

Journal B-3 (Mrs. Harry E. Walker)

Addresses:

C.R. Witt – R.F.D. 1 La Verne, 3802 N. Gary. His father, photographer in Los Angeles, has many pictures of old adobes and early landmarks.

Mrs. E.H. Noll – 215 Market St., Venice, Calif. A niece of P.C. Tonner – has a picture of Mrs. Tonner and one of the Tonner home on Fifth St. which she will give to the historical society. Her name was Gray before her marriage. Her mother's people were Wear's who came across the plains with ox teams in the early days and settled at El Monte—where most of the older ones are buried. She also has a poem by Tonner "The Sinking of the Maine."

Mrs. F.W. Niedermeyer – has a picture of the old Hibbard Home and some pictures of the 1899 wreck on the S.P. which she will give to the Society.

Mrs. Joe Scanlon – 784 Buena Vista St., Pomona. Has a picture of the old Spadra School taken more than forty years ago—it was enlarged so the faces are very clear and is framed—will loan it for exhibit next year—will permit the society to copy it. Has a brother and sister of Roy Fryer in it.

Mrs. S. Miranda – 1117 N. Gary. Has old pictures which may be copied—Granddaughter of Ricardo Vejar.

Mrs. Connors – 491 W. Monterey, Pomona. She was Clara Mason from Mason Valley, San Diego County. The Masons were pioneers and owned Mason Valley and Vallecito Stage station—her brother was born there. Fred Barnett, Mellens – and others stopped there while searching for Peg Leg Mine. Mrs. Connors mother was a niece of Pio Pico and was raised by him and his wife.

Miss Randall – LaVerne. Has the first Chaffy flag and many pictures of interest to Ontario.

Mrs. Ygnacio Palomares – was a Navarra. She has some pictures of interest which may be copied.

Mrs. Miranda – was born in the old Ricardo Vejar house at Walnut.

March 21, 1937

1. Home of Louis Ybara – Walnut

Julian Ybara – came to Walnut from Arroyo Seco 1860. Reyes lives there now.

2. Former home of John Rowland, Jr. [also spelled Roland] near Puente – the only adobe there.

The old Roland Adobe is on the hill to the south of Pomona Blvd., east of Puente—near the homes of Rex Lee and Aleasandra Yorba. Their mother was a Roland and born in the old adobe about 91 years ago. See Sandra Yorba for history of family. R.Y. Roland born in the old adobe. Sandra Yorba – telephone Puente 53412

3. On July 22, 1845 – a large tract of land was granted to William Workman and John Roland. John Roland's wife was Doña Encarnacion Martinez. Martinez adobe later than 1845.

John Reed built up the place which later became the homestead of William R. Roland, familiarly known throughout the valley as Billy Roland, a son and heir of John Roland, the pioneer.

1936

Fred W. Potts -

The Occidental Stage Line ran from Los Angeles from the sixties to about 1870 or '71. The owners were (Mose) Kenniston and (Nick) Brazzelton, who were also drivers—other drivers were J.J. Reynolds and “Salaratus” John.

Banning had the stage line from Wilmington to Los Angeles. Thomason had the line from San Pedro to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jessie Douglas Cochrane – Los Angeles. Was the first white child born in old La Verne. 1888. Her grandfather, Dr. H.A. Reed, named Puddingstone Canyon – he also published the first newspapers in La Verne. She has a paper which was published in 1888 in La Verne—of much interest.

1939 – Birdie Micheal Travis – has one son, lives in Ontario, is divorced.

Dallas Walker grove – land bought by D.C. Teague with money of his wife—sold to Trickey sold to Campbell.

Pictures of Cecil George place.

Home of Ygnacio Alvarago later home of Jesus Preciado located 1475 N. Park.

Poor's Publishing Company. Babson Park, Massachusetts.

Harry E. Walker (Born 1872 Catawba, Ky.)

(Residence) South Walnut St., San Dimas, Calif.

San Dimas Water Co., Pres. and Dir.

San Dimas, Charter Oak, Domestic Water Co., Pres. and Dir.

First National Bank of San Dimas, Dir.

Securities Company of San Dimas, Vice Pres.

Growers Fumigation and Supply Company, N. Pomona, Cal., Dir.

San Dimas Orange Growers Assn., Pres.

San Dimas Fruit Growers Exchange, Dir.

Orange Growers Bi-products, Ontario, Cal., Dir.

San Dimas Real Estate Co., Pres.

San Dimas Chamber of Commerce, Vice Pres. & Dir.

San Dimas Grammar School Board

Pomona Valley Historical Society, Vice Pres.

The Old Emigrant Trail – which followed Anza’s route across the Colorado Desert as far as Carrizo Creek and crossed the mountains via Warner’s Ranch, branched in two directions after leaving Aguanga. The upper branch was known as The San Bernardino-Sonora Road. After leaving Aguanga, it passed down the San Jacinta Valley—thru Riverside Co. via what is now Beaumont thru San Bernardino Co. via the old San Bernardino and Ontario to Los Angeles Co. via Cienega (Mud Springs) near San Dimas. The Padres from 1822 and before 1827 were the first to use.

April 17, 1936

In the early 70's after Mr. Martin moved to his place N.W. of what is now Claremont—he was over east of the San Antonio Wash about where Ontario is now—he saw a herd of 17 antelope—he killed one and brought it home. He told his friend John W. Haines about it—he went out and killed one for himself—then they told (Huse) Houston King about it and he went out and got one. Finally the three of them killed all but one of the antelope and Mr. Martin thinks that one must have left the country—he never saw any after that. Mr. Martin shot the last one that was killed. He said there used to be so many antelope in Antelope Valley that they were like flocks of sheep.

See Mr. Mount –

Two-inch pipes were laid from the flowing wells at Mud Springs to San Dimas and this was the domestic water supply.

San Dimas, Calif.
February 4, 1937

Mr. G. Deach
187 South Greenwood Ave.
Pasadena, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Deach:

There is an article in the Overland Monthly for January, 1913, Vol. 61-30 written by Mr. John Connors told to him by Mr. Lois C. Shilling, who was in the Veterans Home at Napa, Calif. Shillings accompanied Gen. Fremont in 1846 on the trip mentioned. They landed in San Pedro and went overland to San Bernardino, Cal. where they had a brush with the Mexicans. It was probably on this trip that he camped at Mud Springs—as this is the logical route they would have taken—but no mention is made of it. It seems very likely to me that he did stop here, as we have been told, and there may be a mention of this fact somewhere and we may find it eventually. This is all the information I can give you at present. Wishing you success in your quest.

I am – Genevieve R. Walker

P.S. Have you read *My Memoires*, a diary of Gen. Fremont written by Jessie Benton Fremont?

Pictures:

Mr. Crawford P. Teague

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Teague

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Teague

Group – Jasper N., Drusilla Teague Staley, Robert M. and David C. Teague”

Mr. and Mrs. Denis S. Clancy

Mr. Thomas Francis Clancy

Mr. John H. Clancy

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Gore

Mr. James W. Walker

Mrs. James A. Johnstone

Mr. Cumberland

Names (Trustees of San Jose School District):

José A. Lopez

R.S. Arnett

C.R. Silly

William H. Arnold

Texasdo Preciado

Pedro Preciado

Francisco Palomares

Thomas Palomares

Ysidro Alvarado

Sam. H. King

Juan de Dios Alvarado

Juan José Garcia

J. W. Wright

C.R. Witt

3802 N. Gary

R.F.D. 1

La Verne, Cal.

Father professional photographer from Los Angeles.

Copy of original petition for formation of **Palomares School District**—filed April 22, 1870
Granted by Board of Supervisors—May 2, 1870
Photostatic copy – Collection of Roy M. Fryer, Spadra

Petition

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County:

We your petitioners, residents and heads of families in the eastern part of San José School District, hereby petition your honorable body for a division of said School District in a direction from north to south so as to include the families of Mr. Saturnino Carrion and Mr. Wright & Mr. Clancy on the western boundary of said district and present for your consideration the following reasons therefore.

1st. The large extent of territory now embraced in said district of San José places our residences so far from the present school house, that our children are prevented from attending school without traveling a distance varying from one and one half to six miles.

2nd. There are within the boundaries of the new district asked for by this petition about eighty children under fifteen years of age, one third of that number are over five years of age and should be directly benefited by said division and the creation of a new school house.

Therefore, and for the reasons herein set forth we ask your early and favorable consideration of this petition.

“A Sanctuary for Wildings” by Floyd McCracken, Santa Ana Canyon, Orange Co.
Mrs. Susana Bixby Bryant, in honor of her father John W. Bixby

San Dimas, California

In the “pre-historic” days of San Dimas, there was no town of this name but it was known as “Mud Springs” and was one of the stations on the Overland Stage route, where horses were watered and fed between El Monte and Cucamonga. There was not even a settlement here in those days, only a house or two and some barns where Mr. Clancy lived in charge of the station. The place was called Mud Springs because of a number of springs or cienegas, two large ones especially, which made the whole region marshy. Teams could not drive across it, and if one got stuck in the mud or turf a whole acre would shake with his struggles. When the Santa Fe Railway was built across the cienega, north of the old road, it was necessary to drive pilings deep down and plentifully to secure a solid road bed. The name “Mud Springs” is retained as a station of the Pacific Electric Railway.

The canyon north of “Mud Springs” was early called San Dimas. Its name according to Ramon Vejar originated in this curiously trivial circumstance. When Ygnacio Palomares first pastured his herds in this part of the country, he built a rude corral up in the canyon in which to keep some of his cattle at times. But it was far from his hacienda and the Indians would run them off again and again, until he gave it up in disgust and called the canyon “San Dimas” after the one who was crucified with Christ and repented before his death on the cross, because forsooth, he also repented of having chosen this as a place of refuge for his stock.

From *Historical History of the San José Rancho* by F.P. Brackett, M.A. 1920

San Dimas

Its first designation being “Mud Springs” and then Mound City, there being doubtless no true Mound City anywhere about. Mound City was at the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon. San Jose, the original name of the rancho, is retained simply for the “township” because another city in the state was already known as San Jose.

Stone metate and manon found on west Fifth St. when excavating for the building of the Gilman home. Mr. Gilman gave it to us May 29, 1934. It is estimated to be about 2000 years old. (in cabinet)

This home of Ricardo Vejar was located on the present site of the residence of E.R. Forster about one mile north of the Walnut Post Office. It was the most thickly settled portion of San Jose Township and was its usual voting place. This was the station of San Jose for the Butterfield Stages. Here was an unusual center of social business and religious activity.

Roy M. Fryer

Casa Vieja de Francisco Vejar built in the 1850s. Louis Phillips and Esther Blake were married here in 1866 (Elephant Hill in the background—Historical Society has film.)

Home of Ignacia Palomares on Cucamonga Ave.

_____ C.C. Pierce.

Former home of Santiago Martinez at Walnut.

Former home of John Rowland Jr. near Puente – only adobe there.

Old home of Louis Ybarra – Walnut.

Site of Ricardo Vejar home – Walnut (Forster)

Home of Palomares family – afterward the Meserve home – Cucamonga & Orange Grove
(Fraser sketched plan of Ricardo Vejar's home at Walnut, 1844.

Came to San Dimas, California

1968

- Charles Cunningham “took up” a quarter section of government land, including a part of San Dimas Canyon and the family lived there for a number of years.
- Henry Dalton
- Cyrus Burdick

1869

- W.T. (Toots) Martin came with his family to the mouth of San Dimas Canyon, east of the Cunningham’s to engage in farming and keeping of bees, which he did for two years.
- W.C. Martin came in 1873 or ‘74
- Peter Taylor – about 1876

1878

- Crawford P. Teague
- David C. Teague
- Jasper N. Teague

1879

- John A. Stevens

1880

- Robert M. Teague

1881

- Eli W. Shuler

1887

- Lewis C. Meredith
- Thomas E. Gore

1888

- Henry C. Mace
- William E. Mount
- William Bowering
- Martin Torrey

1889

- William Ferry

1890

- James W. Walker
- James A. Johnstone
- William A. Johnstone
- James Judson

1891

- Westwood H. Collins
- William M. Martin
- John W. Mason

1892

- Edward M. Wheeler
- George C. Platt

Cienega – Mud Springs – San Dimas

“One mile south of the town of San Dimas, on Cienega St. at its junction with Artesia, is the site of an ancient Indian camping place. In early mission days, the Indians who frequented this spot hauled logs from the neighboring San Bernardino mountains for building of the San Gabriel Mission. Their camp ground became the stopping place for the Spaniards, who called it ciénega (a wet place), because of the presence of natural springs which were perpetually seeping up out of the earth. Later American pathfinders and emigrants stopped there en route from San Bernardino to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, and they called it Mud Springs.

Earlier than 1870 there was a stage station at the springs on the road from San Bernardino to Los Angeles. This station was probably located near the site of the pumping plant on the present Artesia Avenue. All that is left of the Old San Bernardino Road, however, is a short strip of the present highway less than one-half mile east of the springs, where Cienega Ave. turns southeast at Grand Avenue for a short distance.

Extensive orange groves now cover the path trod by the padres and American pioneers, while only a few willows and tules wave over the site of the Indians’ ancient watering place at Ciénega, the seeping springs of which have long since been pumped dry for irrigation purposes.

Copied from *Historic Spots in California: The Southern Counties* by Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, published 1932, page 42.

Old Trails Across Euclid Avenue

Copied from *Historic Spots in California: The Southern Counties* by hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, page 45, Stanford University Press, published 1932.

Four old trails replete with historic interest once crossed what is now Euclid Ave., that long tree-lined drive which extends north and south through the modern towns of Ontario and Upland.

1. The first of these trails to be traversed by white men was the Anza Trail, over which Juan Bautista de Anza, in 1774, led the first overland party into California, and again in 1775, the first overland band of settlers, the founders of San Francisco. The Boy Scouts of America and service organizations of Ontario have placed a memorial boulder in honor of Anza in a small park on Euclid Avenue one block from the Euclid School. On it a bronze tablet bears the inscription:

“To the honor and glory of Juan Bautista d’ Anza, Trailmaker, and his band of intrepid followers, who on March 21, 1774, passed near this spot on their way to San Gabriel and Monterey—the first white men to break a trail overland from Mexico to California.”

The San Gabriel Mission Fathers used this trail as far as the Santa Ana River in order to reach their mission station in the San Bernardino Valley until a more direct route was cut after 1822.

2. The oldest of the four trails crossing Euclid Avenue, was the Mojave Indian Trail, which was well established when Father Garcés traveled it in 1776. Smith and probably Ewing Young, followed the same route. The Spanish Trail, sometimes called the Santa Fe Trail, opened in 1831, made use of the line of the Mojave Indian Trail from the mouth of Cajon Canyon to San Gabriel, and also from “Fork of Roads” (east of Barstow) to “Lane’s Crossing” (Oro Grande) along the Mojave River. This Old Spanish Trail was followed by a long line of explorers, hunters, and traders; pioneer settlers of El Monte and Los Angeles who came close in the wake of these adventurers; later emigrants of covered wagon days and the gold-seekers bound for the north and, last of all, the daring stage coach drivers of the 1860s and the 1870s, forerunners of the “iron-horse” and the modern motor car. This trail followed the base of the mountains in San Bernardino Valley even more closely than does the Foothill Boulevard of today. Where it crossed the site of the modern town of Upland at Euclid Avenue, just at the beginning of “Ye Bridal Path” one of the several statues of the “Pioneer Mother” which mark the National Old Trail

Road has been placed in honor of the mothers of covered-wagon days who passed over this part of that old road. The National Old Trails Committee of the D.A.R. has erected one of the monuments in each state through which the National Old Trails Road passed from Maryland to California.

3. The old Emigrant Trail, which followed Anza’s route across the Colorado Desert as far as Carrizo Creek and crossed the mountains via Warner’s Ranch, branched in two directions after leaving

Aguanga; one branch, known as the San Bernardino-Sonora Road, followed north to San Gorgonia Pass and west through the San Bernardino Valley, while the other, known in mission days as the Canyon Road to the Colorado, and designated by the Los Angeles Court of Sessions, May 19, 1851, as the Colorado Road, took its course along the western mountains via Temecula, Elsinore, Temescal

Canyon, Corona, and the Santa Ana River. The San Bernardino-Sonora Road, the upper branch of the Old Emigrant Trail came from Warner's Road via Aguanga and passed down the San Jacinto Valley and across the hills to the site of what is now Beaumont in Riverside County. From there it continued northwest and west through San Bernardino County via Redlands and old San Bernardino, or Guachama, to what is now Colton. From that point the road west-southwest past Slover Mountain to Agua Mauda, where it again proceeded westward to what is now Ontario, crossing Euclid Avenue one mile north of the Southern Pacific Railroad. From there, it continued west across San Bernardino County to Los Angeles County via Ciénega (Mud Springs) near San Dimas. The padres from 1822 and before 1827, were the first to use this road on their way from San Gabriel to their mission outpost—Guachama (San Bernardino). Smith took this route, in 1827, on his journey out of California, camping at Jumuba Ranceria a few miles west of the Guachama Mission Station. Here he awaited much needed supplies which Padre Sanchez, of Mission San Gabriel, had ordered the mayor-domo at Guachama to furnish him for his journey.

4. The last of the four roads crossing Euclid Avenue was the Colorado Road. This was opened up from Carrizo Creek to Warner's first by Pedro Fages in 1782 and later, in 1826, by Romualdo Pacheco, leader of a government expedition seeking out an official mail route. Immediately thereafter the missionaries of San Gabriel opened up the road all the way from Warner's to San Gabriel via the canyon route. The first American to use this route was David E. Jackson in 1831, and it was used by other trappers and by those emigrants from Mexico and the east who followed the southern route via Santa Fe and the Gila River of which the Colorado Road was a continuation. As this southern trail was the only all-year route in California from the east, it was also used by the Butterfield Stage from 1858 to 1861 for the carrying of passengers and mails.

The route of the Butterfield Stage over this section of the Colorado Road may be traced by the adobes which it passed. After crossing the Santa Ana River near the Cota House, in what is now Riverside County, the road followed the base of the hills along Chino Creek, above which the Prado Road from Chino to Santa Ana now runs. About three miles northwest of the Cota House the stage passed the Raimundo (Slaughter home) Yorba adobe on Rancho Rincon, now in San Bernardino County. Although it was not one of the official stations along this route, doubtless stages did halt at the old adobe house, which still stands on the brow of the hill, sadly in need of care to save it from complete ruin. In 1868 Fenton M. Slaughter purchased this building from Yorba and lived in it until his death in 1897. At Rancho Rincon, the road ran along the base of the hill, crossing the extreme southern terminus of Euclid Avenue at that point. From there it continued northwest along Chino Creek for about seven miles to Rancho Chino,

where a station was maintained on the site of what is now the dairy house of the California Junior Republic. A marker commemorating this old trail has been placed at the northwest corner of the administration building of the Republic. The inscription reads:

“This tablet is placed by Pomona Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, in memory of the pioneers who first broke this trail, known as the Canyon Trail, from Fort Yuma via Warner’s Hot Springs, Temecula, Lake Elsinore, Rancho del Chino, by this place, thence to Mission San Gabriel. In 1858 the Butterfield Stages from San Francisco to St. Louis, Missouri traveled this way.”