marriage to Matilda D. Harrod was solemnized in the city of Baltimore, and they became the parents of two sons, the elder of whom was Henry Montague, the subject of this memoir. Edwin A., the younger son, died at the age of thirty-one years, in May, 1871, in San Bernardino county, California. The father had a wide and eventful experience in connection with the "merciful, merciless sea." He virtually circumnavigated the world and visited all important foreign ports. For many years he was captain on merchant vessels, and in this connection he finally came to the Pacific coast. He died in San Francisco, at the age of forty-nine years, and in the old pioneer cemetery in that city his remains were laid to rest in a leaden casket. Twenty years later, in excavating for the erection of a modern building, the casket was uncovered, whereupon his kinsfolk were notified and removed the casket to the cemetery at San Bernardino. After the death of Captain Willis his widow erected a large two-story building in San Francisco, and in the same she conducted a dry-goods business for several years. Finally, in 1857, she removed to property which she had previously purchased in what is now the central business portion of San Bernardino, and here she continued to maintain her home until her death, in 1867, as the result of poisoning received while she was making wax flowers. She was of artistic temperament and tastes and found much pleasure in the manufacturing of the wax flowers, through the agency of which her life was brought to a close. She was kindly and generous, of refined tastes and of much business acumen,—a woman in many ways remarkable and one who was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence.

Judge Henry M. Willis had made a number of voyages with his father before he had attained to the age of twelve years, and these experiences were varied by his attendance in the common schools of his native state. As a youth he naturally turned to the vocation followed by his father, and within a period of six years' identification with the merchant-marine service he visited the various Mediterranean ports, as well as those of England, France, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, Valparaiso, and other points in South America. He gained promotion to the position of full or able seaman and finally was made an officer on a merchant vessel. While in Rio de Janeiro, in 1848, as second mate of the barque "Helen M. Fielder," a fleet of clippers arrived in that port with first passengers seeking the gold fields of California by the sea route, and thus he first learned of the discovery of gold in the state in which he was destined to become a prominent and influential citizen. One of the ships of this fleet was disabled and his vessel was chartered to transport a portion of its passengers to California. After loading the "Helen M. Fielder" with a cargo most consistent with the demands of the San Francisco market, the bark set forth on its voyage to the Golden Gate. It arrived in the harbor of San Francisco on the 28th of June, 1849, after having touched intermediately only the port of Valparaiso, to secure needed supplies. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco the young mariner purchased an interest in a pilot boat, the "Eclipse," and with his associates he ran the vessel up the Sacramento river, with a company of passengers and a

cargo of freight. He was soon attacked with the all too prevalent malady of "chills and fever," and under these conditions he withdrew from the enterprise with which he had identified himself and assumed the position of first mate on the vessel that had borne him to San Francisco and that had now been chartered for a voyage to Oregon. The vessel arrived in Portland after a voyage of about twenty days, and there took on a cargo of lumber. On the return trip the captain, father of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, became ill and the entire command of the vessel devolved upon the son. He brought the boat safely into the harbor of San Francisco, where he discharged his cargo of lumber in February, 1850, his father dying in that city in the following May.

The gold fever at this time was at its most virulent stage, and young Willis succumbed to the same, with the result that he set forth, via Stockton, for the Mokelumne Hill mines, in Calaveras county. He initiated his labors as a seeker for the precious metal, but when the rainy season came on the floods carried away his dams and filled his diggings, under which depressing conditions he returned to Stockton, where he was engaged in house painting until he was stricken with typhoid fever. Through the effective nursing and devoted attention of his mother he recovered from this attack, and, as his finances were now at low ebb, he attempted to recoup his losses by investing his entire remaining capital in the new town of Pacific City, on Baker's Bay, Washington, which state was then a part of the territory of Oregon. The results of this venture were disastrous, and as he and his partner, C. W. C. Russell, found little to employ their time save in hunting and fishing they made an exploration of Shoalwater bay, where they made the first discovery of the oyster beds that have since made that bay famous and that have brought fortunes to others. The two discoverers secured a sufficient quantity of the bivalves to fill sixteen sacks, and they employed Indians to carry the oysters across portage to Baker's bay, whence they shipped the product to San Francisco. The oysters found an eager market in San Francisco, and there a vessel was soon chartered and sent to Shoalwater bay for a cargo of the most popular of all sea foods. Thus the sending in of the original sixteen sacks laid the foundation of the oyster trade between that bay and San Francisco. His business interests in San Francisco now became such as to demand his attention, and Judge Willis remained in that city from 1851 to 1854, in the meanwhile leaving to his partner the supervision of the oyster trade at Shoalwater bay. During the period mentioned he was engaged in the dry-goods business on Sacramento street, and within these years his ambition and natural predilection for study prompted him to devote every possible moment to the furthering of his education through self-application. By this means he prepared himself for entrance to college, with the definite purpose of entering the legal profession. In 1854, in company with his friend Hinto Rowan Helper, who was studying with the same end in view, he left for the east,—he for the purpose of entering college, and Helper for the purpose of effecting the publication of his first book, "The Land of Gold," which eventually attracted wide attention. Judge Willis entered the law de-

partment of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, where he had as his preceptors Judge Battel, then a member of the supreme court of the state, and Hon. Samuel F. Phillips. He made rapid progress in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and also broadened his academic education by careful study. On the 1st of January, 1856, he was admitted to the bar of North Carolina, by the supreme court of the state, and he then went to New York city, where he passed six months in the law office of Chauncey Sharpe, for the purpose of giving special study to codes. He then returned to San Francisco, where he arrived in June, 1856, soon after the hanging of Casey and Cora by the vigilance committee. In the autumn of the same year Judge Willis was tendered the appointment of prosecuting attorney of San Francisco county, and his acceptance of this office virtually signified his adjustment of a dilemma that had confronted him at the outset of his professional career. He had already attained to more than local reputation as a newspaper contributor and soon after his return to California he received a tempting offer to assume the position of official chronicler for a three years' cruising expedition in the south seas. Under these conditions he was for a time undecided whether to make literature or law his profession, but he finally indicated his final decision by accepting the office of prosecuting attorney, as noted. However, he continued for several years thereafter to make frequent and valuable contributions as a newspaper writer,—principally for the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. He held the office of prosecuting attorney about two years, and within this time gained a high reputation as a strong and forceful advocate.

In 1858 Judge Willis removed to San Bernardino, to attend to litigations growing out of the purchase of lands in that county in which his mother was interested. He ably protected the interests of the estate of his mother and in the meanwhile turned his attention to farming and fruit-growing in this beautiful section of the state. In 1861 he was elected district attorney of San Bernardino county, but he resigned this office a few months later. He rapidly rose to a position of prominence in his profession, especially in the legal matters pertaining to land titles and water rights. He won the first water suit in San Bernardino county, the same being known as the Cram right, and the precedent which he thus succeeded in establishing had immeasurable influence in insuring the prosperity of the settlers. In 1872 he was elected judge of the county court, and he continued to preside on this bench for eight consecutive years. His record was marked by the utmost impartiality and by a clear and decisive appreciation of justice and equity, so that his rulings, further fortified by his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, met with very few reversals by courts of higher jurisdiction. He retired from the bench only when the office of county judge was abolished by the provisions of the new state constitution, and he then resumed the active work of his profession, in which he had gained a reputation that far transcended mere local limitations. In the autumn of 1886 he was elected to the bench of the superior court, upon which he served two years and in connection with which he added materially to his laurels as a man of splendid judicial mind. Resuming the active

practice of law in San Bernardino, he became senior member of the firm of Willis & Cole, which was later succeeded by that of Willis & Willis, in which his coadjutor was his only surviving son. In 1894 he retired from active practice and removed to the city of Oceanside, San Diego county, where he died in September of the following year, at the age of sixty-four years.

At the time of the Civil war there was organized a company known as the San Bernardino Rangers, and this was assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division of the state troops. Judge Willis was one of the most influential factors in effecting the organization of this militia company, and on the 10th of October, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant of the same, by Governor John G. Downey. The principal object of the organization was to guard mountain passes, incidental to resisting invasions from Texas, in an effort to have California secede from the Union and espouse the cause of the Confederacy. The company continued its existence throughout the entire period of the war and it was at all times ready for duty along the lines noted, as well as for other service. On the 8th of May, 1876, Judge Willis was appointed major and judge advocate general commanding the First Brigade of the California National Guard, and he held this office for a period of four years, during which he did much to further the best interests and efficiency of the militia of the state.

In the early days none was more prominent in ambitious and well directed efforts in furthering the industrial and civic development of the state, and to him San Bernardino county in particular owes a lasting debt to gratitude. He brought into this section of the state the first tools for boring wells, and he also here introduced the first horse hay-rake, the first gang plow and many other improved devices for the advancement of agricultural and fruit-growing interests. He was associated with the late John Brown, Sr., in securing, in 1861, the franchise for the first toll road over Canyon Pass, and the road was by them constructed, with the result that it proved a most valuable highway, especially during the time of the placer-mining excitement on Lytle creek. In 1868 Judge Willis instituted the improvement of what was known as the Willis homestead, in old San Bernardino,—the same having been property purchased by his mother. Confident that artesian water could be secured in this valley, he imported from France the first drilling tools brought into this section and sunk the first artesian well in San Bernardino county. Within a short period thereafter many artesian wells were bored by him and his associate and were pouring their gracious streams of pure water within the limits of the present city of San Bernardino. He later made a similar trial for water on his farm and was again successful. In May, 1887, he disposed of the old homestead, and thereafter he resided in San Bernardino until a short period before his death, which occurred at Oceanside, as has already been stated.

Judge Willis was associated with a few others in forming the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in San Bernardino county, and he thus became one of the charter members of San Bernardino Lodge, No. 146. He was also a charter member of Valley

Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias. Ever an enthusiast in research concerning the early history of California, under Spanish dominion and in the later pioneer epoch, he was prominently concerned in the organization of the San Bernardino County Pioneer Society, of which he long served as corresponding secretary, besides which he was also identified with the state pioneer association. In the days prior to the Civil war Judge Willis was a staunch Douglas Democrat, but, as already intimated, he was unswerving in his devotion to the cause of the Union during that climacteric period whose struggles perpetuated the integrity of the nation. A firm advocate of the generic principles for which the Democratic party has stood sponsor, he resumed his affiliation therewith after the close of the war, and he was one of its valued counselors in the state. His entire life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor, and he would never compromise for the sake of personal expediency. Though strong in his convictions and a man of broad intellectual ken, he was kindly and tolerant in his judgment, and his fine qualities of mind and heart won to him friends in all classes, so that his loss was widely mourned when he was summoned to the life eternal.

The home life of Judge Willis was of ideal order, and those thus associated with him could best know the great heart and soul which made him a man among men. On the 1st of January, 1861, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Amelia Benson, who was born at Bloomington, Illinois, and who was a daughter of Jerome M. Benson. Mr. Benson, in company with his wife, one son and seven daughters, set forth in 1856, with ox teams, to make the weary and hazardous journey across the plains to California. The mother was drowned while crossing the Provo river, in Utah, and her body was never recovered. The other members of the sorrowing family continued their journey, as part of a large wagon train, until they reached their destination in San Bernardino county. Mrs. Willis was a child of eleven years at the time of this memorable journey, and she was reared to maturity in San Bernardino county, where her father passed the residue of his life and where she continued to reside from the time of her marriage, at the age of sixteen years, until her death, which occurred in August, 1889. Of the twelve children of Judge and Mrs. Willis seven attained to years of maturity and survived the loved and devoted mother. Concerning them the following brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Matilda P. is the wife of Charles H. Condee, of Los Angeles; Amelia is the wife of Charles R. Hudson, vice-president and general manager of the Mexican Central Railroad, with residence in the city of Mexico; Mary Caroline is the widow of Charles E. Payne and resides in Los Angeles; Henry Montague (II) is one of the representative members of the bar of San Bernardino county, and is individually mentioned on following pages; Jennie C. is the wife of Joseph E. Morrison, United States attorney for the territory of Arizona; Miss Elizabeth, who is a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Pasadena, resides in the city of Los Angeles; and Louise is the wife of Frederick W. Wodsworth, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

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E. R. Mork

EDWARD R. MONK. The career of Judge Monk, who is now one of the representative members of the bar of southern California and who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles, has been one of distinctively eventful order, and his experiences have touched many phases of life in many places. He is a man of high intellectual and professional attainments and yet he has known the exigencies and conditions of life on the western frontier; he has been identified with large industrial undertakings; he has served with ability and discretion in an exacting judicial office; he has been concerned with affairs of broad scope and importance; he has traveled extensively in America and Europe and has profited greatly from this valuable source of culture; he is a man of broad views and well fortified opinions; and he has achieved marked success in connection with the temporal affairs of life, this success being the direct result of his own efforts. The steadfastness and honor that indicate the strong, true and loyal nature have characterized his course in all the relations of life, and he has not been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. His status as one of the prominent lawyers and representative citizens of Los Angeles renders specially consonant the specific recognition accorded him in this publication.

Edward Roseberry Monk claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 31st of January, 1851. He was the third son in a family of four sons and two daughters born to Jacob and Maria (Rosenbergher) Monk, the former a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father devoted the major portion of his active career to the vocation of a book publisher and farmer, and both he and his wife were residents of Alliance, Ohio, at the time of their deaths. They were folk of sterling character and were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. A few years after the birth of Judge Monk his parents removed to Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, and there he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he was matriculated in Mount Union College, in his home county, and concerning his career as an undergraduate the following pertinent statements have been written: "During the time required to complete a classical course at college he taught school, at various places, each winter term, in order to obtain the requisite funds to enable him to defray his expenses during the remaining terms of the college year. Notwithstanding the time thus taken from his college work by his intervals of pedagogic application, the ambition and determined application of the young student were such that he completed the prescribed curriculum of four academic years in the short period of three years. This result was accomplished by his applying himself closely to study at night while he was engaged in teaching and by long hours of study while in college. With the handicap thus implied by periodical absence from college he yet completed the classical course in one year less time than those whose studies were carried forward in the college without interruption."

Judge Monk was graduated in Mount Union College in July, 1872, and duly received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Arts. After

passing a two months' vacation in the eastern states Judge Monk entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in October, 1872. Later he pursued post-graduate courses in law and the sciences in his alma mater, which conferred upon him, in 1877, the supplemental degree of Master of Arts. After pursuing his studies in this institution for some time he found his financial resources at so low an ebb as to render it impossible for him to complete the technical course. Under these conditions he entered the law office of Judge Kent, one of the distinguished members of the bar of the city of Detroit, Michigan, and ex judge of the supreme court, in order to prepare himself for the ensuing annual examination to be held at the April term of the supreme court of Michigan. He even increased his hours of nocturnal study, which had become almost a habit, and by this means he was able to attain to the desired goal. On the 29th of April, 1873, upon examination before the supreme court of Michigan, he passed a most satisfactory examination and was duly admitted to the bar of the Wolverine state. The following pertinent statements anent Judge Monk's achievement at this time are worthy of reproduction, as the supreme court of Michigan at that time was one of special distinction in its personnel: "Mr. Monk was duly congratulated by the august body of eminent men who then composed the Michigan supreme court, its members complimenting him for his excellent standing in connection with the rigid examination and thereupon ordering to be issued to him a license to practice in all the courts of the state, as an attorney, solicitor and counselor. He received this license just seven months subsequent to the time when he had matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan and there initiated his technical study."

The ambitious young barrister found himself well fortified in knowledge of the science of jurisprudence but the plethora of his financial resources was of distinctively negative order. Realizing that a professional novice, no matter how well equipped he might be, would require a reserve fund of money sufficient to meet temporal needs during the irregular visitations of clients, the future jurist assumed the position of superintendent of the public schools at Nevada, Iowa, a position that had been most opportunely tendered to him. He retained this incumbency for the regular school years and his work in the connection was specially successful and objectively satisfactory. With the funds secured through this effective service Mr. Monk felt justified in taking up the active work of the profession for which he had prepared himself. He accordingly opened a law office in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, where he soon built up a substantial practice, in connection with which he successfully conducted a number of important suits in various courts of the state. He reverts with a feeling of special appreciation to the encouragement and support he there received from Hon. C. C. Cole, who was then chief justice of the Iowa supreme court, and from the officers of the Citizens' National Bank, as well as other representative clients.

In 1877 Judge Monk decided to avail himself of an opportunity for securing a broader field of professional activity, and, in association with his younger brother, W. C. Monk, he opened an office in the city of St.

Louis, Missouri, their object being to make a specialty of corporation and real-estate law. This alliance continued, with much attendant success, until 1882, when Judge Monk found that he had too greatly encroached on his physical powers by too close application. It became imperative for him to find less sedentary occupation for a time at least, and at the advice of his physician he decided to avail himself of the milder climate of Arizona and to gain there the benignant and revitalizing influence of "all out-doors." An adequate relation of his experiences in Arizona could not be given within the compass of so circumscribed a sketch as the one at hand, but the following brief data will be found interesting and measurably sufficient:

Arriving in southern Arizona, Mr. Monk at once saw an opening for the gaining of his desired object. In co-operation with his two brothers, W. C. and J. A., he gained the control of a large body of government land, by locating upon the same, building cabins and stocking the ranch with cattle and horses. At the same time the brothers located and instituted the development of all water facilities, consisting of the various springs to be found on the land. By this means they eventually gained control of a tract about twenty miles square, the same being located near the railroad, so that adequate transportation facilities were assured. Though the brothers experienced considerable trouble with maulauding Indians and white "rustlers," or cattle thieves, the business venture proved a success from the beginning. During the period from 1882 to 1884 the Apache Indians, under command of that implacable and bloodthirsty leader, Geronimo, made a number of raids from San Carlos reservation into southeastern Arizona and on into Mexico, bringing consternation to the settlers and on more than one occasion passing near or through the ranch of the Monk brothers, near Bowie. General Crook had made fruitless efforts to stop these Apache raids, which invariably were accompanied by the massacreing of many ranchmen, miners and cowboys living in Arizona territory. It will be recalled that General Miles, who succeeded General Crook, finally succeeded in the capture of Geronimo and his followers, who were transported to other reservations and brought under proper subjection. With the removal of these Indians the troubles of the ranch owners in Arizona were not ended, and the Monk brothers had their full quota of experience with the bands of cattle and horse thieves, commonly designated as rustlers, who infested the border and whose depredations were those of the most consummate outlaws and desperadoes. History well records their depredations, murders, train robberies, etc., and they caused a virtual reign of terror. During the years from 1884 to 1886, inclusive, the crimes committed in that border country by these intrepid rustlers became so numerous and atrocious that the ranchmen, miners and freighters determined to institute a long needed reform in the administration of the laws. To accomplish this object the citizens of Cochise county determined to nominate a reform ticket, at the head of which appeared the name of Edward R. Monk, as candidate for the office of county judge, the while prominent cattle men were also nominated respectively for the important offices of sheriff and prosecuting attorney. After a most picturesque and exciting canvass and election, the opposi-

tion ticket met with signal defeat, and the "cowboy judge" and his cowboy friends were elected by large majorities.

From time that Judge Monk entered upon the discharge of his official duties in the roughest and toughest section of southern Arizona the rustlers and other outlaws received "all that was coming to them." Some were killed by the sheriff and his deputies; some were hanged by the vigilance committee and some were sent to the penitentiary, with the result that law and order were soon established in that section of the territory. The aggressive policy of Judge Monk had much to do with the accomplishment of this result and the one great menace to prosperity in that section was removed. His record on the bench met with unqualified approval on the part of respectable citizens, as was shown by the fact that on the expiration of his first term he was elected as his own successor, by a gratifying majority. At the expiration of his second term the town of Tombstone and the entire county of Cochise were as peaceful and orderly as any section in the eastern states.

In 1893 Judge Monk was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Tucson, Arizona, this preferment having come through President Cleveland. He continued in tenure of this important position for a term of four years, and his administration was most creditable both to himself and the government. Within his regime in this office many of the government reservations from which various army posts had been withdrawn were opened for settlement, the lands being offered both at public auction and at private sale. These public sales were sometimes conducted under adverse circumstances, and as an instance of this kind may be given the following record concerning the old Fort Grant reservation, where the sale of lands was under the supervision of Judge Monk, as a government official:

"The Fort Grant reservation is located on both banks of the San Pedro river, and on account of heavy and continued rains the river overflowed its banks and washed away all the bridges crossing it for a distance of many miles in each direction from the old fort. When the sale of lands was instituted under these conditions it was, of course, impossible for those who were on the opposite side of the river from the point where Judge Monk was to receive bids to make oral signification of their bids. The difficulty was overcome by permitting such prospective purchasers to write their bids on paper, which was attached to a weight and a cord and thrown across the river. By means of the cord all other bids were transported in this manner and the allotments were duly awarded to the highest bidder in each case. Though this method of procedure entailed much delay and proved tedious, most of the old reservation was disposed of before the close of the sale."

Judge Monk entered vigorously and with utmost loyalty into all undertakings tending to advance the material and civic development and prosperity of Arizona, and his influence was one of potent order. In 1896 Governor Hughes appointed him a regent of the University of Arizona, an institution that was still in its incipency and not very successful, even according to the standard of its somewhat meager facilities. Judge Monk and his confreres on the board of regents inaugurated a vigorous and progressive policy for the administration of the

affairs of the university, and within a few years it so rapidly expanded in efficiency and in enrollment of students that it was found possible to establish many new departments, to erect new and substantial buildings, and to provide a fund sufficient to insure the continued growth and success of the institution.

By the commissioner of the United States land office Judge Monk was appointed disbursing agent for the Arizona office; the government also made him civil service examiner for the territory; he gave much time to his official duties as a regent of the university; and he still continued to devote proper attention to the large ranch interests in which he was associated with his brothers. In fact, it seems that he has a special aptitude for consecutive and earnest application and that, in the words of Victor Hugo, he can "toil terribly." Nature places limitations on every man and her revolt in one against which no protest can safely be made. His assiduous labors had again brought an impaired condition of health to the frontier jurist and ranchman, and he determined to make another change of residence, in order to find less exacting demands upon him. It may be said, however, that he still has large and important business and property interests in Arizona, in whose future greatness he is a firm believer.

After visiting various sections of the west Judge Monk showed his excellent judgment and his appreciation by deciding to establish his permanent home in Los Angeles. Before taking this action, however, the bachelor judge, having no domestic ties, determined to indulge himself in foreign travel. Accordingly, in June, 1900, he embarked on the "Fuerst Bismarck," of the Hamburg-American line, and sailed from New York, to Cherbourg, France. After landing at the latter port he passed a few days in visiting the great exposition in Paris, after which he toured to Switzerland, Italy and Germany, visiting the principal points of scenic and historic interest and availing himself of the privilege of attending the great passion play at Oberammergau. In Vienna he was present on the occasion of the annual celebration of the emperor's birthday, and thereafter he made an extended tour, in which he visited the principal cities of the great empire of Germany, voyaged down the Rhine and finally proceeded to Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Württemberg, where his honored father was born. His primary object in making this last mentioned visit was to discover such data as possible concerning his paternal ancestry. His investigations led him to the conclusion that his great-grandfather immigrated from England to Germany, where the English orthography of the name, Monk, was changed to the German form, Münk, in which the umlaut vowel implies the nearest possible similarity in the pronunciation of the two forms. Acting upon the knowledge thus obtained, he, as well as other members of the family, adopted the English orthography of the name.

Judge Monk returned to America in 1901, after having compassed not only an extensive tour of the European continent but also one of England, Scotland and Ireland, and he then came to Los Angeles, where he has since maintained his residence. In the following year, however, he again yielded to the wanderlust, by passing the winter in a tour in Mexico. The following summer found him investigating the sights of

Alaska, where he had many interesting experiences, and since that time he has curbed his ambition for travel to incidental trips to the Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, these excursions into the wilds having afforded him the rest and recreation demanded for the preservation of his health. With energy and strength renewed, Judge Monk opened an office in Los Angeles, in 1901, and here he has gained a representative clientage, the demands of which keep him well employed in the work of his profession.

In politics Judge Monk gives a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and he has given effective service in the promotion of its cause. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a zealous communicant, and he now holds membership in Christ church, Los Angeles. He is affiliated with the various York Rite bodies of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his membership at the present time includes Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templars, and he is also a member of the adjunct organization of Masonry, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he is now identified with Al Malaikah Temple, in his home city. Denied during his residence in Arizona those more ideal social privileges for which a man of his distinctive culture and genial attributes must ever long, Judge Monk has found in Los Angeles ample opportunities for the forming of most pleasing associations along this line. He holds membership in such representative organizations as the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club and the Jonathan Club, and in the beautiful club rooms of these organizations he comes in contact with men of allied interests and ideals and the environments of the best of culture and refinement. His appreciation is the deeper from the fact that, as a bachelor, he can not have recourse to the more domestic felicities, for which he apparently has shown no special predilection. Upon the reorganization of the California Eclectic Medical College and the removal of the same to Los Angeles after the great earthquake and attending fire in San Francisco, where it had previously been located, Judge Monk was elected to the chair of medical jurisprudence in this institution, a position of which he has since continued the incumbent. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. A man of fine social qualities, broad and varied experience, buoyant and optimistic nature and sterling integrity of character, Judge Monk has gained a wide circle of friends in the beautiful city in which he has elected to establish his home and whose manifold attractions he is fully appreciative.

HENRY GOODCELL. A representative of a family whose name has been prominently and worthily identified with the annals of San Bernardino county for more than half a century, Henry Goodcell, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of San Bernardino, is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state and as a citizen of high standing in the community. He has been a resident of this county since his boyhood days and has well upheld the prestige of the family name, which has stood exponent of loyalty, progressiveness and worthy co-operation in connection with

the civic and material development of the favored county which has so long represented his home.

Henry Goodcell was born in Dover, England, on the 23d of November, 1848, and he is the eldest of the six children born to Henry and Harriet (Birch) Goodcell, the former of whom was born at Nonington, a parish ten miles north of the city of Dover, in Kent county, England, on the 26th of September, 1823, and the latter of whom was born at Swingfield, in the same county. Henry Goodcell, Sr., was the youngest of the eight children of Thomas Goodcell, who passed his entire life in the vicinity of the city of Dover and who was a member of one of the sterling old families of Kentshire.

Henry Goodcell, Sr., passed the days of his boyhood and early youth in his native parish, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a sea captain, under whose direction he served as a sailor before the mast for the ensuing two years. Later he held for six years the office of mate on the same vessel, and he gained wide and valuable experience as a navigator, in connection with which he became skilled in the making of maps and charts, besides which his study and experience enabled him to tell the hour accurately at any time of night when the stars were visible as a guide. In 1847 he married Miss Harriet Birch, who was the eldest of the eleven children of William Birch, a small farmer in Kent county, where her parents continued to reside until their death. Through the influence of emissaries sent to England by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of Mormons, Mr. Goodcell was converted to this faith, and in 1853, he immigrated with his family to America, to join the Mormon colonists in Utah. There he soon discovered that the representations made by the English missionaries of the church were false in many particulars, both in matters of doctrine and practice, and he decided to become apostate and to sever his connection with the church at the earliest possible moment. Those in the least familiar with the history of Mormonism will understand that in taking this course he encountered many obstacles and stern opposition, but he was determined in his plans when he found his views and ideals so greatly at variance with the tenets and customs of the church. All his property had been turned into the community fund of the church and he was thus practically destitute of financial resources. Owing to crop failures on his land it required three years and the most rigorous economy for him to save sufficient money to purchase teams and other necessities demanded to accomplish migration from the colony. In the spring of 1857 he joined a train of ten wagons and set forth for California, in spite of great opposition on the part of the Mormon authorities. The party camped for a few days at Mountain Meadows, and theirs was the last train to make such a stop at that point prior to the historic Mormon massacre, which there took place and which brought further odium upon the church. The wagon train arrived in San Bernardino in May, 1857, and in this beautiful valley Mr. Goodcell purchased a tract of land, on which he planted an orchard and vineyard. A series of misfortunes attended the family during the

earlier years of residence in San Bernardino county. One son was permanently crippled, another was accidentally killed, and the floods of 1861-2 destroyed the greater part of the improvements that had been made on the farm, on which was wrought general havoc and devastation. Finally, however, Mr. Goodcell developed a fine ranch property, devoted to the cultivation of alfalfa and to orange and other fruits. Thus generous prosperity eventually rewarded the earnest and honest endeavors of one who had experienced the severe buffeting of adverse fortune and one whose entire life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. In 1867 Mr. Goodcell established a brick yard on his ranch, and for many years thereafter he supplied large quantities of brick used in the construction of buildings in San Bernardino and other parts of the county. He accumulated a competency through his energy and well directed efforts, and he passed the later years of his life in well earned retirement. He died, in the city of San Bernardino, on the 11th of March, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years and six months, and his name merits unduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of San Bernardino county, where he ever commanded secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In politics he originally gave his support to the Republican party, and in this connection he voted for Abraham Lincoln at the time of both his first and second elections to the presidency. Later he espoused the cause of the Democratic party, under whose banner he continued to be aligned until his death. He was a man of strong mind and well fortified opinions, and his character was the positive expression of a loyal and noble nature. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of December, 1885, at the age of sixty-seven years, and of the six children, two sons and two daughters are now living.

Henry Goodcell, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, was nine years of age at the time of the family removal from Utah to California, and he was reared to maturity in San Bernardino county, to whose common schools he is indebted for his earlier educational training, which was effectively supplemented by higher academic study in a private school conducted by J. P. C. Allsop. That he made good use of the scholastic opportunities thus afforded him is indicated by the fact that he became a successful and popular teacher in the schools of his home county. He initiated his pedagogic endeavors in 1866, and he continued to teach at intervals for several years. In the meanwhile his ambition for broader education found definite exemplification, as he entered the California State Normal School at San Jose, in which he was graduated in the spring of 1873, and in this connection he had the distinction of being the first student from San Bernardino county to be graduated in this institution.

Mr. Goodcell's effective work as a teacher gained to him distinctive recognition in the autumn of 1873, when he was elected superintendent of schools for his home county. He retained this office two years, within which he did much to advance the standard of the schools in the county and also held during the entire period, the position of principal of the city schools in San Bernardino. The manifold duties

and labors devolving upon him in these connections did not exhaust his ambition or powers, as he simultaneously prosecuted the study of law, under effective preceptorship. His close application and fine receptive powers enabled him to make such rapid and substantial advancement in his technical studies that he was admitted to the bar in 1875, in which year he retired from the offices of county superintendent of schools and principal of the city schools. He entered into a professional partnership with Andrew B. Paris, and soon gained prestige and success as a well-informed and versatile attorney and counselor. Later he served as deputy county clerk and deputy clerk of the county courts, after which he was incumbent of the office of assistant district attorney. In 1880, he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy, and in this, as in other official positions, he gave most effective administration. In this connection it is pleasing to record that his son Rex B., is at the present time, incumbent of the office of district attorney.

In 1887, Mr. Goodcell, accompanied his father to England, where they visited the old family home, and they passed several months in travel, incidental to which they visited Paris and other continental cities. Soon after his return to San Bernardino, Mr. Goodcell formed a partnership with Frank A. Leonard, with whom he continued to be associated in the general practice of law, under the firm name of Goodcell & Leonard, until 1896, in which year he removed with his family to Oakland, this state, where he was engaged in successful practice until 1901, when the attractions and gracious associations of the old home drew him back to San Bernardino, where he is now engaged in active practice as a member of the well known firm of Waters & Goodcell, in which his coadjutor is Byron Waters.

In politics, Mr. Goodcell gave his allegiance to the Democratic party until 1896, and he was an active and efficient worker in behalf of its cause. In the year mentioned, he found his opinions at variance with the policies of the party's presidential nominee, William J. Bryan, and with the courage of his convictions he gave his support to the Republican party in the election of that year. He has since maintained his affiliation, but has, in later years, retired from active participation in political affairs in order to give his undivided attention to the demands of his profession, in which he has a large and important practice and in connection with which he has been identified with much of the leading litigation in the courts of this section of the state. He has been identified with the independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1875, and he has held various official chairs in the same, including that of noble grand, of which he was incumbent for five terms. Since 1908 he has also been affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Goodcell has continued to take a lively and helpful interest in educational matters, and served four years as a member of the board of education of San Bernardino, during the last two years of which period he was president of the board. Within his administration in this office, was established the local high school and its fine building was erected.

On the 22d of June, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Goodcell to Miss Minnie A. Bennett, who was born in Eldorado county, California, and whose acquaintance he formed while both were students in

the State Normal School at San Jose, in which institution she likewise was graduated. For several years after her marriage, Mrs. Goodcell was engaged in teaching in the public schools, and she thus aided her husband materially while he was establishing himself in the practice of law, his adoption of the profession having been largely due to the suggestion and influence of his devoted wife, to whom he attributes much of his early success. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 11th of October, 1886, and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gracious influence. She was a daughter of David Bennett, who was one of the sterling pioneers of California, to which state he came from Illinois in 1850, shortly after the discovery of gold that caused the great exodus of argonauts from the east. He was engaged in mining for several years and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he became one of the representative exponents of this great basic industry in Eldorado county, where he gained definite success and prosperity. He passed the closing years of his life in San Bernardino and his wife preceded him to eternal rest by several years. Henry and Minnie A. (Bennett) Goodcell became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Harry, the first born, died at the age of two years; Roscoe A., who was graduated in the University of California, and who later completed a post-graduate course in the University of Syracuse, New York, passed ten years in China, where he was a teacher in the public schools for four years and for the remaining six years a member of the faculty of the Imperial University, at Chantung, and he is at the present time a teacher in the San Bernardino high school; Rex B., the present district attorney of San Bernardino county is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and Frederick, who has done successful work in connection with newspapers in various California cities, is now a member of the reportorial staff of a leading paper in Sacramento. All of the sons are married and have children.

On the 3d of July, 1889, Mr. Goodcell contracted a second marriage, by wedding Miss Mary H. Bennett, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Illinois, in 1849, and thus was an infant at the time of the family removal to California. She was reared in Eldorado county, this state, where she was afforded the advantages of the public schools and where she became a successful and popular teacher. Later she became principal of the public schools of Folsom City, Sacramento county, and in 1876 she became a teacher in the public schools of San Bernardino, where she continued her earnest and effective labors in this capacity until the time of her marriage. She began teaching when a girl of but fourteen years, and when twenty-four years of age she had the distinction of receiving a life certificate at the earliest age at which such certificate was ever issued by the state board of education. This was given her in recognition of her special efficiency in educational work and her name still stands on record as that of the youngest person ever accorded such recognition in California. No children were born of the second marriage, and Mrs. Goodcell, who had been a most devoted mother to the children of her sister, passed to the "land of the dead" on the 18th of November, 1909, secure in the loving regard of all who knew her.

On June 28, 1911, Mr. Goodcell was united in marriage to Mrs. Marion L. Matthews, of Hemet, California. Mrs. Goodcell is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts and is a graduate of Smith College, Massachusetts. She came to California in 1905.

REX B. GOODCELL. Any specific application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" certainly can not be made in connection with Mr. Goodcell, as he is not only one of the representative members of the bar of his native county, but is also incumbent of the office of district attorney. In the profession followed by his honored father, he has achieved distinctive success and prestige and he is a scion of one of the oldest and best known families of San Bernardino county, which has been his home from the time of his birth. On other pages of this work is entered a review of the career of his father, Henry Goodcell, who is still engaged in the active practice of law at San Bernardino, and the data incorporated in said article are such as to render unnecessary further consideration of the family history in the sketch at hand.

Rex Bennett Goodcell was born in the city of San Bernardino, California on the 15th of September, 1880, and here he was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools, including a course of two years in the high school. He acknowledges with marked appreciation, that much of his early education was gained under the effective instruction imparted in practically an incidental way, by his parents, both of whom are persons of distinctive culture and intellectuality, so that the conversation and influence of the home circle had marked bearing in expanding the mental horizon of the son. During his early youth, Mr. Goodcell gave his attention to various lines of work, and he was at all times energetic and ambitious, ever ready to seize opportunities presented and constantly striving to make definite advancement. In the meanwhile he began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his father, on the 15th of October, 1901, and such were his powers of absorption and assimilation that he made rapid progress in his acquirement of knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that within a period of two years he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. In the practice of his profession he was associated with his father from 1905 to 1910, and he proved to the latter an able and valued coadjutor in the handling of the work of a large and representative professional business. His efficient work as an advocate brought to him, in December, 1908, appointment to the position of assistant district attorney of San Bernardino county, and he thus served until November, 1910, when there came further and emphatic popular recognition of his ability and services in his election to the office of district attorney, for a term of four years. His administration has amply justified the popular choice and he has shown characteristic energy in handling the work of his important office, in connection with which he has added materially to his excellent reputation as a resourceful trial lawyer and as one of broad and exact knowledge of the law. He takes a lively interest in all that touches the well-being of his home city and county and his loyalty to his native state is of the most insistent type. He is uncompromising in his allegiance to the

Republican party and became active in advocating its cause when but eighteen years of age. He is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity and even before he had attained to his legal majority, with incidental right of franchise, he had given effective service in the promotion of the principles and policies for which the "grand old party" stands sponsor. In 1901 he was employed in a clerical capacity at the session of the state senate, and in this connection he formed the acquaintance of many of the representative men of the state. Mr. Goodcell enjoys unequivocal popularity in the county that has ever been his home, and he has been influential in connection with public affairs in his home city. He is a charter member of San Bernardino Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and has represented the same at five different sessions of the Grand Aerie of the state, of which he served as president for one term. He is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

On the 10th of January, 1905, Mr. Goodcell was united in marriage to Miss Helen Harmon Knappe, who likewise was born and reared in San Bernardino. She is a daughter of Dexter Knappe, who was for many years engaged in business near Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Goodcell have one son, Reginald Harmon. Mr. Goodcell holds membership in the Unitarian church at Oakland. Both he and his wife are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the community.

WILLIAM M. ABBOTT. No slight precedence is that held by William M. Abbott as one of the essentially representative members of the California bar and as one of the valued and influential citizens of San Francisco, where he has been actively identified with the work of his profession since 1893 and where his individual popularity and definite prestige in his chosen calling are such as to well indicate both his character and his ability. He has a broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his power of practical application has been effectively shown in connection with many important victories gained by him in the various courts, including the supreme court of the United States. As one whose character and services are conserving the high standard of the bar of his native state he is well entitled to recognition in this publication. In addition to other representative professional connections Mr. Abbott is the general attorney for the United Railroads of San Francisco.

William M. Abbott was born in San Francisco, on the 17th of March, 1872, and is a son of William and Annebell (Casselmann) Abbott, both of whom were born and reared in the Dominion of Canada, whence they came to California shortly after their marriage, in 1866, the family lineage showing a blending of Irish and English strains. The father was an earnest Christian gentleman and was very prominent in the founding of Methodist churches in California. For thirty years he was manager of the Methodist Book Concern of San Francisco. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, November 26, 1843, and died January 18, 1908, in San Francisco. The mother was born in Ontario, Canada, December 14, 1849, and died December 11, 1902. Upon coming to California, William Abbott established his home in San Francisco, and in this city



Wm. Abbott

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the subject of this review was reared to manhood. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools and, with characteristic independence and ambition, he early formulated definite plans for his future career. With a distinctive predilection for the law and for dialectics, he decided to prepare himself for the profession in which it has been his to gain so much of success and prestige. With this end in view he entered the Hastings Law College, in which he was graduated with high honors as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. While thus prosecuting his technical studies in the law school he was effectively supplementing this work by further application, including much practical work in the law office of Hon. Charles W. Cross, to whose generous counsel and instruction he attributes much of his success, which has fully justified his choice of vocation and the promises given in the earlier period of his work therein. It has consistently been said that he is today "one of the busiest lawyers on the coast."

Admitted to the California bar upon his graduation in Hastings Law College, he has practiced in both the federal and state courts within the borders of this commonwealth and in the supreme court of the United States. Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Abbott forthwith began to devote himself with all of his energy and earnestness to the work of his profession, in which his novitiate was of notably brief duration, as he soon approved his powers in no uncertain way. In 1895 he became associated with his old friend and preceptor, Senator Cross, and with Tiley L. Ford, of San Francisco, and Frank P. Kelly, of Los Angeles, under the firm name of Cross, Ford, Kelly and Abbott, and this became one of the most successful and popular law firms on the entire Pacific coast. When Tiley L. Ford, of the firm, was elected attorney general of the state, in 1898, his initial act in an official way was to appoint Mr. Abbott his deputy from San Francisco, with assignment to opinion work, for which he showed a remarkable aptitude and in which connection he gave evidence not only of his profound knowledge of law and precedent but also of his logical and judicial mind. He has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the various courts, and in his work before the supreme court of the United States it may be stated that one of his notable achievements was his argument in the celebrated Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company tax cases.

Mr. Abbott is recognized as one of the most versatile and resourceful of advocates, is emphatically a hard worker, and he never presents a case before court or jury without most scrupulous preparation, so that he is able to marshal his force with masterful skill and to detect the weak points in the arguments of his opponents. He is most careful in his observance of the highest professional ethics, and thus commands the confidence and respect of his confreres at the bar. Though he has found his profession well worthy of his undivided allegiance and has had no desire for political preferment, he accords a staunch support to the cause of the Republican party and is especially well fortified in his convictions to matter of public import. He is broad-minded and progressive as a citizen, is a man of fine social instincts and appreciation and is identified with representative fraternal and other civic organiza-

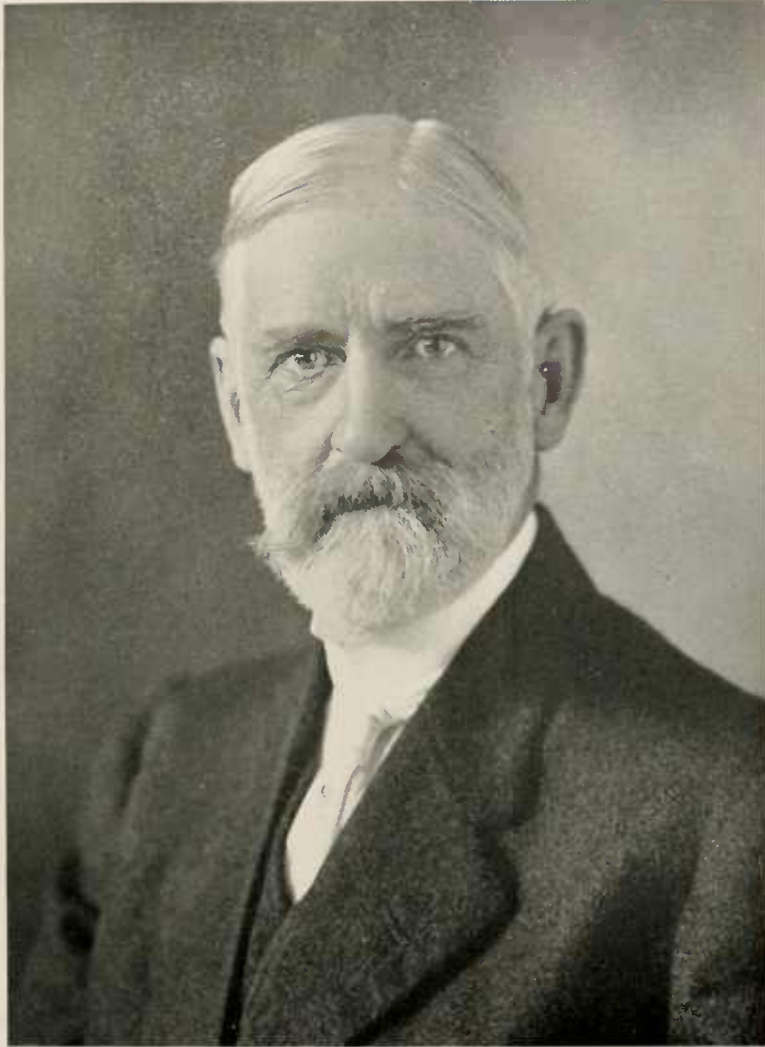
tions in his home city. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Bohemian and Union League Club; of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M.; California Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; California Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of San Francisco; Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. E. of which he is a Past Exalted Ruler, and a member of the Stanford Parlor, No. 76, N. S. G. W.

In 1895 Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Anne Josephine MacVean, daughter of D. Malcolm MacVean and Celia D. (Lindley) MacVean, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. MacVean was the sister of S. K. Lindley, John H. Lindley, Mrs. George King and Mrs. Annie M. Moore, wife of Brigadier General James M. Moore of the U. S. Army, all of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of two children, namely: William Lindley Abbott, born January 24, 1897, and Tirez Casselman Abbott, born February 4, 1900.

HIRAM A. UNRUH. Worthy of classification among those strong and loyal men who have been the upbuilders of California, this well known citizen of California has wielded much influence in the state of his adoption and has had to do with affairs of broad scope and importance, including those that touch the public welfare and material progress and prosperity. He has the sturdy character of his German forebears and his character has been matured and strengthened through the varied experiences of a long and useful career as one of the world's great army of productive workers. Sure in his stewardship, broad in his mental ken, highly intellectual but with naught of intellectual bigotry, honest in thought and action and modest in all things, Hiram A. Unruh has not sought notoriety, but his influence has extended in many directions and ever in a benignant way. He has been essentially the "power behind the throne" in the handling of the affairs and great estate of the late Elias J. Baldwin, best known to the world as "Lucky" Baldwin, and he was guide, counselor and friend to this erratic capitalist. Of Mr. Unruh's close association with Baldwin it will not be possible to enter into much of detail in a circumscribed sketch, such as the one here presented, but enough may be said to give an idea of his accomplishment in this and other important connections.

In a recent newspaper article relative to the life and labors of Mr. Unruh appeared the following well taken statements: "Behind each great worldly success are usually two strong men. One man plans, the other executes. Each man has his limitations, but the two, working together, are invincible. The achievements of the one are not possible without the co-operation of the other. Older Californians, who know the inside history of affairs, say that were it not for the executive qualities of H. A. Unruh, the E. J. Baldwin millions would have vanished in thin air, years ago.

The luckiest thing in the history of "Lucky" Baldwin came to pass the day Unruh became Baldwin's man of affairs, executing Baldwin's policies, legal, financial and administrative. More than once H. A. Unruh saved the great estate from going to the wall. If Baldwin might be compared to the machine itself, then Unruh certainly was the balance wheel. He would not admit this himself. His German sense of con-



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sciousness is too great. But the success of his stewardship is known to financial men up and down the Pacific coast and in some of the great New York banks. Behind it all is an interesting human-nature story that thus far has never seen the light, nor will it for some time to come, for Unruh's lips are closed. His German modesty stands in the way. He merely says he did his duty as he saw it, and as he would expect another to do by him." It may be said incidentally that the association of Baldwin and Unruh had its inception in 1879 and that it continued until the death of the great turf king, after whose demise the integrity of the estate was maintained almost solely by the admirable administration of Mr. Unruh, whose loyalty is one of his most pronounced characteristics.

Hiram A. Unruh was born in Valparaiso, Indiana, on the 1st of November, 1845, and he is a son of Joseph and Abigail (Bowman) Unruh, his mother being of a Quaker family. Both his father and mother were born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of our subject came from Germany in 1692. Mr. Unruh's mother died in Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1852, and his father in Sherman, Texas, in 1876. His early educational training was gained in the Carly Institute at Valparaiso, which institution he left to enlist in the 20th Indiana Volunteer Infantry in May, 1861. Mr. Unruh came to the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, as a member of an expedition bound for Alaska, called the Russian-American Telegraphed Expedition, which had for its object the survey of a line in the frozen north. He left the expedition, however, at San Francisco, and entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as operator and acted as agent for Wells, Fargo & Company for a few months and then becoming identified with the Central Pacific Railroad then building. His energies and powers could not long continue thus circumscribed and thus he was found building the original telegraph line for the Central Pacific railroad, from Sacramento to Truckee, and he later re-built the line. After important and effective service in the upbuilding of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads he resigned his position in August, 1874, and the work he had held together by his own ability and force, with a large corps of assistants, was considered too large for one man, and was divided under five separate heads. For two years thereafter he was employed as cashier and correspondent for one of the largest wholesale tobacco houses in San Francisco, from which position he resigned on account of ill-health and lived in Lake county until his recovery, when he went to Eureka, Nevada, as agent for the Eureka & Palisade railroad from which place he accepted an offer of Mr. Baldwin.

From the article from which an earlier quotation has been made are taken the following extracts: "No greater compliment could be paid to Unruh's business capacity than to cite the foregoing plain outline facts on his sterling executive powers. Such was his mental equipment and business discipline when he met Baldwin, whom he had known many years previously, when the latter was living on the old homestead near the Michigan-Indiana state line, and he agreed to take charge of the speculator's tangled business affairs. H. A. Unruh is a tall, scholarly German, with a shrewd head for planning and carrying things out. He is at once a

patient plodder as well as a man of great enterprise. He is not only temperamentally Baldwin's foil in every respect, but he could also do what Baldwin never could—look far into the future and rest content with the slow turning of the clock of time. Baldwin, impatient for results, always mistrusted a plan in proportion as it took years to fulfill. But, somehow, Baldwin trusted absolutely Unruh's native sagacity and deferred to his judgment of the trend of events.

"H. A. Unruh when he became Baldwin's confidential man, had to develop rapidly or go to the wall. His former training had been largely with the freight departments of western railroads, and suddenly he was called upon to show adaptability in emergencies of all sorts, legal, financial and administrative. He had to take charge of a stock farm of two hundred and fifty thoroughbreds, and during the years of Baldwin's activity on the turf Unruh was the responsible man of business—the one who looked after a thousand and one practical details. During twenty-five years of racing, Unruh was the silent manager behind Baldwin in every emergency, and these kept coming in mountain loads. Baldwin was the only racing and breeding proprietor of his time who quit the sport of kings a cool quarter of a million dollars ahead of expense account. That Baldwin could have done this without Unruh's cool directing head were impossible. To the general public Unruh was unknown, and he preferred to remain quietly on the ranch or in his business office, directing policies wide enough to control the destiny of a state in our Union. Unruh developed rapidly a keen knowledge of agriculture. He studied the wine and brandy industry. He built suburban roads, explored for water, studied soils, sought out all manner of scientific resources to increase the fruitfulness of the Baldwin fields. Incidentally a world of law business was thrown on his shoulders, and although he is not a graduate of a legal school, in the opinion of experts his legal foundation surpasses that of many men who have gained wide success in practice. Unruh was the man who had to front the somewhat eccentric policy of Baldwin and provide the sinews of war to keep things moving. The financial genius required speaks for itself. In finance he had to adopt and follow unswerving policies that would hold off impatient creditors, soothing men whose accounts were long overdue, urging and obtaining extension of time on a mere promise to pay; and in the meanwhile there was the practical management of the many Baldwin ranches, the selection of the best crops, the harvesting and the problems of labor. In San Francisco was also a world of difficulty in stock ventures gone wrong and in law-suits that had to be battled to a finish in Baldwin's name. More than once, in fierce verbal wars with grafters and blackmailers, Unruh's life was threatened, bullets flew and it seems only a miracle that he escaped unharmed.

"Desperate situations, critical moments in law, finance and managerial policies, kept coming up for years, and Unruh was always the man of the moment,—an honorable, efficient steward, handling the Baldwin millions as he expected, in his conscientious way, others would do for him. Such is his thorough-going way, simple, earnest, honest to the core. H. A. Unruh carefully studied every piece of Baldwin property in southern California, and in course of time brought each to a high degree of pros-

perity. To do this he had to create values and force development. It was largely the appeal of his genial, conciliatory personality that made much possible. He is the type of leader around whom men rally and whom they are willing to trust with time and money, because they believe him absolutely honest. He helped develop the Baldwin ranches until Baldwin was known as one of America's greatest ranchers. During his thirty years' association with the great turfman not a cross word was ever exchanged, and Baldwin learned more and more as time passed, to rely on Unruh for policies, improvements and management. The scale of operation was immense, the personal confidence unbroken to the last. During Unruh's time Baldwin paid at the various banks the enormous sum of four million dollars in interest alone, to say nothing of the aggregate of various gigantic loans. Behind all this, Unruh, the man of business, was often all but swamped with debts and the added losses of an occasional drought or unproductive season. At last, through years of ceaseless effort, he carried all to a successful conclusion, although the complete result did not come until after Baldwin's death. H. A. Unruh will have the satisfaction of knowing that his name goes on record with those of the other great financial men who have helped to upbuild southern California.

"H. A. Unruh's practical side is very strong; his vision goes far beyond that of the average successful man. The story of the great devastation of California by white scale some years ago shows his wonderful qualities in an emergency. The scale threatened to kill every growing piece of vegetation in southern California and was rapidly undermining the prosperity of the coast. When the government finally found the Australian parasite that conquered the scale, of all such parasites imported only one hundred and twenty-five reached Los Angeles, and Mr. Unruh was one of the most active men; he had been studying the successful extermination of the parasite by the counter Australian parasite, in Wolf-skill orchard. Later he saw to it that other localities were cared for. Encouraged by these practical results, the movement has since carried its campaign along the line of fighting the pest with pest to wonderful results, and today it has a corps of explorers for parasites in all parts of the globe. In this Mr. Unruh has had a large and important share. He believes implicitly in the future of California. It was his individual work with Collis P. Huntington that ended in bringing the trolley system to southern California. The story is long and interesting and some other men are to be credited also, but to H. A. Unruh is due the larger credit for the original stimulating influences brought to bear upon Mr. Huntington, to whom and his associates he was always very close. The great capitalists and railroad builders have great confidence in the business sagacity of Mr. Unruh. In the growth of cotton, in iron and steel, in home places, in the suburbs, in San Pedro harbor, in the opening of the Panama canal, and, above all, in the exceptional character of the men and women buying lands and homes in and about Los Angeles, Mr. Unruh bases his confidence in the future. He has passed through many disappointments in the past, but to him the future, for himself as well as for Los Angeles and the state, is now without a cloud."

Mr. Unruh is a Civil war veteran, having passed his sixteenth birth-

day as a prisoner of war in Libby prison, Richmond, and was for four months in a cell as one of one hundred and fifty hostages for rebel privateers in Columbia, South Carolina. He has always been a Republican in politics; is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Unruh was married to Miss Jane A. Dunn, a native of New York state, in Placer county, California, in 1869. Two sons were born to them: Joseph A. and David S., both of whom are well known socially and professionally. Mrs. Unruh is a member of the Episcopal church.

JEFFERSON T. COLLIVER, M. D. Numbered among the able and popular representatives of the medical profession in southern California, is Dr. Jefferson Thomas Colliver, who has been engaged in successful general practice in the city of San Bernardino for nearly a quarter of a century and who here controls a large and representative business, based alike on his marked professional ability and his sterling and genial personality.

Dr. Colliver claims the fine old Bluegrass state as the place of his nativity, and he reverts with due gratification to the fact that both his paternal and maternal ancestors were numbered among the pioneers of that favored commonwealth. He was born on a farm near Mount Sterling Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 19th of January, 1841, and is a son of Dr. John and Matilda (Robinson) Colliver, both of whom were likewise natives of Kentucky. The father was a son of Richard Colliver, who was born and reared in Scotland, and who immigrated to America when a young man. He settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, shortly after the close of the war of the Revolution, and became one of the extensive planters and influential citizens of that section of the state, where he continued to reside until his death, at a venerable age. He was thrice married and became the father of thirteen sons and three daughters, and Dr. John Colliver was a son of the second marriage. Richard Colliver had the sterling characteristics common to the sturdy Scotchman and his influence was ever extended in behalf of those things that represent the best in the scheme of human life. In politics he was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Whig party of the old line, and he was implacable in his opposition to the institution of human slavery, as were also all of his descendents, none of the family having ever consented to hold such bondsmen.

Dr. John Colliver was born and reared in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where his marriage was solemnized. He studied medicine under effective preceptorship, and for a score of years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, in Champaign and Madison counties, Ohio. His zeal and self-abnegation were of the most insistent order and he was one of the pioneer representatives of the Eclectic school of medicine in Ohio. He was indefatigable in ministering to those in affliction and distress and the exposures and hard labors which he endured in connection with the work of his profession under pioneer conditions virtually caused his death, which occurred at West Jefferson, Ohio, in 1865. He was a man of fine intellectuality and broad culture, was a close and appreciative student of his profession, and he so ordered his life in all its relations as to merit and command the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He united with the Republican party at the time of its organi-

zation and was well fortified in his convictions as to matters of public polity, as was shown by his ability in the discussion of political subjects. Both he and his wife were earnest and zealous members of the Christian church. The father was a great debater and was opposed to Mormonism and he took an active part in speeches in driving that element out of Ohio. Mrs. Colliver survived her honored husband by many years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1886, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. She was a woman of most gracious personality and held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her gentle and kindly influence. She was a daughter of John M. Robinson, who was of Irish descent, and who became a prosperous planter and stock-grower in Kentucky, where he also conducted an old-time inn or tavern on his plantation. Dr. John and Matilda (Robinson) Colliver became the parents of three sons and nine daughters, of whom one son and four daughters are now living, two daughters residing in Ohio and two in California, the subject of this review having been the fifth in order of birth.

Dr. Jefferson T. Colliver was an infant at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Ohio, and in Champaign county, Ohio, he was reared to adult age, in the meanwhile having duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period, besides which he had the benignant surroundings of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. As a youth he began the study of medicine under the able direction of his honored father, and he was finally matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he was the youngest member of the student body and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1865, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had engaged in active practice in 1862, in association with his father, and after the death of the latter he succeeded to the well established practice of the father, with residence and professional headquarters at West Jefferson, Ohio. He well upheld the prestige of the name in connection with the work of his chosen calling, and he there controlled a very large and successful practice, to the demands of which he continued to give his attention until 1887. He practised his profession over four or five counties, often making long rides with no expectation of pecuniary reimbursement, as it was his chief aim to do good aside from any thought of remuneration. In 1887 he came to California, as before stated, and established his home in San Bernardino, where he has since successfully continued in the active work of his profession and where he holds secure vantage place as one of the able and honored physicians and surgeons of this favored section of the state. Dr. Colliver is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and is also one of the valued members of the California State Eclectic Medical Society.

In the year 1874, Dr. Colliver was raised to the sublime degrees of Master Mason, in Madison Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, at West Jefferson, Ohio, and from the same he was dimitted to San Bernardino Lodge, No. 178, with which he has since been affiliated. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democratic party and he has ever shown a loyal interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community. He has been specially active in the promotion of educational

interests and has served as a member of the board of education of West Jefferson, Ohio, and was for five years on the same board in San Bernardino, California. He has been identified with the development of the oil industry in southern California, as well as with mining operations, and he has valuable interests in mining properties at the present time. He is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and is influential in civic affairs in his home city, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is a member of the Baptist church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, whose memory is revered by all who knew her.

In the year 1868, at South Charleston, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Colliver to Miss Frances Elizabeth Adams, who was born and reared in that state and whose father, the late Dr. William D. Adams, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Colliver, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated. Dr. Adams was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois for a quarter of a century and there he continued to reside until his demise. Dr. and Mrs. Colliver have two sons and two daughters, concerning whom brief record is given in the concluding paragraph of this context, the loved and devoted wife and mother having been summoned to the "land of the leal" in December, 1898, aged fifty-three years.

Dr. John Adams Colliver, the eldest of the four children is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles, this state, where he is also an instructor in the southern California Medical College; M. Adelle is the wife of Guy V. Shoup, who is engaged in the practice of law in the city of San Francisco and who is one of the leading counselors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Simeon Robinson Colliver maintains his home at Seattle, Washington, and is incumbent of the position of timber inspector for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company; and Miss Lydia remains with her father, in charge of the domestic economies and social activities of the attractive home.

JOSEPH A. MUNK, M. D. This distinguished representative of the medical profession in California is one of the favored mortals whom nature has launched into the world with the heritage of a sturdy ancestry, a splendid physique, a masterful mind, and energy enough for many men. Added to these attributes are exceptional intellectual attainments and the useful lessons of a wide and varied experience. Such a man could not obscure himself if he would. Many men excel in achievements along some given course, but to few is it permitted to follow several lines of endeavor and stand well to the front in each. Such accomplishment has been given striking illustration in the career of Dr. Munk, who is one of the leading exponents of the Eclectic school of medicine in the state of California, and who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles, where he is also treasurer of the board of trustees and dean of the California Eclectic Medical college. From an appreciative sketch of his career published in the California Eclectic Medical Journal, in its issue of September, 1910, the following prefatory statements are taken, as indicating the consistency of the foregoing re-



Joseph A. Munk, M.D.

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mark of his versatility: "Eclectic medicine in America can boast of many men who are not only leaders in medicine and medical policy but who have also achieved distinction in lines not directly associated with their vocations. A few have entered the literary circle and written books that rank with the best. Among this number is the talented author of 'Arizona Sketches,' a delightful and fascinating series of descriptive essays, depicting that marvel of wonders, the Arizona country—all as seen through the eyes of a devoted lover of nature and man of science. Physician, naturalist, bibliophile, antiquarian, ethnologist, musician, author, and promoter of Eclectic interests, Dr. Joseph A. Munk, of Los Angeles, California, is first and last a man of interesting and versatile parts."

Joseph Amasa Munk, M. D., finds a due measure of satisfaction in claiming the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born on a farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1847, and is a son of Jacob and Marie (Rosenberry) Munk, the former of whom was born in Germany, and the latter of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and a representative of the staunch Dutch stock that has figured so prominently in the development and upbuilding of that fine commonwealth. The ancestry in the agnatic line is traced back to remote English origin and the forebears of the American family fled from England in Cromwell's time, to escape religious persecution. They found refuge in Germany and from that empire came the progenitors of the American line. Jacob Munk, a man of sterling character and strong mentality, devoted the major portion of his active life to the great basic industry of agriculture and he was numbered among the honored pioneers of Columbiana county, Ohio. Both he and his wife passed the closing years of their long and useful lives in Alliance, that state, and both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jacob Munk was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest at the age of sixty-seven years. They became the parents of six children, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living.

When Mr. Munk was five years of age his parents removed to the village of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, and four years later they established their home on a farm near the village of Mount Union, Stark county, that state, where the future physician was reared to adult age. He early learned the lessons of practical industry, as he began to assist in the work of the farm when a mere boy, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. For some time he prosecuted his studies in the schools of Alliance, now one of the thriving cities of Stark county. Dr. Munk was a lad of about fourteen years when the dark cloud of the Civil war cast its pall over the national firmament, and his youthful patriotism and ardor were aroused in no uncertain way. He and his companions organized a company for military drill, and he was elected its captain. He was not denied specific martial experience, as, in the summer of 1864, when but sixteen years of age, he gained his father's consent to enter the ranks of the gallant "boys in blue." He enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with this command he saw active service in the field of conflict.

He took part in several campaigns, both in the east and west, and participated in a number of spirited engagements, his command having been a part of the Army of the Cumberland during the major portion of his term of service. He continued with his regiment until victory had crowned the Union arms and was honorably discharged and mustered out in June, 1865, about five months prior to his eighteenth birthday anniversary. Dr. Munk has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and he vitalizes the more gracious memories and associations of his military service through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of the war Dr. Munk returned to the parental home and soon afterward he entered Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, where he continued his studies about one year. In 1866, he began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. David H. Rosenberg, of Bettsville, Seneca county, Ohio, and in the following year he was duly matriculated in Eclectic Medical Institute, in the city of Cincinnati, in which institution he completed the prescribed technical course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Concerning further stages in his professional career the following record has been given in a leading medical journal and the same is reproduced with such paraphrase as seems expedient.

After his graduation Dr. Munk engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Lindsey, Sandusky county, Ohio, where he remained until 1871. He soon decided that the west offered a better field, and in the year last mentioned he removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, in which state he continued in the practice of medicine for the ensuing decade, at the expiration of which, in 1881, he removed to the city of Topeka, Kansas, where he entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Phineas I. Mulvane, with whom he continued to be most agreeably associated during a period of ten years, within which was built up a large and representative practice. In 1891 the firm of Mulvane & Munk was dissolved by Mutual consent, and in the following year Dr. Munk came to California and established his home in Los Angeles, where he has since continued in active general practice and where he has gained distinctive success and prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of southern California, and as one of the foremost and most influential exponents of the beneficent Eclectic school of medicine.

Dr. Munk's career has been marked by energy, devotion and close application to the work of his exacting profession and his accomplishment and success have been on a parity with his earnestness and ability. Fully believing that no man knows what he can do until he tries, he early in practice applied himself to self-imposed tasks. His love of nature and the natural sciences led him often to the fields and woods. He studied taxidermy, and many mounted birds and small animals prepared by himself ornamented his offices. Being devoted to music, he composed a number of songs, which were published in sheet form by the John Church Company, of Cincinnati, and he contributed glees, choruses and anthems to books edited by the celebrated Professor H. S. Perkins and published by Lyon & Healy, of Chicago. After leaving Chillicothe, Missouri, Dr.

Munk discontinued the writing of music, as his time became fully occupied by the exigent demands of his profession. Feeling that a physician should have some diversion, he joined the Modoc Club, a representative musical organization of Topeka Kansas. Its membership was confined to men and was limited to thirty persons. This club was organized in 1876, and under the management of its permanent president, Major Thomas J. Anderson, it achieved high reputation. It is still in active service and is in great demand at gatherings of the Grand Army of the Republic and other public assemblies, in which connection it has traveled and sung from Boston to San Francisco.

Soon after settling in Topeka Dr. Munk became interested with his brothers in the range cattle business near Willcox, Cochise county, Arizona, where they became associated in the establishing of a ranch in the year 1883. In 1884 he made his first trip to Arizona, and so greatly was he impressed with what he saw that he sought all that had been written about that then mystical frontier region. Procuring a copy of Hinton's "Handbook of Arizona," he found therein a list of a dozen or more books on Arizona, and he forthwith purchased a copy of each of these. This was the nucleus of his great collection of Arizona to which he is constantly adding. In 1900 Dr. Munk published his "Arizona Bibliography," containing nearly one thousand titles. During the past few years he has more than doubled his collection, and he in 1908 published a second and enlarged edition, which includes more than two thousand titles. During the past twenty years Dr. Munk has spent his vacations in Arizona and other sections of the great southwest, and he regards Arizona as the greatest wonderland in America. He has visited and studied its natural wonders and prehistoric ruins, is familiar with its natives and their customs, as well as with its ranch life, and has studied its fauna and flora, its geology and its wonderful climate, with the sagacity of the scientist and the ardor of a naturalist. A series of articles upon these topics has been contributed by him to many publications, and in 1906 he published his "Arizona Sketches," beautifully illustrated and revealing alike his keen powers of observation and his skill as a writer. The doctor is a recognized authority in regard to Arizona and his contribution to historic literature concerning that wonderful section of our national domain must prove of great and cumulative value. His literary style is marked by clarity, effective diction and marked imaginative power, with special facility in description. For more than thirty years he has been a valued contributor to current medical literature, and to local newspapers he has given many well timed and effective articles pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, etc. He was one of the founders of the California Eclectic Medical Journal, and to this excellent periodical, which is issued monthly, he has been not only a frequent contributor but he has also had much to do with the administration of its affairs in such a way as to gain to it noteworthy prestige.

Dr. Munk has always been zealous and active in the work of his chosen school of practice and has taken a leading part in the affairs of the Eclectic medical societies of the states in which he has resided. In 1876 he served as vice president of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and in 1910-11 as president of the same; in 1908-9 he was presi-

ident of the Eclectic Medical Society of the state of California. He has long been a member of the Southwest Society of the American Institute of Archaeology, and is a member of its executive committee. He is also a director of the Southwest Museum, at Los Angeles, an institution which should prove of enduring and most interesting order. He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Eclectic Polyclinic, and is its dean as well as incumbent of its chair of Climatology. The California Eclectic Medical College was laid low by the great earthquake and fire which compassed the downfall of the city of San Francisco in 1906, and upon the re-establishing of the institution, in Los Angeles, in the late summer of that year, Dr. Munk was one of the most active and influential factors in placing the college upon a firm and otherwise adequate foundation. He was elected treasurer of its board of trustees and dean of its faculty, and he has been indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the college, both as an administrative officer and as incumbent of its chair of hygiene and climatology.

Notwithstanding the exactions of his varied professional interests and extraneous work, Dr. Munk is essentially liberal, progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, and he is ever found ready to give his influence and co-operation in the promotion and carrying forward of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home city and state. He has given a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority and is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity, though he has had no predilection for political office. Both he and his wife are members of the West Lake Methodist Episcopal church of Los Angeles, and their attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality.

In January, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Munk to Miss Emma Beazell, who was at that time a resident of Webster, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in which state she was born and reared. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Sarah Beazell, who passed the closing years of their lives in Pennsylvania, the father having devoted the major part of his active career in agricultural pursuits. Dr. Munk is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Staunton Post No. 55.

ALOIS PODRASNIK. His beautiful home in the Piedmont district of San Bernardino county must measurably suggest to this honored and influential citizen of Upland the scenes of his native place, at the foot of the Carpathians,—the mountain chain lying along the border between Moravia and Hungary, and well may he recall the significant quotation, which typifies the attitude of those born in such districts, "My mountains still are free; they hurl oppression back; they keep the boon of liberty." Mr. Podrasnik has been prominently identified with the orange and lemon industry in San Bernardino county and has otherwise given substantial aid in the promotion of the best interests of this favored section of the state, where his capitalistic investments are of large and important order. He is now living virtually retired from active business and, secure in the high regard of the community in which he has established his home, he may well feel that his "lines are cast in pleasant places."

Alois Podrasnik was born in the town of Bystritz, Moravia, and the date of his nativity was October 7, 1845. He is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Tomacek) Podrasnik, who were likewise born and reared in that same district, where the respective families have resided for many generations. The ancestral homestead of the Podrasnik family has been held in the possession of the family for hundreds of years, and the picturesque and sturdy old house in which the subject of this review was born and of which he has in his present home an excellent picture, is a large stone structure of one story, with courts and attractive facilities, though it was erected centuries ago. It is still in the possession of representatives of this old and influential Austrian family, and incidentally it may be said that the ancestral history of Mr. Podrasnik is one in which he may well take pride. His grandfather, Joseph Podrasnik, as the eldest son, inherited the old family estate, and there he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He remained on the ancestral homestead until his death, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years, and he was influential in the affairs of his community. He was a man of small stature but retained his mental and physical alertness in a wonderful degree to the end of his exceptionally long life. In his family of two sons and one daughter, was Joseph, who was the eldest and who bore the full patronymic. To the eldest son the family estate came by inheritance under the virtual system of entailment, and he was ever a man of exceptional energy and industry, the while he gained a liberal education through self-application. Early in life he left the parental home and thereafter he followed various lines of enterprise. While engaged in the wholesale tobacco trade he became a government representative of this line of enterprise, with which he continued to be successfully identified for many years, with residence and headquarters at Nikolsburg, in the province of Moravia, Austria. There he was also a wholesale dealer in wines, of which he was an expert judge, and through his various business operations he accumulated a competency. His estate passed to his eldest son, Joseph, and the latter is still identified with the same lines of enterprise, at Waidhofen, near the city of Vienna. Joseph Podrasnik, Sr., father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in 1810, and died in 1887. His wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1869, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a member of the National Militia of Austria during the revolutionary uprising of 1848, at which time the present venerable emperor assumed the throne. Of the seven children, the subject of this sketch is the youngest, and of the other children, one son is now living in his native land.

Alois Podrasnik remained at the old family homestead until he had attained to the age of twelve years, and in the meanwhile he had made good use of the educational advantages afforded him. His father wished him to devote a few years to seeing the various parts of the world, and at the early age noted the youthful adventurer severed the gracious home ties to set forth in the quest of experience. A ticket of passage to the United States was secured for him at Bremen, where he bade farewell to his father and where he embarked on the steamer "Hudson," which was making its initial and only voyage to America, as it was destroyed by fire on the return trip. After a period of fourteen days on the ocean, Mr.

Podrasnik landed in the port of New York city, whence he forthwith proceeded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There he remained in the homes of friends of his father for the ensuing two years. He then began to depend on his own resources, and applied himself vigorously to such employment as he could secure. When he was sixteen years of age his father sent him money and requested that he return home, but the youth had become impressed with the advantages and attractions of the great American republic, and was anxious to remain and make his own way in the world. Although his financial resources were at a low ebb at the time, he sent the money given by his father to his brother, who was at that time located in Chicago, and virtually refused to return to his native land.

About this time the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation, and, loyal to the land of his adoption, young Podrasnik was eager to tender his services in defense of the Union. He accordingly went to the recruiting office in Chicago in the City Hall park, but he was not permitted to enlist, by reason of his youth and his small stature. In the winter of 1863-4, however, he realized his ambition, by enlisting, in the city of Chicago, as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was advanced to the office of corporal, and as such received his honorable discharge after a faithful service of about five months, his enlistment having been for a period of one hundred days. After his discharge he promptly re-enlisted, as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and soon afterward he was assigned to detail duty at Camp Fry, Chicago, where he became a clerk at the camp headquarters. Later he was detailed as color sergeant of his regiment and he continued to serve in this capacity until the second battle of Nashville. He was then detailed as clerk at brigade headquarters at Chattanooga, and he continued in this service after the headquarters had been removed to Columbus, Tennessee, under Colonel Alfred T. Smith, who had been a member of the regular army prior to the war, and in the command of his father, John E. Smith, who held the office of major general. Colonel Alfred T. Smith was a strict disciplinarian and compelled thirteen officers of his regiment to resign, under penalty of discharge for incompetency. After these officers had tendered their resignations he found difficulty in filling their places, and under these conditions he made complaint to Colonel LaFavre, the brigade commander, who said at the time, "Take my boy. He is thorough in drilling and well posted in military papers." He then pointed to Mr. Podrasnik as the object of his recommendation, and the latter was thereafter submitted to tactical examination with the result that he was recommended for promotion to the office of first lieutenant. To this position he was finally appointed, in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In the meanwhile the brigade had been dissolved and his regiment was ordered to Memphis to assume provost-guard duty. Upon its arrival in that city, Mr. Podrasnik was appointed sergeant major of his regiment, and after the arrival of his regular commission he was mustered in as first lieutenant of Company K, in which capacity he continued to serve until the close of the war. He was mustered out with his regiment on the 15th of September, 1865, at Springfield, the

capital of Illinois. While a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois regiment, in a skirmish at White's Station, Tennessee, Mr. Podrasnik received, from a spent bullet, a slight wound below his right knee, but otherwise he practically went unscathed through the various engagements in which he took part.

After the close of his loyal and meritorious service as a soldier of the Union, Mr. Podrasnik returned to the city of Chicago, and in April, 1866, he assumed the position of mail carrier, under the administration of postmaster Samuel Hoard. He continued to be thus engaged for nearly five years, and he then was advanced to a position at the letter case in the postoffice. After the great Chicago fire of 1871, in recognition of his faithful and effective service, he was appointed foreman for the western division of the city, and he retained this incumbency until April 1, 1875, when he resigned and engaged in the wall-paper and blank-book business on a modest scale, at 16 West Randolph street. Through careful methods and enterprising policies the business rapidly expanded, and finally Mr. Podrasnik formed a partnership with a valued friend, William C. C. Lartz, and opened a wall-paper jobbing house at 263-5 Wabash avenue. The rapid growth in the enterprise eventually led to the securing of larger quarters, at 43-47 Randolph street, near the present imposing Masonic Temple, where operations were successfully continued from 1887 to 1893, when the firm sold its extensive jobbing business and Mr. Podrasnik returned to his old quarters on Randolph street, where he had retained a third interest in the original business established by him. In 1895 he engaged in business in an individual way, at 216-18 Randolph street, and in the meanwhile he had purchased the building and ground at 75-7 Lake street, to which location he removed his business after the former leases had expired. There he continued to conduct a large and representative enterprise in the handling of wall-paper, paints and oils at wholesale and retail, until October 15, 1906, when he sold out and retired from active business. In the meanwhile, after having acquired a substantial fortune through his own ability and well directed efforts, Mr. Podrasnik had purchased a third interest in a third manufacturing business at Newark, Delaware, where he became president of the operating company. He sold his interest in this business also in 1902, but he still retains in his possession the valuable property on Lake street, in the heart of the city of Chicago, together with the property at 107-9 that street.

After his retirement from active business, Mr. Podrasnik adopted the plan of passing the winter seasons in Los Angeles, California, and while here he noticed in a local paper an advertisement offering for sale property at Mountain Home, by the owner, William E. Toerpe, to whom he immediately dispatched a letter asking if Mr. Toerpe had not previously been engaged in business on Ogden avenue, Chicago, and whether he had not been a former customer of the writer. Mr. Podrasnik soon received an affirmative reply to his queries and incidentally an invitation to visit the home of Mr. Toerpe, at Upland, San Bernardino county. He made this visit in company with his wife and when they started for their home they missed the last electric interurban car and were compelled to pass the night at Upland. On the following morning he was accompanied by Mrs. Podrasnik in a pleasing stroll along Mountain avenue, and they

chanced to see at this time the property which is now their home. Mr. Podrasnik purchased the land, comprising ten acres, from his friend, Mr. Toerpe, for thirty-five hundred dollars, as he had been most favorably impressed with the beautiful location. On the tract had been planted a few orange trees and the remainder of the property was covered with granite boulders. The purchase price included ten shares of the stock of the San Antonio Water Company, and the accident of missing his car had further significance than in causing him to secure and develop his fine home at Upland, for it had been his intention to proceed to San Francisco, where he would have been at the time of the great earthquake and fire, had not the loss of his car caused his detention in Upland. He had secured passage for himself and family and made all other arrangements for a tour of Europe but matters pertaining to the purchase of the property at Upland delayed his departure as well as averted his being in San Francisco at the time when the city was visited by its great disaster. He would have arrived in that city on the 17th of April, 1906, and had secured hotel accommodations for that night. It will be remembered that the earthquake occurred shortly after 5 o'clock the following morning, and a great city fell in ruin from this disaster and its dread companion, fire. While Mr. Podrasnik and his family were in Europe, he and his wife decided to establish their permanent home at the foot of the mountain on Mountain avenue, in Upland, San Bernardino county, and upon their return to America, he sold his fine residence property in Chicago, at a sacrifice of ten thousand dollars. He has since developed one of the most beautiful home properties in southern California and has had no regret for the decision that caused him to establish his permanent residence at Upland. His spacious and beautiful residence is one of the finest in this section of the state, and its site is most attractive, as from the same is commanded a view of the beautiful San Bernardino valley, as well as of the ocean and Santa Catalina islands, on clear days. The home of Mr. Podrasnik is located at the foothills about five miles distant from the business center of Upland, which is made accessible by a fine electric railway. The home is modern in all equipments and facilities and is one of the show places of this favored section of the state.

Though he has retired from active business Mr. Podrasnik has been ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to foster the best civic and material interests of his home community, and as a citizen he is distinctively liberal and public-spirited. He was one of the five organizers of the Upland Heights' Orange Association, which has an extensive packinghouse at Upland and which, in its effective policies and system, has served as a model for other concerns of similar functions. He has been a director of this association from its inception, served for a time as its president, and is now its vice-president. He is also president of the San Antonio Water Company, which furnished water for the irrigation of six thousand acres of land in what has long been known as the Ontario colony, in the San Bernardino valley, and which likewise supplies water for domestic purposes. He is vice-president of the Ontario Power Company, which furnishes electric light and power for the entire Ontario colony and its suburbs. It will thus be seen that Mr. Podrasnik has thoroughly iden-

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Marcell Jones

tified himself with the varied interests of his home community and that he has been a liberal supporter of enterprises that have done much to further the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. He is a member of the directorate of the Page Wire Fence Company, of Monessen, Pennsylvania, the largest concern of its kind in the United States. He has been for seven years a member of the financial committee of this corporation, whose original manufactory was located at Adrain, Michigan.

In politics Mr. Podrasnik is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and he is well fortified in his views regarding matters of public polity. Through self-discipline and broad experience he has become a man of distinctive culture and strong intellectuality, and his success in connection with the productive activities of life has been significantly pronounced, the while it stands as the direct result of his own efforts. He is an appreciative and valued member of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. Podrasnik has been thrice wedded. On the 3d of September, 1869, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Minnie Grebe, who was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and whose father, the late William Grebe, was for many years one of the representative German-American men of the city of Chicago. Mrs. Podrasnik passed to the life eternal in 1873, and both of her children, sons, died in infancy. On the 23d of September, 1876, Mr. Podrasnik wedded Miss Anna H. Klapperich, who was born in the city of Chicago, in 1857, and who was a daughter of John N. Klapperich. She passed to the "land of the leal" on the 30th of September, 1902 and is survived by two children,—Joseph N., who is a director of the Page Wire Fence Company and who resides at Monessen, Pennsylvania; and Marie Antoinette, who remains at the paternal home and is attending the high school of the neighboring city of Ontario. On the 1st of October, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Podrasnik to Mrs. Magdalena (Schiess) Boppe, who was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, on the 8th of September, 1864, and whose father, the late Louis Schiess, was a native of south Germany, whence he came to America when young; he served as a soldier in the Civil war, as a member of a Wisconsin regiment. Mrs. Podrasnik presides most graciously over the beautiful home and is a popular factor in the social activities of the community.

MARK G. JONES. The president of the Merchants' Bank & Trust Company of Los Angeles is a native son of California, a scion of one of its distinguished pioneer families, and a business man who has marked his course by large and worthy accomplishment along normal lines of enterprise. He has been prominently concerned with the civic and material development and upbuilding of the beautiful city of Los Angeles, and as one of its most loyal, progressive and influential citizens he is distinctively eligible for representation in this publication, devoted to California and its people.

Mark Gordon Jones was born in the city of San Francisco, California, on the 22d of December, 1859, and is a son of John and Doria (Deighton) Jones, both born and reared in England. John Jones

went from his native land to Australia, where he remained until 1850, when he came to California, whither he brought a shipload of merchandise. He landed at Monterey and became one of the pioneer merchants of the state after the ever memorable discovery of gold, in 1849. He was a man of prominence and influence in connection with business and public affairs in the early days, held a secure place in popular con-



MRS. DORIA JONES

fidence and esteem and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Los Angeles. They are survived by one son and two daughters.

He whose name initiates this review was about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Los Angeles, from San Francisco, and here his educational discipline was secured in the public schools, including a course in the old high school that occupied the site of the present court house of the county. Later he continued in higher academic studies in St. Augustine's College, at Benecia, this state, in which

institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. After his graduation Mr. Jones returned to Los Angeles and assumed the active management of the large estate of his widowed mother, and the supervision of the same claimed the major part of his time and attention until his cherished and devoted mother was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1908, her husband having passed away in December, 1879. Since the death of his mother Mr. Jones has served as administrator of the estate, and concerning the same and his connection with its supervision the following pertinent statements have been made: "As the Jones estate interests are represented over most of California, Mr. Jones had every inducement offered him to make his headquarters elsewhere, but his unbounded faith in the great future of Los Angeles long ago determined him to remain here, and he is now actively endeavoring to bring to and center all the estate and personal interests in this city."

A man of utmost sincerity and uprightness in all the relations of life, Mr. Jones has gained and retained to a noteworthy degree the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people of Los Angeles and the county of the same name. In 1889 he was elected county treasurer, and upon the expiration of his first term he was chosen as his own successor. By consecutive re-elections he continued incumbent of this important office until January, 1907, and this fact affords ample attestation to the efficiency and acceptability of his administration of the fiscal affairs of one of the most important of the integral divisions of the state.

Mr. Jones has been unswerving in his loyalty to his home city and has ever stood ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in the promotion of those measures that have conserved the best interests of the community. In 1906 he figured as the prime factor in effecting the organization of the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association, of which he has since continued to serve as president and treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank & Trust Company, a development of the Merchants' Trust Company and now holding status as one of the important and staunch financial institutions of the state. He was elected president of the company at the time of its incorporation under the present title and has since continued the executive head of the concern, a position for which he has proved himself distinctively eligible, by reason of his wide experience in connection with financial affairs as well as on account of his conservatism and broad ken as an administrative officer. In connection with this institution he is also president of the Merchants' Building Company. He is known as a man of strong initiative, of marked resourcefulness and of vigorous and attractive personality. Democratic and unostentatious in his bearing, he places true values on men and affairs, is well fortified in his opinions and is large of spirit and of heart.

In politics Mr. Jones is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in so far as national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he is not constrained by strict partisan lines, as he gives his support to means and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He is a prominent figure in the business

circles of Los Angeles and his social relations are of most gracious order. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Southern California Lodge, No. 278, Free & Accepted Masons; Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and Al Malaikah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

On February 11, 1885, Mr. Jones married Blanch E. McDonald of Toronto, Canada, a daughter of the late Senator Donald McDonald of Canada, of whom brief mention will be found at the close of this biography. They have three children, Deighton G., Mark MacD. and Frances M. MacD.

In sketching the life of Hon. Donald MacDonald is shown at its best the Highland Scotch character derived from ancestors living in a mountainous country, speaking their own language, with customs different from the rest of the British Islands, and belonging to a church that largely moulded the individual and national character. The true Highland Scotsman of the past with his fine physique, indomitable will and high sense of honor was indeed fortunate. While eulogizing those who are gone we do not believe that their virtues have died with them.

In the Mackenzie rebellion Mr. MacDonald was in the militia engaged in the defense of York, now Toronto, and on the 8th of December, 1837, he was in the fight at Montgomery's, which ended in the defeat of Mackenzie's followers. He first entered public life in 1858, having been elected for Tecumseh division in the Legislative Council of Canada. His constituency, which he represented till Confederation, formed part of the counties of Huron and Perth, and was largely settled by Highland Scotch, and it used to be said that his name was enough to get their votes. He was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation on the 1st of July, 1867, remaining a member of that body till his death. Elected originally as a Liberal, after Confederation he generally supported the measures of the Liberal-Conservative party. He strongly advocated the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. He was connected with many financial institutions, and was vice-president of the Royal Canadian Bank. He was a trustee of Queen's University, Kingston.

In religion he was a Presbyterian, and a life-long member of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, in which city he resided. Though inclined to sternness, yet in private life he was genial and kind. He was a fine type of man physically, his straight nose, clear-cut mouth and chin indicating the well-balanced disposition within. He married Frances MacDonald by whom he had ten children, some of whom live in Toronto, and others in Los Angeles, California, in which city Mrs. MacDonald has resided for some years past. Donald MacDonald died on the 20th of January, 1879.

"Still in our ashes live their wonted fires," and we believe that their descendants, though removed from their native soil and living among different conditions, will show themselves not unworthy of an illustrious ancestry.

ROBERT O. PRICE. One of the many beautiful homes of the Upland district of San Bernardino county is that owned and occupied by Mr. Price, on Euclid avenue. Here he has several orange and lemon groves and is actively engaged in the growing as well as the packing of citrus fruits. His career has been one of diversified and effective endeavor along normal lines of enterprise, and he has gained through such medium a success that has given him prestige as a man of affairs.

Robert Osburn Price was born at White Hill, his grandfather's estate, near Hillsboro, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 14th of December, 1866, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Anna (Osburn) Price, both of whom were born and reared in that county. The original progenitors of the Price family in America came from England in the early colonial days and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where representatives of the name became wealthy merchants and influential citizens. The original orthograph of the name was Pryce, and the present, spelling was adopted by members of the American branch. A son of one of the Price's of Baltimore removed, after his marriage, to Washington, D. C., and one of his sons, John Price, was born in the capital city of the nation, on the 20th of April, 1809, and about three years later, in 1812, when the British troops were approaching Washington, in connection with early campaign manoeuvres of the war of 1812, his mother sought safety by proceeding from the national capital to a point near Harper's Ferry, in Loudoun county, Virginia, where she was accompanied by her two little sons, the elder of whom, Samuel, attained to advanced age and continued his residence in Loudoun county until his death. A number of his descendants still reside in Page and Loudoun counties of that state. The parents of Samuel and John Price were separated and the two sons were reared under the careful guidance of the mother, who was a member of the well known Daily family, which has long been one of prominence in the national capital.

John Price was reared to maturity on the old homestead near Harper's Ferry, and he eventually became a successful merchant in the little city mentioned. After the historic raid of John Brown on that section, just before the outbreak of the Civil war, his property was destroyed by Union forces, and he suffered other severe reverses such as loss of slaves during the great conflict between the north and south. He retired to his estate in Loudoun county, and there he continued to maintain his home until his death, in 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. The old homestead, near the village of Neersville, was the birthplace of the children of John Price and the maiden name of his wife was Ruth Elizabeth Russell. She was a representative of one of the old and honored families of Loudoun county, where many of the name still reside. Mrs. Price was born in Loudoun county on the 6th of June, 1817, and her mother, Elizabeth (Walfortin) Russell, was a daughter of Hon. John and Barbara Walfortin, the latter of whom was of staunch German descent.

Joseph Price, son of John and Ruth Elizabeth (Russell) Price, was born on the old homestead near Neersville, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 5th of September, 1836, and there he was reared to adult age. For several years he was in business with his father at Harper's Ferry.

and in 1858 he went west and located in the new town of Napoleon, near Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued in the same line of enterprise until the outbreak of the civil war, when he abandoned his store and business and returned to his native state. All other interests were subordinated to his loyal devotion to the cause of the Confederacy. Soon after his return to Virginia he there enlisted in White's battalion of cavalry, the brigade of General Rosser. From the rank of private he was advanced to the office of assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and he thus served until 1864, when he was captured by a party of Union soldiers dressed in Confederate uniforms, and was taken to the city of Washington, whence he was soon afterward transferred to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. He and his fellow prisoners were compelled to march in fetters through the streets of Boston, and suffered other uncalled-for indignities. He was held in captivity until the close of the war, when he was paroled. He lived up to the full tension of the great internecine conflict and was with his command in all its engagements,—principally in the Shenandoah and Loudoun valleys of Virginia, and in West Virginia and Maryland.

After the close of the war Joseph Price returned to the old home in Loudoun county, Virginia, and for a few years thereafter he was engaged in the mercantile business at Woodgrove, that county. He then removed his stock of goods to Castleman's Ferry, Clarke county, on the Shenandoah river, where he continued his mercantile business and also operated a mill and farms for a period of about six years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests in these lines and located on the fine homestead farm on the Shenandoah, in Clarke county, which is still his home. He is still active in the supervision of his business affairs and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of his county, where he holds commanding place in the confidence and regard of all who know him. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and is a valued comrade of the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

In March, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Joseph Price to Miss Mary Anna Osburn, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in October, 1844, and who is a daughter of Bushrod and Mary Vandevanter (Clowes) Osburn, both of whom were likewise natives of Loudoun county and both of whom were representatives of families founded in the Old Dominion in the colonial epoch. Bushrod Osburn was a son of John and Anna (Carr) Osburn, and the lineage of the Osburn family is traced back to staunch English origin. The father of Mrs. Anna (Carr) Osburn was a native of Scotland, where he was born in the year 1712, and became a colonel in the English army. John Osburn was a son of Abner Osburn, who came from England and became the founder of the well known Loudoun family of that name. Mary Vandevanter (Clowes) Osburn was born in Loudoun county and was a daughter of Joseph Clowes.

Joseph and Mary Anna (Osburn) Price became the parents of eleven sons, two of whom died in infancy. Of the nine who attained to years of maturity seven are now living, and the firstborn of the children was Robert O., who figures as the immediate subject of this review.

Robert Osburn Price was reared in Loudoun and Clarke counties, Virginia, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the local academies he entered, in September, 1884, the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he continued his higher academic studies for the ensuing three years. He left this institution in 1888 and during the following year was engaged as a tutor on an extensive plantation at Spring Hill, Tennessee. There he formed the acquaintance of Tazewell A. Steele, and together they went to Kansas City, Missouri, where they founded the University School, a boys college preparatory school. After conducting the school successfully for six years they sold the same, and in 1895 Mr. Price went to Mexico. He located on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the state of Vera Cruz, where he established a number of extensive coffee plantations for a company in which he was and still continues to be interested. He was a pioneer in the development of the coffee industry in that section of Mexico, where he remained for twelve years, as general manager of the interests of the company—the Solo-Suchil Plantation Company—in which he is still a large stockholder. While a resident of Mexico Mr. Price acquired a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, which he speaks fluently. He gained the confidence and good will of the Mexicans and had no trouble with them in connection with his various operations. By reason of the impaired health of his wife Mr. Price found it imperative to leave Mexico, and in 1907 he came to California and established his home at Upland, San Bernardino county, where he purchased a fine orange and lemon grove, at the head of Euclid avenue. His orchards give large annual yields and he finds much pleasure and profit in the supervision of the same. Surrounded by the most gracious natural environments in one of the most progressive communities in southern California, Mr. Price takes a lively interest in all that tends to promote the best interests of this section of the state, and here he and his wife are held in high esteem, the while they are prominent factors in the best social activities of a refined and cultured community. During their residence in Kansas City they held membership in the Central Presbyterian church, and since establishing their home in San Bernardino county they have been zealous and liberal members of Westminster Presbyterian church, in the city of Ontario, which lies adjacent to Upland.

At Kansas City, Missouri, on the 22d of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Price to Miss Jessie Keith, who was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, and who is a daughter of Robert and Nancy Adeline (McGee) Keith, the former a native of Lexington, Missouri, and the latter of Richmond, that state. Mrs. Keith was summoned to the life eternal at the age of forty-five years. Her parents, who were natives of Virginia, were numbered among the pioneers of Missouri, where her mother passed the residue of her life. Her father was one of the California argonauts of 1849 and he died within a short time after his arrival in this state. Robert Keith is the founder and owner of the extensive wholesale and retail business conducted, in Kansas City, Missouri, under the title of the Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Company. He engaged in this line of enterprise at Leavenworth, Kan-

sas, when a young man, and from a modest inception he has built up the large and flourishing business in Kansas City, where he has maintained his home for more than thirty years and where he is a prominent and influential citizen. The Keith family is of sterling Scotch origin and was established in America in Fauquier county, Virginia, prior to the war of the Revolution, having long been one of the prominent families of the Old Dominion commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Price have no children.

LEWIS R. WORKS. Holding precedence as one of the essentially representative members of the California bar, Mr. Works is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles, where his large and important clientage offers the best evidence of his technical ability as well as of the popular confidence and esteem reposed in him. He is known as a specially strong trial lawyer and has been concerned in much important litigation in the state and federal courts, where he has won decisive victories in contest with some of the ablest members of the bar of the state. He has served as a member of the legislature of California, is an influential factor in connection with the political activities of the state, and as a citizen he is liberal, loyal and progressive.

Lewis Reed Works was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 28th of December, 1869, and is a son of Judge John D. and Alice (Banta) Works, who are now living in Los Angeles. Judge John Downey Works was born in the state of Indiana and he became one of the representative members of the Indiana bar, as did he later of that of California. Lewis R. Works gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state, and was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to California, in 1883. He continued his studies in the public schools of San Diego and the city of San Francisco, and in 1887 he completed a course in the San Diego Commercial College. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Mr. Works began reading law under the able preceptorship of his father, and on the 4th of April, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before the supreme court. He forthwith engaged in practice at San Diego, where he continued his professional work until 1901, when he removed to Los Angeles, which city has since represented his home and professional headquarters. In January, 1907, he was appointed assistant city attorney of Los Angeles, an office of which he continued incumbent until January 1, 1909. He had previously gained prestige as one of the most able and versatile trial lawyers at the Los Angeles bar, and the recognition of his powers in this direction was shown when he was urged by Leslie R. Hewitt, then city attorney, to assume the office noted. He yielded to the request after he had received assurance that he was to handle all of the city litigation during the time he was in office—a period of two years. This plan was carried out and he had exclusive control of the litigations in which the city was involved during his official term, and his chief appeared in court only a few times during the entire interval. Many important cases were successfully handled by Mr. Works and during his incum-



Lewis R. Works

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bency of the position of assistant city attorney only three or four decisions adverse to the city were rendered in litigated causes. His splendid record in this office materially heightened the professional reputation of Mr. Works, and the result has been that his interposition has been secured in connection with a large amount of important litigation in the various courts since he retired from office.

While engaged in the practice of his profession in San Diego Mr. Works appeared as counsel in the celebrated San Diego and National City water-rate cases, some of which were eventually carried to the supreme court of the United States. Another cause célèbre in which Mr. Works appeared as counsel was that in connection with the disposition of the estate of Charles Hill—litigation in this matter having been known as the Driggs case. Mr. Works has a broad and accurate knowledge of law and precedent, and is specially resourceful in mustering his forces and bringing to bear potent argument before the court, so that he well merits the fine reputation which he enjoys as a strong trial lawyer.

In politics Mr. Works is found arrayed as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he has been an effective worker in behalf of its cause. He represented San Diego county in the lower house of the state legislature from January, 1899, to January, 1901, and he proved a valuable consecutive worker and counsellor in the deliberations of both the floor and the committee room. He was a charter member of Company A, California Naval Militia, at San Diego, the first organization of its kind in the state, and he served as a member of the same until the expiration of his term of three years, when he received his honorable discharge. He is an appreciative member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler of San Diego Lodge, No. 168. Mr. Works has one son, Pierce, who was born in the year 1896, and who is now a student in the Harvard School, a military academy in Los Angeles. Mr. Works is a forceful writer and a frequent contributor to law journals and magazines.

JACOB P. WEDEL. Most diverse sections of the civilized world have contributed to the citizenship of the great state of California, where all have found opportunity for productive effort along normal lines of enterprise. One of the sterling citizens of foreign birth who has here achieved distinctive success in connection with the great industry of fruit culture and who is one of the representative orange-growers in the Upland district of San Bernardino county is Jacob Peter Wedel, and his loyalty, progressive spirit and upright character have given him secure place in the esteem of the community in which he maintains his home.

Jacob Peter Wedel was born in one of the western provinces of Russia, on the 5th of October, 1861, and is a son of John and Marie (Prieheim) Wedel, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they removed with their respective parents to Russia when they were children. John Wedel became one of the industrious exponents of the agricultural industry in western Russia, where he continued to reside until 1874, when he decided to seek a more attractive field of endeavor in America, where he felt assured of better opportunities for the gaining of in-

dependence and for the proper rearing of his children. In the year mentioned he immigrated with his wife and their nine children to the United States and he forthwith made his way to Kansas and there became one of the pioneer settlers of McPherson county. He secured from the government a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres and in the course of time he developed the same into a productive farm, the while he gradually added to the area of his landed estate and became one of the prosperous agriculturists of that section of the Sunflower state. The town of Mound Ridge now occupies his entire original farm and he contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of his home county, where he ever commanded the unqualified esteem of those who knew him. His cherished and devoted wife died within a few years after their immigration to America, as she was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1878. He himself continued to reside in McPherson county until his death, in 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the ten children one died in Russia and two soon after the family home was established in the United States. One son, Benjamin, died in 1886, at the age of twelve years, and Marie, who became the wife of John C. Goering, died in March, 1907. Three sons and two daughters are still living, and of the entire ten the subject of this review was the third in order of birth.

Jacob P. Wedel gained his rudimentary education in his native land and was a lad of thirteen years at the time of the family immigration to America. He was reared to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm of his father, in McPherson county, Kansas, and in the meanwhile he attended the common schools of the locality at intervals. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-three years, and then rented and worked the homestead one year, after which he initiated his independent career by engaging in the buying and shipping of grain, in which connection he finally became the owner of a well equipped grain elevator at Mount Rich, Kansas, which he operated successfully for a period of fourteen years. In 1900 he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and for the ensuing five years he owned and operated a well improved farm in Reno county, Kansas. He then disposed of the property and came to California, early in November, of 1905. After passing a few months in the city of Los Angeles Mr. Wedel purchased an orange grove of five acres at Upland, San Bernardino county, and later he sold this property to expand his field of operation by the purchase of his present fine orange grove of thirty acres, located at the corner of Euclid avenue and Twenty-first street, Upland. His success has been of the most unequivocal order and he is now the owner of an estate of about one hundred acres in this district. All of this land is devoted to the propagation of citrus fruits and Mr. Wedel has shown indefatigable energy, with concomitant enterprise and good management, in the furthering of his business operations, through which he has gained prestige as one of the substantial and representative fruit-growers of this favored section of the state. He ships his fruit in an individual or independent way, without recourse to the facilities of the fruit exchanges, and his long experience as a buyer and shipper of grain,

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Yours truly,
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while a resident of Kansas, has proved of inestimable value to him in connection with his operations in California.

Mr. Wedel is ever ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and as a citizen he is thus essentially loyal and progressive. His political support is given to the Democratic party and he is fully appreciative of the advantages and institutions of the great nation that has been his home since his boyhood days and in which it has been given him to achieve definite success and independence through his own well directed efforts. He and his family are members of the Mennonite church and he has been active and liberal in the support of the various departments of its work.

In the year 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wedel to Miss Marie Stucky, who, like himself, was born in Russia and who was a child at the time when her parents established their home in Kansas, where she was reared and educated and where she continued to reside until her death, which occurred in 1888,—about four years after her marriage. The only surviving child of this union is Benjamin, who is now a resident of Upland, where he is engaged in orange culture. Two other sons died in infancy. In the year 1890 Mr. Wedel contracted a second marriage, as he then wedded his present wife and helpmeet, whose maiden name was Lena Goering and who was born in Russia, whence the family came to America when she was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Wedel have nine children, namely: Marie, Martha, Philip, Elizabeth, Freda, Anna, Bertha, Paul and Wilbert.

JOHN H. BARTLE. Among the leading figures in financial and business circles in the state of California stands John H. Bartle, whose interests are varied and important and who is a type of the steadfast, noble and upright business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. He has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, having been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days, and he has lifted himself to the plane of high accomplishment through his own well directed energies. His career has been emphatically characterized by courage, confidence, progressiveness and impregnable integrity of purpose. While he has coveted and gained much success he has won advancement through normal and legitimate means and there is no blemish or evidence of injustice on his record as one of the world's noble army of workers. He has shown much constructive ability in connection with banking enterprises of broad scope and importance and maintains his home in the beautiful little city of Monrovia, Los Angeles county, where he is president of both the First National Bank and the Monrovia Savings Bank.

John H. Bartle claims the old Wolverine state as the place of his nativity as he was born at Eagle Harbor, Keweenaw county, in the extreme northern part of the northern peninsula of Michigan, on the 22nd of July, 1855. He is a son of John and Thirza (Reynolds) Bartle, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that section of Michigan. His father, who was born in England, in 1825, emigrated to America, in 1844, and for a period of about sixty-five years he main-

tained his residence in Michigan. Now venerable in years, he resides in the home of his son, John H., of this review, where he receives the utmost filial care and solicitude. His cherished and devoted wife was born and reared in Michigan and there she continued to reside until her death, which occurred in 1905.

John H. Bartle received but limited educational advantages in his youth as he was able to attend the public schools of Michigan only until he had attained to the age of thirteen years, when he initiated his independent career as clerk in a general merchandise store at Negaunee, Michigan. He was thus engaged for four years, at the expiration of which, when seventeen years of age, he began trading with the Chippewa Indians in northern Michigan. In this connection he gained a thorough knowledge of the dialect of this tribe, which he still speaks fluently. He continued as Indian trader for five years and then established himself in the dry-goods business at Port Arthur, Canada, on Lake Superior. Here was virtually laid the foundation of his large success as a business man as in the first year his transactions aggregated thirty-three thousand dollars, through which status the enterprise was advanced to a business aggregating fully one hundred thousand dollars eight years later when, in 1887, he disposed of his interests in that section and came to California. He forthwith established his home in Monrovia, where he has continued to reside during the intervening period of nearly a quarter of a century and where he gained precedence as one of the able financiers of southern California. On the 13th of April, 1888, he assumed the position of collection clerk in the First National Bank of Monrovia and before the close of the year he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier, of which he continued incumbent until 1890, when he was chosen cashier. In February, 1894, he was elected president of the bank, in which office he succeeded Isais W. Hellman, long known as one of the great financiers of the Pacific coast. The first National Bank of Monrovia was organized in July, 1887, by Joseph F. Sartori, who was its first cashier and who has been vice-president from the time of organization to the present. The bank bases its operations upon a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and its surplus and undivided profits now aggregate fully one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Its deposits are about five hundred and fifty thousand dollars and its loans and discounts are in excess of four hundred thousand dollars. The bank has a beautiful modern building erected for its use and completed in 1908. From statements issued by the bank in a pamphlet are made the following quotations: "A strong and progressive bank may wield a powerful influence in the affairs of a community. This bank opened its doors for business in July, 1887, and for twenty-three years under one management it has given encouragement to civic progress and served as a stalwart protector of the deposits of the people and the property of its shareholders. It is gratifying to know that the aims and efforts of its officers and directors are so generally understood and so thoroughly appreciated by the people of Monrovia and vicinity."

The bank has a safe deposit department equipped with modern steel-lined, burglar-proof vaults, provided with an electric alarm system, which was installed by the American Bank Protection Company, William A.

Chess, cashier of the bank, has been identified with the institution for twenty-two years and he served as assistant cashier prior to his promotion to his present office. The institution has the capitalistic support of business men of the highest standing and its executive corps is such as to insure careful and conservative management of its affairs. Mr. Bartle is also president of the Monrovia Savings Bank, which was organized and incorporated in 1903, and of which William A. Chess is vice-president, and Kirk E. Lawrence, cashier. This bank has a capital of thirty thousand dollars, a surplus aggregating about five thousand dollars and deposits to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Bartle is also president of the First National Bank of El Monte, Los Angeles county, which was organized in 1903, and his distinctive ability as a financier has come into potent play in the upbuilding of each of these substantial and popular institutions.

As a citizen Mr. Bartle is distinctively liberal and public-spirited and he is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the welfare of his home city and state. He has served two terms as mayor of Monrovia and as chief executive of the municipal government he did splendid work in advancing public improvements and in giving an economical administration. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and his pleasing social qualities, as combined with his sterling character, have gained to him distinctive popularity in the community that has represented his home so many years and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent type.

In August, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bartle to Miss Amelia Bowerman, of Port Arthur, province of Ontario, Canada. She was born and reared in that province and she is a woman of most gracious personality, taking an active part in the best social life of Monrovia and presiding most graciously in the beautiful family home. Mr. and Mrs. Bartle have three children, Stanley H., Gerald F. and Kathleen.

It is necessary to say that the career of Mr. Bartle offers both lesson and incentive for he has pressed steadily forward toward the goal of accomplishment and has made of success not an accident but a logical result, the while his course has been guided and governed by those high principles of integrity and honor that ever beget objective confidence and esteem.

CHARLES FRANKISH. When recognition is taken of those who have been primarily influential in the development and upbuilding of the beautiful section of San Bernardino county commonly designated as the Ontario colony, to none should greater tribute be paid than to Mr. Frankish, whose splendid energies have been given to the promotion of the interests of this section and whose influence in this line has been undoubtedly greater and more prolific in results than that of any other one man. Here he has maintained his home for a quarter of a century and here he commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of the entire community. He has been the dominating force in the Ontario Land & Improvement Company, which originally held title to virtually all real estate in the Ontario colony, which now includes the thriving little cities of Ontario, Upland and San Antonio, and it has been the medium through

which this district has been developed from a sparsely settled and unproductive section into one of the most important of the many fine fruit-growing districts of southern California,—adorned with beautiful modern homes and recognized as a center of industrial thrift and prosperity. Practically the entire stock of the Ontario Land & Improvement Company is now held by the Frankish family, and he whose name initiates this review is president of the corporation. He has also given his influence and financial and executive co-operation in the support of all measures and enterprises that have otherwise conserved the development and progress of the Ontario colony, and no citizen has shown greater energy, liberality and public spirit.

Charles Frankish is a scion of the staunchest of English stock, and the family name has been identified with the history of the "right little, tight little isle" since the twelfth century, when its original representatives went from their native land, France, into England with William the Conqueror. Thus it is to be taken as assured that the lineage traces back to sterling Norman origin. The family were residents of Yorkshire, England, for six or more centuries, and near Bridlington Quay, in that sturdy old English county, was the homestead of Richard Frankish, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article. This was the family home for many years, and those bearing the name have been influential in that section for generations.

In the quaint old town of Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, Charles Frankish was ushered into the world on the 1st of July, 1849, and he is a son of John and Charlotte (Boradbent) Frankish, both of whom were born and reared in that same section of Yorkshire. John Frankish was reared and educated in his native land, and there he gave his attention principally to mercantile interests until 1866, when he came with his family to America and located in the city of Toronto, Canada, where he was similarly engaged for a long term of years and where his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest at the age of seventy-nine years. He himself lived to attain to the venerable age of eighty-five years and the gracious evening of his life was passed in the home of his son Charles, of this review, at Ontario, California. He came to this state in 1885 and here his death occurred in 1894. Of the nine children two sons died in childhood, and of the seven who reached maturity one son and two daughters are now living, Charles being the youngest child. The parents were devout believers in the doctrines of truth revealed by Emmanuel Swedenborg and were folk of strong character and sterling worth, ever commanding the high regard of all with whom they came in contact.

Charles Frankish gained his early educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native place and was a lad of about seventeen years at the time of the family immigration to Toronto, Canada. There he gained his initial experience in connection with the practical responsibilities of life and there he eventually became a prominent and successful factor in connection with real-estate operations, though his principal field of enterprise was for a number of years in the publication of law books and the handling of the various supplies used by members of the legal profession. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother-

in-law, Robert Carswell, under the title of the Carswell Company, Limited, and the business also included the publication of the Canadian Law Times, the leading legal periodical of the province of Ontario. With this concern Mr. Frankish was actively identified from 1876 until 1884, and in the meanwhile he had been one of the prime factors in the plating and developing of Parkdale, lying adjacent to Toronto, on the shore of Lake Ontario. He was known as the "father" of this beautiful suburb, which is now an integral part of the city of Toronto, and his effective laying out of streets and providing for the beautifying of Parkdale can not fail of local appreciation for all time. He maintained his residence in this suburban village and served for several years as its reeve, or mayor.

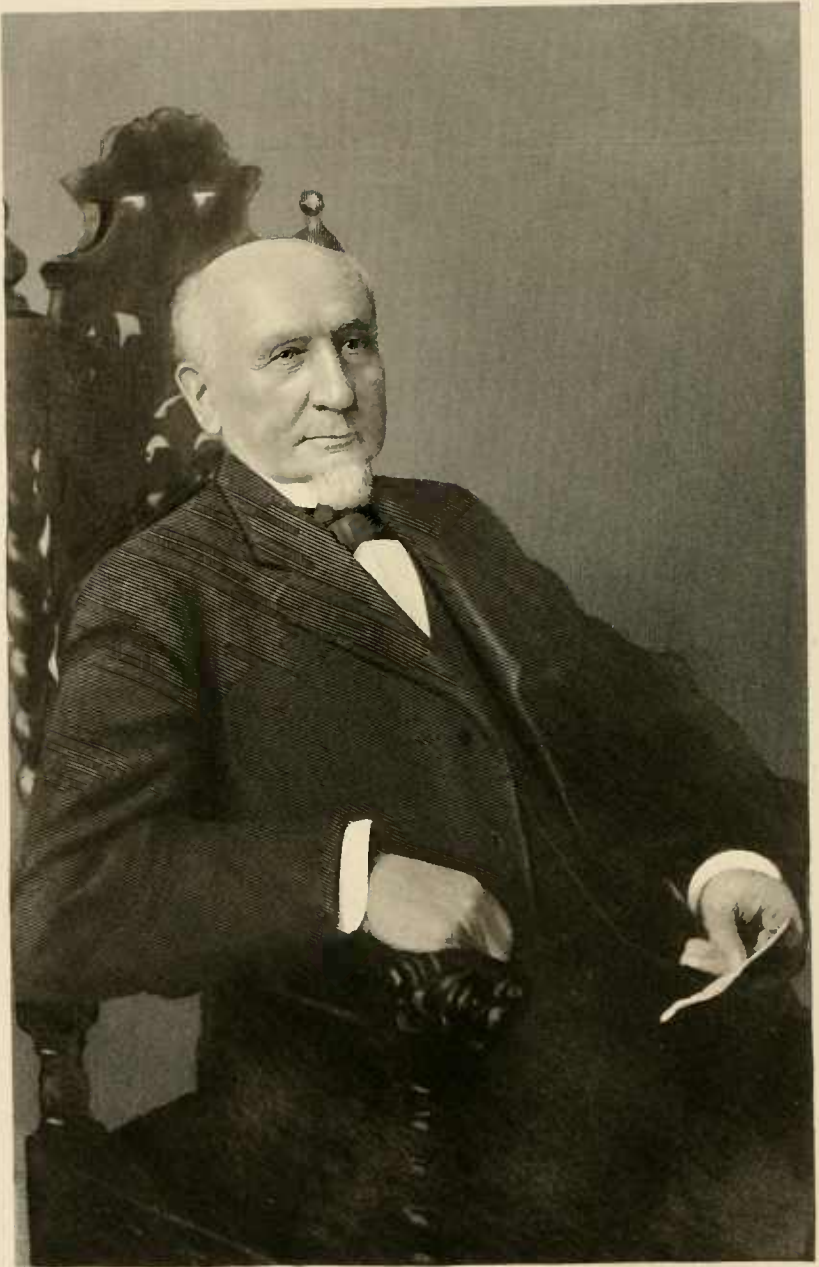
In 1885 Mr. Frankish disposed of the greater part of his interests in Canada and came to California. He passed the first year at Riverside and in 1886 established his permanent home at Ontario, San Bernardino county, where he has since resided. Here he immediately identified himself with the development of the section along civic and industrial lines, and none has wielded greater influence in making this one of the best districts in the state in connection with the effective propagation of the citrus fruits that have gained to southern California a worldwide reputation. The Ontario colony had been platted by the Chaffee brothers, but, owing to complications that arose about the time that Mr. Frankish here established his home, the Chaffee brothers transferred their interests in the property to others and went to Meldura, Australia, where, it may be noted incidentally, they promoted and carried through with great success a gigantic irrigation proposition. Mr. Frankish was one of the organizers, in 1886, of the Ontario Land & Improvement Company, which was formed for the purpose of purchasing and developing all of the unsold lands held by the original Ontario company, said lands comprising nearly seven thousand acres, to which two thousand acres were added by later purchase. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1887, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, and it forthwith acquired the property mentioned. The greater part of its large land holdings has now been effectively developed into orchards of oranges and lemons, and the majority of the groves are now giving large annual yields, with the result that this formerly semi-barren district is now one of the most beautiful and opulent in the southern part of the state. About four thousand cars of oranges and lemons were packed and shipped from this district in the season of 1911, and this statement bears its own significance.

Mr. Frankish became the general manager of the business of the Ontario Land & Improvement Company at the time of its organization, and in the same he has also filled with great ability the offices of vice-president and president, of which latter he is incumbent at the present time. He has maintained his offices at Ontario from the beginning and still occupies quarters in the same building in which he initiated his campaign of development. In the second year of his administration as general manager, on the 11th of May, 1887, after due preliminary exploitation, was held a big sale of lots in the town of Ontario, and the transactions during the four hours of this sale, represented a total of fifty-four thou-

sand dollars. The same night a burglar broke into his office and blew open the safe, but secured nothing for his pains, as Mr. Frankish had taken with him to his room about fourteen thousand dollars, representing the first payments, in gold and silver, on the sale of lots. This was the initiation of the magnificent and substantial development and progress of the district, and the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Frankish, as coupled with his effective policies and liberal ideas, have been the solid foundation on which has rested much of this splendid upbuilding and normal advancement. From the opening sale of lots until December 31, 1887, lands held by the company had been sold to an aggregate valuation of \$606,395.84. The corporation still has valuable holdings on its original tracts and also conducts a general real-estate business of large proportions, the while its best asset has ever been its reputation for fair and honorable dealings. As before stated the stock of the company is now held almost entirely by representatives of the Frankish family.

Mr. Frankish has been alert in the promotion of every enterprise tending to advance the general welfare of the community, and his liberality has been prodigal in one sense but ever dictated by mature judgment and due conservatism. He was one of the principal organizers of the Ontario State Bank, in 1887, this being the first banking institution in the colony and its operations having been originally based on a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. He served as secretary of the bank in the earlier period of its operation and later as vice-president and president. Operations were continued successfully for a number of years and then the institution was merged with the newly organized First National Bank, in which Mr. Frankish became largely interested. In 1887 he built, in the interests of the Ontario Land & Improvement Company, the car line through the beautiful Euclid avenue to the mountains, six and one-half miles distant to the north, where the present terminus is Twenty-fourth street. The line was operated by mules until 1895, and it is worthy of note in the connection that on the down trips these solemn animals were given transportation on the cars themselves, which ran down the grade on their own momentum. This provision attracted attention throughout the country at the time and the sight was one of amusing order. On the 16th of February, 1895, was incorporated the Ontario Electric Company, which assumed control of the line mentioned and equipped the same with electric trolley cars, besides furnishing light and power for the towns along the line. Mr. Frankish was one of the original stockholders and directors of this company, of which he served for a time as vice-president and later as president. He was president of the company until its property and franchise was sold to Henry E. Huntington, in 1901, and the line has since been extended to Claremont and Pomona, in Los Angeles county. Mr. Frankish was for a number of years a member of the directorate of the San Antonio Water Company, and he has also been from the time of organization a director of the People's Mutual Building & Loan Association, of which he was one of the organizers, in 1887, and of which he is now vice-president. This is the first and only association of the sort in Ontario and it has been the vehicle through which have been erected many of the fine homes in this section. Essentially a business man and with insistent demands upon his

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time and attention, Mr. Frankish has had no desire to enter the turmoil of practical politics and is non-partisan in his attitude. He is a charter member of the Masonic lodge in his home city of Ontario, and he and his family hold membership in the Swedenborgian church.

In 1876 Mr. Frankish wedded Miss Ruth Mary Goodwin, who was born and reared in the province of Ontario, Canada. She was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1902, at the age of fifty-two years, and of the five children all are living except one son that died in infancy. Charles Goodwin is engaged in the electrical business at Ontario; Ruth Evelyn is the wife of Emil F. Strohl, a resident of Bryn Athyn, a suburb of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Leonard John is assistant editor of the Ontario Republican; and Hugh Harris is secretary of the Ontario Land & Improvement Company, in which he is an able assistant to his father. On August 3, 1903, Mr. Frankish was married to Eliza Buffet, widow of Dr. Louis Buffet, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, but later of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

FREDERICK FISCHER. The great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the composite social fabric of our American republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among those of German birth and ancestry who have attained to large and worthy success in connection with the great commercial activities of the United States and who exemplified the highest principles of integrity and honor in all the relations of life was the late Frederick Fischer, who was one of the great "captains of industry" in Chicago, the wonderful metropolis of the west, with whose civic and business activities he was long and prominently identified, and who was one of those deeply appreciative of the manifold attractions of southern California, where he elected to establish his home after his retirement from active business and where he continued to reside until the close of his long and useful life. In his beautiful home in the city of Los Angeles his death occurred on the 6th of August, 1910, and such was his status in this community and such his prestige as one of the distinguished representatives of the world's noble army of productive workers, that there is all of consonance in incorporating in this publication a brief review of his career. He was in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes and that he accomplished much is evident when is made the mere statement that he was long numbered among the leading representatives of the wholesale grocery trade in the city of Chicago, with the extension of whose magnificent industrial prestige he was prominently concerned.

Frederick Fischer was born at Dochendorf, Mecklenburg Schwerin, a province of the northern part of Germany, and the date of his nativity was April 4, 1821. He was a scion of one of the sterling old families of that section of the empire and there he was reared to maturity, in the meanwhile being afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his native place. In 1845, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Fischer severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, where he felt assured better opportunities were afforded for the gaining of success and independence through

individual effort. It may well be said that he never had cause to regret his decision, though in the earlier stages of his career in America he naturally encountered obstacles and other adverse circumstances. Such was the innate strength and determination of the man, however, that he faced all emergencies and contingencies and pressed courageously along the line to the goal of a definite and worthy purpose. He was a son of John Gottlieb Christian and Sophia Barbara Fischer, both of whom are now deceased. The parents came to the United States from Germany, in 1853, but while en route the mother became seriously ill and she died as the vessel was entering port at Galveston, Texas, on the 29th of November, 1853. The father was born in Germany in 1789 and he was summoned to the life eternal, in Chicago, Illinois, in 1870, at which time he was eighty-one years of age. The only surviving member of the family is George Fischer, a brother, who maintains his home at Hollywood, California.

Upon coming to the United States Mr. Fischer, of this sketch, landed in Galveston, Texas, where he soon secured employment in a general merchandise establishment. He continued his residence in Galveston until 1847, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city he removed to Chicago in the following year. That city was then such as to offer few auguries for its advancement to the position of one of the great metropolitan centers of the world and in a sense he was one of its pioneers, while it may be said that he had the prescience to there avail himself of the opportunities presented, and thus to lay the foundation for a remarkably successful life work. Soon after his arrival in Chicago Mr. Fischer became a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Satterley & Cook, and, as has been consistently written, "after four years of honest and conscientious toil with this firm, there was given a marked appreciation of his distinctive ability, in that he was admitted to partnership in the business, which was thereafter conducted under the title of Satterley, Cook & Company." After the retirement of Mr. Satterley the enterprise was continued under the firm name of G. C. Cook & Company for many years. In 1857 Mr. Fischer severed his connection with this firm and became one of the founders of the firm of Reid, Murdock & Fischer, which concern continued to do business for more than thirty years, within which time it assumed and maintained a position as one of the greatest of the wholesale grocery houses of Chicago. It kept pace with the magnificent progress of the great metropolis after it rose from the ashes of the great fire of 1871, in which the firm lost its entire plant and stock, though business was soon resumed with that characteristic courage and determination exemplified so uniformly by the business men of the stricken city. Through his identification with the splendid commercial enterprise, which is still continued under the title of Reid, Murdock & Company, Mr. Fischer represented one of the dominating forces in the upbuilding of the great business enterprise that contributed its quota to the commercial supremacy of Chicago. The life of no man has ever been guided and governed by loftier principles of integrity and honor, and better praise than this can never be offered. He played a large part in the business life of the western metropolis and as a citizen he was distinctively progressive and public-spirited, ever appreciative of the great

country in which he had found it possible to gain so large a measure of success. On the 10th of November, 1888, after more than forty years of earnest and noteworthy endeavor, Mr. Fischer retired from the firm of which he had so long been a member, and he thereafter invested the major portion of his substantial fortune in Chicago real estate, through the appreciation in the value of which he added materially to the fortune previously gained.

For a number of years Mr. Fischer maintained his home at Highland Park, a beautiful north shore suburb in the city of Chicago, and in 1901 he came to Los Angeles, California, where he had been spending his winters since 1890. He located at 945 Bonnie Brae street, where he continued to reside for the ensuing eight years, at the expiration of which he removed to his beautiful residence on Andrews boulevard. He was not long permitted to enjoy the attractions of this delightful home, as his death occurred within the same year, on the 6th of August, 1910, as has already been stated in this context. He was eighty-nine years of age at the time when he was thus summoned to the life eternal, and upon no stage of his especially long and earnest career rests a shadow of wrong or injustice, so that he left the priceless heritage of a good name. From an appreciative estimate published at the time of the death of Mr. Fischer are taken, with but minor paraphrase, the following statements: "During the entire business life of Mr. Fischer his name was a synonym for honesty and uprightness, and his wonderful ability as a merchant crowned his life with success. He attended the Highland Park Presbyterian church but was a member of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, and upon his arrival in Los Angeles his church letter was transferred to the Westlake Methodist Episcopal church of this city. Mr. Fischer's religion was a very part of himself. He was a man of retiring disposition, despising outward show but continually seeking in a quiet and unostentatious way to help and aid the poor and needy, in which connection it may well be said that he 'remembered those who were forgotten.' The last twenty years of his life were devoted almost exclusively to religious and charitable work, in which the beautiful simplicity of his character and innate nobility of his mind exerted a wonderful influence for good on all those with whom he came in contact. While his benevolences were never exceedingly large to any particular charity, yet his head, his hand, his heart were ever at the service of all things worthy, and many a struggling church and cause and individual person received from him generous and timely aid." Essentially a business man and a lover of home and family, the turbulent stream of politics had no allurements for Mr. Fischer, though he was ever mindful of every civic duty and a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party.

The entire domestic life of Mr. Fischer was one of significantly ideal order, and there can be no wish to invade the sacred precincts of the home, though it is but fitting that brief data be given concerning his first and second marriages and his children. On the 30th of October, 1856, Mr. Fischer was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Marie Henrietta Luetge, and her death occurred on the 17th of January, 1881, at Highland Park, Illinois, where the family home was maintained after the Chicago fire of 1871. Concerning the five children of this union the

following brief data are given: Emma, who was born January 19, 1858, died on the 11th of October, 1893; Johanna Matilda, who was born December 29, 1859, now resides at Pasadena, California; Mary Louisa, who was born December 11, 1861, is the widow of James Reid MacDonald, of Seattle, Washington; George W., who was born July 31, 1864, and Thomas Frederick, who was born June 24, 1867, are associated in the wholesale grocery business in Seattle, under the firm name of Fischer Brothers.

On the 10th of October, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fischer to Mrs. Mary F. (Wood) Powers, daughter of Judge Enoch Wood and widow of Henry Clay Powers, of Chicago. Mrs. Fischer, who still resides in Los Angeles, has one daughter by her first marriage, Mrs. Pearl Powers.

The remains of Mr. Fischer were taken back to Chicago for interment and were laid to rest in Rose Hill cemetery, in the old Fischer family burying ground, on the 14th of August, 1910.

MORTON LYALL. Every line of business in every section of the country has its leaders,—men who by reason of superior mind and attainments have risen above their fellows in the struggle for supremacy, and who are recognized as having succeeded in reaching success. The activities of such men serve as a stimulus to others, creating a desire to emulate their example, and thus the community at large gains a great deal of benefit. As a leader in matters agricultural, Morton Lyall take a prominent position among the farmers of the Imperial Valley. He is the owner of more than 600 acres of land located two and one-half miles south of Brawley, this being devoted to barley, of which he shipped thirteen car loads in 1911. He is the owner also of a combined reaping threshing and sacking machine, which cost \$6,357, and which with six men, and a team to haul water and oil, reaps, threshes and sacks forty acres a day. During 1912 Mr. Lyall expects to ship forty car-loads.

Mr. Lyall was born in Riley county, Kansas, in 1866, and is a son of George and Amanda Lyall, natives of Scotland and Illinois, respectively. Five of their twelve children are living, and in addition to Morton, one son, Thomas, resides in the Imperial Valley. Morton Lyall, who was the fifth child in order of birth, was reared and educated in his native state, and was there taught the secrets of successful farming by his father, who was himself a well-to-do agriculturist. He farmed in Kansas until the year 1888, at which time he came to California, and on February 28th began operations at Fresno. There he continued successfully until 1898, then moving to Yuma, where he continued until 1905, the year that saw Mr. Lyall's advent in the Imperial Valley. He has not had a chance to regret his choice, for his operations have proven uniformly successful, and he has risen to a place of prominence in his community. Progressive in all things, he has used only the latest and best improved machinery, and his ranch is one of the most highly cultivated in the region of Brawley. Public-spirited and patriotic, he has supported all movements for the betterments of his section or state, and he is regarded as one of the solid, reliable men of the valley.

In 1891 Mr. Lyall was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Hamilton, who was born in 1870, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Hamilton, of

Illinois. Three children have been born to this union: Allen N., Leslie F. and Ada, the last-named being deceased.

A. L. WEAVER. A native of the state of Georgia, where he was born October 11, 1861, a descendant of a house long established in that good old commonwealth and with an honorable record in her history both in peace and war, A. L. Weaver had all the incentives to good citizenship and useful industry that can come from birth and training. Consequently, when he came to the Imperial Valley as a pioneer in 1902 he readily found a place for himself among the early settlers who were striving in spite of hardships and discouragements to establish a commercial and agricultural center in the desert, and today he stands foremost among its representative ranchmen.

Mr. Weaver is a son of Henry H. and Nancy (Partin) Weaver, the former of whom was a prosperous contractor and builder in his state, and whose children were six in number. A. L. received a good education in the common schools, and as a youth learned the trade of mason and brick layer, following this business in the employ of his father until 1880. At that time he connected himself with a grocery establishment, and during the next two years acted as a salesman, but in 1882 returned to his trade, went to Idaho, and for twelve years followed contracting. At that time Mr. Weaver decided to try his fortune as a prospector and miner, but his early training had been along such different lines that the new venture proved anything but a success, and finally, somewhat discouraged, he returned to his old home. In 1902 he again came west, determined to make a success in whatever field he found himself, and having heard of the great opportunities to be found in the Imperial Valley journeyed hither and filed on 220 acres of desert land, his wife filing on a tract of 320 acres. The first property is now in a state of cultivation, although it has not been brought to its present desirable state without great labor and infinite patience on the part of its owner. He first devoted himself to the dairy business, but, feeling that he could better himself by following other lines of farming, planted his land in alfalfa, in the growing of which he has met with unqualified success. He has also realized a large profit from hog raising, and at the present time is handling about 500 head annually. In Mr. Weaver's case it has only been a matter of finding the occupation for which he was best fitted and the proper field in which to carry on his operations. He is possessed of more than the average business acumen, and has his full share of energy and perseverance. The success that has attended his efforts is only the merited reward for long years of conscientious effort, and as a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes he possesses the universal respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. His comfortable home is situated in No. 8 Brawley, and he and his wife are numbered among this locality's first settlers.

In 1896 Mr. Weaver was united in marriage with Miss Annie Martin, a native of North Carolina, and a lady who has loyally and cheerfully assisted her husband in his undertakings. Much of the success that has come to him may be accredited to her never-failing support and encouragement. They have three children, namely: Pearl, Don and Opal. While his business has demanded the greater part of his attention, Mr. Weaver

has found time to interest himself in fraternal work, and he is a popular member of the Masons and the Woodmen of the World.

F. M. WISE. An excellent example of the progressive agricultural class which is making the Imperial Valley one of the great industrial centers of the west is found in F. M. Wise, whose many years of experience as a farmer, dairyman and cattle raiser entitle him to a position of importance among the representative agriculturists of his section. Thoroughly conversant with the latest and most approved methods and completely in sympathy with anything that his judgment tells him will be of benefit to the community, his position as a skilled agriculturist is assured and his worth as a citizen recognized. Mr. Wise, like many of the residents of the valley, is a native of the Lone Star state, having been born February 3, 1855, a son of Nimrod and Jane (Galloway) Wise, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Missouri. They had nine children, and F. M. was the second in order of birth.

Mr. Wise was still a child when his parents removed to the state of Arkansas, and there he was reared and secured a public school education. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer and stock raiser, and from his parents he early learned lessons of industry and integrity that has been characteristic of him all of his life. In 1883 he decided that his field of endeavor in Arkansas was too restricted, and he accordingly set out for Oregon, where he took up a tract of 160 acres and established himself in the stock raising business, and continued successfully therein until 1895, in that year moving to Idaho. By this time he had increased his capital considerably, and he was able to purchase 520 acres of good land, on which he engaged in stock raising on an extensive scale. The year 1908 saw his advent in the Imperial Valley, where he has since devoted his energies to dairying. He has 110 acres of well improved land situated not far from Calexico, and here he has made excellent improvements, having large, substantial buildings, modern in every way, and improved with the most up-to-date equipment connected with the business of dairying. While his herd consists of mixed breeds, the animals are fine milkers and average a fair quantity of butter fat, and he generally keeps on an average of forty cows. Mr. Wise has not only demonstrated that he is a skilled and experienced dairy man, but also that he is possessed of far more than the average business ability. He has personally looked after every detail of his steadily-growing enterprise, thus assuring his customers of having the best of service and the finest article of goods. In his dairy buildings he has recognized the necessity for cleanliness and hygienic conditions, and as a consequence his barns and other structures are models in their line. Mr. Wise has not cared to enter politics, but takes an active interest in anything that promises to advance his community in any way.

In 1878 Mr. Wise was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Moore, who is a native of the state of Missouri, and to this union there have been born two children, namely: Charles H. and Annie V. The family is well and favorably known and has a number of friends throughout the valley.

EARL A. BAGBY. Engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Visalia, the judicial center and metropolis of Tulare county, where he



Earl D. [unclear]

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is also incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, Mr. Bagby merits recognition in this publication as one of the leading attorneys of the younger generation in the county that has been his home from childhood, and in which he has won professional success and marked personal popularity through his well directed efforts and his sterling characteristics.

Mr. Bagby claims the Sunflower state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Clay county, Kansas, on the 8th of January, 1887, and is a son of R. J. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Bagby, the former of whom was born in the state of North Carolina, and the latter in England. The father started his business career in the humble capacity of hod-carrier, and served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of stone and brick mason. Energy, thrift and ambition dominated his course and he has attained to definite success as a business man, the while he has ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He removed with his family to California in 1888 and shortly afterward established his permanent residence in Visalia, where he and his wife have since maintained their home and where he is now a prosperous contractor and builder as well as a contractor for cement and concrete work for architectural and other purposes. He is one of the leading representatives of this line of enterprise in Tulare county and that his ability and sterling integrity have not lacked objective appreciation in the community is shown by the fact that he has been called upon to serve as inspector and superintendent in connection with many important municipal works. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

Earl A. Bagby was a child of about one year at the time of the family removal to California and in interests, enthusiastic loyalty and appreciation of its manifold attractions, he is essentially "to the manner born" so far as his relations to the magnificent commonwealth of California are concerned. He is indebted to the public schools of Visalia for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of both the grammar and high schools, in the latter of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, duly receiving his diploma and being but seventeen years of age at the time. During the progress of his school work his ambition had been one of definite purpose and active resourcefulness, as from the age of eight years onward he employed himself earnestly in connection with the fruit-growing industry in his home county during his vacations and carefully hoarded his earnings for the purpose of securing a college education. He finally formulated definite plans and determined to prepare himself for the legal profession. In this connection he had the good judgment to avail himself of splendid advantages of the law department of the great and celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, but, owing to the fact that the requirements of the institution demand that a student must be at least eighteen years of age to be eligible for matriculation, he was unable to enter the university, on this score, until one year after his graduation in the high school. At the age of twenty-one, after encountering the vicissitudes and financial difficulties which are the portion of those who endeavor to complete a collegiate course on limited capitalistic reinforcement, he

realized the next stage in progress toward the goal of his ambition, as he was graduated in the law department as a member of the class of 1908 and duly received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was simultaneously admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan and forthwith returned to California, whither he brought, among other collegiate trophies a Jeffersonian diploma of merit, the same having been conferred upon him by the Jeffersonian Society of his alma mater—an organization that was incorporated in 1862. Comparatively few have earned and received this mark of scholastic recognition, and the diploma, awarded to him on the 1st of May, 1908, is justly prized by Mr. Bagby, who is fully appreciative of the works of praise and commendation thereupon inscribed. As he himself has facetiously stated, Mr. Bagby "bumped about from one law office to another while braving the starvation novitiate of the young professional man," and during this period he received valuable experience through his association with Stanton L. Carter, of Fresno, who was one of California's most able and best known attorneys.

On the 1st of July, 1909, he opened the professional fight single-handed in his present offices, which are located in the First National Bank building in Visalia, and he has already proved the wisdom of his choice of vocation, as he is gradually building up a substantial and representative practice, based upon his excellent natural and acquired ability and his earnest devotion to the work of his profession, to which he subordinates all other interests. On the 8th of November, 1910, he was elected justice of the peace of Visalia township, and he assumed the duties of the office on the 2d of January, 1911. In the primary election he secured not only the nomination on the Democratic ticket, that of the party to which he accords allegiance, but he was also given the distinction of being made the nominee on the Republican ticket, so that his election was practically compassed without opposition. From an article appearing in a local newspaper at the time of his candidacy for the office of which he is now incumbent are taken the following pertinent statements: "Mr. Bagby was honored this year by being elected secretary of the Democratic county central committee, a position that carries with it more extensive duties than the uninitiated might suppose, and he performed those duties with great satisfaction. Mr. Bagby is a rustler and a hustler every minute, and he personally attended to the preliminary arrangements for the Democratic rallies and meetings of the campaign." Mr. Bagby is undoubtedly one of the youngest magistrates in the state and is certain to give most effective service as justice of the peace.

He has been an earnest and indefatigable worker as a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, of which he is a legal advisor and the active representative in his home city. He has been both secretary and legal advisor of the Tulare county organization of this society since July, 1909. He is identified with a number of representative fraternal orders, including Visalia Camp, No. 320, Woodmen of the World, of which he is consul commander at the time of this writing, besides which he is chaplain of Visalia Aerie, No. 1081, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

JOSIAH B. MOORES. In the thriving little city of Ontario, San Bernardino county, Mr. Moores is an effective representative of an important line of enterprise, and through his well directed efforts in the same

he has contributed materially to the industrial and civic progress of this favored section of the state. He is engaged in the real-estate business, in which his operations have been of wide scope, and he is known as one of the most progressive and of those alert and loyal citizens who are furthering the continued advancement of San Bernardino county, where he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Josiah Box Moores is a scion of staunch old southern stock and a member of a family, of Irish lineage, that was founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history, representatives of the name having been numbered among the pioneers of the state of Alabama, where they became the owners of large plantations and many slaves and where members of the family became prominent in connection with public affairs. In other states of the fair southland have been found many distinguished representatives of the Moores family, and the name has ever stood exponent of sterling character and the highest loyalty. The paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review was born in either North or South Carolina, and removed to Tennessee, where he became an extensive planter. When well advanced in years he removed to Arkansas, where he passed the residue of his life. Josiah B. Moores was born in Columbia county, Arkansas, on the 20th of November, 1851, and is a son of Rev. William and Maria (Greening) Moores, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that state. The father was born in Tennessee, on the 18th of January, 1808, and the mother was a native of Alabama. William Moores was reared on the old homestead plantation in Tennessee and received a liberal education. He was a man of most alert mentality, applied himself to reading and study and gained a broad fund of information, with the result that he was known as a man of fine intellectuality, even as he was one of the highest ideals. Even as a boy he manifested his desire to enter the Christian ministry and as a young man he was ordained a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Tennessee, where he held pastoral charges, as did he later in Alabama, Arkansas and California. He continued in the active work of the ministry for many years and labored with all of zeal and consecrated devotion for the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men. He was for many years presiding elder and was prominent in connection with the general work of his denomination, the while his ability, tolerance of spirit and gracious personality gained to him the affectionate regard of those who came within the sphere of his benign influence. At the time of the division of the Methodist church in the north and south, owing to a difference in opinion as to the institution of human slavery, he naturally identified himself with the branch designated as the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1870 he came to California and established his home in Los Angeles county, where he passed the residue of his long, noble and signally useful life. After devoting more than half a century to the active work of the ministry he retired and was placed on the roll of superannuated clergymen of the denomination in which he had served so long and faithfully. He was not only an eloquent and convincing speaker, his every utterance bearing the mark of sincerity and earnest conviction, but he also manifested much executive and constructive ability,—es-

pecially in the founding of many pioneer churches in the various states in which he labored, particularly Arkansas, where he was a prominent and honored figure in his church for many years. He was summoned to the life eternal at the venerable age of eighty-three years, secure in the reverent regard of all who knew him, and known as one of the pioneer clergymen of his denomination in California. His cherished and devoted wife, a woman of gentle and noble character, preceded him to eternal rest by about one year and was sixty-four years of age at the time of her death. Of the twelve children the subject of this review was the fifth in order of birth and all of the number survive the honored parents except one daughter, who died in infancy. Of the sons it may be noted that Owen and Charles were valiant soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which they served under General Price. They were mere lads at the time of their enlistment, in the later part of the war, and they continued in active service until its close.

Josiah B. Moores was reared to adult age in his native state, and, owing largely to the disrupted conditions in Arkansas in his boyhood days, as a result of its being a stage of activity between the contending forces in the Civil war, his early educational advantages were very limited. He has in later years effectually made good this handicap, and after coming to California, at the age of seventeen years, he was enabled to attend a private school for some time. He was favored, moreover, in having been reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement. Soon after his arrival in California he became identified with ranching operations near the site of the present village of Pico, Los Angeles county, and he later, in 1873, planted one of the first orange groves in the vicinity of Downey, also in that county. He paid two and one-half dollars apiece for his trees and planted a tract of twenty acres. The ground and trees proved worthless for propagation purposes and thus Mr. Moores' first independent business project matured in success of distinctly negative order. Under these conditions he turned his attention to sheep growing, in which he initiated operations by the purchase of a small flock from Father Bott, one of the good fathers of the San Gabriel mission. He rented a tract of land near the present town of Whittier, Los Angeles county, and in 1878 he removed his sheep to San Diego county, where he rented a large area of range land and extended materially the scope of his operations. In the autumn of 1881 there was special demand for sheep, which commanded three dollars a head, but Mr. Moores refused to dispose of his stock, with the result that disaster again became his portion. In the terrible drought of the following season he met with severe loss, as out of his band of five thousand head of sheep more than three thousand died, while for those remaining he received only one dollar per head. After he had liquidated his various obligations he found his cash capital summed up in twenty dollars, and thus he had the privilege of knowing that he had gained experience but also that he had to make an entirely new start. It is characteristic of Mr. Moores that his courage, determination and ambition never flag, and in the autumn of 1883 he removed to the Ontario colony, in San Bernardino county,—a section that was at that time a veritable desert, though the district had been platted and the work of development instituted. He consulted ways and means and finally

opened a small livery stable, and in this connection he transported trees for planting along the course of the present Euclid avenue, from Ontario to the foothills on the north,—an avenue that is now conceded to be one of the finest in the state. In those early days of development of this now beautiful and prosperous fruit-growing district Mr. Moores did a large amount of teaming work, in connection with which he hauled lumber for the erection of many of the early buildings here erected. He turned his hand to any line of enterprise that offered returns, and in this connection it may be noted that he contracted for the construction of irrigation ditches and that he aided in the completion of the first stone-head ditch in the colony. He has continued to maintain his home in Ontario during the long intervening years and has been a valued factor in the development and upbuilding of this beautiful and thriving community, which is now one of the most important of those devoted to the culture of citrus fruits in the entire state. Since 1887 Mr. Moores has been successfully engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has handled many valuable properties and done much to exploit the attractions and further the progress of this section. His success has been on a parity with his indefatigable and well directed efforts, and it is gratifying to note that he has gained a competency.

No citizen of the Ontario colony has shown more loyalty and public spirit than has Mr. Moores, and his influence and tangible co-operation have been freely given in support of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the best interests of the community. In politics he gave unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party until recent years, and is now a staunch Prohibitionist. During the first administration of President Cleveland he served as postmaster of Ontario, an office which he retained for four years. His postoffice had but recently been established and the equipment which he purchased and installed continued to be utilized until a few years ago. During his incumbency the office did not pay out the amount of money he used in conducting the same, but he spared neither pains nor expense, as he considered the office an index of the increasing prosperity of the colony and wished to maintain the same at the highest possible standard. Mr. Moores was the first to serve as deputy sheriff in the Ontario colony, and he gave a most effective administration.

In the later years Mr. Moores has given his attention specially to the buying and selling of orange groves and alfalfa ranches, and he has the distinction of having sold during his career in the business more real-estate than has any other dealer in the original Ontario colony. A man of independent views, progressive ideas and sterling integrity, he commands secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community whose upbuilding he has signally aided in advancing, and he is one of the popular and representative citizens of Ontario. He and his wife are members of the Pentecostal religious denomination, in which they are charter members of the Church of the Nazarene, in their home city. They are zealous and liberal in the support of the various departments of the church work and in the social activities of the community they are popular factors.

In the year 1877 Mr. Moores wedded Miss Edith Smith, who was born in Amador county, this state, and their only son, William, has for

a number of years yielded pleasingly to the wanderlust, which has compassed for him broad travels through the western states and in Mexico, where he indulges his love for mountain camps and exploitations.

On the 7th of August, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moores to Miss Nettie Simmons, who was born and reared at Salem, Oregon. They have no children.

CHESTER B. WALSWORTH. Dr. Walsworth and his wife are numbered among the most effective exponents of the profession of osteopathy in California and are engaged in active practice in the city of Los Angeles, where they have most successfully demonstrated the efficiency of this benignant system in connection with the treatment of disorders properly within its field. He is also largely interested in mining, oil and other industrial enterprises, is aggressive and enterprising as a business man, has gained success through his own well directed efforts, and has so ordered his life in its various relations as to merit and receive the high regard of his fellow men. Further than this, he is also a scion of a family that was founded in America in the early colonial epoch and that is a distinguished English origin.

It is practically assured that all of those in the United States who bear the name of Walsworth are direct descendants of William Walsworth, who emigrated from the vicinity of London, England, and who established his home on Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, and a part of Suffolk county, New York, at the present time. At the time when he came to the new world the trails of the Pequot Indians were still fresh on the island mentioned, and their deserted forts and wigwams were still standing among the hills of Groton, just across on the mainland, in Connecticut. This William Walsworth, of Fisher's Island, was undoubtedly the progenitor of all those who have borne the name in America. He claimed, and his assertion is amply authenticated, to have been descended from Sir William Walsworth, who was lord mayor of London at the time of the rebellion of "Hilliard, the tyler," in the region of Richard II. Sir William Walsworth died in 1383 and was buried in the church of St. Michael, on Crooked Lane, London. The site of his mansion house, in Thames street, that parish, is now occupied by Fishmongers' hall. His name has been perpetuated in that of the suburban village of Walsworth, which gave him birth and in which he later had his country seat. This suburb is near the historic London Bridge, in one of the most densely populated sections of the world's greatest metropolis. The ancestral seat of the family in America should be given as the state of New York. In 1690, shortly after his arrival in America, William Walsworth married Mary Seaton, a young English woman, who was born in 1669 and who came to this country on the same vessel and at the same time that he did. The Walsworth home was maintained on Fisher's Island for a period of about nine years, during which they were comparatively immune from danger of attack by the Indians.

The family divides practically into three branches—through descent from the three sons of William and Mary (Seaton) Walsworth. The eldest son, who bore the full patronymic and was known as William II, left a numerous line; and the other two branches are those headed by the younger sons, John, of Groton, Connecticut, and Thomas, whose



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home was established in Fisher's Island. While William Walsworth, the founder of the family, was residing on Fisher's Island, a series of invasions were made by the French of Canada and the colonists of New England. These raids began about 1687, and the Indians frequently took part in the same, as shown by history's record of many Indian massacres in this connection. It may incidentally be recalled that in 1689 occurred the massacre of La Chien, near Montreal, Canada. This massacre was perpetrated by savage Iroquois who had been instigated to the action by the Dutch settlers along the Hudson, who supplied the Indians with firearms. On this occasion were killed fully two hundred of the Canadian settlers—men, women and children. William Walsworth and his wife, like nearly all of the members of the New London colony, on the mainland nearest to Fisher's Island, were of deeply religious nature and both were members of the Congregational church. Both were baptized in the old meeting house at New London, Connecticut, on the 24th of January, 1691. At the time of the death of William Walsworth, in 1703, his estate was extensive, and the same was left in charge of his wife, upon whom also devolved the responsibility of caring for their seven children. The records show that the sons all accumulated good estates and that the daughters married men of means and good standing.

Chester Byron Walsworth, whose name initiates this review, was born at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, on the 3d of August, 1869, and is a son of Henry T. and Jennie B. (Clark) Walsworth, the former of whom was born in New York city, on the 17th of March, 1832, and the latter was a native of Richmond, Missouri. The father was identified with mining operations in Missouri, where he maintained his home until 1872, when he came with his family to California and established his residence in Sonoma county. There he remained six years, at the expiration of which he removed to Washington and located at Renton, King county, not far distant from the city of Seattle. He there became prominently identified with the dairy business and also became the owner of a large landed estate, upon which he made the best of improvements. He was influential in public and industrial affairs and was one of the sterling pioneers of the great state of Washington, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on December 26, 1894, in Seattle, Washington.

Chester B. Walsworth was three years of age at the time of the family removal to California, and was a lad of nine when removal was made to the state of Washington, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Seattle, which was then a small city. He supplemented this by a partial course in the University of Washington and after leaving this institution he was engaged in the grocery business for three years, at Seattle. For the ensuing five years he gave his attention principally to the real estate and abstract business, but his alert mentality and indefatigable energy have ever prompted him to take advantage of opportunities and to make definite progress. In 1886 he left Seattle and became interested in mining operations in Colorado, where he remained several years. He developed himself into a practical mining engineer and assayer, and finally became chemist for the McArthur & Forrest cyanide plant at Cripple Creek, that

state, this being the first plant established for the handling of telluride ores.

In 1900 Dr. Walsworth began the study of osteopathy in Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1905 he was graduated in the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, in that city. His wife was graduated as a member of the same class, and August 17th of that year they came to Los Angeles, California, where they have since continued in the active and successful practice of their profession, of which they are recognized as leading representatives in this state. Both are persons of most attractive social qualities and they are popular in connection with the best activities along this line in their home city. In his profession Dr. Walsworth has made an admirable record, and he is known as a man of sterling character—true, honest and earnest in all the relations of life, quiet and unassuming in demeanor, and enterprising and progressive both as a citizen and as a business man. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern National Reserve, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Round Table, the American Nobles, and the Royal Neighbors. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and while a resident of Seattle was an active worker in its ranks. He and his wife are members of the First Church of United Brethren in Los Angeles and give active support to the various departments of its work. He is vice-president of the Sequoia Club, one of the representative political organizations of Los Angeles.

By natural predilection and well developed powers Dr. Walsworth has proved himself a valuable factor in connection with the promoting and upbuilding of business enterprises of broad scope. He is an interested principal in the Midway and Ventura Oil Companies, and is president of the Consolidated Midway Chief Oil Company, as well as several other companies. He is a director in various other corporations engaged in the development of the oil resources of California; is a stockholder in large mining companies at Pioneer, Nevada, and in San Bernardino county, California; and is principal owner of one of the largest iron deposits on the Pacific coast, the same being located near Acton, Los Angeles county. He has the majority control of nearly eighteen hundred acres of oil land in California; is the owner of a fine orange grove of twenty acres, near Monrovia, this state; and in Los Angeles he owns eleven residence properties of the better order.

Dr. Walsworth has been twice married, and the two daughters of the first union are: Juanita M., who is the wife of Peter Nichols, of Tremonton, Utah; and Mae L., who is the wife of John J. Rohde, of the same place. On the 30th of July, 1901, at Ouray, Colorado, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Walsworth to Miss Zula Mae Bailey, of Indianola, Iowa, and the two children of this union are Henry Theodore, born May 3, 1902; and Clark Bailey, born June 17, 1906.

ISAAC W. WHITAKER. It is no slight distinction that rests upon this honored citizen of the beautiful and thriving little city of Ontario, San Bernardino county, by reason of his being a pioneer of pioneers in this district, to which was given the name of the Ontario Colony at the time of the inception of its development. He was the first to make permanent settlement in the colony and erected the first house in the same.

He has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of this section, which was but little more than an untrammelled desert when he here took up his abode and which is now one of the finest of the fruit-growing districts of southern California. A wonderful metamorphosis has been wrought during the years of his residence here, and it is a matter of pride and satisfaction to him that he has been able to do his part in the accomplishing of such a notable change in conditions and environment. He has been successful as one of the leading exponents of the industrial activities of the colony and is now living virtually retired in his beautiful home in the city of Ontario.

In New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, the Whitaker family was founded in the early colonial era, and the name has been worthily linked with the annals of the country during the long intervening period. Isaac Whitaker, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, came from England to America prior to the war of the Revolution and was accompanied from his native land by his brothers, John and David. Isaac established a home in Maine, John in New Hampshire, and David in New York, and the three branches have to-day many representatives in divers sections of the Union. Isaac Whitaker was busily engaged in following the plow on his pioneer farm in the old Pine Tree state at the time when he received news of the beginning of the Revolution, and he forthwith unyoked his team of oxen, left his plow in the field and made his way to a place where he could enlist for service in defense of the cause of independence. He was enrolled as a soldier of the Continental line and continued in active service for a considerable period. Upon his return home he found his plow in the field where he had left it, and his first work was to bring forth his oxen and resume the work where he had left it upon responding to the call of higher duty. He continued to maintain his home in Maine until his death,—one of the sturdy, upright and worthy pioneer farmers of that commonwealth. In the early days in New England the Biblical names were much in evidence, and thus this worthy pioneer gave to one of his sons the name which he himself bore.—Isaac. This son figures as the grandfather of Isaac W. Whitaker of California, who bears the full patronymic. Isaac Whitaker (II) was the eldest in a family of six children, all of whom were sons except one. He likewise became one of the sturdy representatives of the great basic industry of agriculture in Maine and continued to reside on his old homestead, in Kennebec county, until his death. He was thrice married and became the father of five sons and one daughter, all born of one wife. Of these the eldest was James, father of the subject of this review. James Whitaker was reared on the old homestead and became eventually one of the prosperous farmers of his native county. In later years he placed the practical affairs of his farm in the hands of his children and became an extensive trader, with proverbial New England thrift and shrewdness. He was a man of independence and well fortified opinions and was influential in public affairs of a local nature. He was adamant in his stand as a supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and was called upon to serve in various offices of local trust. He served eight years as justice of the peace and for twelve years was a member of the

board of selectmen of his town. He represented Kennebec county in the state legislature for one term and was a man whose inviolable integrity, mature judgment and broad views made him a power in the community. He read widely and appreciatively and his mind was a veritable storehouse of valuable information. He was a birthright member of the noble Society of Friends and well exemplified the kindly and God-fearing faith of his ancestors. His devoted wife likewise was an earnest and zealous member of the same fine religious body, and her life was gentle and gracious in all its relations, typifying strong and noble womanhood. He was born on the 27th of April, 1807, and was summoned to his reward on the 16th of March, 1886, in the fullness of years and honors. His wife, whose maiden name was Dorcas Mitchell, was, like himself, a native of Kennebec county, Maine, where she was born on the 30th of November, 1811, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 6th of March, 1886, only ten days prior to the demise of her husband, so that in death they were not long divided. Their companionship had been of the most idyllic order during the long years of their wedded life and those who knew them best believe that the loss of his cherished wife was the cause of the death of Mr. Whitaker, whose every interest in life seemed to wane after she had been laid at rest. Mrs. Whitaker was a daughter of Joseph Mitchell, another sterling representative of one of the old colonial families of the Pine Tree state. James and Dorcas Whitaker became the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Nearly all of the children eventually returned to the old home county and established residence in the locality in which they were reared, one of the sons having remained for more than forty years on the old homestead farm. Of the children four sons and two daughters are now living.

Isaac Whitaker Whitaker, in whose cognomen the family name is repeated, was born on the old homestead in the town of Albia, Kennebec county, Maine, on the 19th of February, 1841, and he passed his boyhood days at home, though he soon secured employment on neighboring farms, as the home circle was large and the family revenues small. He was thus employed at farm work during the summer seasons and in the winters he attended the subscriptions schools, the while he worked for his board. He thus gained the rudiments of an English education and his alert and receptive mind enabled him to broaden most effectively his intellectual ken with the passing of the year. At the age of nineteen years he secured employment in connection with the operation of a saw mill on the Penobscot river, and he was thus engaged during one season, after which he followed various lines of occupation, in the meanwhile continuing to attend school during the winter terms.

When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation the youthful patriotism of Mr. Whitaker was roused to responsive protest, and on the 10th of August, 1862, soon after reaching his legal majority, he tendered his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry, for a term of nine months, and E. Lewis Sturtevant was captain of the company. He continued in service until the 25th of August, 1863, when he received his honorable discharge, at Augusta, Maine. His command had

received tactical drill and instruction first in Maine and later on Long Island, New York, and the regiment then embarked on a sailing vessel which forthwith set forth for New Orleans,—a trip ordinarily compassed in fourteen days. The enlisted men were all quartered on the lower deck and off Cape Hatteras a terrific storm caused the vessel to drift far out at sea. The hatches were closed down over the lower deck and for three days and three nights the enlisted men thus immured went without food or sufficient water. Many of the men became ill and before the boat arrived at New Orleans eight of the number had been buried at sea. The storm so delayed the vessel that from the time of leaving New York thirty-five days elapsed before the jaded passengers disembarked in New Orleans. The vessel narrowly escaped complete wreck on several occasions, and the voyage was one that none of who participated in the same could ever forget. Upon arrival in New Orleans Mr. Whitaker was in serious physical condition and was taken with others to a local hospital, where he was given place in a ward, from which he was soon afterward removed to the death ward. He was unconscious the greater part of the time for two weeks, but his strong constitution brought him through the ordeal. Many of his comrades succumbed and, in fact, a report had been sent to his home that he himself had passed away. He was released from the hospital at the expiration of a month and a few days later, while he was slowly convalescing, occurred a heavy battle on the Red river. Many of the wounded were brought to the hospital in New Orleans. The general commanding the Union forces gave orders that every soldier who was able to stand on his feet should appear for duty, to aid in supplying reinforcements. Weak and emaciated, Mr. Whitaker was one of the number notified to tender such service, but though the hospital surgeon urged that his condition was such that it was impossible for him to go forth on duty, the commanding general tore up the message thus sent by the physician and ordered Mr. Whitaker to report for duty. The result was that a few days later he was again taken to the hospital, where he suffered a serious relapse and was confined for several weeks. Upon partially recuperating his strength he joined his regiment, with which he took part in the siege of Port Hudson, after having been confined a short time in a hospital at Baton Rouge, while en route. He was identified with the siege of Port Hudson for forty days and after the capitulation of the same he accompanied his command to Vicksburg, which had surrendered a short time before. This terminated his active service as a soldier, and so rapidly did he gain strength and vigor after rejoining his regiment that he was on active duty on several occasions for forty-eight consecutive hours.

After the close of his military career Mr. Whitaker remained at the parental home until November, 1863, when he set forth for California, to join two of his brothers. He made the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama and from that point came by steamer to San Francisco, where one of his brothers was engaged in work at the carpenters' trade. Later he visited his other brother, who was living on a ranch near Grass Valley, Nevada county. In the following year he took up his residence in San Francisco, which was at that time a point of great activity. Here he

conducted a lodging house for a time and thereafter was associated with his brother at carpenter work, in which line he soon initiated independent contracting, from which he received large returns, as money was plentiful and high prices were paid,—invariably in gold. Prior to coming to the coast Mr. Whitaker had purchased a farm in his native county, and by exchanging his gold for greenbacks, at the ratio of one dollar in gold for two and one-half in the paper currency, he was soon enabled to clear the indebtedness on his Maine farm. This thrift in availing himself of opportunities offered in California in those early days of prosperity was the foundation of the very appreciable competency which he now enjoys. He continued his residence in San Francisco for fifteen years, and for a considerable period he successfully controlled one of the newspaper routes of the San Francisco *Chronicle*,—a venture that proved exceptionally profitable. In November, 1882, in search of relief from asthma, from which he suffered severely, Mr. Whitaker came to southern California, and in the following month he purchased ten acres of land in what is now Fifth street in the city of Ontario. He was among the first to secure property in the new colony and he took up his abode on his land on the 12th of January, 1883, where, three days later, he initiated the erection of the first house in the colony, having occupied a tent until the modest dwelling was completed. The surroundings of his new domicile at that time were not specially attractive, as the plain was covered with no other vegetation than cacti and sage brush. A desert without habitations soon began to transform itself into a fruitful and pleasant district, with the incoming of settlers and the institution of proper irrigation facilities. Mr. Whitaker has been a witness of the transmogrification of the Ontario Colony into one of the most gracious and beautiful districts in southern California, the desert having given place to fine orange and lemon orchards, stately homes, with beautiful landscape gardening effects and a wealth of the finest semi-tropical foliage, and the whole giving evidence of thrift and prosperity on every hand. Thousands of car loads of citrus fruits are now shipped annually from a section where the desert formerly reigned supreme, and Ontario has grown into a thriving little city of six thousand inhabitants, with the most modern facilities and unrivaled attractions as a place of homes. Mr. Whitaker has been prominently concerned with this magnificent development and progress, has been liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, and through his well directed endeavors he gained a competency that has enabled him to retire from active labors and enjoy peace and prosperity beneath his own "vine and fig tree." He paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre for his original plat of ten acres, as the first settler, the regular price being one hundred and fifty dollars, upon which he developed a fine citrus orchard, the property being now valued at two thousand dollars an acre. He added to his landed holdings and through the improvement and sale of various properties he has contributed much to the advancement of the colony along both material and social lines. He is held in high esteem in the community that has so long represented his home and is one of its substantial and valued citizens.

Mr. Whitaker cast his first presidential vote, in San Francisco, in 1864, for President Lincoln, who was then elected for a second term, and

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he has ever since continued unswerving in his support of the generic principles of the Republican party, though in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude and subordinates partisanship to men and measures. He is a charter member of Ontario Post, No. 124, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been one of its most appreciative and valued comrades. He has held official position in the post from the time of its organization, and was its commander for one term. He has been its adjutant since 1907. He is also a charter member of Ontario Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was one of the organizers and in the affairs of which he has taken a most active interest, the while he has passed various official chairs in the same. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church in their home city.

In his native state, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage to Miss Dora Groton, who there died about 1868 and who is survived by one daughter, Fannie E., who is now the wife of Charles A. Goodwin, of Skowhegan, that state. In the city of San Francisco the marriage of Mr. Whitaker to Miss Hattie A. Swarts was solemnized in April, 1881, and she came with him to the new home in the Ontario Colony, where she passed the residue of her life and where she was summoned to eternal rest on the 28th of May, 1895, being survived by no children. On January 8, 1896, Mr. Whitaker contracted a third marriage, by his union with Miss Sarah L. Hartsel, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, and reared in the state of Michigan, and who presides most graciously over their attractive home. No children have been born of this union. Mrs. Whitaker came to California in 1884.

WILLIS E. WILSIE. The duties devolving upon the county horticultural commissioner are of such a nature as to make the office a most important one, and more especially so in a new country where much of the land is still in the experimental stage. Consequently those who have been chosen to act in this capacity have been men who have made the sciences of agriculture and horticulture the subject of deep and lifelong study and whose knowledge of soil and climatic conditions is intimate and thorough. This, however, is not all, as the work entails also a necessity for knowledge as to the habits, nature and customs of the various forms of animal and insect life. The name of W. E. Wilsie, county horticultural commissioner, is one that is known over the breadth and width of the Imperial Valley, and since accepting his present office, in August, 1907, when the county was first formed, he has made visits yearly to the ranches within its limits, in addition to carrying on operations on a finely-cultivated tract of six hundred and forty acres, reclaimed from the desert through his industry and ability. Mr. Wilsie is a product of the state of Wisconsin, where he was born April 18, 1858, and was there reared and educated.

After spending some years in teaching, Mr. Wilsie decided to enter agricultural pursuits, and in 1888 came to California, where he became interested in the culture of citrous fruits. Coming to the Imperial Valley as a pioneer in 1901, he and Mrs. Wilsie took up six hundred and forty acres of desert land, which they have transformed into a productive, flourishing farm, and here he has been engaged in raising large

crops of cotton, and also engaged in dairying and in raising cattle and hogs. For some years Mr. Wilsie had acted as deputy quarantine officer, a position which he still holds, and when Imperial county was ready for a horticultural commissioner his excellent work in guarding against the importation of any disease in the animal or vegetable kingdom made him the logical choice for the office. That no mistake was made in appointing him to this high position will be readily testified to by the ranchers of this fertile section, who regard him as the protector of their fields from the ravages of destructive insect life. Mr. Wilsie has always given to his duties the same conscientious, enthusiastic attention that has made his private interests so successful. Jealous of the health of every plant, vine and flower under his care, he has labored faithfully to keep his territory clear of pests that imperil the life of his charges, and the ranchmen of the Imperial Valley are to be congratulated that they are protected by such an able and conscientious public official. His work has, naturally, given him a wide circle of acquaintances, and through his sincerity and earnest endeavor he has won many friends.

In December, 1887, just prior to his removal to California, Mr. Wilsie was united in marriage with Miss Florence J. Stilwell, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Stilwell, of Wisconsin, and to this union there have been born seven children: Wayne S., Ross M., Gladys E., Florence F., Elva W., Ralph and Jeanie. In politics Mr. Wilsie is a Republican, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE R. HOLBROOK. Much of credit is to be attributed to this sterling citizen of Ontario, San Bernardino county, for the effective efforts put forth by him in connection with the development and upbuilding of the fine Ontario Colony, of which he may well be termed a pioneer, as he here took up his abode over a quarter of a century ago, when this now beautiful and productive district was virtually a desert of cacti and sage-brush. He has contributed in especially generous measure to the material and civic advancement of his home city of Ontario, where his activities have been broad and varied and where he is now living virtually retired, with a secure place in the regard of the community that has so long represented his home.

George Robert Holbrook is a scion of staunch old New England stock and the lineage on both the paternal and maternal sides is traced back to English origin, the progenitors of the Holbrook family in America having come from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and having numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of Vermont, where the name became prominently identified with the development of the great basic industry of agriculture. The paternal great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article was found enrolled as a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, in which he was a member of a Vermont volunteer regiment, and his son Isaac, grandfather of George R. Holbrook, upheld the military prestige of the name by gallant service as a soldier in the War of 1812, his death having occurred at his home in the old Green Mountain state in 1816. He married Ruth Sanders, who was born at Halifax, Vermont, a representative of one of the prominent old families of that com-

monwealth, and she survived her husband by many years, as her death occurred in 1853, in Bronson, Michigan.

George R. Holbrook was born at Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 17th of June, 1851, and is a son of Amasa Carlisle Holbrook and Lucretia (Clemons) Holbrook, the former of whom was born at Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, in 1811, and the latter of whom was born at Charlemont, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1813. Amasa C. Holbrook was reared to adult age in his native state and his educational training was secured almost entirely through his own efforts, even as was his success in temporal affairs the result of his own well directed endeavors. As a boy he attended the common schools during the winter terms and he was but four years of age at the time of his father's death. He was reared among his kinsfolk and early became dependent upon his own resources. He was an appreciative student and reader, a fine penman and accountant, and became a man of broad intellectuality. He had natural mechanical ability and as a young man he invented the first pod-bit, in the manufacture of which he was engaged for a number of years. He had none of the attributes of the pococurante, for his life was one of signal earnestness and productive activity, and he accumulated an appreciable property at Buckland, Massachusetts, where he established his home soon after his marriage. He eventually lost much of his property through becoming security in a financial way for friends, a number of whom violated his confidence and kindness. He thus retired from the manufacturing business and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he continued to be identified, near Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, until his death and through which he again gained definite prosperity. He died on his old homestead farm, on the 17th of September, 1863, secure in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. At Buckland, Massachusetts, in February, 1835, was solemnized the marriage of Amasa C. Holbrook to Miss Lucretia Clemons, a daughter of Joseph Clemons, the maiden name of whose wife was Steele. The latter was born at Shelburne Falls, Franklin county, and was a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the history of that locality for many generations. Mrs. Lucretia Holbrook, a woman of noble character and gentle presence, long survived her husband and she attained to notably venerable age. She was summoned to the life eternal, at Shelburne Falls, on the 14th of February, 1907, only eight days before she would have celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday anniversary. Of the five children—two sons and three daughters—George R., of this sketch, is the youngest. The elder son, Horace, served about one year as a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted, for nine months, in the Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and he was in the command of General Banks, in Louisiana, where he was confined in hospitals for some time on account of illness. He is now a resident of South Deerfield, Massachusetts. The two elder daughters, Emily and Elvira, married and reared children and both are now deceased. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, is the widow of Jerome Thompson and resides at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts.

When George R. Holbrook was three years of age his parents re-

moved to Buckland, Massachusetts, and there he gained his rudimentary education. He was twelve years of age at the time of the death of his honored father and soon afterward he accompanied his mother to Plainfield, that state, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools, including the high school. He remained with his widowed mother until he was sixteen years of age and after teaching one term of district school he gave his attention principally to clerking in mercantile establishments. He continued his residence in his native state for four years after his marriage and in 1880 he removed to Boulder county, Colorado, where he installed machinery in a mine, to the operation of which he thereafter gave his attention for a period of about one year. He then came to California and located at Riverside, which was at an early time in San Bernardino county but which is now the county seat of Riverside county. There he became a successful contractor in the grading of lands and streets and he was in this line closely identified with the original work of developing the beautiful public parks of that beautiful district. There was but one brick building in Riverside at the time when he there took up his residence and the place is now one of the most beautiful little cities of southern California. For a time Mr. Holbrook held the office of superintendent of the Riverside water-works, and in May, 1883, he removed to the newly established Ontario Colony, in San Bernardino county. Here he purchased twelve and one-half acres of land on the corner of the present D street and San Antonio avenue, and he thus became one of the original settlers of the new colony, in which he was among the first to plant a citrus orchard. He built the residence which is now owned by Dr. Henry J. Rose and which is now occupied by the latter's daughter, Mrs. Neals, and this was the third permanent dwelling built in the colony. Mr. Holbrook has been prominently concerned in the development and progress of this now favored section of the state, and has identified himself with every interest that has conserved such advancement along material and civic lines. On his original tract of land he developed a fine orange grove and he continued to be the owner of one or more orchards of citrus fruit until 1909, when he disposed of his interests in this line, since which time he has lived retired in his beautiful home in the city of Ontario. He has been earnest and unflinching in the promotion of local interests and has viewed with satisfaction the upbuilding and industrial progress of the colony in which he established his home so long ago and in which he found no habitation to offer accommodations for the wayfarer at the time when he here located his permanent residence. In fact, he recalls with humorous appreciation that his first night in the colony gave him only such sleeping accommodations as were afforded by a lumber pile, and that this lumber was soon afterward utilized in the construction of the first livery barn in the village and colony of Ontario. No buildings had been erected at the time and he slept on carriage robes, under shelter rudely constructed from the lumber at hand. At one time Mr. Holbrook owned and conducted the only livery stable in the colony, and he opened and conducted the first meat market, in a primitive building on the site of the present modern building of the Mutual Loan & Building Association. He also erected

the brick building now owned and occupied by Jacob Jesson, the druggist, and this was the second brick building constructed in the village of Ontario. For a few years Mr. Holbrook owned and conducted the book and stationery store now owned by E. D. Abrams. He came to the colony under contract with its projectors, the Chaffey brothers, and was made superintendent of the outside interests of the new colony, in which capacity he continued to serve for nearly two years.

Mr. Holbrook has ever given unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and he was formerly an active worker in its local ranks. He served seven years as justice of the peace in the early days of Ontario's history, and for nine years he was clerk of the board of education. Within this period he was identified with the construction of all but two of the school-houses erected in the colony. He was a prime factor in effecting the organization of the original school district and has ever shown a deep interest in educational affairs. For two years Mr. Holbrook held the important office of auditor of San Bernardino county, and for eight years thereafter he was a valued member of its board of supervisors. Within this period was completed the present fine courthouse, at a cost of two hundred and forty thousand dollars. After his retirement from this office the board of supervisors appointed him a member of the county board of horticultural commissioners, and he retained this incumbency three years, during which time he did much to further the development of the industrial interests of the county.

Mr. Holbrook is a charter member of Ontario Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and in this time-honored fraternity he is also affiliated with the Chapter, Commandery, Eastern Star, and Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife hold membership in the Unitarian church and he contributed liberally to the erection of the church edifice of this denomination in Ontario a number of years ago. The congregation was too small to maintain the church, however, and regular services have not been held in later years.

On the 21st of November, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Holbrook to Miss Emma Augusta Starkey, who was born at Adamsville, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 13th of March, 1857, and who is a daughter of Samuel and Esther Ann (Lombard) Starkey, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter born on the old Lombard homestead in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Mr. Starkey became a successful contractor and builder in Adamsville, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until his death, on the 8th of October, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a valiant soldier of the Civil war, as a member of a Massachusetts volunteer regiment, and as he was a fine mechanic the major part of his service was in this capacity, so that he took part in few active engagements. His wife was summoned to eternal rest on the 8th of March, 1893, at the age of fifty-seven years. The celebrated New England drama, "The Old Homestead," written and presented by the late Denman Thompson, and with scenes and incidents drawn from real life, takes cognizance of the Starkey family. Two sisters of Samuel Starkey,—Betsy F. and Mary, twins,—were born and reared in the Thompson neighborhood and in the cast of characters in "The Old Homestead" the twin sisters are said to represent the Starkey

twins, with whom the author was familiarly acquainted. Samuel Starkey was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and his wife of the Woman's Relief Corps of the same, while she was also a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook: Mattie L., who was born at Adamsville, Massachusetts, was married, in California, to Frederick M. Hatch, a native of Concord, Massachusetts, and she died at Berkeley, California, January 9, 1904, at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving no children; Guy A., who was born at Riverside, California, on the 24th of August, 1881, is conducting a carriage and implement business in Ontario; Jay, associated with his younger brother, Roy C., in the dry cleaning and dyeing business, in the thriving little city of Ontario, was born at Redlands, this state, on the 4th of March, 1883, and is married and resides in Ontario; Roy C., who is engaged in business with his elder brother, as already noted, was the first male child born in the Ontario Colony, where he was ushered into the world on the 29th of April, 1885, and he is married and is one of the enterprising young business men of the city of Ontario; and Leo C., who was born on the 10th of December, 1896, is a student in the public schools of his home city, where the family is one of prominence in the best social activities of the community.

J. A. ROBISON. The productiveness of the Imperial Valley has been manifested in various ways, viewing it from an agricultural standpoint, but in no way has this manifestation been more pronounced than in the dairy industry. Ever since scientific investigation has proven the importance and necessity for having pure dairy stuffs, the production of these articles has been an important factor in the agricultural life of this section. One of those who has had a long and varied experience in this line of work here is J. A. Robison, treasurer and general manager of the Imperial Valley Creamery Company. Mr. Robison was born in Fairmont, Marian county, West Virginia, in 1875, and is the third in order of birth of the eight children born to James Z. and Martha E. (Floyd) Robison, natives of that state, where his father was extensively engaged in farming.

Mr. Robison was reared and educated in his native state, and in 1894 entered the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated four years later. He decided to follow the creamery business as his life work, and subsequently engaged therein in Wisconsin, there gaining valuable experience in butter-making which has stood him in good stead in his later operations. Later he removed to the state of Arizona, where he followed the same line for five years, and then took a position with the De La Val Dairy Supply Company and remained in their employ two years. Eventually Mr. Robison established a creamery at Brawley, in the Imperial Valley, and continued to be the proprietor thereof until the organization, in 1911, of the Imperial Valley Creamery Company, at El Centro, when with three other small plants he merged with the present concern. At the time of its incorporation, in 1911, the officers elected were as follows: A. C. Smithers, president; W. B. Covington, vice-president; W. K. Crawford,



J. A. Robison.

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secretary; and Mr. Robison, treasurer and general manager. The main office and creamery are located at El Centro, and branch stations are situated at Holtville and Brawley, Mr. Robison still retaining a one-fourth interest in his creamery at the latter point. The El Centro plant covers a floor space forty by eighty feet, in addition to an acre of ground used for various purposes pertaining to the business. A force of eighteen hands is employed, and the average output per day of the plant is six thousand pounds. As one of the business men who are doing so much to advance the interests of this new country, Mr. Robison holds a prominent position in the industrial world of the section, and he has found time from his business cares to assist in advancing movements that have for their object the betterment of conditions here in every way. He is a member of the Commercial Travelers Association, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, but he has given his attention to his business rather than to social life, and has never interested himself in politics beyond the extent of taking a good citizen's interest in public matters.

In 1908 Mr. Robison was united in marriage to Miss Florence A. Stewart at Phoenix, Arizona. Of their marriage there is one son, Raymond Stewart Robison, born December 18, 1911. Mrs. Robison was born in Boston, Massachusetts.

EDWARD W. REID, M. D. A resident of the Cucamonga district of San Bernardino county for more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Reid figures as one of the pioneers in the development of the citrus-fruit industry in this favored section of the state, where his labors from the start have been timely and effective, and where he has gained success of the most unequivocal order. He is one of the representative citizens of the thriving little city of Cucamonga, where he is president of the First National Bank, and while he has retired largely from the practice of his profession he is known as a physician and surgeon of fine ability. He has been an influential factor in public affairs of a local order and has been one of the foremost supporters of those measures and enterprises through which has been compassed the splendid development of his section of the state along both civic and industrial lines. Such progressive and honored citizens are specially worthy of recognition in this publication, which thus justifies its assigned functions.

Dr. Edward Winfield Reid was born in Madison county, Illinois, on the 16th of December, 1852, and is a son of William J. and Maria (Cox) Reid, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county, where they passed their entire lives and where the respective families settled in the early pioneer days. The lineage of the Reid family is traced back to sturdy Scotch origin and the first representatives of the name in America settled in North Carolina, in the colonial epoch. In that commonwealth was born Thomas Reid, grandfather of the Doctor, and after his marriage he removed with his family to Madison county, Illinois, where he secured a tract of government land and reclaimed a valuable farm. Much of the land was heavily timbered and he lived up to the full tension of the pioneer epoch, the while he was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. He continued to reside on his

homestead until his death, when venerable in years, and his cherished and devoted wife soon followed him to the life eternal. Both were zealous members of the Baptist church and in politics he was a staunch whig of the old-line type.

William J. Reid was the youngest in a family of three sons and three daughters, and he passed his entire life as a farmer in Madison county, Illinois, where he commanded secure place in popular confidence and esteem and where he gained independence and definite prosperity through his well directed efforts. He was in the very prime of his useful manhood at the time of his death, which occurred in a government hospital in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865, shortly before the close of the Civil war. He had enlisted, in 1864, in an Illinois regiment of volunteers and his death was the result of a fever contracted while in the service of the Union. He was thirty-seven years of age at the time of his demise and his wife survived him by many years, her death having occurred in Pomona, Los Angeles county, California, in 1892, at which time she was about sixty years of age. She located in California in 1882. Of the three children, the first born, a daughter, died in infancy; Dr. Edward W., of this review, was the second in order of birth; and Albert W. died in 1886, at Pomona, California, where he had located a short time previously, in the hope of recuperating his health. The mother, Mrs. Maria (Cox) Reid, was a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Starkey) Cox, who were natives of South Carolina, and who were numbered among the early settlers of Madison county, Illinois, where they established their home about the time the state was admitted to the Union. Mr. Cox there developed a farm from the wilderness and he became a prominent factor in public affairs of a local order. He was originally a whig and later a republican in politics and was implacable in his opposition to the institution of slavery. He continued to reside in Madison county until his death, in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his name is enrolled on the list of the honored pioneers of that section of Illinois. His first wife died when comparatively a young woman and he later contracted a second marriage.

Dr. Reid was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he was matriculated in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For one year after his graduation he was an instructor in the academic department of his alma mater and in the meanwhile he began the study of medicine. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he then entered the St. Louis Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1878, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the ensuing five years he was engaged in the successful general practice of his profession at Bethalto, a village in his native county, and in the meanwhile his health became impaired, with the result that, in the autumn of 1882, he came to California, in search of relief through change of climatic conditions. He passed a few months at Santa Ana, Orange county, and in January of the following year he purchased a tract of land in what is now known as the Ioamosa district of Cucamonga in

San Bernardino county. He was the first to make permanent settlement in that district, and though a few houses had been erected at Cucamonga, Pomona was the market town of the locality in those days. Ontario Colony was then in process of platting and was marked only by the camps of the promoters. Soon after coming to Cucamonga the Doctor erected a small house of primitive order,—the first in his neighborhood,—and he then set himself vigorously to bringing the wild land into subjugation. Water for irrigation was not yet available, and no trees or other vegetation, save cacti and sage-brush, were visible in a section that is now a veritable garden of luxurious foliage. By careful methods, close application and well directed industry Dr. Reid developed a fine farm, which comprises at the present time sixty acres and which is devoted to the raising of citrus and deciduous fruits. Through his identification with this most gracious line of industrial enterprise he has accumulated a competency, and a beautiful home, with all modern accessories and appointments, has replaced the modest little dwelling in which he first established his Lares and Penates. The Doctor has been one of the most enthusiastic and indefatigable workers in connection with the development and upbuilding of this section of the state and has done well his part in bringing about the wonderful transformation. He was one of the organizers of the first fruit-growers' association in the Ontario-Cucamonga district and later became one of the prime factors in the organization of the Cucamonga Citrus Fruit Association, in which he was a director and active executive in the earlier days, doing much to further its effectiveness as an agency for promoting the prosperity of the fruit industry in the district. He became one of the organizers and original stockholders of the First National Bank of Cucamonga, was later made a member of its directorate, and after serving for some time as its vice-president he was elected president of the institution, upon the death of the former incumbent, O. H. Stanton, in 1910. He has proved a most discriminating executive and gives close attention to the affairs of the bank of which he is the administrative head.

In politics Dr. Reid has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, in whose local ranks he has given yeoman service. He has served continuously as a member of the board of supervisors of San Bernardino county since 1902, having been re-elected in 1906 and 1910, and he was the valued chairman of the board from January, 1905, until January, 1911. In this connection he was unflagging in his support of progressive measures and did much to forward the social and material interests of his own district and the county at large, his efforts as a public-spirited citizen having been unmarked by partisan bias or expediency. He is a member of various professional organizations and keeps in touch with the advances made in medicine and surgery. In the city of Ontario he is affiliated with the organizations of the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at Pomona he is a member of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 18th of November, 1876, Dr. Reid was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Bary Rennick, who was born and reared in St. Francois county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of George W. and

Priscilla (Barry) Rennick, the former a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and the latter of St. Francois county, Missouri. George W. Rennick was reared in his native county and as a young man he accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Francois county, Missouri, in 1842. There he devoted the remainder of his active career to agricultural pursuits and there he died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. His loved wife passed to the "land of the leal" in 1886, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a daughter of Wilson Barry, who was one of the pioneer settlers of St. Francois county and a representative of a family prominent in connection with the history of South Carolina and Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Reid, whose attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality and much social activity, have two children,—Gertrude, who remains at the parental home, and Eunice, who is the wife of Robert C. Owens, a representative member of the bar of the city of San Francisco. Mrs. Reid and the elder daughter are members of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Owens holds membership in the Congregational church.

RUFUS A. HOLT. During the ten years that he has spent in the Imperial Valley, Rufus A. Holt has been identified constantly with the development of its industries. Coming here as a pioneer in 1902, he immediately saw the possibilities of the section and displayed his faith in its future by investing in real estate when there was not a house in Holtville. He has lived to see the district grow and develop into a thriving commercial center, assisting in various ways to advance this growth and development, and is now numbered among its most substantial business men and ranch owners. Mr. Holt, like many residents of the Imperial Valley, is a native of Kentucky, and was born June 9, 1862, the youngest of the four children of W. B. and Rebecca (Clark) Holt, natives of the Blue Grass state, and both of whom died in their native state.

Mr. Holt was educated in the public schools of his native place and reared to the life of an agriculturist on his father's farm. As a young man he visited Honolulu, where he was engaged in the lumber business for a short period, but subsequently returned to Kentucky, and did not come to California until 1900, at which time he located in Redlands, where he continued to engage in lumbering. The 17th of July, 1902, saw Mr. Holt's arrival in the Imperial Valley, where he took the contract for the grading of the H. & I. Railroad, this being before the water had been distributed. He was obliged to haul water for his one hundred head of horses a distance of four miles, at a cost of \$35.00 per day, but this was only an incident in the obstacles and difficulties that had to be overcome by the pioneers who blazed the way for civilization. Taking up a one-half section of land on the southern boundary of the valley, adjoining Mexico, he started to develop a ranch, and the property is now in an excellent state of cultivation, thoroughly irrigated and devoted to Alfalfa. Mr. Holt purchased in 1903 the first lots on the present site of Holtville, there being at this time no houses erected at this point and only 300 acres of land under cultivation east of the Alamo river. These four lots, for which he paid \$2,000, he sold in 1906 for \$3,000. In 1907 he engaged in the real estate business, with an office in Holtville, and he has enjoyed his share of success. He performs with fidelity all the duties



R. A. Holt

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of citizenship, and freely gives aid to every good enterprise, helping to build up and develop the resources of the country. His ranch is a model of thrift, neatness and prosperity, and the upright manner in which he has conducted his real estate dealings has won him the confidence and esteem of his business associates.

In 1885 Mr. Holt was united in marriage with Miss Lena Holt, the daughter of Oscar and Josie Holt, also natives of Kentucky, and to this union there have been born two children: Oscar L. and Rufus A.

HENRY ALBERT. For two score years has Mr. Albert maintained his home in California, and his memory thus links the pioneer epoch with the latter days of opulent prosperity and advancement. He has been closely identified with the development of the natural resources of the state, where his activities have been varied and disseminated over various parts of the state, and for more than fifteen years past he has resided at Cucamonga, San Bernardino county, where he developed one of the finest fruit ranches in this favored section of the state and where his success has been on a parity with his indefatigable and well directed efforts. He has recently sold a considerable portion of his land and will henceforth enjoy a modicum of leisure and retirement, the just reward for former years of earnest endeavor. He is one of the representative citizens of Cucamonga and is here held in high regard as a man of marked ability and sterling character.

Henry Albert, who has been in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes, was born on a farm in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and the date of his nativity was November 11, 1853. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Foose) Albert, both of whom were likewise born in Perry county, where the respective families were founded in an early day. The Albert family lineage is traced back to staunch German origin and the name has been identified with American history since the early colonial epoch. Three brothers of the name immigrated from Germany in 1620 and were numbered among the early settlers of New Amsterdam, the nucleus of the city of New York. Of the brothers two were killed by Indians soon after their arrival in the New World, and the remaining brother thus figures as the founder of the family in America, as the other two brothers left no descendants. He whose name initiates this review has in his possession and prizes as a valuable family heirloom, a book of catechisms published in the German language, under date of the year 1563, and the same was brought by his ancestor upon the latter's immigration to America, in 1620. An inscription in the book shows that it has been handed down from one generation to another in the family. John Albert, great-grandfather of Mr. Albert, came into possession of this ancient volume, which he gave to his son Jacob, who in turn gave the same to his son, George W., by whom it was bequeathed to Henry Albert, his son and the subject of this review. The volume, through its inscription, fully establishes the family lineage and gives authenticity to the statements that have been here entered. The ancestors were a family of clockmakers for many generations, both in Germany and America, and in this country, there are still in existence ancient clocks, whose cases and mechanism were carved out of wood

by representatives of the family. One of these ancient and interesting timepieces, of fine workmanship, is preserved in the Philadelphia Academy of Science. It is of immense size and is supposed to have been made by Jacob Albert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The Alberts have been industrious, God-fearing and home-loving folk, and the ancestral history of Henry Albert is one in which he may well take pride.

George W. Albert was reared to manhood in Perry county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the old homestead farm, on the 15th of May, 1827. He received such educational advantages as were afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period and he not only carried on agricultural pursuits, but also learned and followed the tinner's trade, for the work of which he maintained a shop at his home for a number of years. His patriotism was of the most fervent order and when the dark cloud of civil war cast its pall over the national horizon, he promptly tendered his services in defense of the Union by enlisting in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he became corporal of Company H. He enlisted at Newport, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of September, 1861, and his regiment was for a long period assigned to guard duty at Key West, Florida. There illness finally incapacitated him for further service, and, upon the physician's certificate of disability, he there received his honorable discharge on the 18th of April, 1864. He was placed on board the steamship "Yazoo," for transportation to his home, but he died en route and was buried at sea, on the 29th of April, 1864. He was active in the service of his regiment and ever found at the post of duty until he contracted the disease which caused his death. His brother Alexander was, likewise, a valiant soldier of the Union, having enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment at the inception of the war and having re-enlisted at the expiration of his original term, so that he served during practically the entire period of the great conflict, in which he participated in many important engagements.

Elizabeth, the wife of George W. Albert, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Michael and Eliza (Comp) Foose, representatives of sterling German families founded in Pennsylvania in a very early day. Mr. Albert of this review has in his keeping an old spinning wheel that was formerly the property of his maternal grandmother and the same is an interesting relic of the days long past. Mrs. Elizabeth Albert long survived her husband and continued to reside in Perry county, Pennsylvania, until her death, in 1905, at the age of seventy-four years. She was a devout member of the German Lutheran church, as was also her husband. They became the parents of two children, of whom Henry is the elder, and Mary C., the younger, is now the wife of Dr. John W. Bealor, a representative physician and surgeon of Shamokin, Pennsylvania. On the monument marking the last resting place of Mrs. Elizabeth Albert, at Little Germany, Perry county, Pennsylvania, appears the following inscription: "In memory of George W. Albert, born May 15, 1827; corporal Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War of the Rebellion. Died on board

steamship Yazoo and buried at sea, April 29, 1864. And Elizabeth, his wife, born February 24, 1831; died March 7, 1905."

Henry Albert was a lad of about ten years at the time of his father's death and his mother was in such financial circumstances as to be unable to make adequate provision for his education and maintenance, owing to the loss of her husband and the ravages of the war. When he was eleven years of age, therefore, Mr. Albert became a student established at McAllisterville, Pennsylvania, for orphan children of soldiers of the Civil war. Born of German parents, he had at the time no knowledge of the English language, in which he received excellent instruction in this school, which also afforded him good advantages in other lines of academic learning. That he was specially receptive and ambitious as a student, is evident from the fact that when but sixteen years of age he became a teacher in the institution. He was thus engaged for fifteen months and through this medium earned the money to defray the expenses of his journey to California, to which state he had determined to come in search of opportunities for gaining independence and success through his own efforts.

In a reminiscent way, as touching his experiences at the school at McAllisterville, Mr. Albert states that after establishing his home in San Bernardino county, he lived for nearly ten years as a neighbor of Colonel James L. Paul, before it transpired that the two had found recognition of each other in years long past. Colonel Paul, who had made a distinguished record as an officer in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war, became the author of an historical work for the state of Pennsylvania, and in the same he wrote in considerable detail concerning the schools there maintained for orphan children of veterans of the war. In the context he mentioned the name of Mr. Albert as a student and teacher in the school at McAllisterville and also gave a reproduction of an original declamation rendered by him while a student in the institution. In the same article mention is also made of Mary L. Nesbitt, who was at the time a teacher in the school and who later became the wife of Mr. Albert. The latter had retained in his possession for many years, a copy of Colonel Paul's history, in which appeared a portrait of the author, but, as already stated, neither the Colonel nor Mr. Albert identified themselves in the connection until they had been neighbors in California for nearly a decade.

In 1871, at the age of eighteen years, Mr. Albert resigned his position as teacher in the school in which he had received his education and set forth for California, whither he came on the first overland railroad constructed. He made the journey in a typical emigrant train, in which the passenger coaches were interspersed with freight cars. Fourteen days were consumed in making the trip from Perry county, Pennsylvania, to San Francisco, where Mr. Albert arrived in May, 1871. He had at the time a cash capital of five dollars, the remainder of his savings having been expended for his transportation and incidental expenses. He secured work on a farm soon after his arrival but returned to San Francisco for the winter. In the following spring he joined others in the work of driving cattle and horses over the Humboldt hills to the Klamath river, in Del Norte county, and one hundred miles of trail were traversed. The stock thus transferred was of high grade and the cattle were util-

ized for the establishing of a dairy. He remained in Del Norte county about a year and then secured employment on a dairy ranch in Sonoma county. Mr. Albert has distinctive inventive genius, and while otherwise employed he had invented an extension car-step. He returned to San Francisco and arranged for the patenting of his invention, and within the following year he perfected several other ingenious inventions, while working on ranches in Sonoma county. For these devices he made all his own drawings, which he still preserves. Among his inventions was the Albert can-labeling machine, for the placing of labels on all kinds of canned goods, and on this device he received three patents, the machine proving successful in practical operation. He has received patents on a total of about twelve devices, a number of which are in practical usage.

In 1876, Mr. Albert visited his old home in Pennsylvania and attended the Centennial exposition, in the city of Philadelphia. On his return to California, his exchequer showed a total of sixty dollars, and he decided to devote no more time to inventive problems. He borrowed money and purchased a government homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in the wilds of Del Norte county, where he set to himself the task of developing a dairy farm. He brought the property into good order, with a total of forty milch cows, during a period of four years of indefatigable work, and during this time he kept bachelor's hall in a primitive cabin, eight feet square. With increasing prosperity, his ambition to found a home was quickened into decisive action, even as it had previously been spurred on by appreciative affection for one who had been a fellow school-mate and teacher in the orphans' school of Pennsylvania. His importunities to the woman of his choice met with favorable reception and she came to California. They met each other in San Francisco, where their marriage was forthwith solemnized, and they then proceeded by steamboat up the coast a distance of two hundred and eighty miles to Crescent City, from which point they made the trip on horseback the remaining twenty-two miles to his ranch, on which he had in the meanwhile erected a comfortable house and other good buildings. With the aid of his devoted wife, Mr. Albert was successful in his ranching and dairying enterprise, and in the spring of 1883, he disposed of his property advantageously. He then went to Colorado, with the intention of buying a large tract of land in that state, but the advantages and attractions of California led him to return to her gracious borders. He soon afterward purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Placer county, about thirty acres of the tract having been set out with peach and pear trees and grape vines. He later sold this property and located near Crescent City, Del Norte county, where he again engaged in dairy farming, to which he there gave his attention for the ensuing decade. In 1895 he sold his property and removed to the Cucamonga district of San Bernardino county, where he bought sixty acres of land, one-half of which was devoted to deciduous fruits, one-fourth to citrus fruits and the remainder to figs. He removed the fig trees and planted in their place orange trees, and he has developed the place into one of the most productive and valuable fruit ranches in this favored section of the state, the while his efforts have been attended by gratifying financial success. He recently sold nearly one-half of the original ranch, at a splendid figure, in order that

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Ira L. Wilson

he might retire measurably from the active toil and endeavor to which he had devoted himself for so many years.

Progressive and public-spirited has been the attitude of Mr. Albert as a citizen of California, and he has given his influence and aid in the support of measures tending to foster civic and industrial prosperity. In politics he is unswerving in his allegiance to the republican party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. For years he served as a member of the republican county committee of San Bernardino county, and for five years he was secretary of the Hermosa Water Company, of which he is still a director. He is president of the Cucamonga Citrus Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers, and he has also served as president of the Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce. He is a stockholder and director of the Big Sespe Oil Company, which is developing its valuable oil interests in Ventura county and the general offices of which are maintained in Los Angeles. He and his wife are popular factors in the social life of their home community and both are zealous members and supporters of the Presbyterian church at Cucamonga.

On the 1st of October, 1881, Mr. Albert was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Nesbitt, who was born in the city of Philadelphia and who was educated at Bellefonte, that state, after her father had sacrificed his life in the Civil war. She became a teacher in the soldiers' orphans' school at McAllisterville, Pennsylvania, where she formed the acquaintance of her future husband, who was likewise a teacher in the institution, as has already been noted. Mr. and Mrs. Albert have four children,—Eleanor H., Henry Lincoln, Mary Beaver and Margaret. Eleanor H. had the distinction of being the second white child born on the Klamath river in Del Norte county, California.

IRA L. WILSON. No man, it is safe to say, is more familiar with the topography of Imperial Valley, or has a more definite knowledge of the desert land and its possibilities, or a clearer comprehension of the remarkable increase in the value of lands within the last decade than Ira L. Wilson, an enterprising and extensive real estate dealer of Imperial. A native of New York, he was born February 13, 1860, in Franklin county, where he was reared and educated. His parents, E. N. and Alice Wilson, natives of the Empire state, came to California with their family of three children in 1880, and now, in 1912, are living in Los Angeles, having moved to that city from Redlands.

On first coming to the Golden state Ira L. Wilson began life for himself in Redlands as a contractor and builder, and was thus successfully employed for a score of years. In 1901 he visited Imperial county, which was then simply a stretch of dreary desert land, and being firmly convinced that the greater part of it could be reclaimed, he invested in several parcels ere the railroad had been put through. Traveling in this part of the country was then uncertain, unsafe and expensive. Leaving the railway train at Imperial Junction, Mr. Wilson found that the stage for Imperial had gone, and it cost him fifty dollars for a team to take him there, and, missing the stage again, walked back. He had many thrilling experiences in common with others of the early pioneers, among other things finding it a most easy matter to lose one's way, at one time

being forced to camp out through the night on the desert and wait for daylight before the lost trail could be picked up. The land upon which he and his friends spent that long and lonesome night was a strip of sand owned by the Government and for sale at \$1.25 an acre. The same land is now under a high state of cultivation, and cannot be bought for less than \$200 an acre.

Mr. Wilson owns several tracts of valuable land, one containing three hundred and twenty acres; another of one hundred and thirty acres; and two tracts of forty acres each, one of which is devoted to the growing of oranges, while the remainder of his land, all of which he took up as desert land, is used for the growing and grazing of stock. Mr. Wilson deals extensively in land, in 1910 having sold property in Imperial Valley amounting in round numbers to \$163,000, a fine record. He was the first man to bring an automobile into the Imperial Valley, and in the interests of his real estate business he has since worn out more than six machines.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1893, Z. N. daughter of C. C. Crum, of Texas.

H. ORIN WARD. One of the representative citizens of San Bernardino county who claims the fine old Wolverine state as the place of his nativity is the efficient and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Cucamonga, one of the thriving little cities of the beautiful San Bernardino valley and a center of much industrial and commercial activity in connection with the propagation of citrus fruits. Mr. Ward is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial epoch, and the lineage is traced back to staunch English origin. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Ward came from England to America and established his home in Massachusetts, where the name became worthy of representation in succeeding generations. In Massachusetts was born Edwin F. Ward, the grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, and he became one of the pioneers of Michigan. In an early day he located at Grand Rapids, that state, which was then but a straggling lumber town, and he became one of the prominent and influential factors in the development of the lumber and furniture industries in that section. He organized the firm of Ward & Skinner, which built up a prosperous business in the manufacturing of furniture in Grand Rapids, and with the expansion of the enterprise the business was incorporated, under the title of the New England Furniture Company. The plant of the corporation became one of extensive order and Mr. Ward remained the executive head of the company for many years. Employment was given to a large force of operatives and the trade of the concern extended into the most diverse sections of the Union. Through his connection with this splendid industry, Mr. Ward gained a competency and also did much to further the commercial prestige of Grand Rapids, now recognized as the leading furniture-manufacturing city in the country. The enterprise has been continued under the corporate title of the Grand Rapids Furniture Company since the death of the honored founders, and it represents one of the important industries of Michigan's second city. Edwin F. Ward attained to the age of more than three score and ten years and continued to reside

in Grand Rapids until his death, which occurred in 1901. His first wife died when comparatively a young woman and his second wife still resides in Grand Rapids. Of the two sons of the first marriage Frank L., father of the subject of this review, was the first born, and Orin A. has long been successfully identified with the manufacturing of and wholesale dealing in furniture supplies in Grand Rapids, where his success has been of unequivocal order and where he is still actively engaged in business.

Frank L. Ward was born at Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and was a boy at the time of the family removal to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was reared to manhood and received good educational advantages. He was a musician of much talent and in this line gained high reputation, especially as a church organist. He was leader of a band in Grand Rapids, and was also a skillful performer on the violin and piano, as well as the pipe-organ,—in fact his versatility was such that he could play practically all types of musical instruments with much facility. He devoted the major portion of his time and attention to the teaching of music and other phases of musical work, and was but thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death, in 1882. When but sixteen years of age he manifested his loyalty and youthful patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. Soon after the inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a musician in the Twenty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as a drummer boy until the close of the war, having been actively concerned in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great fratricidal conflict.

As a young man of about twenty-three years, Frank L. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Etta Robinson, who was born in Kent county, Michigan, and who still resides in Grand Rapids, that state, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of the late Judge Robert R. Robinson, who settled in Grand Rapids in the pioneer days and who became one of the representative members of the Michigan bar, besides which he served many years on the bench of the circuit court in Kent county. He continued to maintain his home in Grand Rapids until his death. Frank L. and Etta (Robinson) Ward became the parents of two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living; H. Orin, of this review, being the youngest of the four.

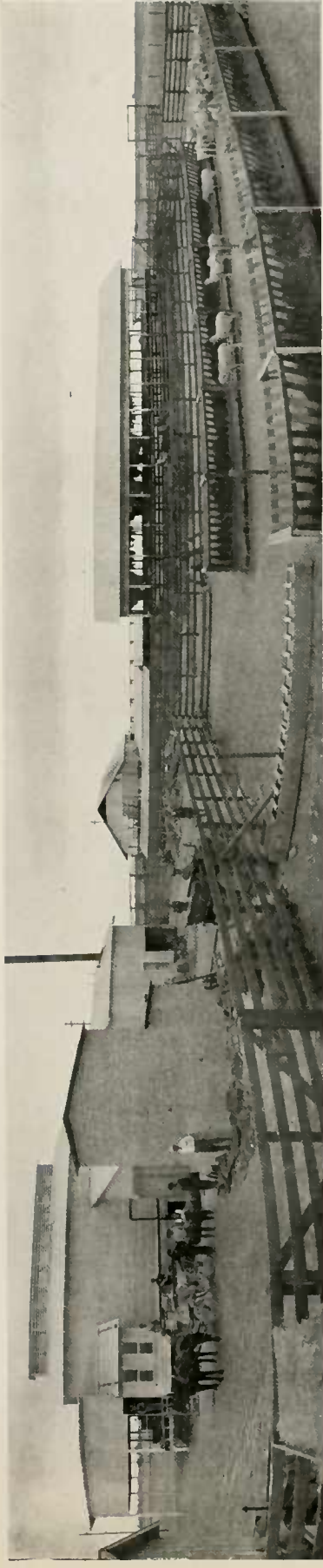
H. Orin Ward was born in the city of Grand Rapids on the 26th of August, 1880, and thus was a child of about two years at the time of his father's death. He was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native city and after his graduation in the high school he was employed about two years in the Grand Rapids office of the great Bradstreet Commercial Agency. He then assumed a clerical position in the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, with which institution he continued to be connected for two years, within which he added materially to his technical knowledge of financial affairs. In October, 1903, he came to California and secured the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Los Angeles, with which institution he continued to be identified for six years, in various capacities. At the time of his retirement he held the office of assistant paying and receiving teller. In August, 1909 he accepted his present office of cashier of the First National Bank of

Cucamonga, and here he has proved a most discriminating, successful and popular executive. He has done much to further the upbuilding of the substantial business of this representative banking institution of San Bernardino county and is a popular factor in both the business and social circles of his home city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a staunch supporter of the cause of the republican party, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, Mrs. Ward holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 27th of September, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ward to Miss Harriet E. Brooks, who likewise was born and reared at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and who is a leader in the social activities at Cucamonga. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have a winsome little daughter, Virginia, who was born on the 1st of March, 1908.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CUCAMONGA. Among the well conducted institutions contributing to the financial stability and prestige of San Bernardino county is the First National Bank of Cucamonga, which was organized in the latter part of the year 1903 and which initiated business in April, 1904. The bank was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and the personnel of its original executive corps was as here noted: David S. Barmore, president; O. H. Stanton, vice-president; and G. C. Bushnell, cashier. On the directorate were also included C. F. Thorpe, J. M. Elliott, and Secundo Guasti. The institution proved notably successful in its operations from the start and it has afforded general banking facilities which have not lacked appreciation in the thriving community in which it is located. The present officers are: E. W. Reid, president; E. H. Barmore, vice-president; and H. Orin Ward, cashier. The board of directors includes, in addition to these executive officers, F. A. Lucas, C. B. Motsinger and J. M. Elliott. David S. Barmore and O. H. Stanton, representative citizens of San Bernardino county, were influential factors in the organization and early administration of the bank, and at the close of the second year a dividend of six per cent. was paid to stockholders. Later eight per cent. annual dividends were declared and at the present time semi-annual dividends of five per cent. are given. According to the official statement made by the bank under date of June 7, 1911, the loans and discounts were shown to be \$142,704.81; surplus fund, \$11,000; undivided profits, \$5,463.96; and deposits of more than \$190,000. On other pages of this work individual mention is made of various officers who have been identified with the upbuilding of this solid and popular monetary institution.

GEORGE A. LONG. An eminently useful and highly esteemed citizen of Imperial, George A. Long is one of the most extensive landholders of the Imperial Valley, and a substantial and worthy representative of its successful business men, being widely and favorably known as a wholesale butcher and packer, and as a successful agriculturist and stock raiser. A son of Thomas N. Long, he was born in 1871, in Susanville, Lassen county, California, coming on the paternal side of southern ancestry.



PACKING HOUSE OF GEORGE A. LONG, IMPERIAL, CAL.

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Thomas Newton Long was born in Jackson county, Alabama, June 30, 1833, a son of George W. and Mary (Roberts) Long. His father was born in Kentucky and was killed by a halfbreed Indian about 1843, in the Cherokee Nation. He was a trader. The mother was born in Tennessee and died in Madison county, Arkansas, at about seventy-six years of age. Thomas N. Long left Alabama as a very small boy and went with the family to Marian county, Tennessee, and in that county attended the private schools. When he was about ten years of age the family moved to Arkansas where he continued his schooling. He came to California in 1854 and settled in Butte county, near Chico, where he engaged in teaming and farming. On October 1, 1861, he settled in Susanville, California, becoming one of the pioneers of that place. He was a county official of Lassen county for thirty years, serving two terms as sheriff, then as county treasurer and for twenty years was county supervisor. He still resides at Susanville.

Mr. T. N. Long married in September, 1869, Mary Jenison, born in Oregon, and of the thirteen children of their union eight are living: George A., Thomas H., Arthur E., Helena, Edith, Ellen, Grover C., and Stella. In politics the father is a Democrat.

Brought up in Susanville, George A. Long obtained a practical education in its public schools, and subsequently, while working with his father, gained a thorough knowledge of everything connected with cattle raising and dealing. In 1905, trying the hazard of new fortunes, he came to the Imperial Valley, where he felt assured there were grand opportunities awaiting the men of brain and courage. Purchasing a half section of desert land, Mr. Long began its improvement, and embarked in the cattle business on a rather modest scale, feeding at first but three hundred cattle and two thousand hogs. Meeting with most satisfactory results in his venture, he purchased seven acres of land in Imperial, where he erected a large, modernly constructed slaughter house, which he keeps in a perfectly sanitary condition, and has since built up a very lucrative business as a wholesale butcher and packer of meat. His main business office is in Imperial, and he has a branch office in Calexico. Now, in 1912, Mr. Long feeds ten thousand cattle and as many hogs each year, while he slaughters two hundred and fifty cattle, two hundred and fifty hogs, and two hundred sheep each month. He supplies Imperial Valley with fresh meat, and on his own ranch raises about seven hundred turkeys each year for the domestic market, this branch of industry being a side issue with him. Aside from caring for his own ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, Mr. Long leases three thousand, seven hundred acres for grazing purposes.

He married, in 1906, Catherine Glaude, of Phoenix, Arizona.

JOHN H. RUPP. Of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of San Bernardino county none is more worthy of representation in this publication than John Henry Rupp, the present popular and efficient postmaster of the flourishing little city of Cucamonga. Mr. Rupp claims the Hawkeye state as the place of his nativity and is a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Keota, Keokuk county, Iowa, on the 9th of November, 1870, and is a son of John J.

and Mary (Hach) Rupp, both of whom were born in Germany. John J. Rupp is a son of Rev. John Rupp, who immigrated with his family to America in 1854 and whose father was a native of Switzerland, whence the latter removed to Germany, where he passed the residue of his life. At the time of his immigration to the United States Rev. John Rupp came in company with about forty other German families, all of whom settled in Lee county, Iowa, where he was a leader and counselor of the pioneer colony. With the assistance of his sons Rev. John Rupp reclaimed in the county mentioned a homestead farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and there he continued to reside until 1868, when he removed to Washington county, that state, where he purchased a half-section of wild land, on what was known as the Ridge. He initiated the improvement of this large tract of land but in 1874 he disposed of the same and removed to McPherson county, Kansas, where he purchased six hundred and forty acres of prairie land, seventeen miles southeast of McPherson, the judicial center of the county. There he repeated his pioneer experiences and on this homestead he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was about eighty-six years of age. This honored patriarch was for several years pastor of a German Mennonite church while a resident of Iowa and after his removal to Kansas he preached in various churches of this denomination. He was a man of sublimated integrity and honor, generous and kindly and ever ready to aid those in affliction or distress. He was most generous in assisting others during the pioneer days in Iowa and through this medium he met with considerable financial loss, though he accumulated, through well directed industry, a competency before his death. The maiden name of his loved and devoted wife was Mary Hirschler and her brother, Christain Hirschler, was the first representative of the Hirschler family in America, to which country he came from the old home in Germany when he was a youth of seventeen years. He resided in various eastern states and from Kansas he came to California and became one of the early settlers of San Diego. He is still living and now maintains his home in the city of Los Angeles. Mrs. Mary Rupp survived her honored husband by about a decade and died on the old homestead in Kansas at a venerable age. Of the thirteen children, John J. was the fifth in order of birth, and of the number two sons and two daughters are now living.

John J. Rupp was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family immigration to the United States and was reared to maturity under the influences of the pioneer homestead in Iowa, where he eventually became the owner of a farm, in Washington county. In March, 1876, he sold this property and removed to McPherson county, Kansas, where he effected the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land, which he developed into one of the fine farms of the Sunflower state. He still owns the old homestead and at one time held in Kansas a landed estate of eight hundred acres. He was indefatigable in his labors, endowed with good judgment and marked business acumen, and as an agriculturist and stock-grower he gained success of noteworthy order. He gave much of his land to his children and in 1909 came with his cherished wife to California. He purchased an attractive home at Up-

land, San Bernardino county, and has since divided his time between this place and the old homestead farm in Kansas, in the enjoyment of former years of age when she came to America and she lived for some time in the home of an aunt, in the state of New York. Later she went to Iowa, where she met and married Mr. Rupp, to whom she has ever proved a devoted companion and helpmeet. Of their eight children seven are living, and concerning them the following brief data are entered: Emma E. is the wife of Richard R. Williams, a successful contractor and builder at Upland, California; John H. is the immediate subject of this review; Edward W. is a resident of Mound Ridge, Kansas, where he is engaged in farming; William H. resides near Cucamonga and is an orange grower; Clara M. is the wife of Frank Welty, of Tacoma, Washington, where both are successful teachers of music, in which they received the best of training in Germany; Otto C. is a resident of McPherson county, Kansas, where he is devoting his attention to farming and stock-growing, as is also David O., the next in order of birth and the youngest of the children. Esther died at the age of one year.

John Henry Rupp, postmaster of Cucamonga, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farms of his father in Iowa and Kansas, to which latter state his parents removed when he was six years of age. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Kansas and continued to be associated in the work and management of the homestead farm until 1892, when he came to California, where he passed seven months for the purpose of recuperating his health. He then returned to Kansas but he found that the climate again impaired his health, and in June, 1894, he came again to California. He resided for a few years at Ontario and Upland, San Bernardino county, and then purchased land at Cucamonga, where he planted twenty acres to oranges. Irrigation facilities at that time were meager, and he drilled a well from which to secure the necessary water for his orange grove. Later he sold his property and for two years he was in the employ of the government as forest ranger in the San Gabriel valley. He then returned to Cucamonga, where he has since maintained his home and where he owns a fine orchard adjacent to the business center, as well as an attractive modern residence and buildings devoted to business purposes. He has taken a lively interest in all that has tended to advance the material and civic prosperity of his home community and is a citizen who commands secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He was engaged in the livery business in Cucamonga about two years and in April, 1908, he was appointed postmaster of the village, an office in which he has since continued to give careful and acceptable service. In politics Mr. Rupp is aligned as a stalwart in the local ranks of the republican party and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause.

On the 9th of March, 1899, Mr. Rupp was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Spangler, who was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Seven children were born of this felicitous union: Florence Naomi, Vera Rebecca, Lucile Spangler, Mary Graham, John George, Joy Moyser and Charles Jared, and all are living except the last named, who

died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp are members of the Nazarene church at Cucamonga.

George C. Spangler, father of Mrs. Rupp, was born at Columbus, Ohio, and is a scion of an old colonial family of German lineage. Mr. Spangler was engaged in the plumbing and gas-fitting business in Pittsburgh for many years, and his father, George Spangler, conducted in that city for a protracted period two large tailoring establishments. George C. Spangler, who still resides in Pittsburgh, married Miss Nancy Jane Graham, daughter of Robert Graham. She was born in England and was a child at the time of her parents' removal to America, her mother dying soon afterward, at Hillside, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Spangler died in Pittsburgh, on the 10th of June, 1885, having been the mother of eight children, of whom three are deceased.

L. O. HARVUOT. Identified with lines of industrial enterprise which have important bearing on the business advancement of any community—abstracts and titles—L. O. Harvuot, manager of the Peoples Abstract and Trust Company, of El Centro, California, has been associated with one of the strongest institutions of this kind that have been promoted in this section of the state, and the record of his career stands as ample evidence of his capability as a business man. Even as the Imperial Valley is still in its youth, so have its industrial activities been placed in the control of young men, who constitute the virile and vital elements which make for consecutive progress and substantial development, and among this class Mr. Harvuot stands pre-eminent. He was born in Indiana, in 1877, and is a son of William C. and Margaret I. (Best) Harvuot, and the sixth in order of birth of their seven children.

Mr. Harvuot was reared and educated in his native state, and is a high school graduate. His life has been largely devoted to clerical pursuits, and his advent in California was in 1901, at which time he located in Riverside and soon became interested in the abstract business. For five years his services were given to the Riverside Abstract Company, after leaving which he went to San Diego and entered the office of the Union Title and Trust Company, where he remained two years, eventually returning to Riverside, where he assisted in organizing the Union Title and Abstract Company, and became its manager. The Peoples Abstract and Trust Company took over the interests of the Imperial Valley Abstract Title and Trust Company, and was first incorporated in Riverside county, California, in 1897, but eventually sold its interests there to the Riverside Title and Trust Company, some of the stockholders of the old organization, however, still retaining their holdings. The present company, organized in 1908, is governed by the following officers: Philo Jones, president; John B. Baker, secretary; D. W. Lewis, assistant secretary; L. O. Harvuot, manager; and these gentlemen, with Leroy Holt, F. B. Fuller, D. R. Crawford, R. E. Wills and W. W. Apple, are directors. Mr. Harvuot's ten years of experience well qualify him for his present position, and his efficiency is evidenced by the order and dispatch with which the office business is handled. On the books of this company may be found some of the most desirable business done in this section of the state, and the firm bears a high reputation in its field.



L. B. Harwood

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Mr. Harvuot is alert and progressive and his marked executive ability has been the dominating force in conserving the success and expansion of the important enterprise in charge of whose affairs he is placed.

In 1901 Mr. Harvuot was united in marriage with Miss Lula Smith, and to them one child has been born: Merlynn. In business and social circles Mr. Harvuot has high standing. He is looked upon as one of the leading young business men of the Imperial Valley, and is always found at the front when an enterprise for the advancement of the community is started or contemplated. He has breadth of view, unyielding energy, public spirit of a high order, and generosity in every good cause.

CUCAMONGA VINEYARD. As a matter of historical expediency and consistency the following interesting data are incorporated in this volume, and the above title is given to the article by reason of its historical import as well as for the purpose of perpetuating the subject matter under an appropriate heading. The name signifies to those familiar with the annals of San Bernardino county much of pleasing reminiscence in regard to the early stages of development and progress in this now favored section of southern California, and the accompanying record will be gratifying to all settlers as well as to those who have here established homes in later years.

Among the Cucamonga hills and on the mesa below was established in the early days a rancharia of Indians who had never come directly under the benignant influences of the Catholic missions whose history constitutes so interesting and picturesque a part of the annals of California. These Indians had occupied the lands noted at the time when the Spanish pioneers first came into the country, and the history of their existence is but the common history of the American aborigines.

In 1839 Governor Alvarado granted this tract of land to Tiburcio Tapia, a wealthy and influential citizen of Los Angeles. Concerning the latter, Robinson, the well known historical writer of the early days, wrote as follows: "We stopped at the house of Don Tiburcio Tapia, the *alcalde constitucional* (constitutional judge) of the town, who was once a common soldier but who, by honest and industrious labor, had amassed so much of this world's goods as to make him one of the wealthiest inhabitants of the place. His strict integrity gave him credit to any amount (with the trading vessels which Robinson represented), so that he was the principal merchant and only native one in *el Pueblo de Los Angeles*." Don Tiburcio employed the unsuspecting natives to aid him in building a house, which was practically a fortress, upon one of the highest hills of the grant. The Indians also assisted in setting out vineyards and orchards and in caring for live stock. Some Mexicans were brought in as the live stock increased, and as the settlement grew the Indians were gradually driven from their fields back into the hills and canons. When their crops failed them it was only natural that they should seize occasionally on a beef fattened on their own lands Señor Tapia was at last forced to employ guards to protect his cattle, and finally the depredations grew so frequent that his ranchmen went out in force and precipitated a fierce battle, which resulted in the extinction

of the greater part of the Cucamonga Indians, whose existence as a separate rancharia was thus ended.

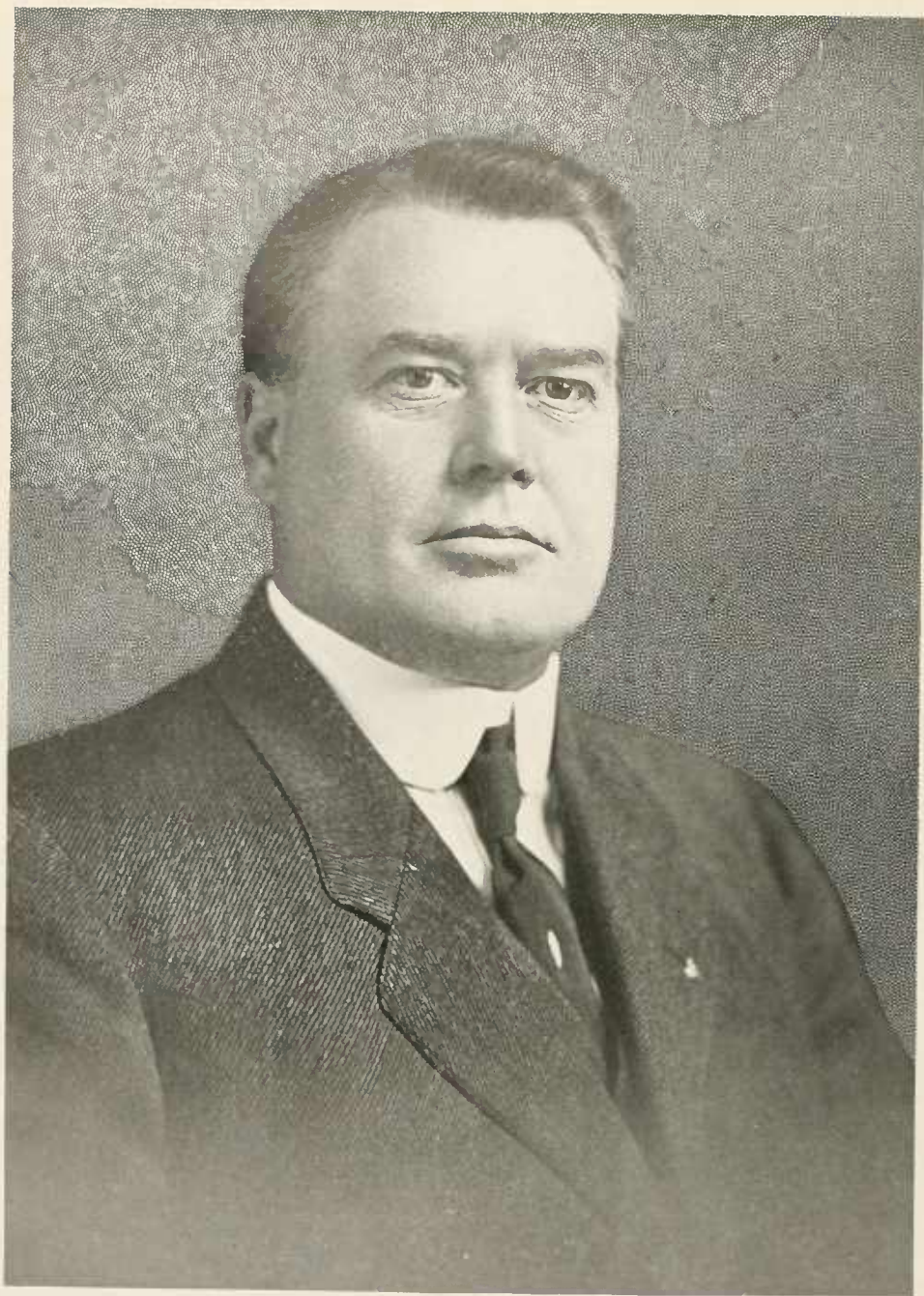
Many tales of battles, of buried treasure, of love and hatred, are told in connection with the old and almost feudal house on the red hill and the estate of Cucamonga. One of these tales is to the following effect: Don Tiburcio amassed a large amount of property and especially of gold coin,—something astounding for those days. When rumors of American occupation began to disturb the country he feared that this coin might not be safe in Los Angeles, and he accordingly transferred it to his ranch home. But even here he became uneasy, and one night, so the story goes, he packed the gold into an iron-bound chest, loaded it into his cart, and, taking a blindfolded Indian with him, went off into the hills. He returned without the chest and shortly afterward he died suddenly. When his daughter came, some years later, to live in the old house she was constantly troubled by a mysterious light moving about and finally stopping on one particular point on the wall of the room formerly occupied by her father. At last her husband determined to satisfy her of the idleness of her imagination, and he accordingly dug into the clay wall. To his own discomfiture he found a small skin purse, in which was a sheet of parchment containing some tracing and writing, together with a Spanish coin. This was supposed to be the key to the hidden treasure, but the document was already so disfigured that it was not decipherable. The Indian held the word he had given to his old master as inviolable, and intimated only that the box was buried at the foot of an old oak tree. Credulous searching parties, from the death of Señor Tapia down to the present day, have excavated at the roots of oak trees or places where oak trees were supposed to have stood, all through that section, but no treasure trove, so far as known, has ever been discovered.

After the death of Señor Tapia the estate was managed for the daughter, Maria Merced, by his old major-domo and campadre, Jose M. Valdez. Under the supervision of Valdez the "mother" vineyard of the Cucamonga estate, containing twelve rows of forty-seven vines each, was planted, and from this stock other vineyards were started. A winery and a distillery were put up. The daughter, who had been reared in the home of a French family in Los Angeles, married a French settler of that city, Leon V. Prudhomme.

In 1857 the rancho land came into the hands of John Rains, through his marriage with Maria Merced, the daughter of Isaac Williams, of Chino rancho. Rains, who was an enterprising and progressive young American, at once began improving the place, by planting more vines and adding more live stock. A correspondent of the Los Angeles Star, in 1859, after stating that one hundred and twenty-five thousand additional vines had been set out, thus describes the Cucamonga vineyard: "This vineyard is laid out in ten-acre lots, with roads two rods wide traversing it. In the center of the vineyard is a lot two acres square, to be reserved for wine-press, cellars and necessary buildings, which are enclosed by fruit and ornamental trees. The plans were made under the supervision of F. P. Dunlap."

Mr. Rains abandoned the old fortress on the hill and built a house

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Franklin J. Cole

which was complete in every respect and which became a center for the social activities of the country round about. The winery, shops and stage station gave employment to many men, and Cucamonga became the most important point between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, the while its wines were known for their fine quality all over the state,—a reputation maintained to the present day. John Rains filled a prominent place in the business and political life of the time. In 1860 he and John Bidwell were delegates to the democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1861 occurred the terrible tragedy of his assassination. While he was driving from his fine estate to Los Angeles he was held up and shot to death by a gang of outlaws and bandits, who were intent upon robbery. His body was hidden away in a cactus patch upon the desert and it was nearly a week later before it was found and given interment.

Since the days of John Rains' ownership and the settlement and development of the Cucamonga district many changes have been wrought, but the old and historical property has been owned for more than thirty years by I. W. Hellman, of Los Angeles, and others, he holding the controlling interest. Portions of the original land grant have been divided and sold for the propagation of citrus fruits and for vineyard purposes, and now a large and prosperous population is found in the district whose romantic history must ever be of more than passing interest. The new village of Cucamonga occupies a part of the original grant. The original site of the old winery and stage station is on San Bernardino avenue, near what is known as the "Big bridge" over the Cucamonga creek, and between the villages of Cucamonga and Upland. The old winery is still used for its original purpose and in this district there are vines which were planted by the missionaries more than seventy-five years ago and which are still producing grapes.

JUDGE FRANKLIN J. COLE. There are no rules for building character; there are no rules for achieving success. Thus it is that a man who can rise from a lowly station to one of honor and marked responsibility is he who can discern and make fit utilization of the opportunities that present themselves. The life of the Hon. Franklin J. Cole, judge of the superior court of Imperial county, has been marked by consecutive advancement, and today he is recognized as one of the able jurists of the Golden state. As the law is the conservator of the rights and best interests of all men, so must we look for its administration to men of thorough technical learning and utmost probity of character, and among those who have conferred honor and dignity in the exercise of high judicial functions, as well as in the active practice of the law, Judge Cole stands pre-eminent.

Judge Cole is a native of the state of Iowa, and was born in Mason City, in 1874, a son of John E. and Sarah J. (Sangwin) Cole. The great-grandfather of the Judge was Nathaniel Cole. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his residence was near Peekskill, New York, where his son, Ebenezer Cole was born about the year 1809, the latter being the grandfather of Judge Cole. John E. Cole was born in Broome county, New York, July 14, 1838, and on December 5, 1861,

was married to Sarah J. Sangwin, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, of English parentage. Eight children were born to this union, as follows: W. E., cashier of the Bank of Ashton, South Dakota; Mrs. C. I. Tenny, of Des Moines, Iowa; Charles C., a general insurance agent of Seattle, Washington; Perry O., principal in the schools of Pasadena, California; Judge Franklin J.; Mrs. G. M. Virnilya, of Holtville, California; Elmer J., a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Grace Johnson, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Franklin J. Cole was reared and educated in his native state, and after attending for two years the Nora Springs Seminary began to devote his energies to various occupations as they came to hand. Eventually he secured employment in a lumber yard in Mason City, where he worked four years, and during the quiet seasons attended a commercial school and was given a position in the office of the firm. Rising step by step, he eventually was promoted to the managership of the company, which had yards in the various large cities of the country, and his duties finally took him to Minneapolis, where he held a responsible position with a large milling and lumber company. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, being a member of the Iowa National Guard, Mr. Cole resigned his position as traveling salesman for the Iowa department and went with Company A, of the Fifty-second Iowa Regiment, to Chickamauga Camp. On his return to Iowa he was stricken with typhoid fever, and on his recovery took the management of a steam laundry at Mason City, Iowa, where he remained two years.

During this time Mr. Cole accumulated the means to turn his attention to the study of law, to which profession his mind had been turned for some time. In September, 1901, he entered the Iowa State University, taking a three-year course in the law department, was admitted to the *Phi Delta Phi* fraternity, became president of his class, and was graduated with honors in 1904. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Mason City, but during the following year removed to California, and for the next two years practiced at Holtville, where he also held the position of secretary of Imperial Water Company No. 5. In 1907, when Imperial county was formed, Mr. Cole was nominated for the office of judge of the superior court, on the citizens' ticket, and elected for a short term, and in 1908 was an independent candidate for reelection. A strenuous campaign followed, but Judge Cole received the support of the farming contingency, and a sweeping majority returned him to the office he had honored. His present term will expire in 1914. He has gained the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens, and his retention in his important office implies the conservation of the best interests of the state so far as regulated by his judicial acts in his district. He is thoroughly read in the science and technicalities of law, having a comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence and precedents, and his rulings have been at all times signally fair and impartial and have seldom met with reversal. A man of fine intellectual attainments, he has the confidence and esteem of the people of his adopted community and the warm friendship of a host of admirers. On January 1, 1911, he was elected vice president of the First National Bank of El Centro.

In 1906 Judge Cole was married to Miss Lou Etta Richards, daugh-

ter of John T. and Selena Richards, of Mason City, and a graduate of Iowa College. The father of Mrs. Cole died at Mason City, Iowa, in 1903, when sixty-seven years of age. Two children have been born to this union, Hortense C. Cole, born November 17, 1908, and Marjorie Cole, born December 31, 1911. Judge Cole in politics is a Progressive Republican and was born a Republican. He is a member of El Centro Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of El Centro. The family moves in those social circles where gracious refinement is ever in evidence.

JOHN T. BRADY. Well entitled to recognition in this publication as one of the representative citizens and influential business men of the beautiful little city of Pomona, Los Angeles county, Mr. Brady has been long and prominently identified with banking and other financial interests, and he has been an influential factor in furthering the development and upbuilding of the city in which he maintains his home and in which he has a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

John Thomas Brady is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Cass county, Illinois, where he was born on the 17th of October, 1834. He is a son of Charles and Mahala (Graves) Brady, both of whom were born and reared in Washington county, Kentucky, both the Brady and Graves families having been founded in America in the colonial period of its history and both having been for many years represented as prosperous landholders and planters in Kentucky. Charles Brady and Mahala Graves were reared in their native state, where their marriage was solemnized and where their two eldest children were born. In 1818 they removed to the wilds of what is now Cass county, Illinois, then a part of Morgan county, where Mr. Brady secured a tract of government land, near the present site of Virginia, the county seat of Cass county. The land was partly prairie and partly timbered, and he reclaimed the same into a productive farm, with incidental prosperity. He was one of the honored pioneers of that section of Illinois and contributed his quota to its civic and material development and upbuilding, the while he was an influential factor in public affairs of a local order. He was a whig in politics and both he and his wife held membership in the Christian church. Of the eleven children nine attained to years of maturity and three sons and one daughter are now living, the subject of this review having been the sixth in order of birth. The father died at the age of fifty-four years, at Virginia, Cass county, and the mother, long surviving him, was summoned to the life eternal at the venerable age of eighty-eight years.

John Thomas Brady was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm of his parents and early began to aid in its work, the while he availed himself of the advantages of the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. He remained at the parental home until he had attained to the age of twenty-four years, when he removed to Brown county, Kansas, where he secured government land and where he eventually became an extensive farmer and stock-grower, through which basic lines of industrial enterprise he laid the foundation for his large financial success. He was numbered among the earliest settlers of that

section of the Sunflower state, where he took up his abode in 1859, and his present status as a man of affairs and large capitalistic interests represents the concrete results of his assiduous and well directed efforts as one of the world's productive workers. In 1882 Mr. Brady effected the organization of the Citizens' State Bank of Sabetha, Nemaha county, Kansas, of which he became president, and to the active supervision of which he gave his attention. The enterprise proved successful and in 1884 the institution was consolidated with the First National Bank of Sabetha, which had originally been organized as a state bank. He continued as president of the First National Bank, which gained wide prestige and marked success under his administration, and in the meanwhile he continued to give personal supervision to the affairs of his extensive landed estate. In 1890 he disposed of his varied interests in Kansas and removed to California, within whose gracious borders he had previously passed two winters. He purchased a tract of partially improved land in the Ontario colony of San Bernardino county and there engaged in the propagation of oranges. Later he purchased and sold many orange groves, and through his extensive operations in this line he has contributed greatly to the development of the citrus fruit industry in southern California. In the autumn of 1891 Mr. Brady established his home at Pomona, where he soon afterward organized the National Bank of Pomona, which was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and of which he became president, the other members of the original executive corps having been Dr. M. B. Campbell, who was vice-president, G. A. Lathrop, who was cashier, and T. W. Johnson, assistant cashier. The bank paid a dividend after six months and it became one of the strong and important financial institutions of southern California under the able administration of Mr. Brady and his valued colleagues. He continued president of the institution for fifteen consecutive years, and in 1902 the interests of the Peoples' State Bank were purchased and consolidated with the National Bank of Pomona, which was reorganized two years later, under its present title of the American National Bank, the capital stock being simultaneously increased to one hundred thousand dollars. This is now the most substantial and prosperous banking concern in this section of the state, with large resources and wide ramification of business. In January, 1906, Mr. Brady retired from the presidency of this bank, in order to give his supervision to his other large and varied interests, but he still continues to be one of the largest stockholders of the institution.

In 1892 Mr. Brady was one of those primarily instrumental in effecting the organization of the Mutual Building & Loan Association of Pomona, which has been a most potent force in furthering the development of the city and surrounding country and which has exercised especially benignant functions in enabling hundreds of citizens to secure for themselves desirable homes in this beautiful section. Mr. Brady is now the only one of the original directors of this corporation who is still serving as such, and he has been president of the association since 1895, directing its affairs with consummate discrimination and progressiveness. His career as a financier and business man has been a most admirable one in every respect, and has shown his integrity of purpose, his considera-

tion for others and his broad-minded attitude. In the operations of the Building & Loan Association it has never met with losses, has never brought suit against any person, and every investment made by others through its interposition has paid them more than they invested. Only one piece of property has been taken over in settlement in all these years, and the same was later sold at a profit. The association began operations with a capital of more than one-half million dollars, with assets of a similar amount.

There were formerly two corporations furnishing water for Pomona for domestic and other purposes, and the activities of these opposing interests were a cause of constant annoyance and trouble in connection with service. Under these conditions Mr. Brady was one of those who brought about a consolidation of the two companies, in 1896, under the present title of the Consolidated Water Company of Pomona. The amalgamation of interests proved of inestimable benefit to the city and Mr. Brady became one of the original stockholders of the consolidated corporation, of which he was a director for many years and of which he has been president since 1903. No water concern in the state has a more admirable equipment and service, the supply of water being brought from the mountains in a fine tunnel and a pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds being afforded for protection from fire. In 1910 the water company expended thirty-five thousand dollars in the installing of the fine new fire-protection system which places Pomona on a parity with the best metropolitan centers in this respect.

While his large private interests have placed heavy demands upon his time and attention Mr. Brady has been insistently liberal and progressive as a citizen and his public spirit has been of the highest type. In politics he is aligned as a staunch and effective supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has had no desire for public office he was appointed by Governor Pardee to succeed Chairman Longdon of the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county in 1906, to fill out the unexpired term of the original incumbent, who died about that time. This is the only public office Mr. Brady has held and he continued in tenure of the same as a director about fourteen months, until his successor was elected.

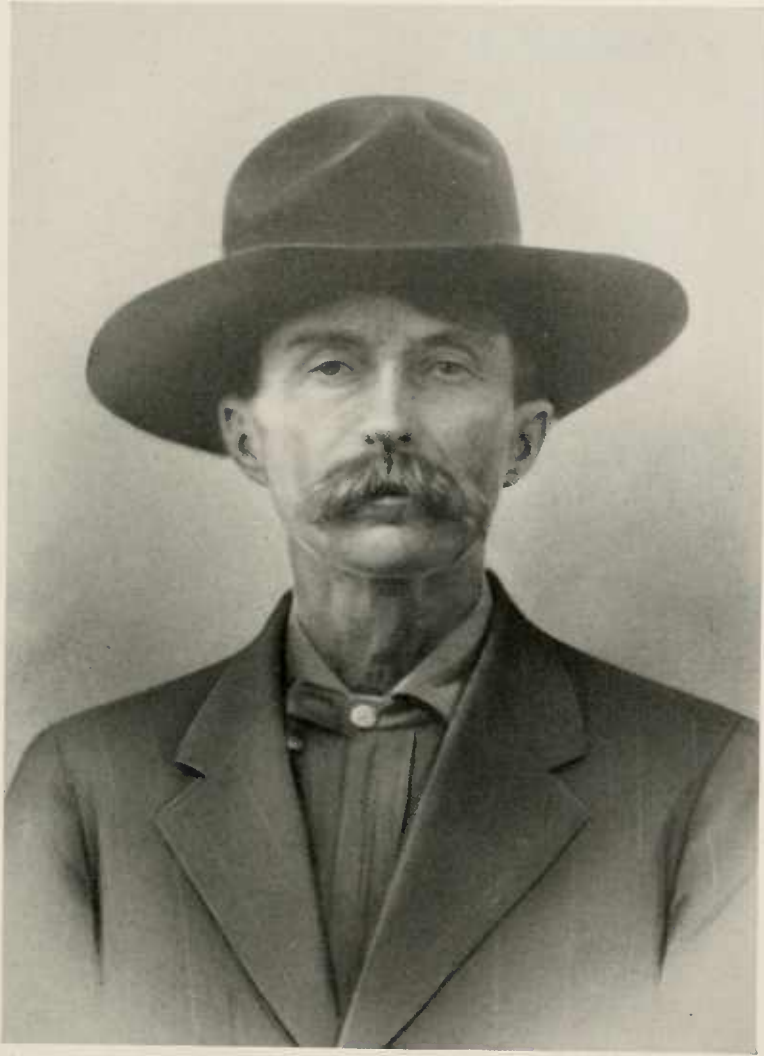
At this juncture it is pleasing to revert to an earlier phase of the career of Mr. Brady, for it was his to accord loyal service in defense of the Union in the Civil war, by reason of which fact he is eligible for and holds membership in Pomona Post, No. 75, Grand Army of the Republic. On August 15, 1861, Mr. Brady enlisted as a private in the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Jayhawkers," and commanded by Colonel Jamieson and Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Anthony, the latter a brother of that noble woman and philanthropist, the late Susan B. Anthony. The regiment was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Sherman, and in this gallant command Mr. Brady was in active service for more than three years, within which he lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the north and south. He took part in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi, and many minor engagements, but the most of his service was in Tennessee. On account of illness and consequent incapacitation he was left with others at Holly

Springs, Mississippi, and later he was captured by General Price's raiders, but was soon released. He received his honorable discharge at Leavenworth, Kansas, in October, 1864, and his record as a soldier is one that will ever be to his honor. Mr. Brady, when twenty-two years of age, served as a member of a jury at Beardstown, Illinois, before which Abraham Lincoln defended and secured the acquittal of one of his boyhood playmates, who had been charged with a criminal offense, and of that jury, judge and officers of the court Mr. Brady is now the only surviving member. His recollection of the appearance and earnest plea of the martyred president is of the most vivid order. Mr. Lincoln used a James almanac for reference to prove that the evidence of the only witness for prosecution for the state was not competent, as it was stated by the witness that he saw him struck by a slung shot at a distance of ten feet. Mr. Lincoln, however, proved from the almanac that the moon was so nearly gone that it was impossible to see. Mr. Brady has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for nearly sixty years, and he is also a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 789, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Unitarian church and are liberal supporters of its various activities.

On the 22d of December, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brady to Miss Emily E. Collins, who, like himself, was born and reared in Cass county, Illinois, where her father, Thomas Collins, was a representative agriculturist and pioneer settler.

J. L. MCGUIRE. Adjoining the city of El Centro, California, is the handsome and profitable ranch of J. L. McGuire. It is one of the best in the vicinity of the famous Imperial Valley, and represents the accumulation of patience and industry, notable characteristics of its owner, whose life has been busy and useful, furnishing an example of honorable effort, steadfast purpose and fidelity to principle. J. L. McGuire is an Arkansan, and was born in 1857, a son of William and Mary (Atkins) McGuire, natives of Tennessee, of whose ten children he is the oldest.

Mr. McGuire was reared in his native state and there secured his education, and as a youth worked on a cotton plantation. In 1880 he migrated to Texas, where he became a successful ranch owner and stock raiser, owning eight sections of land and handling as many as six hundred head of cattle at a time. In 1906 he followed the example of many of the citizens of the Lone Star state and came to the Imperial Valley, where his subsequent success amply justified the move. He is at present the owner of three hundred and forty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation and is devoted to alfalfa and barley. Mr. McGuire cuts seven crops of alfalfa per season, harvesting his crops every six weeks, and raises from fifteen to thirty-five sacks of barley per acre. He owns a modern threshing outfit, complete in every detail, and not only threshes his own barley but also that of the neighboring ranch owners. A practical and progressive ranchman, up-to-date methods have always found favor with him, and his intimate knowledge of the science of tilling the soil has given him a distinct advantage over those who still adhere to the old hit-or-miss style. His land has all been cultivated by



J. L. Mc Guise

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himself, and the appropriate and convenient manner in which its buildings are situated may serve as an example worthy of emulation by those who desire a model ranch.

On December 7, 1877, Mr. McGuire was married to Miss Maggie Bradley, a native of Texas, and nine children have been born to this union, namely: Roy, William, Henry, Robert, Irene, Susan, Raymond, Richard and Earl. Roy, the second born, is now deceased. The father of Mrs. McGuire, J. P. Bradley, is now deceased, but the mother survives and resides in Holtville, California. Mr. McGuire is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is popular with the members of the local lodge, as he is, in fact, with all who have come in contact with him. Public-spirited to a high degree, he is always ready to assist in advancing movements for the benefit of the community, and holds a prominent place among those who have made and are making the Imperial Valley one of the garden spots of the Golden West.

GEORGE FROST. Far removed from the land of his nativity is the present beautiful home of this well known citizen of San Bernardino county, who is living virtually retired, at Etiwanda, and to whom must be attributed special credit and distinction for the effective part he has taken in the development of this beautiful section of California. He holds as his own the confidence and high regard of those who know him, and his standing in the community is such as to well justify his representation in this publication.

Mr. Frost was born in the historic old city of Plymouth, England, on the 22d of May, 1846, and is the only representative of the family in America. He is a son of John and Mary (Stephens) Frost, representatives of families that have been for many generations identified with agricultural pursuits in England, where its members have been sturdy yeomen and citizens of sterling character. John Frost was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture through practically his entire active career, and he died at the age of seventy years, his widow being summoned to eternal rest about two years later, at the age of seventy-two years. Of the ten children, seven attained to adult age, and of the entire number, George, of this review, was the seventh in order of birth.

Under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm in Devonshire, England, George Frost was reared to maturity, and in the meanwhile he was not neglectful of the advantages offered by the common schools of the locality, so that he well fortified himself for the active duties and responsibilities of life,—developing a sound mind in a sound body. At the age of twenty-five years he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and immigrated to America. At Belleville, province of Ontario, Canada, he secured a position in the employ of Hon. Robert Reed, a member of the provincial senate, and he there attended a commercial college for nearly two years. For about two years thereafter he was employed on the farm of an institution for the deaf and dumb at Belleville, and he then went to Kingston, on the St. Lawrence river, one of the oldest cities of the province of Ontario. There he was employed for six years in connection with the market-gardening and florist

business of Joseph Nicoll, a member of a family of expert florists and landscape gardeners. It is interesting to record that one of the representatives of this family had the supervision of planting trees along the beautiful Euclid avenue, in the Ontario colony of San Bernardino county, California, in the early days. It is due to the admirable training he secured as a gardener in his native land and later in Canada that Mr. Frost developed such fine ability along the lines of gardening and floriculture.

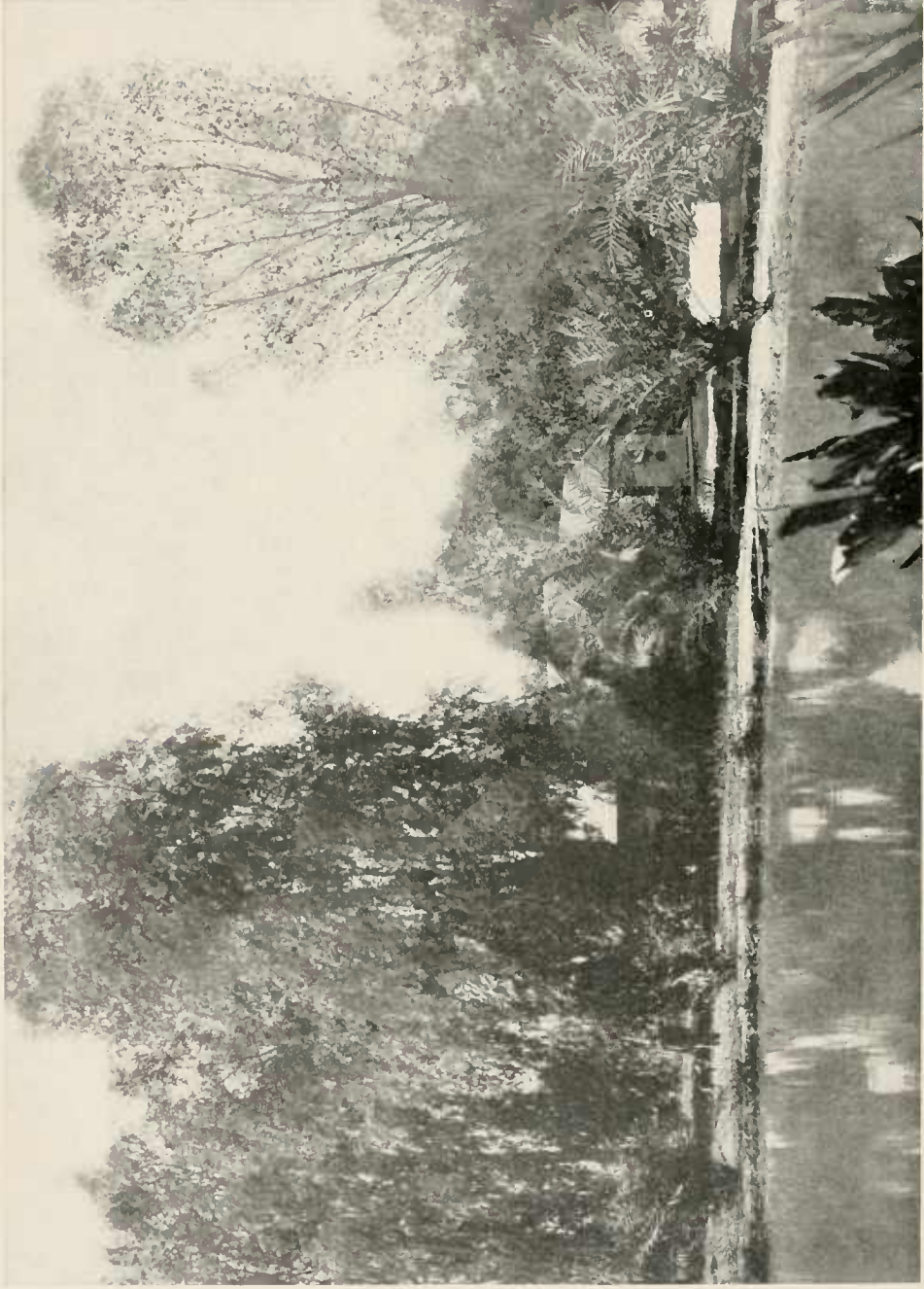
In the autumn of 1882, Mr. Frost left Canada and came to California, and, making the southern part of the state his destination, he had to come by the only railroad route then in existence. Proceeding by the Grand Trunk Railroad from Canada to Chicago, and thence to Topeka, Kansas, he there took a train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system to Deming, New Mexico, from which point he came over the Southern Pacific to Colton, San Bernardino county. He was eleven days en route and from the Missouri river westward was in an immigrant car attached to a fast freight train. It was a long and dreary trip across the plains, and the train was greatly delayed on account of the many stops, day and night, to rid the train of tramps who were attempting to steal rides by various surreptitious means. Soon after his arrival in California, Mr. Frost located in the Etiwanda colony, which was then marked principally by a desert waste of sage brush and cacti. He entered the employ of Chaffey Brothers, who had previously platted the colony and sold portions of the land to settlers. In the summer of 1884, Mr. Frost began taking supervision of lands here owned by non-residents and others, and during the several years which he devoted to this line of work he cleared and improved much land, including the planting of many orchards and vineyards. In the meanwhile, he purchased twenty acres of land, which was largely devoted to vineyard purposes in the early days and fifteen acres of which he ultimately devoted to the propagation of citrus fruits, retaining the remaining five acres as a vineyard. Here he has maintained his home during the long intervening years and he has developed the property into one of the best in the district. He has been distinctively successful in connection with fruit culture and also in the buying and selling of real estate in this district. In 1887 Mr. Frost purchased a small general store in Etiwanda, and he enlarged the store and stock, in which connection he built up a most flourishing business. He conducted this, the only store in the village, for ten years and also served during this period as postmaster, having the postoffice in his store. At the expiration of the period noted he sold his interest in the mercantile business to his sons, William H. and John, who have since continued the business very successfully. For many years Mr. Frost has been a stockholder in the Etiwanda Water Company, a mutual organization that supplies water for irrigation purposes to the landholders interested, at less cost than in any other portion of the San Bernardino valley. The facilities controlled by the residents of the district in this line are unexcelled in southern California. Land-owners of the district formed the co-operative organization known as the People's Improvement Company, and this organization purchased all stock covering water rights in the Etiwanda district. Mr. Frost was secretary and a director of this company from

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HOME OF D. G. WHITING, NEAR EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL CO., CALIFORNIA.

From the "desert to the garden." Less than eight years before the above picture was taken the place was a barren desert without a tree or vegetation in sight. Irrigation caused the transformation.

the time of its organization until it went into voluntary liquidation, after having compassed the object for which it was formed. He was also one of the organizers of each of three different fruit-growers' associations, for the protection of the interests of fruit-growers in the Etiwanda district, and he served as president of one of these, besides having been a director of each of the other two. He has shown himself zealous and liberal in the promotion of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community and he and his family are held in high esteem in the community to whose upbuilding he has contributed in generous measure. Though never an aspirant for political office, Mr. Frost accords staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and his wife holds membership in the Congregational church.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Frost to Miss Venelia Utman, who was born and reared in the province of Ontario, Canada, and they have four children, of whom three were born in Canada and the youngest after the removal to California. The names of the four sons, all of whom are sterling young men, are as here noted: George Edgar, William Henry, John and Charles Nelson. William H. and John succeeded their father in the mercantile business, as already noted; George E. and Charles N. are also both residents of Etiwanda, and engaged in the fruit industry.

D. G. WHITING. In the United States there has ever been that tendency to press forward, even when there are serious dangers to be encountered, for the people are essentially home-seekers and when one locality becomes congested the more adventurous leave for those that promise better things. History continually repeats itself, and in nothing more than in the great migrations which take place from one section to another less civilized, therefore no history of the Imperial Valley would be completed did not it contain the names and sketches of the pioneer settlers. Among these may be mentioned D. G. Whiting, whose ranch is located three miles due southeast of El Centro, at a point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the county road, one of the show places of the valley. Mr. Whiting was born in 1847, in the state of Vermont, and was there reared and educated, the eldest of the five children of Calvin and Caroline Whiting, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, respectively.

In 1870 Mr. Whiting came to California, taking up stockraising and driving cattle into Idaho and Nevada for two years. He came to southern California in 1877 and located near San Bernardino, where he lived for twenty-five years before coming to Imperial Valley, in 1902. In the spring of that year he filed on his present property, when the valley was first attracting attention, it being then a vast desert with many possibilities, but few probabilities. He had his choice of the thousands of acres then to be selected, and it is evidence of his good judgment that he selected three of the best quarter-sections in the county. The land is as level as a billiard table, and of the four hundred and eighty acres, three hundred have been seeded to alfalfa and have a remarkably fine stand. The remainder of the ranch is in barley, corn, etc., while a fine family orchard demonstrates that the land is specially adapted to the

production of deciduous and citrus fruits. He has a herd of sixty pure bred Jersey cows, and as much more young stock, all registered or eligible to register, purchasing his bulls from Eastern breeders, who import direct from the Island of Jersey. The milk is separated on the farm and the cream sold to local creameries. Mr. Whiting still owns ranching properties within a mile of the city limits of San Bernardino, where he resided before coming to his present place, situated about one and one-half miles from Heber.

In December, 1872, Mr. Whiting was married to Miss Jeanette Mossman, who died in 1909, having been the mother of the following children: Arthur C.; Mrs. Edith F. Dickson; Cora B., who is a trained nurse; and Walter C. Mr. Whiting was married (second) to Mrs. Emily Keltz. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which he joined in 1878, and in which he is very popular. A scientific and practical farmer, stockman and dairyman, a business man of much ability, a public-spirited citizen who has found time to devote a part of his energy and influence towards advancing movements for the benefit of his community, and a benevolent and charitable man who is ever ready to assist those who have been less fortunate, Mr. Whiting is a prominent figure in the life of his community, and belongs to that class that is typical of the best American citizenship.

PETER SMITH. Sweden has given to California a due quota of sterling citizens who have done well their part in the furtherance of industrial and civic progress, and of this number is Mr. Smith, who is one of the enterprising and prosperous orange growers of the Cucamonga district, in San Bernardino county, where he has gained a well established place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Smith was born in the laen of Malmöhus, or Malmö, Sweden, on the 11th of March, 1856, and is a son of Lars and Catherine Smith, who passed their entire lives in that section of Sweden, where the father was a substantial agriculturist. He died in December, 1909, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1885, at the age of sixty-six years. Of their seven children, six attained to years of maturity, and of the number the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Peter Smith was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm in the far northland and received a common-school education. As a youth he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship to the trade of stone cutter, and he became not only a skilled workman but also a successful contractor in his native place, where he gave employment to a large force of men. In the meanwhile he had learned much concerning the manifold attractions and advantages of the United States, within whose gracious borders so many of his countrymen had established homes and won worthy success, and he finally determined to come to this country. Accordingly, in 1880, he disposed of his business in Sweden and came to America, as a young man of twenty-four years. His financial resources were limited and after coming to this country he experienced some hardships, which he met unflinchingly, the while he was gaining valuable experience. He resided for varying intervals in Chicago, Geneva and other

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W. R. Kelly

places in the state of Illinois, and in the meanwhile he learned and devoted his attention to the cooper's trade. In 1886, Mr. Smith came to California, and for a time he was employed on farms in the vicinity of San Francisco and San Jose. In March of 1887 he came to Cucamonga, where he purchased a team and engaged in caring for the lands and orchards of others. Later he rented land and finally he effected the purchase of ten acres, the improvement of which he instituted in 1890. He planted the tract to citrus fruits and on the place he now has trees that are twenty-one years old and in full bearing. He has been careful in all departments of his enterprise, showing much discrimination in the development of his fine orchard and in the handling of its products, and thus he has gained independence and definite prosperity. He is ranked among the early settlers of this now favored district and his is one of the model fruit farms of this section. His integrity and genial personality have gained him many staunch friends in the community and he and his excellent wife have a home of which they may well be proud. Though never active in the domain of practical politics, Mr. Smith is ever ready to lend his support to measures projected for the general good of the community and his allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Smith is a zealous member.

On the 31st of August, 1898, was performed the marriage ceremony which united the life destinies of Mr. Smith and Miss Josephine Jepson. Mrs. Smith was born and reared in Sweden and is a daughter of Nels and Cecelia (Thorstonson) Jepson, who still reside in their native land, where the father is a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Smith came to the United States in 1884 and accompanied some of her relatives to Kansas City, Missouri, where she maintained her home about two years. She was there employed at dressmaking by a family whom she accompanied to California and later to Illinois, where she continued to reside until 1898, when she came to California and became the wife of Mr. Smith, having previously made a visit to her old home in Sweden. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was Nels Lawrence, who died at the age of three years and seven months.

WILLIAM R. KELLY. Worthy of special consideration as one of those able and honored men who have lent dignity to the bar of California, the late William R. Kelly gained special distinction as legal representative of important railroad interests, and at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Los Angeles, on the 8th of March, 1911, he was incumbent of the office of general counsel for the Salt Lake Railway, a position which he had assumed five years previously. He was a man of impregnable integrity in all the relations of life and he brought to the work of his exacting profession the admirable resources of a well trained mind and marked versatility as an advocate and counselor. He left a definite and worthy impress upon the annals of jurisprudence in California, where he commanded inviolable place in the confidence and high regard of his professional confreres. His health had been impaired for about a year prior to his demise and during the last six months of his life he was confined to his home. Mr. Kelly gave, when a young man, the loyal and valiant service of a soldier of the Union, and in all the

relations of his after life he exemplified the same stability and fervent patriotism which had thus prompted him to lend his aid in perpetuating the integrity of the nation. Sincere, steadfast and essentially genuine, if the term be permitted, he had the qualities that make for the best type of citizenship, and he left the record of worthy labors well performed; of a career that was circumspect and honorable in every way.

William R. Kelly was born in the state of Ohio, on the 26th of January, 1849, and was a son of Colonel Joseph J. Kelly, who served with distinction as colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war and who passed the closing years of his life in California, as did also his cherished and devoted wife. He whose name initiates this article was a boy at the time of the family removal from the old Buckeye state to Illinois, where he was reared to adult age and where he continued his studies in the public schools until his youthful patriotism was roused to responsive protest and he subordinated all other interests to tender his services in defense of the Union. In 1864, at the age of fifteen years, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war and with which he participated in a number of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and the south. After receiving his honorable discharge he formulated definite plans for his future career and set himself with characteristic vigor to the work in hand. At Clinton, Illinois, he read law under effective preceptorship, under Judge Green, making rapid and substantial progress in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and in due time being admitted to the bar, at Clinton, where he initiated the practice of his profession and soon won prestige as a skillful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. His eligibility for public office was promptly recognized and within a short period after he began the work of his profession he was elected county attorney of Dewitt county. In 1880 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he added materially to his professional laurels and where he was soon chosen city attorney. Later he became attorney in that city for the Union Pacific Railroad. While at Lincoln he was a member of the prominent and leading law firms of Hawood, Amer & Kelly. In 1888 he was transferred to Omaha, where he succeeded Senator J. H. Thurston as general solicitor for the Union Pacific corporation. This important office he retained until 1906, when he resigned his position and accepted that of general counsel for the Salt Lake Railway Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, where he passed the residue of his life. Concerning his precedence as a legal representative of such important interests the following statements were made in a Los Angeles paper at the time of his death, and the same are worthy of perpetuation in this memoir:

"He was considered a high authority on all matters concerning rail-traffic and inter-state commerce. In October, 1910, he was to have argued a traffic arrangement between the Salt Lake and Southern Pacific Railways before the inter-state commerce commission, but failing health compelled him to relinquish preparation of the case. This was the subject of his only regret, expressed some time prior to his death, when he said that the importance of the litigation would make it the crowning

event of his career. He realized then, and so told his family, that he had argued his last case."

Mr. Kelly's devotion to his profession was of the most insistent order and none had greater appreciation of its dignity and responsibilities, so that he was ever a close observer of the unwritten ethical code and retained high vantage ground in the confidence of the judiciary and the bar. He never consented to become a candidate for any public office save in the direct line of his profession, but he was an effective and loyal advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a valued member of the California Club of Los Angeles. He retained a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and signified the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations. Mr. Kelly was a man of most gracious and winning social qualities, generous, affable and of buoyant temperament, and he gained and retained the staunchest of friends. His strength was as the number of his days and this strength was one of intrinsic rectitude and worthy ideals.

On the 8th of May, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kelly to Miss Eleanore S. Kerman, of Macomb, Illinois, daughter of William H. Kerman. Mrs. Kelly still retains her home in Los Angeles, in whose social activities she has taken a prominent part, and the only surviving child, Ura Louise is the wife of R. M. Welsh, of Cucamonga, California, where they have a fine orange ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have three children: William Merritt, Raymond Marvin, Jr., and Eleanor Elizabeth. The greatest pleasure of Mr. Kelly's life was gained among his books in his private library, consisting of some four thousand volumes, this was his chief recreation. He had besides his extensive law library his own private library.

AMMI STINCHFIELD. He who has his home in the beautiful and opulent Cucamonga district of San Bernardino county, may well consider himself favored, and this privilege belongs to the well known and venerable citizen whose name initiates this review and who has been a prominent factor in connection with the development of the citrus fruit industry.

In a land "where every prospect pleases" Mr. Stinchfield finds himself compassed by most gracious environment and influences, but his present home is far removed from his native heath, as the old Pine Tree state figures as the place of his nativity. He was born in the picturesque city of Lewiston, the metropolis of Androscoggin county, Maine, on the 10th of February, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Finson) Stinchfield, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that state, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer epoch of its history. John Stinchfield, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review was born in Leeds, England, on the 12th of October, 1715, and as a young man he came to America, about 1735. He settled at Gloucester, Essex county, Massachusetts. While on shipboard in crossing the Atlantic he formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Burns, who was

born in the north of Ireland, in 1713, of Scotch parentage, and the friendship thus initiated ripened into something closer and more enduring after the young folk had arrived in the new world, as is evidenced by the fact that, about two years later, their marriage was solemnized at Gloucester. These honored ancestors figure as the founders of the American branch of the family of which our California citizen is a scion. They continued their residence at Gloucester for a number of years and there six of their children were born. They finally removed to the present state of Maine, and were numbered among the early settlers of New Gloucester, Cumberland county, where they passed the residue of their long and useful lives.

John Stinchfield, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Burns) Stinchfield, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on the 23d of October, 1738, and he accompanied his parents on their removal to New Gloucester, Maine, in 1755. There he was reared to manhood and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mehitabel Winship, this being the first marriage ceremony performed in the new settlement. Mrs. Stinchfield attained to the venerable age of ninety-two years and was a resident of Danville, Maine, at the time of her death. John Stinchfield (II) became one of the extensive farmers of the Pine Tree state, where he also developed one of the largest apple orchards within the borders of that commonwealth. He was a man of industry and sturdy integrity and was influential in public affairs of a local order. He preceded his wife to eternal rest by a number of years, and of their nine children, Samuel, father of him whose name introduces this article, was the second in order of birth.

Samuel Stinchfield was born at New Gloucester, Maine, where he was reared to maturity and where his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the day. There he wedded Miss Mary Finson, daughter of Major Finson, who was a gallant soldier and officer of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Of the nine children of this union, eight attained to years of maturity and Ammi, of this review, was the eighth in order of birth. The parents continued to reside in Maine until they were summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. Samuel Stinchfield was a fine mechanic, and for many years owned and operated a saw mill, a grist mill and a blacksmith shop at Danville, Maine, where he gained prosperity through his own well directed endeavors. He was a man of well fortified opinions and of inflexible integrity in all of the relations of life. He was a prominent and influential factor in public affairs in his community, was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but was sternly and implacably opposed to human slavery. He was, for many years, one of the selectmen of his district and also served several terms in the state legislature. Both he and his wife were earnest and zealous members of the Universalist church. He was eighty-two years of age at the time of his death and his loved and devoted wife passed to the life eternal at the age of about eighty-five years.

Ammi Stinchfield early learned the lessons of practical industry through his association with his father's various business operations and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. Early in 1860, when about twenty-

four years of age, he severed the home ties and set forth in search of fortune and adventure on the Pacific coast. From New York city he made the voyage by steamship to the Isthmus of Panama on the steamship Atlantic of the old Collins Line and, after crossing the isthmus he proceeded up the Pacific coast to San Francisco on the steanship Golden Age. He disembarked at the Golden Gate on the 10th of February, 1860, his birthday anniversary. After passing about a week in visiting various points in the vicinity of San Francisco, he again heeded the wanderlust and sailed for Oregon, where he passed about seven years working in shipyards. He was head sawyer for two years and later became a draftsman, in which capacity he was concerned in the building of many mills in Oregon and California, a number of the same having been of large capacity. In 1868 Mr. Stinchfield assumed charge of the largest saw mills at Eureka, California, and he was identified with this line of industry for many years, within which he drafted plans and specifications for many large mills. In 1870 he entered into partnership with eight others and purchased a large redwood saw mill, at Eureka, California. He became engineer of the mill and also general superintendent of its operations, which proved very successful. He disposed of his interest in the business at the expiration of two years and realized a very substantial profit from this transaction. He then went to San Francisco, where he purchased a half interest in well established iron works, which he operated successfully for several years. He then sold his interest in the business and went to Tombstone, Arizona, where to a certain extent he overtested his versatility by engaging in the hotel business, of which he made a total failure, though much of his financial loss was entailed by the disastrous fire which practically destroyed the town. Under these depressing conditions, but with courage and determination unimpaired, Mr. Stinchfield returned to California and resumed his labors as mill superintendent. In the autumn of 1888 he established his home at Cucamonga, where he had previously purchased a tract of twenty acres of unimproved land. He planted this tract to oranges and peaches the following spring, and thus became one of the pioneers in the fruit industry in this section, where his ranch is now one of the best improved and most productive in the entire district. He later purchased and improved another tract, of fourteen acres, which he recently sold at an appreciable profit.

Mr. Stinchfield brought to bear in his operations here a wide and varied experience and most progressive ideas, so that his success has been of most substantial order. He was one of the organizers of the Cucamonga Citrus Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was a director for twelve years and vice-president for several years. He is now living virtually retired on his original homestead, where he and his wife have a most attractive home and are enjoying peace and prosperity, the while they are surrounded by friends who are tried and true, so that their lines are, indeed, "cast in pleasant places." Mr. Stinchfield was reared in the faith of the democratic party but in later years its deviation from its generic principles has caused him to assume an independent attitude, with incidental support of men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment.

Mr. Stinchfield has been twice wedded. In 1870 was solemnized his

marriage to Miss Ruby Ann McFarland, who was born and reared in Maine and who was summoned to eternal rest in January, 1902, at the age of sixty years. Of the two children of this union, one died in infancy and the other, Dr. Herbert Colfax Stinchfield, is now one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles, where he has been chief surgeon for the Edison Electric Company for several years. On the 8th of April, 1905, Mr. Stinchfield married Mrs. Minnie L. (Birge) Root, widow of George H. Root.

STEPHEN FRANCIS KELLEY, the present efficient and popular postmaster of the city of San Bernardino, is a native son of California and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, his father having established a home in this state in 1843, several years prior to the great discovery of gold that brought the ever increasing hegrira from the east. The father became a prominent and influential citizen and Stephen F. himself has likewise been able to make due contribution to the civic and material development of his native state. He was long and prominently identified with railroad interests and he is now serving his fourth consecutive term as postmaster at San Bernardino, where he stands exemplar of the most loyal and public-spirited citizenship and where he has the confidence and high esteem of the entire community.

Stephen Francis Kelley was born^a in San Francisco, California, on the 26th of December, 1859, and thus became a slightly belated Christmas guest in the home of his parents, John and Maria (Tarpey) Kelley, both of whom were born on the old Emerald Isle, the father having been a native of county Galway. The Kelley family as represented by the line to which the subject of this review belongs is a branch of the historic old Irish family of O'Kelley Mor, identified with Irish history for centuries. Representatives of the family figures in different generations as rulers of one of the provinces of Ireland, where ruins of the old family castle still remain. The father of John Kelley came to America when a young man and established his home in Massachusetts, just prior to the war of the Revolution. His loyalty to the land of his adoption was of characteristically fervid order, as was shown by his prompt enlistment for service in the cause of the oppressed colonies. He became a member of the organization known as the Emerald Green Company, composed of young men from Ireland, and these gallant sons of the Emerald Isle made a most meritorious record as soldiers in the Continental line. Young Kelley served throughout virtually the entire period of the war and became a valued officer of his command. After the boon of independence had been gained to the country he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Massachusetts for a period of about a quarter of a century. There he married a Miss Campbell, who was born in Scotland, and soon afterward he returned to Ireland, in company with his wife. He had inherited an estate in his native land, and there both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter and of these John, father of the postmaster of San Bernardino, was the eldest.

John Kelley was reared on the old ancestral homestead in county Galway, Ireland, and was afforded the advantages of the common schools



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of the locality and period. In 1838, when about nineteen years of age, he came to America, and after remaining for a short time in the state of New York he made his way westward. He tarried a brief interval in Ohio and then joined other venturesome spirits in setting forth on the long and dangerous journey across the plains and over the mountains to Oregon. This company set forth on this expedition in 1839, and, after many hardships and perils, they reached their destination. Mr. Kelley located near the present town of Ashland, Jackson county, Oregon, where he learned the carpenter's trade, to which he there devoted his attention until 1843, when he came to California and located in San Francisco, where he became one of the pioneer contractors and builders of the state. A man of alert mentality and independent views, he was a natural leader in thought and action, and he soon became influential in connection with the various affairs of the pioneer community. In 1846 he became one of the original members of the "Bear Flag" party, at Sonoma. After the discovery of gold he joined others in the quest for the precious metal, and in this connection he continued his labors in various mining camps, in which he lived up to the full tension of that picturesque and interesting period in the history of the state. In 1850 he resumed his operations as a contractor and builder in San Francisco, which city was then rapidly increasing in population and industrial importance. There he built up a large and prosperous business and he accumulated a property of no inconsiderable value, including a farm across the bay from San Francisco,—property now included within the corporate limits of the city of Oakland. He continued to maintain his home in San Francisco until his death, in 1884, at the age of sixty-five years, and his sterling character and worthy accomplishment justify most fully the enrollment of his name on the roster of the honored pioneers of California. Mr. Kelley was a staunch Union man during the Civil war and was uncompromising in his allegiance to the Republican party, in which he was one of those who effected the party organization in San Francisco.

In Oregon was solemnized the marriage of John Kelley to Miss Maria Tarpey, who likewise was a native of Ireland and who was a child at the time of her parents' immigration to America. Her father, Daniel Tarpey became one of the pioneer farmers of Oregon, where both he and his wife, Honora, continued to reside until their death. John and Maria Kelley became the parents of two sons and three daughters, and of the two now living Stephen F., of this review, is the elder; Julia is the wife of Gustavius LeConte, who is a representative merchant at Amiens, France; he was formerly engaged in business in San Francisco, where his marriage occurred, and he eventually returned to his native land. Mrs. Kelley was summoned to the life eternal in 1909, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. John T. Kelley, the elder of the two sons, was graduated in St. Mary's college, in San Francisco, and soon afterward became clerk in the extensive importing house of Rogers, Meyer & Company, of this city. He was later sent by this concern to British India, in the capacity of purchasing agent, and he maintained his residence in Calcutta for a period of about twelve years. He then assumed a position in the employ of the British government,

at Somerset House, in the city of London, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1902. He was a man of exceptional literary ability and gained more than local reputation as an author of both poetry and prose composition, especially touching Ireland and its people. He was deeply appreciative of the history of the land of his ancestors and was a close student thereof. A number of his manuscripts are now in the possession of his only brother, Stephen F., by whom they are greatly treasured, both by reason of their associations and also on account of their literary excellence.

Stephen F. Kelley was reared to maturity in the city of San Francisco, where he attended the parochial and public schools, and after leaving the high school he continued his academic studies in St. Mary's College, though he was not graduated in this institution. After leaving school he held a clerical position in the employ of a mining company at Tombstone, Arizona, for a period of about one year, and he then went to San Diego, where he entered the employ of the Southern California Railway Company, in which connection he checked out the first carload of wharf and bridge material used in connection with the early construction work on the line that is now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad system. This was in December, 1879, and Mr. Kelley continued to be identified with the engineering and material department of the service of the company mentioned until 1882. When the Southern Pacific Railroad Company opened its station at El Paso, Texas, he went to that point, where he had charge of the terminal facilities of the road, under C. A. Harper. At this time one of the employes working under his direction was Eugene V. Debs, who later gained national prominence in connection with union labor affairs. In 1883 Mr. Kelley assumed a confidential position with the secretary and general manager of the Sonora Railroad, in which connection he was located at Hermosillo, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, for nearly one year, during which he had charge of supplies and the construction department, at the time of the building of the Sonora Railroad. While he was thus engaged that section was visited with a scourge of yellow fever, and among the one hundred and thirty Americans who were attacked by the dread disorder, Mr. Kelley was one of only twenty-eight who survived, among the unfortunate ones having been Mr. Seeley, the secretary and general manager of the company by which he was employed. As soon as he had sufficiently recuperated his strength after this attack, Mr. Kelley returned to California, and he located at San Diego, where he became bookkeeper for Wing Brothers & Osborn, prominent contractors and builders. In this capacity he had charge of the firm's books during the completion of their contract in connection with the building of the line of the Southern California Railroad, now a part of the Santa Fe system. Upon the completion of this contract Mr. Kelley came to San Bernardino, where he continued in the service of the railroad company, in the capacity of cashier, about one year. He then joined the firm of Kirk & Potter, for whom he was bookkeeper during the time the firm was engaged in the construction of grades and bridges on the extension of the Santa Fe Railroad to Los Angeles. Upon the completion of this work, in 1889, Mr. Kelley engaged in the

wood business at Hesperia, San Bernardino county, with headquarters in the city of San Bernardino, where he has maintained his home during the intervening years. In 1896 he became general agent for the Newport Wharf & Lumber Company and the Santa Ana & Newport Railway Company, allied corporations which have since been absorbed by the Southern Pacific Railway Company. In this important office Mr. Kelley had charge of the establishing of all the yards of the two corporations in southern California and in Arizona, besides which he had also direct supervision of all interior business affairs. When the Southern Pacific Company acquired the various properties it was largely due to the efforts of Senator Perkins and the chief stockholders of the companies thus absorbed that Mr. Kelley secured appointment to the office of postmaster at San Bernardino. He received his commission on the 4th of April, 1898, and by successive reappointments he has continued incumbent of this office during the intervening period. His administration has been careful and progressive and has secured to him uniform popular commendation, the while he has done all in his power to bring the local service up to the best possible standard. His first appointment was made by President McKinley; he was twice reappointed by President Roosevelt; and his appointment for his present, and fourth, term, was made by President Taft.

It is needless to say that Mr. Kelley gives a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in its ranks, especially since establishing his permanent home in San Bernardino. For the past sixteen years he has represented San Bernardino county as a member of the Republican state central committee and also as a delegate to the state conventions of the party. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Kelley is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery bodies, as is he also with the allied organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the National Union.

In the year 1898 Mr. Kelley was united in marriage to Miss Charity Swarthout, who was born and reared in San Bernardino county. She is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Brayne) Swarthout the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in New England. Mr. Swarthout was a member of a battalion that gave valiant service in the Mexican war, and after the same had been disbanded, in San Francisco, he located in San Bernardino county, where he became a pioneer farmer and stock-grower and where he developed a fine ranch. He continued to reside on this homestead until his death and his widow now resides in San Bernardino, at the venerable age of more than three score years and ten. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have four children, —George S., who is assistant bookkeeper for the Braun Chemical Company, in the city of Los Angeles; and Grace E., Nora and James F., who remain at the parental home.

LABEN J. E. TYLER. One who has been prominently concerned with the development of the citrus-fruit industry in the Upland district of San Bernardino county, Mr. Tyler there maintained his home until the

autumn of 1911, when he removed to the vicinity of Big Pine, Inyo county, where he will give his attention to the improving and cultivation of an extensive ranch which he there purchased. He is a citizen of sterling character and genial personality.

Laben Jehiel Elmer Tyler was born in Iowa county, Iowa, on the 27th of April, 1862, and is a son of Jehiel and Rachel (Veach) Tyler, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter of whom was a native of Burlington, Iowa, of which state her parents were early pioneer settlers. Benoni Tyler, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, removed from New York state to Michigan, but soon afterward removed to the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, in the pioneer epoch of the history of the latter commonwealth. He secured a tract of government land and turned his attention to reclaiming the same into a productive farm, the while he and his family experienced the trials and deprivations that ever attend the pioneer settlers. Indians were numerous in the state at that time and settlers were widely scattered. Benoni Tyler died within a few years after establishing his home in Iowa, and his son continued the work of improving the home farm.

Jehiel Tyler was an infant at the time of his parents' removal from the old Empire state to the west and was but six years of age at the time of the death of his father. He was reared to maturity on the old homestead near Burlington, Iowa, and early began to assist in its work, the while his educational advantages were limited to those of the pioneer schools of the locality. He was the eldest of the three children and the only son, so that he early assumed practical responsibilities and became head of the family in the management of the affairs of the home farm. His mother finally contracted a second marriage and he soon afterward initiated his independent career. He made his way to other points in the west and finally came to California, where he was identified with mining operations, in Shasta county, for a period of about eighteen months. He then returned to the old home in Iowa and effected the settlement of his father's estate, in which he received his due share. He soon afterward married and removed to Iowa county, that state, where he purchased one hundred acres of timber and prairie land, partially improved. He continued to devote his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm until he felt called upon to respond to the call of higher duty and to thus go forth in defense of the nation's integrity. On the 22d of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in the White River expedition, pursuing bushwackers in Arkansas. He was finally attacked with pneumonia while in service with his regiment, and he died on the 15th of February, 1863, his remains being interred in the Mississippi River National Cemetery, at Nashville, Tennessee. His wife survived him by many years, contracted a second marriage and reared a large family of children. She continued to maintain her home in Iowa until her death, at the age of seventy-one years. Of the three children of the first marriage, Flora died in 1866, at the age of eight years; John is a prosperous merchant at Ladora, Iowa; and Laben J. E., of this review, is the youngest of the number.

Laben J. E. Tyler was reared to adult age in his native county,

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Walter H. Haas

where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools and where he learned the lessons of practical industry in connection with the work of the home farm. At the age of nineteen years he left the maternal home and for a short time thereafter worked as hired man for farmers. In the autumn of 1881 he came to California, passing the winter in Pasadena and returning to Iowa in the following March. He purchased in his native state a farm of eighty acres, in Iowa county, and to the supervision of the same he continued to give his attention for the ensuing five years. At the expiration of the period noted he sold his farm and returned to Pasadena, California, and gave his attention to varied occupations. He finally engaged in business as a grading contractor, and in 1888 he removed to the Ontario colony, in San Bernardino county, where he continued successfully in the same line of enterprise, in connection with which he graded many of the early streets of the present thriving city of Ontario. He successfully continued his contracting business in this district for six years, and gave employment to many men. In 1894 Mr. Tyler purchased ten acres of rough and unimproved land, one and one-half miles distant from the present business center of the city of Upland, and he planted this tract to lemon and orange trees. He developed the property into one of the fine and valuable fruit orchards of this favored locality and through his well directed efforts gained substantial prosperity. He paid one hundred and thirty-five dollars an acre for his land, including the water rights, and in June, 1911, he sold the tract, with its excellent improvements, for two thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. He and his family gained secure place in the confidence and regard of the community in which they so long maintained their home and to the development of which he contributed his due quota. After disposing of his property in San Bernardino county Mr. Tyler purchased a ranch of two hundred and forty acres near Big Pine, Inyo county, to which place he removed in September, 1911. His energy, discrimination and well directed industry in past years give ample assurance that he will develop his new property into one of the model ranches of the county in which it is situated, and said county will find in him a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen.

In politics Mr. Tyler maintains an independent attitude and exercises his franchise in support of the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He had the distinction of serving as the first city marshal of Ontario, and he is still affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Upland, another of the thriving towns of the Ontario colony. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in the various departments of its work.

On the 19th of October, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tyler to Miss Belle Hall, who was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, and of the six children of this union all are living except the second, Arnold, who died at the age of thirteen months.

WALTER F. HAAS. Closely identified with the civic and material interests of the beautiful city of Los Angeles and recognized as one of the representative members of the California bar, Mr. Haas has been

a resident of the state from his boyhood days and here he has found an engaging field for successful effort in the profession of his choice and in connection with various other lines of activity.

Mr. Haas was born at California, Missouri, the county seat of Moniteau county, on the 12th of November, 1869, and he has had no occasion to regret that a greater California than his native town of the name has been the stage of his endeavors from his youth to the present time. He is a son of John B. and Lena (Bruere) Haas and is of German and French lineage, the father having been born in Germany and the mother in the town of Cologne, Germany—a representative of an old and influential French-Huguenot family that long maintained extensive shipyards and had other extensive interests at Cologne. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Haas was born in the Palatinate of Germany and became one of the representative business men of his native city of Landau of which he also served as mayor. In 1845 he immigrated with his family to America and established his home in St. Louis, Missouri, where he passed the residue of his life. John B. Haas, father of him whose name initiates this review, was engaged in mercantile pursuits at St. Louis for a time, when a young man, but in 1853 he became one of the argonauts who came across the plains to California, the long, weary and hazardous journey having been made with ox teams. He located in Eldorado county, where he was engaged in mining and merchandising, with a fair measure of success until 1866, when he returned to Missouri. There his marriage was solemnized and thereafter he was engaged in business at California, that state, until 1884, when, after the lapse of many years, the lure of the state of California again drew him within its borders. He established the family home in Los Angeles, where it was maintained until 1907, and they then moved to Alhambra, where they still reside. While a resident of Missouri, John B. Haas was a prominent and influential citizen of Moniteau county, which he represented in the state legislature, and he was otherwise prominent in connection with political activities.

Walter F. Haas is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational training and was about fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to California. He was graduated in the Los Angeles high school as a member of the class of 1889, and soon afterward began the work of preparation for his chosen vocation by entering the law office of the firm of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, under whose effective preceptorship he continued his studies until he proved himself eligible for practice, his admission to the bar of the state having occurred on the 7th of April, 1891. From that time to the present he has given close attention to the work of his profession, in which he has gained unequivocal success and distinctive prestige. He is known as a most resourceful and effective trial lawyer and has appeared in connection with many important litigations in both the state and federal courts of California, the while his close observance of professional ethics and his sterling integrity of purpose have gained and retained to him the confidence and esteem of the members of the bench and bar of his home city and state. He is most scrupulous in the preparation of every cause presented by him before court or jury, and thus is ever found to

be admirably fortified when he brings a case up for adjudication. In 1898 Mr. Haas was elected city attorney of Los Angeles, and gave a most effective administration of the duties of this municipal office, of which he remained the incumbent for one term, declining to become a candidate for a second term, as he preferred to give his undivided attention to the private work of his profession. Of the many important cases with which Mr. Haas has been concerned, it is impossible to make detailed mention in an article of such circumscribed order as the one here presented, but special reference may well be made to his able interposition, as attorney for the plaintiff, in the case of the City of Los Angeles versus the West Los Angeles Water Company. The trial of this *causé célèbre* began on the 12th of November, 1900, and the litigation continued until May 30, 1901,—seventy-six days. He won a decisive victory for the city, to which were thus saved the entire water resources of the San Fernando valley,—resources of inestimable value to the rapidly growing metropolis of southern California. This was one of the most important causes ever brought before the courts in Los Angeles and through his connection with the same, Mr. Haas' professional reputation was established on a high plane, without reference to other splendid work done in his chosen vocation. For his service in this one case alone, the city of Los Angeles and its people must ever owe to him a debt of appreciation. In 1902 he was a member of the committee assigned to effect a revision of the city charter, and his broad and liberal views and fine legal knowledge proved of great value in formulating the new municipal charter.

In politics Mr. Haas has ever given unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and has contributed of his energies and powers to the furtherance of its principles and policies, of which he is an effective advocate.

In 1901 Mr. Haas formed a professional partnership with the late Frank Garrett, under the firm name of Haas & Garrett, and on the 12th of April, 1906, Harry L. Dunnigan was admitted to the firm, the title of which then became Haas, Garrett & Dunnigan. This effective alliance obtained until the death of Mr. Garrett, in 1910, and since that time the firm of Haas & Dunnigan has continued in control of the large and representative law business, with well appointed offices and comprehensive law library in the Coulter Building. Mr. Haas marks with appreciation the character and ability of his late and honored coadjutor, Mr. Garrett, who was a man of high professional attainments and one of the most popular members of the Los Angeles bar. His generous, sincere and noble character gained to him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and the friendship between him and Mr. Haas was of the closest and most appreciative order.

Mr. Haas is a member of the directorate of the German-American Savings Bank of Los Angeles; is vice-president of the C. J. Kubach Company, engaged in the building business; and is an interested principal in various other enterprises which are contributing to the industrial and commercial supremacy of Los Angeles. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1903, when he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Palestine Lodge, No. 351, Free and Accepted

Masons, of which lodge he is a past master and is now a thirty-second degree mason. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and is in full sympathy with its high civic ideals and progressive policies. He holds membership in the Union League Club and is one of the loyal, public spirited and distinctively popular citizens of Los Angeles, a city in which he has gained success and established vantage ground through his own ability and well ordered endeavors. He maintains his home at Alhambra, one of the attractive suburbs of Los Angeles.

HENRY L. KUNS. The president of the First National Bank of Lordsburg, one of the fine little cities of Los Angeles county, has been prominently concerned with the industrial and civic development and upbuilding of southern California, as was also his father, and he is one of the influential citizens of the county in which he maintains his home and in which his capitalistic interests are of wide scope and importance. Mr. Kuns is of staunch Holland lineage on the paternal side and the family was founded in America prior to the war of the Revolution. The ancestral history of Henry L. Kuns, especially in its connection with the record of the American representatives, is one in which he may well take pride, thus showing due appreciation of the worthy lives and worthy deeds of sterling forebears. The name which he bears has touched closely the pioneer development of at least four of the sovereign commonwealths of the American republic and has ever stood exemplar of productive industry and true worth of character, as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities. In the ancestral record there has been little of dramatic order, but it gives evidence of worthy accomplishment along normal lines of industrial and civic progress, evidence of loyalty and patriotism, and exposition of strong and noble manhood and gentle and gracious womanhood. Such an heritage is not to be held in light esteem, and thus is justified the preceding statement to the effect that Mr. Kuns may well be proud of his ancestry.

Henry Le Bosquette Kuns was born on the old homestead farm on the banks of the beautiful old Wabash river, seven miles below the city of Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, on the 19th of November, 1847, and is a son of David and Margaret S. (Lamb) Kuns. He is now the only surviving representative of the immediate family and is the only child of his parents as well as the next to the oldest male in his generation of the Kuns family in America. His father was born at Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, and the mother was born in the vicinity of the city of Wheeling, West Virginia. The original representatives of the Kuns family in America came from Holland to this country about two hundred years ago. They settled in Pennsylvania and as they were Dunkards in their religious faith and thus opposed to war, none of the members of the family, so far as is known, took part in the great struggle for national independence during the Revolution. The original orthography of the name was Kunsz, but the present spelling was adopted fully two generations prior to that of which the subject of this review is a member. The name has ever stood sponsor for the deepest Christian faith, and the same has been exemplified by both lives and labors in the various generations. John Kuns, grandfather of him whose name initiates this

review, was a youth at the time when he set forth with his parents down the Ohio river, about the year 1815, to establish a home in the wilds of Montgomery county, Ohio, in the vicinity of the present city of Dayton. There he remained about a decade, at the expiration of which, in 1826, he removed with his parents to Indiana, and secured a tract of land in Carroll county, on the Wabash river, where his father, George Kuns, passed the residue of his life, his remains being laid to rest in a pioneer cemetery on Rock creek. John Kuns built the first grist mill ever placed in operation in that county and the same was located in the little pioneer village of Delphi. He continued to own and operate this mill for many years and was one of the influential and honored citizens of that section of the fine old Hoosier state. He became the father of eleven children, of whom eight attained to years of maturity.

It was while he was en route down the Ohio river to the new home in the Buckeye state that John Kuns formed the acquaintance of Miss Hannah Wolf, and the mutual attraction reached its denouement in short order, as their marriage was solemnized before he reached his destination. His wife was likewise born in Pennsylvania and was of Holland-Dutch ancestry. Both the Kuns and Wolf families removed from Ohio to Indiana, and in that state occurred the death of Mrs. Hannah (Wolf) Kuns. Her husband later contracted a second marriage and he finally removed to Piatt county, Illinois, where he repeated his pioneer experiences and where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of seventy years. He and other representatives of his generation were concerned successfully with the great basic industry of agriculture, and were noted for sterling character, strong individuality, marked pragmatic ability and indefatigable industry,—sturdy yeomen such as constitute the bulwarks of our national prosperity.

David Kuns, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the eldest son and was reared to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm in Indiana, the while he broadened his mental horizon by availing himself of the advantages of the schools of the locality and period as well as through effective self-application, so that he became a man of broad views and well fortified opinions. He initiated his independent career as a farmer in Indiana, where he remained until 1853, when he disposed of his property in that state and removed to Piatt county, Illinois, where he became the owner of a valuable tract of four hundred acres of prairie land. This fine estate is now owned by his only child, Henry L., of this sketch, and is one of the most valuable in Piatt county. On the place are many magnificent black-walnut trees, which were among the first planted on the prairies of that county and which stand as stately monuments to David Kuns, whose enterprise and good judgment led him to give this glowing heritage to future generations. He continued to reside on his homestead in Piatt county, one of the well known and highly honored citizens and pioneers of that favored section of the state, until 1892, when he came to California and established his home at Lordsburg, Los Angeles county, where he lived in large measure retired until his death, though he found ample opportunity for productive effort in this new place of residence. Here he became associated with four others in the establishing of Lordsburg Col-

lege, and under the original plans the institution was conducted for the ensuing decade. Of those originally concerned in the benignant enterprise at the expiration of this period only David Kuns and his nephew, John S. Kuns, were left to meet the expenses of operation, and they accordingly closed the college and paid all indebtedness resting upon the same. Substantial buildings had been erected and an excellent equipment had been installed, and finally the two interested principals gave, with the majority consent of the stockholders, the property, now valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, to the German Baptist Brethren of the district of Southern California and Arizona, with the provision that this organization should use the property for the maintenance of a collegiate institute, in default of which provision the property should revert to the estates of the original owners. Under these conditions the ownership of the property is now vested in the religious denomination mentioned, as comprised in the district of California and Arizona, and a prosperous educational institution is maintained,—a valuable contribution to the educational facilities of southern California. The institution stands as a noble monument to the generosity of David Kuns, who continued to reside at Lordsburg until his death, on the 12th of March, 1906, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His life was gentle and gracious and he was animated by the most impregnable integrity of purpose throughout the course of his long and useful career as one of the world's great army of productive workers. His cherished and devoted wife preceded him to the life eternal by only four months, as her death occurred in October, 1905, at which time she was seventy-six years of age. She was a daughter of Elliott Lamb, who was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where his parents established their home upon their immigration from England. About the year 1840, after an intermediate residence of several years near Wheeling, West Virginia, Mr. Lamb removed to Indiana, where he passed the residue of his life and where his death occurred in 1858. He was a man of much mechanical and inventive genius, and as a practical mechanic he erected and placed in operation many saw mills in Indiana in the early days. David Kuns was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were zealous and devout members of the German Baptist Brethren church.

Henry LeBosquette Kuns, the only child of David and Margaret S. (Lamb) Kuns, was reared to the age of six years in Cass county, Indiana, and the family then removed to Piatt county, Illinois, as has already been noted. In that county he grew to manhood and in the meanwhile he early began to contribute his quota to the work of the home farm, under whose invigorating discipline he waxed strong in mind and body. After completing the curriculum of the district school he continued his studies for two years in the high school at Monticello, the judicial center of his home county, and further advantages were afforded him through two years passed as a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. At the age of twenty-four years he married and engaged in farming on his own responsibility in Piatt county. In 1874 he came to California and after a six months' tour of the state he became thoroughly convinced that it was only a matter of time before he would here estab-

lish a permanent home, so deeply impressed had he become with the advantages and manifold attractions of this most favored of commonwealths. He returned to Illinois and about four years later he realized his desires by removing with his family to California, in 1878. He secured thirty-three acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Gilroy, Santa Clara county, for the purpose of making an experiment in the propagating of deciduous fruit-trees. He proved the experiment a distinctive success and his original fruit farm is now one of the most valuable in that section of the state. There he continued to reside until 1892, when he removed to Merced county, where he had previously acquired a large tract of land in the beautiful San Joaquin valley. There he developed a magnificent stock and agricultural ranch, including the devotion of one thousand acres to the propagation of alfalfa. He accumulated five thousand acres of land in that fine valley and there continued to maintain his home for fourteen years, within which he compassed a most notable work in the furtherance of industrial and civic development and progress. He retained the ownership of his ranch property in the San Joaquin valley until 1906, when he disposed of a part of the same at a very appreciable profit, though he had expended a large amount of money in the erection of buildings and in making proper irrigation provisions. He was one of the pioneers in the development of that section of the state and for many years his father was associated with him in enterprises through which they aided materially in the advancement of the best interests of the locality along industrial and social lines, their well directed efforts serving as an inspiration and example for others. In 1904 Mr. Kuns met with a severe injury while assisting in the handling of cattle on his ranch, and it was finally necessary to remove his broken rib. He was seriously ill for some time thereafter and though he retained his ranch he found it expedient to remove to Lordsburg in 1906, his parents having here maintained their home for a number of years prior thereto. The rapidly failing health of the loved father and mother prompted him to assume care of them in their declining years, and it is a matter of enduring satisfaction to him that he was thus enabled to give his filial solicitude during the short period that they remained with him, their only child, to whose welfare their devotion had ever been of the deepest order. Both of the parents passed away within a year after he had removed to Lordsburg and in this attractive little city he has since continued to reside. He has identified himself thoroughly and helpfully with local interests, though he has been retired from general business activities since he established his residence at Lordsburg. He has given effective service, however, in the supervision of his substantial capitalistic interests. In 1909 he was prevailed upon to become one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Lordsburg, in which he became one of the principal stockholders and of which he has served as president from the time of its incorporation, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. His broad experience and mature judgment have made him a most valuable factor in defining and regulating the policies of the institution, and as chief executive of the same he has done much to make it one of the solid and popular monetary concerns of Los Angeles county.

The well ordered generosity and benevolent spirit of Mr. Kuns and his wife found exemplification in the founding of a noble memorial to his honored parents and his deceased son. Near Lordsburg he purchased a tract of eighteen acres of land upon which had been constructed a large hotel at the time of the somewhat fictitious boom in this locality, and this hotel which had never been used as such, he improved by the expenditure of several thousand dollars, in the making of improvements to fit it for the designed purpose. He then presented the entire property to the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church of California, to be used for the maintenance of a home for orphaned children. The institution has proved a noble benefaction and is a power for good in the aiding of its little wards, whose educational training is secured in the public schools of Lordsburg and Laverne. Greater than "sculptured urn or animated bust" is such a memorial, and an enduring evidence of the generosity and humanitarian spirit of Mr. Kuns and wife is also given through this splendid benefaction. He and his family are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has contributed liberally to the various departments of its activities. In politics Mr. Kuns is unswerving in his allegiance to the prohibition party and he has been active in its councils as well as liberal in his material contribution to its cause, as his opposition to the liquor traffic in all forms is of the most implacable order.

On the 28th of March, 1870, in Sciota county, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kuns to Miss Mary E. Pearce, who was born in Highland county, that state, and who is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Silcott) Pearce, representatives of families early founded in Virginia, where the Silcott family has been one of marked prominence, the Pearce lineage being traced back to staunch Holland-Dutch origin. The parents of Mrs. Kuns continued to reside in Ohio until their death and the father devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits. In conclusion of this review is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kuns: Henry Arthur is a civil engineer by profession and is now identified with important mining enterprises at Berkeley, California; Margaret M. is the wife of Warren Williams, a representative business man of Lordsburg; Lena is the wife of John Neher, who is a prosperous agriculturist of Merced county, this state; David died in 1905, at the age of twenty years; and Ora is the wife of James M. Johnson, a leading business man of Lordsburg.

FRANK C. DUNHAM. There are few of the eastern and middle states that have not contributed a generous quota to the population of California, and among the native sons of the fine old Hawkeye state who have here gained secure vantage ground stands Frank Clark Dunham, who is one of the representative younger members of the bar of Los Angeles county and who is now serving most acceptably in the office of justice of the peace in his beautiful home city of Pasadena. His academic and professional education represents essentially the concrete results of his own well directed efforts, as he depended almost entirely upon his own resources in pursuing his higher studies, and the same intensive ambition and self-reliance have contributed to his success in



Frank C. Dunham

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his chosen profession, in which they offer substantial presage of further advancement. Steadfast in character and of high ideals, Mr. Dunham is a worthy representative of a dignified profession, and his status in the community is such as to entitle him fully to recognition in this publication.

Frank Clark Dunham was born at Estherville, Emmet county, Iowa, on the 1st of April, 1884, and is the third in order of birth of a family of five sons. He is a son of Henry A. and Anna Bell (Lowe) Dunham, both of whom were born in Minnesota, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. The father has been identified with railroad work during practically the entire course of his active career and by the time this publication is issued from the press he will have had to his credit thirty years of consecutive service in the capacity of locomotive engineer. For many years he was in the employ of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, but he is now an engineer on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. He and his wife maintain their home at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to which city they removed after many years' residence in Iowa. Of the five sons four are living, and of this number Frank C., of this sketch is the only one that has not followed in the footsteps of the father and entered railway service. Two of the sons are locomotive engineers, and the remaining son is in line for similar responsibility, as he is now acting as fireman.

It may be readily understood that Frank C. Dunham showed his independent cast of mind when he decided to find a sphere of endeavor radically different from that in which his honored father has served so long and efficiently, and after formulating definite plans he pressed steadily forward to the mark which he has set before him. He gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and then entered the Iowa City Academy, at Iowa City, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904. In the same year he won the oratorical contest for the college literary societies by delivering an original address entitled "The True American." In the autumn of 1904 Mr. Dunham was matriculated in the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and in this fine institution he was graduated in 1908, with the well earned degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after his graduation he came to California, and in the autumn of the same year he entered the law department of the University of Southern California, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1910. He received at this time his degree of Bachelor of Laws, but he had been admitted to the bar of the state on the 23rd of July of the preceding year.

The professional novitiate of Mr. Dunham was marked by his association in practice with the well known law firm of Valentine & Newby, of Los Angeles, and he continued his practice under these conditions until the 1st of August, 1911, when he established his office in Pasadena, having been a resident of this city since May, 1911. By the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county Mr. Dunham was appointed justice of the peace for Pasadena township, to fill out an unexpired term of three and one-half years, this vacancy having been caused by the death of the regular incumbent, Judge Klamroth. There were eight candi-

dates in the field for appointment to this office, and therefore there is much of significance in the fact that the preferment came to Mr. Dunham, whose special eligibility was recognized by the appointing board, which took cognizance of his superior education, professional ability and sterling attributes of character.

In politics Mr. Dunham maintains an independent attitude, is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. While residing in the city of Los Angeles he was actively identified with the work of the good-government organization. He holds membership in the Zetagathian Literary Society of his alma mater, the University of Iowa, and he and his wife are popular factors in the social activities of their home city.

On the 22d of June, 1910, Mr. Dunham was united in marriage to Miss Amy L. Atwood, who was born in the state of Illinois and who is a daughter of M. W. and Carrie (Tindell) Atwood, now residents of Pasadena. Mr. Atwood has been for many years one of the most influential figures in the work of the Prohibition party, and none has been more earnest in fighting the liquor traffic and supporting the cause of temperance.

JOHN E. HUBBLE, M. D. Established in the successful practice of his profession at Lordsburg, Dr. Hubble is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles county, with professional and personal popularity of unequivocal order. He is a scion of staunch old southern stock, though the original representatives of the family in America settled in the northern part of the country, presumably in New England. Joel Hubble, grandfather of the Doctor, was the founder of the family in the south, as he took up his abode in Smyth county, Virginia, upon his arrival from his native state of New York. In the Old Dominion commonwealth, that cradle of so much of our national history, he was wedded, the maiden name of his wife having been Jones and she having been a member of one of the representative families of Smyth county, Virginia. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter and all of the sons except Robert H., father of the subject of this review eventually removed to Missouri in the early '40s, one or more becoming physicians and all having been concerned with the agricultural industry in that state. Joel Hubble and his noble wife continued to reside in Virginia until they were summoned to the life eternal, and in that state all of their children were born and reared.

Robert Henry Hubble, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to maturity on the old homestead plantation in Smyth county, Virginia, and received good educational advantages in his youth. He became one of the extensive agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county, where he was the owner of a fine landed estate of twelve hundred acres. He gave special attention to the propagation of corn and was one of the most successful growers of this product in his home state, devoting many acres to corn each year. He was a man of well fortified opinions and sterling integrity, and thus he was an influential factor in public affairs of a local order. His political allegiance was given to the

Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Missionary Baptist church. At the climacteric period culminating in the Civil war he was greatly opposed to the secession of the southern states, but when definite action was taken for secession and the war was precipitated he was loyal to the cause of the section in which he had been born and reared. He promptly enlisted as a member of a Virginia regiment, with which he gave valiant service during the greater part of the great conflict between the states. He was never wounded or captured and in the last year of the war, by supplying a substitute, he was enabled to return to his plantation and put in a crop of corn, his property having suffered from the devastations of the war, in connection with which he met with severe financial reverses, as did nearly all property-holders in the south, but with the return of peace and the rehabilitation of the country he gained definite prosperity through his well ordered efforts in connection with the basic industry of agriculture. He ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and signified the same by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He continued to reside on his fine old homestead until his death, in 1898, at the age of seventy years, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest on the 15th of March, 1901, at the age of seventy-two years. Her maiden name was Frelove Blessing and she was born and reared in Virginia, where the Blessing family was founded in an early day. Robert H. and Frelove (Blessing) Hubble became the parents of twelve children, of whom ten survive, the other two having died in infancy and Dr. Hubble, of this review, having been the ninth in order of birth.

Dr. John Edgar Hubble was born on the old homestead plantation in Smyth county, Virginia, on the 18th of June, 1864, and thus his boyhood days were passed during the period of the so-called "reconstruction" in the south. He gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, including a course in the high school at Holstein Mills, and he then entered Emory & Henry College, at Emory, Virginia, in which he continued higher academic studies for a period of two years. Having formulated definite plans for his future career, he entered the medical department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine of the 1st of July of that year. Thereafter he served for three months as interne in an institution known as the Retreat for the Sick, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in which connection he gained valuable clinical experience. In initiating the active work of his profession as a general practitioner, Dr. Hubble located in the village of Chillhowie, in his native county, and in the building up of a large and representative practice he proved that in his case no application could be made of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." After twelve years of successful work as a general practitioner in Smyth county, Virginia, Dr. Hubble came to California in 1904, after having been engaged in practice for a few months at San Bernardino he removed to Lordsburg, Los Angeles county, where his large professional business and marked personal popularity afford the best voucher for his technical ability and sterling attributes of character. The Doctor is a

member of the Virginia and California State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the Los Angeles County Medical Society. He is a close and appreciative student and thus keeps in touch with the advances made in both departments of his profession, availing himself of the most approved methods and remedial agents. While reared in the faith of the democratic party, and naturally supporting its cause while a resident of his native state, the Doctor has pursued an independent course in politics during the period of his residence in California, giving his support to candidates and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He and his wife and their four oldest children hold membership in the First Baptist church at Pomona.

On the 22d of June, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hubble to Miss Lauuna Carner, who likewise was born and reared in Smyth county, Virginia, and they have six children, the first four of whom were born in Virginia and the other two in California. The names of the children are here entered in respective order of birth: Edgar Page, Lucile Vivian, Mattie Freeloove, Jean Elizabeth, James Henry Harris and John Douglas. The family is one of prominence and marked popularity in the social activities of the community, and the attractive home of the Doctor is a center of gracious hospitality,—suggestive of the fine old southern regime.

JOHN PERRY WOOD. Of Judge Wood it may well be said, in the words applied by Disraeli to one of his distinguished contemporaries,—“He has risen by very appreciable merits.” There is much significance in the fact that within a decade of residence in California he has attained to the high office of judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county. This preferment bears distinctive evidence of his professional attainments and popular appreciation of his sterling attributes of character. Judge Wood brings to his office the well disciplined forces of a strong intellect and thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, reinforced by an integrity of purpose from which there can be no deviation. As one of the representative legists and jurists of the state of his adoption he is well entitled to recognition in this history.

John Perry Wood was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 30th of March, 1879, and is a son of Rev. John A. and Ida L. (Perry) Wood. The father is a prominent member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church and has served many important charges, mainly in the state of Pennsylvania. The mother is a woman of broad education and exceptionally high attainments.

Judge Wood was but two weeks old when his parents moved from Baltimore to the state of Pennsylvania, within whose gracious borders he was reared to adult age and in the mountains of the central part of which commonwealth he early found diversion and healthful exercise in hunting and fishing, thus quickening an enduring appreciation of those sports of forest and stream of which he is now an ardent follower. In the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, and in 1895 he was graduated in the high school at Everett, Bedford county. In the pursuance of higher academic studies he completed a course in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in which



J. P. Wood

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he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Judge Wood entered the law school of Yale University, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, with the degree of LL. B. In August of the same year he came to California, and after spending a year in the law office of Hunsaker & Britt, of Los Angeles, he removed to Pasadena, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in an individual way and where he has since maintained his home. His marked ability and ambition made his professional novitiate of brief duration. Within a brief interval he built up a prosperous practice, with a clientele of representative order. His sterling character and his distinctive civic loyalty soon marked him as specially eligible for public office, and in May, 1905, he was appointed judge of the police court of Pasadena. In the following year he became city attorney, and this incumbency he retained four years, within which he represented the municipality in much important litigation,—especially that involving the respective rights and obligations of municipalities and public-service corporations. In this connection he gained recognition as an able and fearless advocate of the rights of the people.

In 1910 Judge Wood was put forward by the Lincoln-Roosevelt League as a candidate at the direct primaries for the Republican nomination for judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county. He received the nomination, as well as a gratifying majority in the ensuing general election. He entered upon the discharge of his duties on the superior bench in January, 1911, and has already justified the popular choice which placed him in this important office. So emphatic and well merited was the endorsement of Mr. Woods' candidacy by leading papers of the county that it is but consistent as showing the esteem in which he is held and the reason therefor, that in this connection be reproduced, with minor paraphrase, an article which appeared in the *Pasadena Daily News* of August 6, 1910:

“John Perry Wood, of Pasadena, has been selected for endorsement by the Lincoln-Roosevelt League for superior court judge, for the excellent reason that his candidacy stands for the kind of sterling personal integrity which makes for judicial character on the bench. Although comparatively young, Mr. Wood has had the kind of legal experience that seasons men rapidly and develops moral and legal fibre. As city attorney of Pasadena under two successive administrations he has had to grapple with some of the hardest legal problems, and, measured either by the ability demonstrated or the success of his efforts in the city's behalf, his record has placed him among the leading members of the bar of southern California. There is force of character all through the record of this litigation. Some of the heaviest of municipal problems have kept Mr. Wood busily employed in the various higher courts, including the supreme court of the United States. Rent by factional differences at times, as well as contention with powerful utility corporations, Pasadena has now weathered her legal storms well, owing to the firm, fair and tireless work of Mr. Wood. Vigor and courage, coupled with calmness

and clearness of mind, have been brought into these civic duties and responsibilities, and they have counted in the line of success.

City Attorney Wood has had a strenuous record for a man of thirty-two, and in many a bitterly contested case he has shown the right mettle and constitutional fibre. Few lawyers of his age are gifted with equal judicial discretion. The foundation of Mr. Wood's legal training was laid at the Yale law school, in which he was graduated, and seldom is a man so quickly brought face to face with the heavy litigation and responsibility which have been his lot. He has stood the test. In the words of Victor Hugo, he 'can toil terribly.' Pasadena has had a record in recent years of almost uninterrupted litigation over the conflicting claims of the people and the utility corporations which serve them. In all this record but one case has been lost by City Attorney Wood,—a record difficult to beat. Keen and alert of mind, calm of judgment, guided by a native attachment for what is right in principle, viewing the law as a means of establishing justice for the sake of justice, John Perry Wood has submitted his candidacy to the public at the solicitation of lawyers and other citizens who believe in an independent, courageous judiciary."

An emphatic and cordial endorsement of the candidacy of Judge Wood for the office of which he is now the incumbent was given above the signatures of a large number of representative citizens of Pasadena, and the following extracts are certainly worthy of perpetuation, as defining a noteworthy incident in his career as a lawyer and as a public-spirited citizen:

Mr. Wood is best known for his fearless and active management of his office as city attorney of Pasadena. During his incumbency under two administrations he has shown himself possessed of a keen legal mind and an exact judgment. In his official capacity he has always stood for a square deal, not only for the individual but also for the people as a whole. * * * To the office of city attorney Mr. Wood brought not only his high ability, but also an enthusiasm for a righteous public service and an incessant and self-sacrificing labor, which has made his work extraordinarily successful. * * * His conduct of all the intricate and nationally important telephone and telegraph litigation between the city and the Sunset and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Companies, involving labors in all the state and federal courts, has in itself assured him an enviable reputation at the bar. Two suits involving the Edison Company lighting contracts, which he conducted have been decided in favor of the city in the United States circuit court and the United States circuit court of appeals. In his defense of the city in its municipal lighting matters, three suits with the Edison Company, involving important constitutional questions, were won by the city in the state and federal courts. To him is largely due the success of the municipal electric-lighting project, of which he has always been a stout champion, not only for his successful work in the courts, but also for the legal machinery he has constructed and the work he has done to advance its administration and resist the attacks which have been made upon it. His success in these matters and in connection with the business affairs, negotiations and bond issues of the city and the general administration of his office, and his attitude toward public affairs generally, stamp him as a man of that determined but broad

judgment which one holding a judicial office should possess. Above all, he has demonstrated that he is a man of unimpeachable and uncompromising integrity.

A further local estimate of the character of Judge Wood is that given in an editorial in the *Pasadena Star* of August 2, 1910, and from the same the following pertinent statements are taken: "Personally Mr. Wood is conspicuously clean-charactered, high-minded, genial and affable. His escutcheon is immaculate. He is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Wood is modest and unostentatious in manner and enjoys the confidence of the community."

Judge Wood has been closely associated with the movements for political reform in southern California during the entire period of his residence in the state, and his generic political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Overland Club and the Anandale Country Club, of Pasadena, and the Union League Club of Los Angeles.

JOHN M. FUQUA. As one of the representative citizens of Pomona, Los Angeles county, as a native son of California and a member of one of the most honored pioneer families of the southern part of the state, Mr. Fuqua is well entitled to special consideration in this publication. He is a scion, in both the paternal and maternal lines, of families that were founded in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history, and the name which he bears has been prominently and honorably linked with the civic and industrial annals of the nation.

In San Diego county, California, soon after the arrival of his parents on their immigration from Texas to that county, John M. Fuqua was born, on the 3d of October, 1853. He is a son of Rev. Isham and Joanna (Hathaway) Fuqua, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The ancestry of the Fuqua family is of French and Scotch derivation, and representatives of the name were numbered among the early settlers of the historic Old Dominion state,—Virginia. In that commonwealth was born John Fuqua, grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, and he became one of the extensive planters and slaveholders of his native state, where he was a citizen of prominence and influence and of large wealth. He and his wife were most devout members of the Baptist church, of the order known commonly as the "hard-shell" Baptists, and he was a local preacher in the same for many years, serving as such throughout the section in which he so long maintained his home. He died on his fine old homestead plantation, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and four years, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest and having likewise been of venerable age at the time of death. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter, all of whom were born and reared on the old homestead plantation in Virginia, their names being as here noted: Nathan, Isham, Peter, Joshua, John and Mary.

Isham Fuqua, the second in order of birth, was born on the second of January, 1815, and he early became associated with the work and management of the home plantation, the while he availed himself of such advantages as were afforded in the schools of the locality and period. As a young man, in company with his younger brother, Joshua, he set forth

for a tour of investigation and adventure on the western frontier. They proceeded to Missouri and from that state later went into Texas, about the time of the beginning of the Mexican war. They both enlisted in a Texas regiment of volunteers, in 1847, and with the same they served in the command of General Zachary Taylor until the close of the war. They participated in the capture of the City of Mexico and took part in other important engagements. The younger brother passed the closing years of his life in Honey Grove, Lamar county, Texas. While thus serving as a soldier, Isham Fuqua gained considerable information concerning southern California and determined to visit this section at some future time. He returned with his brother to Texas and soon after went to Missouri, where his marriage was solemnized. He returned with his bride to Texas, where he and his brother previously received grants of land in recognition of their services in the Mexican war. In the Lone Star state he became widely known as a pioneer missionary preacher of the Baptist church, and he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in ministering to the widely separated settlements. In 1853, as already noted, he came with his family to California, and he settled in the San Isabelle valley, in San Diego county. In the autumn of the same year, however, he removed to Los Angeles county and established his home on a farm near El Monte. At that period most of the settlements in this section of the state were Spanish, the greater number of the inhabitants having received their land grants from Mexico. The Spanish people received the American settlers most kindly and hospitably and assisted in many ways in establishing their homes, and the Fuqua family was much indebted to them for such generous consideration. Isham Fuqua continued to maintain his home in Los Angeles county until the autumn of 1867, when he settled at El Rincon Rancho, in San Bernardino county, where he became the owner of a ranch of three hundred acres. There he was actively engaged in farming and stock-growing until 1888, when he sold his land and live stock and removed to Pomona, Los Angeles county, where he erected a three-story hotel and residence, to the conducting of which he continued to devote his attention until his death, on the 5th of April, 1890, at the age of more than seventy-six years. His widow survived him by several years and was seventy-nine years of age at the time of her demise.

Rev. Isham Fuqua was one of the best known and most honored pioneers of southern California, and not only did he contribute his quota to its civic and industrial development but he also continued his earnest labors as a minister of the Baptist church. He was the founder of a number of churches and served in numerous pastoral charges, including those at El Monte, Downey, Azusa and Rincon, being numbered among the most influential pioneer clergymen of the Baptist church in the state. He was a man of broad mental ken and strong individuality, was a forceful speaker and as a preacher his sincerity and zeal made him a potent force in the work of the church, the while his abiding sympathy, kindness and tolerance gained and retained to him the affectionate regard of all with whom he came in contact. He was popularly known as Parson Fuqua, and his intimate friends usually addressed him by his Christian name, Isham. His wife was born in Missouri and was a

daughter of William Hathaway, who was likewise a native of that state and a member of one of its early pioneer families. Mr. Hathaway was a representative planter and farmer, operated cotton mills, etc., and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of his native state, where he continued to reside, on his fine plantation, until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Susan, was likewise a native of Missouri and was eighty-six years of age when she was summoned to the life eternal. Isham and Joanna (Hathaway) Fuqua became the parents of three sons and five daughters. One of the daughters, Susan met an accidental death when an infant, having been drowned in an old irrigating ditch of the Ben Barton ranch in San Bernardino county,—a water course over which there has been much litigation in later years. Of the sons, Benjamin F. died at the old family homestead in Pomona, on the 14th of December, 1909, at the age of fifty years. He had previously resided for several years on his ranch in Tulare county. The other children survive the honored parents and brief record concerning them is here given: Dora B. is the wife of Reason M. Thurman, of Long Beach, California; Mary C. is the widow of George R. Vines and resides in the city of Los Angeles; Serena D. is the wife of Otis Hidden, of that city; Tennie Ann is the wife of Sam M. Bowers, of Lemon, this state, where her brother William J. also maintains his home; and John M., of this review, was the second in order of birth of the eight children.

John M. Fuqua has shown the typical progressiveness and energy of the true native son of California and none is more loyal to the state and its varied interests. He early began to assist his father in his farming and stockgrowing operations and gained his preliminary education in private schools conducted in the various localities in which the family resided at different times. He reverts with appreciation to these primitive educational institutions, which would seem an impossibility to the youth of the present day, when the schools of southern California are found to be of the highest standard. He attended school in buildings rudely constructed of poles, with dirt floor and with slabs for benches. No glass was supplied for the windows, and over these apertures for light boards were placed when the buildings were closed or when storms prevailed. After public schools had been established Mr. Fuqua was enabled to attend such a school, at Rincon, for one year, and he still takes pride in referring to the fact that in this school he was presented by the teacher with a fine steel engraving, awarded as first prize for the best writing in the copy books supplied to the pupils. At that time Henry Goodcell, Jr., was county superintendent of the public schools of San Bernardino county and the father Henry Goodcell, Sr., served on the committee of awards for the schools, as did also John Gregory, another of the well known pioneers of the county.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Fuqua severed the gracious home ties and went to the home of his brother-in-law, Reason M. Thurman, whom he assisted in the work of the latter's farm, near Los Angeles. He finally purchased of his brother-in-law a tract of twenty acres, and to the cultivation and management of this place he continued to devote his attention until 1882, when he sold the property and removed to El Rincon, San

Bernardino county, where he purchased a tract of two hundred acres, adjoining his father's old homestead. There, amidst the scenes of his childhood and youth, he developed a most prosperous agricultural and stock-growing business and made the farm one of the model places of that section. In the autumn of 1907 he disposed of this valuable estate and established his permanent home in Pomona, where his wife and children had lived for several years previously, in order to afford the children better educational advantages. Since his return to Pomona Mr. Fuqua has conducted, as a lodging house, the old hotel erected by his father many years ago, and the same has been kept in good repair, besides which many improvements have been made on the property. The house has twenty-eight rooms and receives an appreciative patronage, as had it also under the regime of Mrs. Fuqua, who had assumed charge of the same in 1901. In politics Mr. Fuqua accords staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and thus holds to the faith of his ancestors. While he has shown the utmost loyalty and public spirit and has served in various public offices of minor order, in both Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, he has not been ambitious for political office or the honors or emoluments pertaining thereto. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife hold membership in the First Baptist church of Pomona. Their attractive home is known for its generous hospitality and the family is popular in connection with the leading social activities of the community.

On the 19th of September, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fuqua to Miss Sarah A. Neighbours, who was born in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and who is a daughter of the late Allen Washington Neighbours, one of the sterling pioneers in the vicinity of Downey, Los Angeles county, California, where he was actively and successfully identified with the ranching industry for forty-one years. He died in the city of Los Angeles, after having been in impaired health for a number of years. He was a native of North Carolina and was a resident of Mississippi for a number of years. He served under General Taylor in the Mexican war and was also a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he was taken captive on the Arkansas river. After his release he came to California, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Fuqua the following brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Isham W. is superintendent of the American Petroleum Oil Company at Coalinga, Fresno county; Mary M. is the wife of Henry L. Boutell, of Ontario, San Bernardino county; Tennie E. is the wife of Fred J. Paine, of Clifton, Arizona, where he is superintendent of the local business of the Standard Oil Company; Henry S. resides in Pomona; Ida May is the wife of Ray Solmink, who is a railway conductor and who resides in San Francisco; and John A., William B., Celia C. and Florence M. remain at the parental home.

RUFUS W. L. HORTON. In a publication of this order there is a definite didactic value in the records offered concerning those who have gained prestige and success along varied lines of endeavor, and it is especially gratifying to be able to present such data touching the careers of



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those who stand as representative members of the California bar. Well entitled to such consideration is Mr. Horton, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles since 1887, and who has won high prestige as a constitutional lawyer and in the civil branch of practice, besides which he is known and honored as a man of high civic ideals and as a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit,—qualities that have found beneficent exemplification along divers lines. He is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the first half of the seventeenth century, and the lineage is traced back to patrician English origin. Mr. Horton has shown deep



RUFUS W. L. HORTON

appreciation of the dignity and value of his profession and has been exponent of its highest ethical code. He has brought his powers to bear in the conserving of civic reforms and the upholding of those measures and enterprises that foster the best interests of the community. Holding extraneous matters subordinate to the exacting demands of his profession, he has manifested no ambition for political office, but he has found ample opportunity for effective work in behalf of good government and wise legislation in the state of his adoption. He stands as a type of the best American citizenship, strong and loyal in all the relations of life, and he has secure vantage place in popular esteem in the city and state with whose interests he has so closely and effectively identified himself.

The original progenitor of the Horton family in America was Joseph

Horton, of Mouseley, Leicestershire, England, who was born on the 13th of July, 1600, a son of William Horton, of Barkisland. This worthy ancestor immigrated to the American colonies in 1635, on the ship "Swallow," and it is supposed that he originally settled in Long Island, whence representatives of the name eventually proceeded to other sections, the name having been early identified with the history of Southold, Long Island, and with that of Westchester county, New York. To this parent stock may be traced the lineage of citizens of prominence in the most diverse sections of the Union at the present time. The English arms of the Horton family are shown in the College of Heraldry and may here be defined: Arms—Gules: a lion rampant argent, charged on the breast with a boar's head couped azure; a brodure engrailed of the second. Crest: a red rose seeded and barded, proper, surrounded with two laurel branches, vert. Motto: "Pro rege et lege."

Rufus William Landon Horton, to whom this brief sketch is dedicated, was born at Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, on the 2nd of September, 1861, and is a son of Richmond Barney Horton and Anne Mary (Smith) Horton, the former of whom was born in Ohio in 1828, and the later of whom was born in New Jersey in 1824. The father devoted the major part of his active career to the lumber business and was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Michigan. He finally removed to Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, and died in Dallas, Texas, while on a visit to that state. The mother came originally from the Hubbards and is of German-English descent. She now resides in Columbus, Ohio. Of their children, five sons and four daughters are now living.

He whose name initiates this review was about five years of age at the time of the family removal from his native place to Wauseon, Ohio, where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools, including the curriculum of the high school. In 1876 Mr. Horton went to Texas and there he finally entered the literary department of Dallas College and at the same time he began reading law. He completed his law course under the effective preceptorship of Judge Lucien Shaw, a member of the supreme court of California, and he was admitted to the Superior Court in 1888 and to the Supreme Court in April, 1889.

On the 1st of May, 1887, Mr. Horton established his home in Los Angeles, where he has since devoted himself earnestly and with marked success to the work of his chosen profession, in which he has confined himself almost exclusively to civil practice, with no desire for criminal causes. He has been a close and appreciative student of the science of jurisprudence and his knowledge of the same is broad and accurate, the while his facility in application of this knowledge is exceptional. He has appeared in connection with many important litigations during the virtual quarter of a century of his residence in Los Angeles and has been counsellor for varied concerns of representative character. Versatility and sureness have marked his labors as an advocate and he is recognized as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the state. He is an authority on law relating to liens and real estate, and in this connection his clientage has been of large and important order. He was joint author of the amended bill which was enacted as the mechanic's lien law of the state

by the general assembly of 1911, said law having become operative on the 30th of June, 1911. He had a large part in formulating the provisions of this admirable law, which assures justice and equity to all concerned, and while it is not within the province of this edition to enter into details concerning the matter it is but consistent to say that there has been published in neat pamphlet form the full text of the new law, with explanatory comments by Mr. Horton. Incidentally the concluding statement made by Mr. Horton in the pamphlet is worthy of reproduction in this article, as the law was one in which he not only manifested deep interest but is also one in the formulating of which he made most valuable contribution. His words are as follows: "The intent of the legislature is to be carried out by liberal construction of the law, unhampered by trivial and immaterial technicalities. A square deal for all is the underlying principle, and its interpretation is to be along the lines which will best secure that end."

Mr. Horton is a director in and attorney for a large number of important corporations, and represents large property interests and estates. As attorney for the Westlake Improvement Association he prepared the ordinance that confined oil wells and drilling operations to the district north of Ocean View avenue in beautiful Westlake, Los Angeles City. Mr. Horton has taken advanced ground in furthering of those undertakings and reforms that have touched the general welfare of his home city and state. He served one term as a member of the Los Angeles board of education, in 1900-2, and was chairman of the committee that introduced the admirable innovation of school savings banks in this city. For several years he was secretary of the Citizen's League, which accomplished excellent reform work in Los Angeles between the years 1894 and 1900, and since that time he has in no wise abated his interest in municipal and general civic affairs. As has already been intimated, Mr. Horton has manifested no predilection for political preferment, but he nevertheless accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and is an effective advocate of its principles and policies. He lends a hand in progressive movements and is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, the California Club and the University Club, of which last mentioned he served as secretary for two years. Mr. Horton is a man of fine physique, marked vitality and commanding presence, and his genial manner and unflinching courtesy denote the intrinsic kindness and tolerant judgment which have gained to him hosts of friends in the community which has long represented his home and been the stage of his well directed endeavors.

On the 15th of July, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Horton to Miss Millie Kurtz, daughter of Dr. Joseph Kurtz, a representative physician and surgeon of Los Angeles, and the two children of this union are Joseph Kurtz Horton, who was born on the 10th of December, 1903; and Rufus William Landon Horton, Jr., who was born on the 18th of December, 1909. The attractive family home is located on West Twenty-fifth street and here a generous hospitality is dispensed under the gracious direction of Mrs. Horton, who is a popular factor in the social activities of the community.

JOHN H. SCOTT. To this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Etiwanda, San Bernardino county, is to be ascribed much credit for the part he has taken in connection with the development of this section of the state along both industrial and civic lines. He is one of the representative fruit-growers of the county and is a citizen whose influence is ever given in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and social prosperity of the community.

John Harriman Scott was born in Cumberlandshire, England, near the border of Scotland, on the 6th of August, 1847, and is a son of John and Ann (James) Scott, representatives of sterling old English families. At the time of difficulties that culminated in the war of the American revolution a Miss Harriman was living in this country, whither she had come from England, and when the war became imminent she returned to her native land, where she later married the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this review, thus having been the first of the family to come to America. In her honor John Harriman Scott received his second personal name. The father of John Scott acquired an appreciable property in England, and the greater portion of the same passed into the hands of the son, who became a cabinetmaker by trade and who continued to maintain his home in Cumberland until 1854, when he immigrated with his family to America. He established his home in the city of Toronto, Canada, where he became foreman in a large furniture establishment. He later purchased land in the Muskoka District, Ontario, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was duly successful. He there continued to reside until his death, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife, who survived him by about two years, was likewise sixty-six years of age when summoned to eternal rest. Of the six children five attained to maturity and of the number John H., of this sketch, was the fourth in order of birth. The only other one of the children now living is Harry, who is now a resident of the state of Tennessee.

John H. Scott was a lad of six years at the time of the family immigration to Canada, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he severed the gracious home ties and set forth to make his own way in the world. His possessions at the time were virtually summed up in a suit of clothes and seventy-five cents in money. During the summer of 1865 he was employed on a farm in Ontario and in September of that year he made his first visit to the United States. He returned to his home a few months later and remained in the province of Ontario, devoting his attention principally to farm work for about three years. He then identified himself with steamboating operation on the Muskoka lakes, since developed into one of the finest and most popular summer-resort districts of the province of Ontario. He continued in the employ of one company for thirteen years, beginning his service in the capacity of quartermaster and two years later being promoted to the office of master of steamers. For eleven years he was captain of various steamers operated by the company and for the last six years of this period was thus in command of the finest steamboat of the popular line, devoted to both passenger and freight transporta-

tion. In December, 1881, Captain Scott resigned his office and retired from the service of the company with which he had been so long identified. As a mark of appreciation of his efficient services, superior qualities of seamanship and unvarying courtesy, he was presented with a most elaborate and beautiful silver set, comprising water pitcher, trays, goblets, cake basket and a call-bell patterned as a pilot wheel. The larger pieces of this fine set have the following inscription: "Presented to Captain J. H. Scott by the employes of Muskoka and Nipissing Navigation Company: A. D. Cockburn, general manager; J. A. Link, secretary and treasurer, December, 1881." It may be noted that Mr. Cockburn was for many years a prominent member of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and for several years, in the press of other duties, he relegated to Captain Scott the supervision of the outfitting of the entire fleet of vessels at the opening of the navigation season,—a time when parliament was in session and he was unable to give his personal attention to the important duties regularly devolving upon him. In this connection Captain Scott prizes most highly the beautiful silver set, which is in daily use in his household.

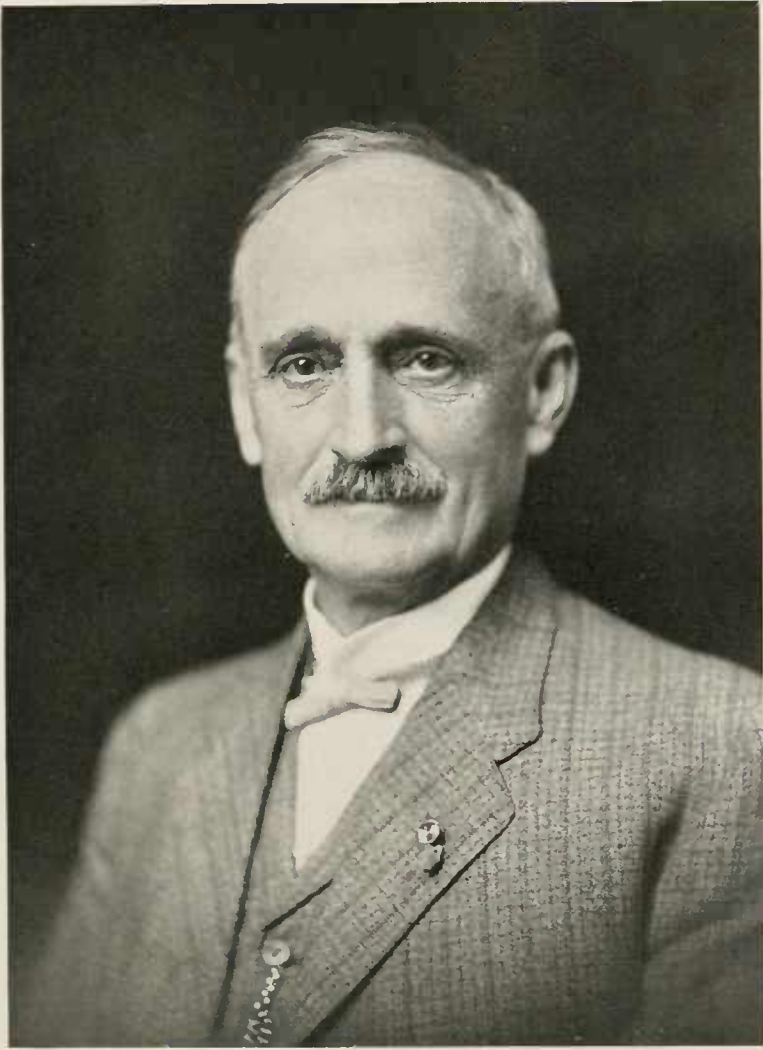
In January, 1882, Captain Scott came to California and established his home in the Etiwanda colony, which was then being platted and in which practically no improvements had been made. He was one of the first settlers of the colony and has continued to reside continuously on the tract of land which he secured upon coming to the county. His was the first house erected after the organization of the colony and he planted one of the original orange groves of this district, in the spring of 1882. He purchased twenty acres of land at the start, but soon afterward sold five acres, owing to the hard times experienced in the early days of the colony's settlement. He paid for his land one hundred dollars per acre, including ten shares of water, and when he here established his home the district was a veritable desert. He reclaimed his original homestead into one of the finest orange groves and vineyards in the colony, and the buildings on the same are of the most substantial and attractive order, including a spacious and beautiful residence. The Captain later purchased additional land and improved the same, and he is now the owner of seventy-two acres, of which sixty-five are in full bearing, yielding oranges, lemons and other fruit of the finest type. Captain Scott was one of the organizers of the Etiwanda Water Company, in the autumn of 1882, and has been one of its stockholders during the long intervening years, within which he has served as director, vice-president and president of the company. He resigned May, 1911, from his official position. The owners of land in the Etiwanda colony also own all water rights which are controlled by the Etiwanda Water Company, which protects the interests of all concerned and supplies water for irrigation purposes at lower cost than can be secured in any other part of the beautiful San Bernardino Valley. Captain Scott is also a director of the Etiwanda Citrus' Fruit Association, the Etiwanda Fruit Company and the Etiwanda Raisin Growers' Association. He is representative of the Etiwanda district in the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, one of the largest in the state, and is also a member of its directorate.

In politics Captain Scott is non-partisan and gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, the while he is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen. He is still actively affiliated with Gravenhurst Lodge, No. 80, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Gravenhurst, province of Ontario, Canada, of which he became a charter member at the time of its organization, in 1880. He was reared in the faith of the Church of England but is not actively identified with any religious organization, Mrs. Scott holding membership in the Congregational church.

On the 6th of December, 1871, Captain Scott was united in marriage to Miss Catharine McKenzie, who was born and reared in the province of Ontario, Canada, where her father, the late Charles McKenzie, was a prosperous farmer, his lineage being traced back to the staunchest of Scotch stock. Captain and Mrs. Scott became the parents of seven children, of whom Charles, the firstborn, died at the age of fifteen years, and the second, Catharine Ann, died in infancy. John is a successful fruit-grower of Etiwanda and Harry is engaged in the same line of enterprise at Rialto, San Bernardino county; Margaret Elizabeth remains at the parental home; William is employed in a hardware establishment in the city of Los Angeles; and Eleanor remains at the parental home, which is a center of generous hospitality.

GILBERT D. MUNSON. The patent of nobility which rested its honors and distinction in the person of the late Colonel Gilbert D. Munson came from high authority, since it was based upon fine character, marked ability and intrinsic loyalty. His life was marked by valuable and generous accomplishment in the legal profession, of which he was a distinguished representative; he was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war; and his course was ever guided upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, the while deep human sympathy and broad intellectuality denoted the man as he was. His career was such as to advance the welfare of others as well as of himself, and he had a high sense of his stewardship. With a reserve that indicated fine mental and moral fiber, he never sought the light of mere publicity, and he was essentially democratic, unostentatious and kindly in his relations with his fellow men. Such a life is a benefaction, and its influence is cumulative to a degree not commonly appreciated. With great heart and noble mind, he made his life count for good in its every relation, and, now that he has passed from the stage of mortal endeavors, there remains the gracious heritage of an unblemished escutcheon, of a prolific and worthy life. In the year 1900 Colonel Munson came from Ohio to California and established his home in Los Angeles, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death. He held status as one of the representative members of the bar of this state and prior to his removal to the same had served on the bench of the circuit court.

Colonel Gilbert Dwight Munson was born in the little village of Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, on the 26th of September, 1840, and thus he was seventy years and eight months of age at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal, on the 21st of May, 1911. He was a son of Horace D. and Mary Burt (Griggs) Munson, both of



Gilbert D. Munson

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whom were representatives of staunch old families founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. Members of the Munson family were numbered among the early settlers of Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut, and Colonel Munson himself, taking marked pride in his worthy ancestry, was an active member of the Munson Association, of New Haven, an organization effected for the purpose of cementing closer associations among the scions of this historic family and for perpetuating records concerning past generations. He was vice-president of this association at the time of his demise. Horace D. Munson was a pioneer of both Ohio and Illinois, and the major part of his active business career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits. He was an officer in an Ohio regiment in the Civil war and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in that state.

When Colonel Munson was a lad of six years his parents removed from Illinois to Muskingum county, Ohio, and located on a farm near Zanesville, the judicial center of the county. On this old homestead he was reared to maturity and he early began to lend his aid in the work of the farm, the while he attended the winter terms of the common schools until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, when he secured a certificate as a teacher,—a fact indicative of the excellent use he had made of such scholastic advantages as had been accorded to him. It was but natural that a youth of such distinctive ambition and alert mentality should formulate definite plans for a future career, and thus it was that Colonel Munson decided to prepare himself for the profession in which he was destined to gain so much of success and distinction. As a means to an end, he taught for some time in the schools of Ohio, and in the meanwhile he began reading law under effective preceptorship. Soon, however, there came the call of higher duty, and his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism prompted him to tender his aid in defense of the nation's integrity. The first battle of Bull Run took place in July, 1861, and soon afterward young Munson, who had but recently attained to his legal majority, enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he took part in General Buell's campaign to Green River. He was then transferred, with the rank of second lieutenant, to the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and through gallant and meritorious service he thereafter won promotion through the various official grades to that of lieutenant colonel, in which office he commanded his regiment with marked ability, and took part in many of the important battles and campaigns of the great conflict between the north and the south. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing), Iuka, Corinth, and Vicksburg; took part in the Atlanta campaign, including the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, and thereafter accompanied Sherman on his ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea and thence onward to the national capital. Colonel Munson commanded his regiment on the march through the Carolinas and with the same participated in the Grand Review of the victorious armies in the city of Washington. He thus served during virtually the entire period of the war, and in the same he made a splendid record as a faithful soldier and gal-

lant officer. He was mustered out with his regiment and duly received his honorable discharge.

Colonel Munson ever manifested a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and he perpetuated the more gracious memories of his military service by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in each of which organizations he was a prominent and honored figure for many years. He was a valued companion of the Southern California Commandery of the Loyal Legion and also represented the same in the national commandery of the order. He served as president of the Southern California Association of the Loyal Legion.

After the close of the war Colonel Munson entered the Columbia Law School with the result that he soon gained admission to the bar. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Zanesville, where his character and talents soon gained to him a substantial and representative clientage, in connection with which he appeared in much important litigation in both the state and federal courts. He was finally called upon to serve on the bench of the first subdivision of the Eighth judicial district of Ohio, an incumbency which he retained for five years. He had the true judicial cast of mind, a broad and accurate knowledge of law and precedent, and an impartial and mature judgment, with the result that none of his decisions while on the bench met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. He continued in the active work of his profession at Zanesville until 1900, and was known as one of the strong and essentially representative members of the Ohio bar, as well as a jurist of great circumspection and ability. In the old Buckeye state his name is held in enduring honor, and in the old family cemetery at Zanesville his mortal remains were laid to rest, beside those of his honored parents and other members of the family. He had a wide acquaintanceship among the leading public men of Ohio, as well as with many of those most distinguished in connection with the Civil war, including Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan.

In politics General Munson gave an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and, while he had no desire for purely political office, he was a zealous and effective worker in behalf of the principles and policies for which the "Grand Old Party" stands sponsor. He had naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance and was ever mindful of those in affliction and distress, the while he did all in his power to aid and uplift his fellow men. As a citizen he was loyal, broad-minded and public-spirited, and as a man his character was the positive expression of a true and noble nature. In 1900 Colonel Munson removed with his family to Los Angeles, where he soon assumed a place of prominence at the bar and where he continued in the active and successful practice of his profession until his death. He formed a partnership alliance with Henry A. Barclay, under the title of Munson & Barclay, and the same continued until he passed to the life eternal, in the fulness of years and well earned honors.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on the 6th of June, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Munson to Miss Lucy Sturges Potwin, who was

born and reared in the fine old Buckeye state and who is a daughter of the late Charles W. Potwin. Her father was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Zanesville, where he was for many years prominently identified with banking interests, in connection with which he served for a long period as president of the First National Bank. During the climacteric period of the Civil war Mr. Potwin did all in his power to further the cause of the Union and was specially zealous and liberal in aiding the families of soldiers who were at the front. Mrs. Munson still resides in Los Angeles, and has a beautiful home at 2717 West Eighth street, the same being known for its gracious hospitality. Colonel Munson is survived by one daughter, Sarah, who is the wife of Ernest Northcote, of Montecito, Santa Barbara county, California. His mortal life is ended, but the angle of his influence is ever widening in beneficence through its having compassed and affected the lives of others.

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