

Walker Journal B-1

Partial Table of Contents

	Indians
	San Gabriel Mission
1771	
	Juan Bautista de Anza
1774, 1775, & 1776	
	Jedediah Strong Smith
1826, Nov. 26	
	Ewing Young
1828	
	Secularization of Missions
1823 – 1834	
	Trails through Mud Springs
	The Anza Trail, 1774
	The Mojave Indian Trail – the oldest
	The Spanish Trail
	Sometimes called The Santa Fe Trail – opened 1831 & made use of Mojave Indian Trail from Cajon Canyon to San Gabriel.
	The Old Immigrant Trail
	Rancho San Jose – dedicated March 19, 1838
	Don Ygnacio Palomares
1811 – 1864	
	Don Ricardo Vejar
1799 – 1882	
	Don Luis Arenas
1796 – 1896	
	Became part owner 1838; Granted the Azusa 1840. Luis Arenas sold his interest in the San Jose & the Azusa to Henry Dalton, 1844.
1846	
	O'Farrell Survey
1858	
	Henry Hancock Survey – Threw out 18,000 acres from the 3 ranches. Gov. land.
1863 – 1870	
	Denis S. Clancy
1863	
	Saturnino Carrion
1868	
	William (Toots) Martin
	Dr. Chas. Cunningham
	Cyrus Burdick
1872	
	William C. Martin
1875	
	San Dimas School

District formed
School house in San Dimas Canyon

1875

Peter H. Taylor

1878

C.P. Teague & sons leased 3000 acres of land from Slausson, moved to Mud Springs,
built shack to Clancy chimney.

Indians

The Indians of this locality were not of a high order and history tells us they seemed incapable of evolution. The tribes inhabiting the vicinity of San Dimas occupied their camps for a great length of time—as shown by the quantity and variation of material found in preliminary work that has been carried on. The sites of Indian camps have all been ploughed in this vicinity thereby exposing a great deal of the material that has been collected through the years. This section was very likely depopulated as other areas because of the Mission Padres inducing the aborigines to leave their old way of living and to come near the church. As the Missions lost their hold on the government after the Mexican Revolution, the Indians who had lost a great deal of their tribal identity gradually drifted away or became completely Mexicanized. Many of them solved the labor problem on the new ranches. They had benefited by their training at the mission—the men knew how to handle the stock and crops. The women were trained to cook and do other things about the home and they made excellent nurses for the children.

San Gabriel Mission

Notes: Fourth mission built; dedicated September 8, 1771

At the zenith of its power, San Gabriel possessed some 24 ranches—including 1,500,000 acres of land, extending from the ocean to the San Bernardino Mountains. Among its possessions were Chino, Cucamonga, San Bernardino, San Geronimo & San Jacinta ranches. It has small out stations at all these points. The breaking up of the missions began about 1823 and so rapid was the destruction that in less than ten years, the population, the flocks, and the wealth of San Gabriel had disappeared. Its lands had been granted by the Mexican government to various grantees—its stations were abandoned and the mission itself fell into ruin. Within a few years after its founding, Mission San Gabriel took its place as the Queen of the Missions and the most prosperous of all.

San Gabriel Mission was the center of activity and civilization in what is now Los Angeles County. From it went the groups of pioneers who settled Los Angeles and other trade communities. Traders came from Santa Barbara and from as far east as the Colorado River. In these trading centers the hides were tanned and tallow made into soap and candles.

It was to the San Gabriel Mission that the adventurers Juan Bautista de Anza and Jedediah Strong Smith headed as they passed thru this beautiful valley. It was from here that

Don Felipe de Neve went to found Los Angeles and it was from here that Don Ignacio Palomares and Don Ricardo Vejar traveled to look over the broad acres that became Rancho San Jose. Poetry and romance still linger around San Gabriel. The San Gabriel Indians left their mark. One sees it in the warm tile reflecting the sun, the old mill upon the hill and the great buildings of the church.

Juan Bautista de Anza

1774, 1775 – 1776

Trail blazer and colonizer. Hitherto all expeditions to California had come either up the peninsula or by sea. Captain Juan Bautista de Anza explored a route from Tubac in Sonora, Mexico to Monterey, California. Starting on his journey January 8, 1774 with 32 persons (including 20 soldiers), 40 horses & 65 cattle—the cattle to be used as food. They arrived at the San Gabriel Mission March 22, 1774. He was the first white explorer to cross the mountains into California. With no maps, no well beaten trails, they made their way thru San Geronimo Pass. The trip was filled with hardships and suffering almost unbelievable. The trip from San Gabriel to Monterey was comparatively simple for they were now in a fertile land and the feet of the Padres had already marked the course of El Camino Real.

At Monterey, Anza was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by Gov. Fages and Father Pralore. He had actually led his party overland to the north Pacific shores. He stayed but four days—then returned to Tubac arriving there May 26. He started on a second expedition from Tubac October 23, 1775.