

Walker Journal B-5 (Mrs. Harry E. Walker)

Some Notes on San Dimas Pioneers

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Note:

These articles copied from –

Historical and Biographical record of Los Angeles and Vicinity by J.M. Quinn, A.M., 1900

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

Press Reference Library – Notables of the South West, 1912

Who's Who in the Pacific Southwest, 1913

Copied from *History of the San José Rancho* by F.P. Brackett, 1920

William T. Martin – Came to San Dimas Canyon, 1868.

A noted apiarist who has had a very interesting and honorable part in the development of the Pomona Valley, is W.T., popularly called "Tooch," Martin of 362 East Third Street, Pomona. He was born in Red River County, Texas on October 8, 1844, the son of William C. Martin who was born in that same state when Texas was under Spanish rule. He married Miss Rebecca A. Miller, a native of Alabama and, in 1853, crossed the great plains to California, traveling with ox teams and settled at El Monte, Los Angeles County. William attended school in the El Monte School District and afterward studied at the Sotoyome College at Healdsburg. Thus well equipped, he began to teach school at the age of eighteen, and he still has in his possession a teacher's certificate of grammar school grade. In 1865 he married Miss Nancy M. Thompson of Texas and the daughter of Samuel S. Thompson, who located in Los Angeles County in 1852 and were thus among the early pioneers of the country.

Pitching his tent at Downey, Mr. Martin bought fifty acres of land from the governor and farmed the same until 1867. Then he returned to El Monte and ran the old El Monte Tavern, although from 1868 to 1871 he raised bees in the San Dimas section. In 1871 he moved his 200 hives of bees to where Claremont now stands, and there took a preemption claim of 156 acres and he was in the bee business there until 1884 when he sold out. This relation to the bee industry led him sometimes to tell of an experience, in the centennial year with a bear. Proverbially fond of honey, the bruin came down from the mountain and robbed him of eight stands of bees, eating honey, bees and all. About six weeks afterward Mr. Bear again visited him and robbed him of four stands more, bees and honey. After selling out his ranch in 1884, Mr. Martin removed to Pomona and bought fifteen acres at the corner of Fifth and Towne Ave., and these he planted to deciduous fruits. Two years later he was elected one of the supervisors of Los Angeles County, running on the Democratic ticket against a strong Republican ticket and he was the first and last supervisor to be elected who resided in the extreme end of Pomona district. He served for four years, and during his term of office more bridges were built in the east end of the county than ever before, among them being the old El Monte wooden structure half a mile long and the San Gabriel bridge. During his term also the County Court House was built in Los Angeles, and the County Farm on the Downey Tract was also started. The Supervisor bought 112 acres from the same person, Andy Ryan, paying \$100 per acre. Houses were built and the land developed, and later more land was bought and this was the first County Farm.

Mr. Ryan is the same interesting character referred to by the pioneer, Harris Newmark, when he says in his *Sixty Years in Southern California: 1853 to 1913*, "Andrew W. Ryan, a Kilkinny Irishman commonly called Andy after footing it from Virginia City to Visalia, reached Los Angeles on horseback and found employment with Phineas Banning as one of his drivers. From 1876 to 1879, he was County Assessor, later associating himself with the Los Angeles Water Company, until in 1902 the city came into control of the system."

Mr. Martin also served for eight years as Justice of the Peace in the San José Township, when he resigned. He was a member of the School Board of Pomona in the early eighties, and three times he ran for assemblyman in his district, and at one election, in a strong Republican district, was beaten by only seventeen votes. For two years he was Street Superintendent of Pomona and for another two years he was a night watchman in Pomona, and since he never slept on the job, during that time not a house nor a store was broken into. Three months after he resigned, Gerard's Butcher Shop, at the corner of West Second and Main Streets, was burglarized and the safe was stolen and taken to an empty lot west of the town and opened. In those early days, he shot wild duck and geese where Pomona now stands. Selling out his Fifth Street ranch in 1896, Mr. Martin bought a home on Fifth Street, near town, where he lived a number of years and took up a bee industry on a ranch where Claremont is now located. He recently sold his ranch in Antelope Valley, but is still interested in bee culture. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and five are still living: Thomas C., Hugh, Robert A. and Maggie, now Mrs. Mark Piercy of El Monte, and Floretta Caroline, now Mrs. Edward Ward of Pasadena. Mr. Martin is past master in the Lexington Lodge of Masons, No. 104 of El Monte, and with eight others organized Pomona Lodge No. 246, F&AM, in 1876 and he was their first master. He served five years and is now the only living charter member. The lodge held its meetings in the old Central School in a room rented from the Odd Fellows. He was also Scribe of the Royal Arch Masons and the Eastern Star.

Copied from *History of the San José Rancho* by Brackett.

William C. Martin and William T. Martin (Tooch Martin) – Came to San Dimas, 1868

Well known among the first settlers in this vicinity were the Martins, W.C. and W.T. who were also pioneers in El Monte. In 1868 Tooch Martin (W.T.) came with his family to the mouth of San Dimas Canyon, east of the Cunninghams, to engage in farming and keeping of bees, which he did for two years, when he moved to the east of Indian Hill. In the following year, 1872, his father, William C. Martin or Uncle Billy, sold out his hotel at El Monte and purchased a homesteader's claim to 160 acres on the highlands and foothills at the mouth of the canyon. For fifteen years he lived here on his foothill ranch, farming and raising bees, until in 1887 he sold the property to the San José Land and Water Company and moved to Pomona. Though at some distance from other people, he was a well-known and influential man, "straight and generous to a fault" as a neighbor said.

Dr. Charles Cunningham – Came to San Dimas before 1868.

Sometime in the later sixties, the Cunninghams "took up" a quarter section of government land, including a part of San Dimas Canyon, and the family lived here for a number of years. They came from San Bernardino.

Cyrus Burdick – Came to San Dimas 1868.

In 1868 Mr. Burdick decided to have a ranch and cattle of his own, even if on a small scale. In the San Dimas Canyon, north of Mud Springs, there was living at that time a Dr. Charles Cunningham and his family. He called Mr. Burdick's attention to part of a section between his land and that of Henry Dalton, in the Addition to the San José tract, near the mouth of the San Dimas Canyon and urged him to come there. Thus it came about that he selected for his ranch the place which is now the C.C. Warren's house and grove. He secured a few choice cows, heifers and horses from the Chino Ranch. For a time the venture proved successful, there was plenty of feed and water and their stock increased in number. Then the terrible drought of 1869. The feed gave out, the streams dried up. He arranged for pasturage at Anaheim Landing and drove a herd of 100 fine cows over there, then came a scourge of disease and he lost them all. So his herd dwindled away and all his capital (and interest too, in the business) till he came back to San Dimas and sold out his ranch to the Cunninghams in 1870.

Historical History of the San Jose Rancho by F.P. Brackett, M.A., 1920

John A. Stevens – Came to San Dimas 1879.

Mr. Stevens was born at Nyack on the Hudson, Rockland County, New York, April 29, 1845.

Mr. Stevens ranks among the pioneers of San Dimas. He settled on his present farm in 1879. At that time the land was in a primitive condition. He took up a homestead claim to one hundred and sixty acres from the government, and at once began the difficult task of placing the tract under cultivation and rendering it a profitable investment. Much of the soil being suitable for fruit culture, he engaged in horticulture and at the same time he also carried on general farming pursuits. In 1876 he came to California after having for some years engaged in farming in Wisconsin. At first, he settled near Rincon and engaged in farming, after which he purchased the government land that today constitutes his well-improved farm. He and his wife, who was Annie M. Cowhan of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, are the parents of six children; William E., Flora V. (wife of L.J. Goff of Glendora, California), Mabel C., Albert L., Edgar E., and Charles W.

Public spirited, interested in measures for the benefit of the people, ready to aid in worthy movements, Mr. Stevens may indeed be called a good citizen of this town and country. In religious connections he is identified with the Unitarian Church of Pomona. Mr. Stevens died November 1930, at the age of 85 years. In 1879, Mr. Stevens bought a claim to 160 acres north of San Dimas just west of the mouth of San Dimas Canyon.

Historical and Biographical record of Los Angeles and Vicinity by J.M. Guinn, A.M., 1900

Crawford P. Teague – Came to San Dimas in 1878; died in San Dimas March 10, 1910.

Born in Washington Co. Indiana November 6, 1823.

As early as the fall of 1878, when San Dimas was known as Mud Springs, Mr. Teague with two of his sons settled at this place, becoming a pioneer of a new and unimproved section of country. He was at the time a member of the Mound City Land and Water Association, located in Azusa, which had purchased over 4,000 acres of the Dalton homestead at Azusa, and an undivided one-third interest in the San José Rancho; also the Addition in the San José Rancho, making 13,666 acres. The corporation made the first payment of \$35,000 on the land, and then, within a year after buying the property, went into liquidation. Being thus thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Teague leased a tract of land at Mud Springs (now San Dimas) on which he remained for some years. In the spring of 1887, he purchased 30 acres, a part of the old San José tract, and to the development of this he gave his attention, setting out a large number of citrus fruit trees and paying close attention to their care and growth. He married Miss Amanda R. May October 8, 1846, in Washington Co., Indiana. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom survive—David C., Drusilla (the wife of Theodore Staley of Orange County, California), Lodima A. (wife of Willis Gauldin of Sonoma County), Harvey T. and Jasper N. of Pomona, Olive A. (wife of S.I. Allen of Sonoma County), Robert M. (the well-known nurseryman of San Dimas) and Flora E. (who married Harry Newman of San Francisco, California). After a married life of more than thirty years, death claimed his wife in the fall of 1887.

Historical and Biographical Record of Los Angeles and Vicinity by J.M. Guinn, A.M.,
1900

Jasper N. Teague – Came to San Dimas in 1878.

Although he has passed his sixty-third milestone, Jasper Newton Teague, a Pomona Valley pioneer of the seventies, is still in the vigor of life. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, August 20, 1856. Jasper Newton, as a lad attended the log schoolhouse in Davis County, Iowa, and when nine years of age crossed the plains with his parents, riding horseback most of the way. He attended school in Sonoma County topping off his education at Christian College in Santa Rosa. In 1878, he came to Southern California as his father's representative in Azusa, working with the engineer corps in the survey of Mound City for the old Mound City Land and Water Company, subdividing 4,000 acres of the Dalton ranch. He returned to Sonoma County for teams and implements and he was then accompanied by his brother, David C., and they located at what is now San Dimas, then Mud Springs, and here they started in grain farming. There was an old adobe chimney left standing on the creek and Mr. Teague and his brother built a California house up against it and lived there for two years. They bought two hogs and cured the meat but had no place to smoke it, so placed a box containing the meat over the chimney of an old bake oven left on the place, and this improvised affair was the first smoke house in San Dimas. They ran a ditch from the cienega to the house, which gave them an ample supply of good water. They hauled lumber over the sandy roads from Los Angeles to build the house and continued raising grain until the California Southern Railroad was built in the fall of 1886. In that year the brothers dissolved partnership and divided their holdings. Jasper N. took the Pomona land and set out an orange grove on Mountain Avenue. He obtained water from the old

Loop and Meserve ditch brought from the San Antonio Canyon. He also followed general contracting, leveling and excavating, doing much of the early leveling and excavating for orange groves in the locality. During the grain season, he engaged in threshing until 1902, when he sold his holdings and moved to Los Angeles and there he now makes his home in his beautiful residence at 1649 St. Andrews Place. During these years he has been making a specialty of raising cauliflowers, having 320 acres devoted to the growing of this vegetable, his being the largest cauliflower ranch in the world and for the past ten years he has been known as the Cauliflower King. Shipping to all the large eastern cities, but principally to New York, always in pre-cooled cars; he has his own packing house. On his ranch he raises two crops a year, first raising potatoes or corn and then cauliflower, employing twenty or more hands in the growing, picking and packing. Mr. Teague also owns an orange and walnut ranch of 130 acres in the San Fernando Valley near Mission Acres, under water from the Los Angeles aqueduct. Here he has splendid orchards of Valencia and Navel oranges and both Eureka and Placentia Perfection walnuts. On his ranch he employs the latest machinery and makes use of two tractors, as well as twenty head of horses. Aside from horticulture, Mr. Teague also raises beans, lettuce and melons. On November 3, 1883, at Los Angeles, Mr. Teague was united in marriage with Miss Anna C. Burdick, who was born at First and Broadway, Los Angeles, the daughter of Cyrus and Amanda Burdick who were pioneers of Los Angeles when the present courthouse site was a cow pasture. Mr. and Mrs. Teague are the parents of seven children: Lena R., Pearl E., Ross, Harry C., George J., Claude A., and Bernice.

Always a very busy man, with his extensive interests to supervise, Mr. Teague has always kept abreast of the times, being a leader in all progressive movements; he is well read and well informed and is a very interesting conversationalist. He has made a success of life financially and has gained a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Politically he is an ardent protectionist and hence a strong Republican.

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

David Clinton Teague – Came to San Dimas in 1878

Few men, probably in all Pomona Valley, are better known than "Dave" Teague, the sturdy old-timer who had the wisdom some years ago to say that when he had amassed sufficient for old age he would retire and the good fortune to succeed in the amassing, so that he was able to carry out his sensible and highly credible resolution. He was born on a farm near Salem, Indiana on October 23, 1847. Dave Teague, as he is familiarly called by his many friends, when four years old was taken to Iowa, where he obtained his schooling, such as it was, during the winters in a rural log schoolhouse. In 1865, he started out to cross the great continent for the Pacific Coast, when a lad of seventeen years, reaching the Sacramento Valley after a journey of six months. After two years spent in Tehama County we find him located near Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. There he began farming for himself and there he was married in November 1875, being united with Miss Annie Runyon who was born in Hickory County, Missouri.

He removed with his family to San Dimas in 1878 where, with his father and brother, he was among the early grain raisers on the San José Rancho. When the ranch was subdivided in 1887, he purchased 40 acres and began citrus growing. In 1888, with his father, he set out the first orange grove in the San Dimas district and with his brother, R.M. Teague, he set out and grew the first nursery stock in San Dimas. He lost the first crop of oranges in 1891, through the great wind storm that scattered the fruit everywhere. The second year he shipped east and was charged back for freight, so the sale of his nursery stock was of great aid to him and saved the day for him. After a few years in the nursery business he quit it and devoted his time to his orchards. He improved in all forty acres of oranges and lemons that are now full bearing and fine groves. When he, with others, found that the profits from their crop were overbalanced by the excessive freight charges they began to look about to find some way to relieve the producer and determined on cooperation in marketing the fruit, and since then he has been active in the various cooperative fruit associations in his district. He was an original member of the Indian Hill Orange Growers Association until the San Dimas Orange Growers Association was started, when he was its president for many years. During this time he was an active member of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange for sixteen years and president of its board of directors for many years. Wishing to retire, he sold all of his horticultural holdings August 4, 1911, since which time he continues to make his home in San Dimas in the full enjoyment of health, an inveterate reader along historical and scientific lines, in which he is deeply interested. Mr. Teague was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of San Dimas and a member of its board of directors from its organization until June 1918, when he resigned. He was also an organizer and director in the San Dimas Savings Bank until the same date. Mr. Teague was bereaved of his wife September 11, 1890, who left him five children. Walter is a landscape gardener in Santa Barbara, is married and has three children. Hattie May became the wife of John B. Brubaker, she died leaving one child. Elmer E. is a horticulturist in San Dimas, he is also married and has two children. Edith is the wife of John Frank McLean, residing in San Dimas and has three children. Russell W. is a nurseryman in San Dimas as well as Yuma, Arizona and is now the largest nurseryman in Arizona. He is married and has four children. Mr. Teague was made a Mason in Pomona Lodge No. 246, F&AM from which he afterward demitted and became a charter member of San Dimas Lodge No. 428, F&AM. He was exalted in Pomona Chapter No. 76, RAM and knighted in the Southern California Commandery No. 37, KT, Pomona. He is a member of the Pomona Council No. 21, R&SM and of Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles. His membership in the Order of the Eastern Star is in Pomona Chapter No. 110. He is a charter member of Pomona Lodge No. 789, BPOE. Always interested in the cause of education, he was active in starting the first schools in the vicinity, first in the La Verne Heights District and in 1887, they organized the San Dimas School District of which he was a member of the first board of directors and was active in building up the excellent schools of this section. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Teague was for three years a member of the Los Angeles County Highway Commission and he therein accomplished much in public improvements continuing the good work long ago done by him and his brother when, as among the earliest settlers, they found the country more like a wilderness

with plenty of work cut out for the pioneer. He has always been public spirited and laid his hand to the plow with right good heartedness. He is now one of the oldest settlers in San Dimas and few men are more highly respected for he is much admired for his liberality, kindness and sterling worth, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

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

Robert May Teague – Came to San Dimas in 1880.

Occupying a distinctive place in the history of the citrus industry of Southern California, Robert M. Teague has made an invaluable contribution to the fruit growers throughout the state through his many years of painstaking and skillful work in the propagation and improvement of nursery stock. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, on May 6, 1863. He was brought to California by his parents across the great plains in a wagon drawn by horses, being six months en route. Robert grew up in Santa Rosa and there attended school, surrounded by an environment peculiar to the Golden State and which undoubtedly appealed and not in vain, to his every faculty. From a lad he learned farming as practiced in those days, driving the big teams in the grain fields, much of this work now being done by tractors. When seventeen years of age he came to San Dimas, in 1880, and with his father and brothers engaged in raising grain on the San José Rancho; all this time he was studying the soil and climate, so he was prepared, therefore, for the general awakening in 1889, just after the great “boom” here and took advantage of the conditions by embarking in the citrus nursery business, in which from the first he was unusually successful. In 1889 he purchased twenty acres of the San José tract on Cienega Avenue, where he raised nursery stock and also set out oranges for a grove of his own. Then in 1901, he purchased twenty-five acres on Bonita Avenue in San Dimas, then a hay field and with no water on the place. He secured water and piped it to the land and started a nursery on the place as well as setting out an orchard, with a border of palms, the consensus of opinion being that his grove presented the most beautiful appearance of any place in the district. He also purchased forty acres of bottomland, developing water on it and installing an electric pumping plant and this he set out to lemons, later selling this land but continuing the growing of trees in his nursery. Mr. Teague now owns ninety acres in La Habra Heights, which he will devote to nursery stock and citrus orchards. In his nursery his stock includes oranges, lemons, pomelos, and limes, as well as sub-tropical trees, such as avocados, feijoas, cherimoya and jujubies. His experimenting in sub-tropical fruits has proven them a commercial success. He is preparing and setting out the whole of his La Habra Heights holdings in orchards and nursery, and in the budding of his nursery stock he takes buds from record trees only. His headquarters continues on his home place at San Dimas, the business now being conducted as the R.M. Teague Citrus Nursery. He is the owner of a half-interest in the *California Cultivator*, published in Los Angeles, and at one time was a half-owner of the *Pacific Rural Press*, but sold his interest in the publication in 1909. A firm believer of cooperation, he is a member of both the San Dimas Orange Growers Association and the San Dimas Lemon Growers Association, believing it the only way to make a success of citrus culture. Mr. Teague was one of the organizers of the California Association of Nurserymen, in

which he has taken an active part. When bud selection started he saw the feasibility of it and that it meant better stock and naturally a greater success for the grower. With others, he was instrumental in organizing a bud selection department of the association for the purpose of keeping records, thus having a reliable bud supply in all lines, and at the same time to standardize varieties. He was at one time a member of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen. So steadily fortunate was he in obtaining the desired results that he has remained an active leader in that field for thirty years, and year by year has built up such a trade that he has the largest citrus nursery in the world, employing from thirty to one hundred and fifty men and, during the season of 1912, shipping 286,000 trees. One may imagine the mental labor alone involved when it is considered that quality and not quantity has always been one of the undeviating standards of this dependable house, and that every tree is well tested before being disposed of to a patron. Mr. Teague's fondness for nature has, of course, been one of the fundamental reasons for the marked success he has had. On November 29, 1892, Mr. Teague married Miss Minnie E. Cowan at Pomona, California. His wife is popular in social circles and is a member of the Wednesday Afternoon Club of San Dimas, and has taken an active part in the Red Cross. Mr. Teague is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Pomona Lodge of Elks, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. It is readily seen that the careful work and experimenting that he has accomplished during his years of raising nursery stock has been of the greatest importance to fruit growers. His honest straightforward policy of allowing none but the best and most perfectly budded trees to be sold and shipped has been the means of raising the standard and quality of fruit grown, to the great satisfaction of his patrons. His reliability and integrity is unquestioned and it is the consensus of opinion that when "Bob" Teague, as he is familiarly called by his many friends, says a thing is so, it is so, and in any transaction his word is as good as his bond. It is to men of this type that Southern California owes much of its greatness, for by his research and careful work in the line of the propagation of trees he has been the means of contributing a great share to the abundance of wealth of its people.

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

Press Reference Library "Notables of the Southwest" published by *The Los Angeles Times Examiner*, 1912.

Teague, Robert M. Citrus Nurseries and Horticulturist, San Dimas, California was born May 6, 1863, in Iowa. The son of Crawford P. Teague and Amanda R. (May) Teague. He married Minnie E. Cowan November 29, 1891, at Pomona, California. Mr. Teague was taken to the Sacramento Valley, California when only two years old and there he later attended the public schools. He took three years at the Christian College at Santa Rosa, but did not graduate. When he was sixteen years of age, his family moved to Southern California and he went into grain farming at San Dimas with his father and brothers. They worked hard and prospered. The citrus industry of Southern California was just beginning to develop. The science of the care and culture of the orange, lemon and grapefruit was not then as complete as it is now and the study of the industry offered a wide field for an enterprising brain. Mr. Teague was then twenty six years

old and ambitious. He saw his chance and determined to follow it. He leased some land from his father and started a nursery of citrus trees. On one acre of land he put out 10,000 young trees, but happened to hit the wrong year, and made but little on his venture. The following year he had better success. At the end of four years his business had grown to such proportions that he let go of all other ventures and put all of his capital into his nurseries. In 1896, he planted 20,000 trees, a year later 40,000. In 1901, he planted 250,000 trees. It was not all unvarying success, however. The market went down about this period and in three years he lost \$45,000. By 1906, the market had recovered and he was selling 260,000 trees. His nurseries are now on a solid footing. In the year 1909, an association of individuals was formed in Los Angeles for the purpose of investigating and ascertaining whether or not a feasible plan might be found for the irrigation from the Colorado River of a large tract of desert land in the southeastern portion of Riverside County, believed by those interested to be capable of high development along horticultural and agricultural lines, provided abundant irrigation could be afforded at a reasonable cost. The original promoters of this investigation sought and secured Mr. Teague's cooperation, and he became interested in "The Chucawalla Development Company," organized for the purpose of such investigation. He was elected president of the board of directors and appointed general manager of the company and for the past two years has been active in its affairs. The problem confronting the company is one of great magnitude and engineers of prominence now carrying on investigations for the company consider its successful solution difficult. The company is not interested in lands and has not encouraged settlement on the government lands within the scope of its investigations. If the irrigation problem is finally solved successfully by the company, of which Mr. Teague is president, too much credit cannot be given him for his indefatigable labors to that end. In case of failure to solve the problem, the failure will not be due to lack of honest and honorable endeavor along legitimate lines to promote the horticultural and agricultural interests of the state. A few figures will give the magnitude of the Chucawalla project, the largest yet conceived in the United States by private enterprise. The Chucawalla Valley is located about 400 feet above the level of the Colorado River, and to this height the water must be raised. Between 300,000 and 500,000 acres have been declared susceptible of irrigation. The valley is flat, the soil is deep and rich. Horticultural experts have declared the climate conditions the most perfect in California for the growing of citrus fruits, oranges and grapefruit particularly. In the event the valley can be converted into orange groves the result would be the creation of a district in wealth and population the rival of Redlands, Riverside and San Gabriel Valley combined. At the present time the problem is to discover by deep borings whether an enormous dam across the Colorado River, which would be the largest in the world, should be erected or whether it would be better to install the greatest pumping plant yet imagined. Previous to his interest in the Chucawalla concern he had been instrumental in the development of other water supplies in Southern California. He helped organize and is president of the Lordsburg Water Company, a concern which irrigates land now worth in millions. He is also director of the San Dimas Water Company, which furnishes water for the San Dimas district. To understand the great importance of Mr. Teague's work to

Southern California, one must realize the importance of water for irrigating purposes. The sections that Mr. Teague has interested himself in, like all of the southwest, requires abundant irrigation for citrus fruit and agricultural development. The problem of water is one of the greatest confronting the landowner and agriculturist. Without water, practically nothing can be raised on much of the land in Southern California but with an abundant supply for irrigation purposes, this same land may produce the most wonderful crops in the world of fruits, nuts, alfalfa and numerous other products. The land instantly becomes very valuable both to the owner and the community at large. To undertake such projects as Mr. Teague has been directing requires an enterprise worthy of special commendation. In spite of his active outdoor life, and the extent of the territory over which he must travel to take care of his business affairs, he has had time to become socially prominent. He is a life member of the Elks of Pomona, California and a member of the Covina Club, Covina, California.

Who's Who In the Pacific Southwest, published by The Times-Mirror printing and binding company, Los Angeles, California, 1913.

Teague, Robert M. – Citrus Nursery and Horticulture. Residence San Dimas, California; office 1112 Trust and Savings building, Los Angeles, California.

Born in Iowa May 6, 1863, son of Crawford P. and Amanda R. (May) Teague. Married to Minnie E. Cowen in 1891. Educated in the public schools of California and Christian Brothers College, Santa Rosa, California. Upon land leased from his father he started citrus industry. Business passed through many vicissitudes with fluctuations of market, but by 1906, he was selling 260,000 trees a year. Elected president of the board of directors and general manager of the Chucawalla Development Company in which he became interested in 1909, which office he holds to date. The work of the Chucawalla Development Company consists of ascertaining whether a practical plan of irrigation for certain desert tracts of land may be carried out. Assisted in organizing and is president of Lordsburg Water Company. Member Sierra Madre and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, Covina Country Club, Covina, California, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Fraternity, BPOE.

Eli W. Schuler – Turning our attention now to another early settler in San Dimas, one who came to the region shortly after J.W. and D.C. Teague and has remained until the present time is Eli W. Schuler. He is thus also one of San Dimas' oldest living residents. Still vigorous of body and keen of mind, he recalls with much satisfaction the times of forty years ago. His family had come to California in 1864. After a visit to the valley in 1879, he decided to come here to live. His mother had come from Iowa on account of asthma and had bought a land claim from John Paine. From a recital of his own recollections one gathers an interesting impression of the surroundings of that time. For, as he says, he knew all the old-timers intimately—the Cunninghams, the Martins, the Burdicks, and the Teagues, who came about the same time. He was a "partner of Colonel Heath in the hay press." He worked during harvest for "Chino

Phillips." For some time he assisted Hancock, the surveyor, and has since been valuable to other surveyors in locating old corners and tracing out old lines. He had a high respect for Hancock who surveyed the county "when it was sectionized by the Government, after the Treaty of God-a-loop (Guadalupe)" and of whom he says: "He knowed how to run a straight-line, and he knowed how to measure one if he hadn't as much education as some." From his contact with surveyors he had a most commendable and somewhat rare respect for corner stakes and landmarks of every sort. "Me and Tonner had many a scrap with folks who would tamper with the corners and move stakes over to suit their own convenience." And he had a good word for Tonner. "He always got the lion's share, but he had awful good tales and he had an awful nice woman in Mrs. Tonner. Tonner thought the Mexicans as good as any. Once there was a raffle and voting for the prettiest girl in the valley. Mother King's daughter was getting a large share of the votes when Tonner came in, asked how many she had and how many votes there were. Then he said, 'Put up your money Schuler, no use to throw it away. I don't like to see this business so one sided,' and cast a majority vote for a pretty Mexican girl." Schuler was deputy Sheriff under Hamner Cline and others, and knew Billy Rowland well, though he did not serve under him. "I was always a Republican," he says. "They tried to raise me a Democrat but I was spoiled in the making." But he claims a good friend in the stanch Democrat, F.M. Slaughter, of whom he tells many stories. "Slaughter was a good storyteller—told them well and liked to. After the emigrants came from the east he would tell a lot of harrowing stories about the Indians, as people were sitting on the porch in front of his home at Rincon and then, as some harmless Indian came up, he would shout 'Indians by G___, Schuler, Indians' and pretend to be terribly scared, while the visitors ran to hide, really frightened." Schuler's own stories of crossing the plains were blood-curdling enough. A hundred men, he says, were necessary as guards for the train, and these men must be able to hit a mark, three bullets out of five at sixty yards. Of Mrs. John Brown, who was in the party, he says, "Braver woman never lived. I saw her kill three Indians." There was great danger of stampeding the cattle and this was done not only by the Indians but by Mormons who often incited them to mischief. "The Mormons in them days," he says, "were regular Bull-she-vys." When Mr. Schuler came to Mud Springs he "farmed." One season he had 1000 sacks of barley, 6000 sacks of wheat, which he sold at fifty and sixty cents a hundred, and 300 tons of hay, which he was to sell at \$9.50 a ton, but he says, "The fellow busted on me, and I only got \$2.00 a ton." Mr. Schuler has acquired considerable property during his long residence here and is still a hard working citizen, whose place could not easily be filled.

Copied from F.P. Brackett's *History of Pomona Valley*, 1920, page 184

Eli W. Shuler (also spelled Schuler).— Came to California in 1864; Came to San Dimas in 1881 (1879?)

Mr. Shuler was born in Venton County, Ohio, February 6, 1848. The ranch he owns and occupies, situated one mile north of San Dimas station, has been the home of Mr. Shuler since 1881. He is the owner of one hundred and fifty-five acres, devoted to general farming and stock

raising, and he also gives some attention to the fruit business. For years he has owned and operated harvesting machinery, in which line he is considered an expert. He is a member of the Glendora Citrus Union and is also connected with other organizations and enterprises of a beneficial nature. Besides his private interests, he is now serving as a Deputy Sheriff of Los Angeles County. In Sonoma County, California he married Miss Isalena Dougherty, who was born in Illinois and at the age of two was brought by her mother across the plains to California, her father having died one year before. At the age of sixteen, he with his parents crossed the plains to California, having considerable trouble with the Indians en route. He and his train accompanied Mrs. John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, for a thousand miles on the way, and he recalls her as a lady of culture and great courage. He finally arrived safely in San Joaquin County, after a short time there he went to Sonoma County where he remained for fourteen years, meantime engaging in teaming and general mill work. He was one of the original prospectors in the Mojave Desert. He was a member of Company A, Second California Cavalry Volunteers, under General Canby, doing scout duty at the time. He fought at the lava beds during the siege of the Modocs under Captain Jack and Shagnasty-Jim, in Modoc County this state. He had a horse killed in the Campaign, and did not receive payment for it from the government until July 1899. He is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters at Glendora and the Union League of Los Angeles. Among the pioneers of the county he is well known and highly esteemed, for he possesses those qualities of head and heart that win lasting friendships.

Historical and Biographical Record of Los Angeles and Vicinity by J.M. Guinn, A.M., 1900

Henry C. Mace - Came to San Dimas (Charter Oak) in 1888.

A pioneer of the upper San Gabriel Valley, resides at Charter Oak. In 1888 he crossed the continent from New Hampshire to California and established his home in the beautiful valley and on the ranch where he has since resided. At the time of coming to this place it was in nature's primeval condition. With Mr. W.E. Kent as a partner he has developed and improved a ranch that today stands as one of the finest in the valley. He was born in Hartland, Vermont, May 3, 1843. When the Civil War began he was fired with a desire to serve his country at the front. August 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company 1, Fourteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and served under Generals Butler and Sheridan; took part in the battles of Winchester, September 19, 1864, Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, and in about eight engagements of minor importance. After a service of almost three years, he was honorably discharged July 26, 1860. He is a member of the Glendora Citrus Association and has done his share towards developing the fruit interests of the valley. His first vote was cast in 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and was in support of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. At this writing he is sergeant surgeon of Vicksburg Post No 61, G.A.R. of Pomona, California. By his marriage to Miss Sara O. Ellis, a native of Theadford, Vermont in December, 1866, he is the father of two sons, Fred E. and Henry O.

From *Historical and Biographical Record of Los Angeles and Vicinity* by J.M. Guinn, A.M., 1900

Thomas E. Gore – Came to San Dimas in 1887.

A citrus grower who was some time in finding the field of operation for which he was best fitted, but who finally came to his resent activity equipped with an enviable experience. Mr. Gore was born on a farm in Mason County, Illinois on November 26, 1849. Having been given the advantages of the rural schools and Jacksonville High and Lincoln University, Mr. Gore went in for telegraphy, and for six years was with the Western Union in Chicago and St. Louis. Then he entered the employ of the construction department of the Santa Fe in New Mexico, after which he returned to Illinois. While in Menard County, that state, Mr. Gore was married to Phoebe Ann Pratt, a native of Mason County, following which he took up farming in Johnson County, Nebraska and continued in that line and locality for four years. Returning to railroad work, he came to San Dimas, California in 1887, and opened the railway station for the Santa Fe. He liked the neighborhood so well that he remained five and one-half years as the campaign representative, and in the meantime he bought and improved his ranch. When the Southern Pacific came thru and opened a station, he was their first agent and continued for twelve years. Switching off again he retired to his ranch and made a success doubly sure of citrus growing. He is a member of both orange and lemon associations. All these years he has resided in San Dimas with his family. Four children and six grandchildren have given joy to Mr. and Mrs. Gore. Martha has become Mrs. J.W. Hugh of Claremont; David is with his father; John E. is an educator and is principal of the High School at Orland, California; and Grace is at home. The family attends the Methodist-Episcopal Church in San Dimas.

From *History of Pomona Valley California with Biographical Sketches. A Brief Early History of the San José Rancho and its subsequent cities—Pomona, San Dimas, Claremont, La Verne and Spadra* by F.P. Brackett, 1928

Lewis C. Meredith – Came to California and San Dimas in 1887.

A far-seeing, experienced pioneer rancher who helped convert the barley fields of the San José tract, a part of the old San José Rancho, into the blooming orchards of oranges and lemons of today, is Lewis C. Meredith, a pleasant and affable Quaker gentleman who was born on a farm in Wayne County, Indiana September 17, 1847. He went west in 1870, his first location being on a farm in Mills County, Iowa where he remained until 1877. He then moved still farther west, locating in Nemaha County, Kansas where followed farming for ten years. In both states he was a pioneer at farming and helped to break the paths of civilization. In the fall of 1887, when the coast was agog with the sudden development of California and easterners were pouring in on every train, Mr. Meredith decided to come to the Golden State. He located in San Dimas and bought property. When he came here his intention was to retire and without a thought of going into horticulture but, after building a residence he purchased six acres in the San José tract,

paying \$200.00 an acre. It was raw land when he started improvements, set it out to oranges and lemons and prepared to cultivate and care for them. He made a success and soon after bought 27 acres at \$100.00 an acre. This was also raw land, but Mr. Meredith, nothing daunted, cleared and leveled it. He saw the value and great need of water, sunk a well and obtained a good flow of water and installed an electric pumping plant. This enabled him to grow a splendid orchard now all full-bearing Navel and Valencia oranges and lemons. His ranch with its comfortable modern residence is beautifully located on Bonita and Grand Avenues. Believing in cooperation, he was one of the original members of the San Dimas Orange Growers Association, as well as the San Dimas Lemon Growers Association, having served as a director in both. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of San Dimas and is one of the original stockholders and directors of the American National Bank of Pomona. Aside from his activity in horticulture in Southern California, Mr. Meredith set out and improved a twenty-acre orange ranch in Edison, Kern County which he still owns. In Jay County, Indiana, on March 4, 1875, he married Miss Amanda Griest of whom he was bereaved January 20, 1910. After remaining a widower for six years, he was married February 12, 1916, to Miss Grace E. Swerdfeger, a native of Brown County, Kansas. Two lovely daughters, twins, have blessed this latter union and they bear the names of Mary Louise and Lois Elizabeth. Mr. Meredith is a member of the Society of Friends, but is broad and liberal in his views. There being no church of his denomination in the neighborhood, he attends the M.E. [Methodist-Episcopal] Church of La Verne. Mr. Meredith is a Republican and an Elk, being a member Pomona Lodge No. 789. Being very optimistic for the future greatness and possibilities of the soil and climate of this section, he has always had a lively interest in both the progress of Pomona Valley and the preservation of its historical annals.

From History of Pomona Valley California with Biographical Sketches. A Brief Early History of the San José Rancho and its subsequent cities—Pomona, San Dimas, Claremont, La Verne and Spadra by F. P. Brackett

William E. Mount, Civil Engineer – Came to San Dimas in 1888.

Mr. Mount was a native of Mt. Ayr, Iowa. He took the regular course at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1887 with the degree of Civil Engineer, and that autumn he came to California. He used Pasadena as a base for several months while he looked about the Southern part of the state but finally landed here on September 1, 1888, and remained permanently because he liked it. There was not much then in San Dimas or in the country round about. There were a few scattered new-planted groves, the railroad depot was a boxcar, the town had two or three buildings, but it looked like a place that might give employment to a surveyor and engineer and Mr. Mount entered upon his profession. In 1895, he took his first chance in San Dimas reality. He bought the ten acre tract at the corner of Cienega and Artesia Avenues which he still owns. He planted this to oranges and then bought still other land nearer the foot of Roundtop and eventually made a home on this, planting it all. There have been numberless ranchers in San Dimas, but not many of them have followed a calling that showed much color or romance. As the only engineer here and beginning at an early day, Mr. Mount has seen about all of it, and a

good deal that most other men have missed. Those grand old days when men backed up their claims to little trickles of water with truculent Winchesters and bad blood brewed between good friends overnight, found him in the midst of a good many broil; not as principal, but as a retained employee and he can tell tales of those times that make good listening. Incidentally, Mr. Mount had a hand in nearly all the important water development work of this part of the country and in the work of engineering and surveying all thru this region. It is only fair to remark that the corners, grands, levels and field notes established during the years of his work in this district have not been surpassed for good engineering and accuracy by those in any other part of the state. At the beginning, Mr. Mount worked steadily for the San José Ranch Company for two years and occasionally for several other years. Early in his life here, 1890, while running a series of levels for the old Carrion Ranch, he came in from that excursion with the report that there was a poor show for a water line where he had been working, but a first class site for a storage reservoir. He worked out the essentials of a survey of this reservoir and a few years ago turned the notes in to the County Flood Control officials, the first data on the great Puddingstone dam. It should have been named for its discoverer. The water lines out of San Dimas Canyon were all laid down by Mr. Mount. He was a material witness in many of the lawsuits that arose out of conflicting claims. Many measurements, under widely various conditions of the floor of that canyon, as well as other important water-bearing canyons, were made by him and became important data for the future. He surveyed all the water lines leading out of the famous San Dimas Wash. He planned and installed all the extensive distributing systems of the San Dimas Land and Water Company. He still operates his first San Dimas orange grove, but he has graduated from the transit and the rod and chain. Mr. Mount, growing reminiscent as he looks backward, brings to the fore this fact of the greatest interest—the experimental school in which they all learned about the development of irrigation water was right here, in and about San Dimas. The first flooring wells were here, the first water tunnels, the first pumped wells, the first delineation of major reservoir sites, and the first things in other lines. For years there was no field of underground water production to equal the San Dimas Wash. Mr. Mount declares that the things that were learned and the problems that were worked out in the effort to obtain water for San Dimas, cover most of the field of water production and were here first learned. And he ought to know, for he was in it all from the beginning.

William Ferry – Came to San Dimas in 1889.

An Irish-born gentleman who has had a most interesting experience in his development to the enviable position of an American by adoption prominent among the settlers of Pomona Valley, is William Ferry, the well-known citrus grower who first saw the light of day in County Donegal, Ireland, on April 16, 1854. William received the usual advantages of a common school education in Ireland, but having early to have to help support the family, he was denied extensive study, although able also to attend night school. His mother died when he was fourteen years old, the eldest of eight children, the demand for his services were then increased. He was apprenticed to a stone mason and plasterer for five years, but he had a hard time of it, on account

of the small pay allowed such apprentices. He worked at his trade for seven years in Scotland, and finally decided to come to America. In 1881, he reached Quebec, Canada, and remained for two years. Then crossing into the states, he went to Vermont and remained until 1887. In that year, when all America was talking of the phenomenal and rapid growth of California, he came west and worked at his trade at La Verne until the boom bubbles broke; whereupon he moved his house from La Verne to San Dimas. Here in 1889, beginning with one acre, he engaged in citrus growing, setting out his land to oranges. In 1895-1896 he bought eighteen acres of land. He raised his own nursery stock and set out the entire eighteen acres himself from trees developed in the nursery. In the early days he went thru many hardships while raising his orchard so he worked at his trade and at contract—making tunnels and sinking wells to make a living until the orchard came into bearing. He first sunk a well on his place, but it proved no good. He then bought water till 1900, when he organized the Frostless Belt Water Company that sunk wells and installed a pumping plant to irrigate 100 acres. He was made manager and later was also made president of the Company, a position he filled with ability—until he sold his ranch when he resigned. He now resides in San Dimas, where he owns the corner of Gladstone and San Dimas Avenue, one of the most beautiful building sites in San Dimas. Always for cooperation he was a member of the Indian Hill Orange Growers Association, then the San Dimas Citrus Union and later the San Dimas Orange Growers Association of which he was a director until he sold his ranch when he resigned. At Sherbrooke, Canada, in February 1883, he married Miss Catherine McGlanchey. Eight children blessed this union, five of whom are living. Annie has become Mrs. Cornelius Thomas; Winifred is Sister Mary Fausta in the convent at Oakland; Agnes is at home; William served in the American Army in France; and Hugh James as chief yeoman in the United States Navy. The family attends the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. Ferry is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

From A Brief Early History of the San José Rancho and its Subsequent Cities – Pomona, San Dimas, Claremont, La Verne and Spadra by F.P. Brackett.

William Arthur Johnstone – Came to San Dimas in 1890.

A man of versatile abilities, W.A. Johnstone is well informed concerning the possibilities of the commonwealth of his adoption and eager to develop its vast resources. Throughout the state he is well known in many avenues of activities where his splendid character and broad intelligence have left an indelible impress for good. He was born at Anneliasburg, Ontario, December 15, 1869, where he was reared until 1880, when he removed with his parents to Winnipeg. Here they resided for a time, then going to Brandon, Manitoba, where he attended the Brandon Collegiate-Institute, after which he spent two years in a law office. He was then appointed assistant deputy treasurer of the city of Brandon, holding this office for one year. On June 1, 1890, he came to San Dimas, California where, with his father and brothers, he began to improve the 120 acres of land that his father had purchased into orange and lemon orchards. He gave the closest attention to the care of these groves, the result being that the Johnstone orchards are second to none in the district that has become so famous for its production of a fine quality of

oranges and lemons. He was interested from the start in the San Dimas Irrigation Company, successor to the San José Rancho Company, also the Artesian Belt Water Company that sunk the first producing well in the San Dimas Wash. On the organization of the First National Bank of San Dimas, as well as the San Dimas Savings Bank, he was elected a member of the board of directors, his valuable services being appreciated by the members of the directorate, who retain him as president of both institutions. He has been interested in the growth of San Dimas, and is the owner of several business blocks. In politics, Mr. Johnstone is a staunch Republican of the progressive type. In the autumn of 1902, he was elected to represent the Seventy-sixth Assembly District in the State Legislature, being re-elected in 1904. He was not a candidate in 1906, as he carried out a much cherished plan of a trip to Europe, where he spent considerable time visiting the British Isles as well as the Continent. In 1912, he was an alternate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago and attended the convention in June in that year as a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1912, he was again elected a member of the State Legislature and in the session of 1913, was elected speaker pro-tem and was a member of the committee on rules. During the session, he introduced the water code entitled the State Water Commission Act which was duly passed and became a law; he also introduced a number of other important bills and took a prominent part in enacting useful legislation, among them the fertilizer control law, the forester law, the first appropriation locating the Davis School of Agriculture, the state and road law providing for cooperation between the state and county in road construction. He was appointed a member of the State Water Commission by Governor Johnson in 1915, an office that occupies much of his time and to which he gives his best efforts. Mr. Johnstone was one of the organizers of the San Dimas Orange Growers Association and was its president for fifteen years. He was also active in the organization of the San Dimas Fruit Exchange. Always believing in the cooperation of fruit men, he was originally a member of the first association formed in the Valley, in the Claremont Orange Grower Association, the Indian Hill Orange Growers Association, and was a member of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange. He married Miss Alice E. Bost in 1902, in Pomona, California. They are parents of two daughters, Margaret Alice and Dorothy Adele (later another daughter, Jean). Fraternally Mr. Johnstone is prominent, being made a Mason in Covina Lodge, F&AM from which he was demitted, as is now a charter member of San Dimas Lodge. He holds membership in Pomona Chapter, RAM, Southern California Commandery No. 37, KT; Los Angeles Consistory SR; and Al Malaikah Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. He is also prominent in club life, being a member of the Union League Club, the Engineers Club, and the Masonic Club of San Francisco. With his wife, he is a member of the Union Church at San Dimas, while Mrs. Johnstone is also active in civic and club circles, being a member of the Wednesday Afternoon Club of San Dimas and the Ebell Club of Pomona. As a member of the State Water Commission, Mr. Johnstone's able services have been given to conserve the water—the greatest asset of California—and to render equal justice to all in the intricate questions and problems that come before the commission. In every post of honor accepted by him, he has given dignified and note-worthy service.

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

William M. Martin – Came to California in 1888; came to San Dimas in 1891.

Prominent among the orange and lemon growers of San Dimas may be mentioned William M. Martin who, though a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, has been a resident of the U.S. since 1873, when a young man he migrated to this country to establish a permanent home. In 1888 Mr. Martin came to California and for a time was employed as a rancher at Lordsburg. In 1891 he purchased his present place in San Dimas, consisting of twenty acres that had previously been a barley field. At first he planted deciduous fruits, peaches and apricots taking precedence, and later these were replaced by oranges, Washington Navels and Valencias being chosen, and still later lemons were added to the grove. Mr. Martin also owned another property of twenty acres which he developed into a producing orange ranch and sold at a handsome profit. The marriage of Mr. Martin occurred in 1883, at Prince Edward Island uniting him with Miss Mary Ann McLean, like himself a native of that island. Mr. Martin takes an active part in local affairs. He is a member of the San Dimas Orange Association and of the San Dimas Lemon Association. He is also a member of the United Workmen, and attends the Union Church in San Dimas.

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

Elmer Woodmanse Hart, L.L.M. – Came to San Dimas in 1900.

A gentleman of broad education and special scientific accomplishment who has come to devote his attention and experience to the many and important problems of citrus growing, is Elmer W. Hart, L.L.M. who was born in Wisconsin on February 8, 1863. He was educated at Racine Academy, after which he entered the George Washington University, Washington D.C. from which he was graduated with the class of 1889, when he received the degree of Master of Laws. Following that excellent preparation, he practiced his profession in Chicago. He had made several trips to California to visit his aged father; then in the fall of 1900, on account of his father's serious illness, he came to be with him. He concluded to locate here and after his father's death took up his residence in San Dimas, and began the growing of citrus fruits, in which he has been so successful, resulting in his becoming one of the best posted men in the care and cultivation, as well as the marketing of oranges and lemons. He came to own two orchards which he sold in 1909. This left him free to fulfill a cherished desire of visiting Europe, so with his wife, he spent two years traveling in the British Isles, as well as on the Continent. After his return he purchased an orange ranch and since August 1911, has resided on his present place on Cienega Avenue. He has 30 acres devoted to citrus and having applied the latest and most approved methods, he has obtained results commensurate. As a result of his general experience in this field and in the locality, Judge Hart has come to have great faith in San Dimas and its promising future. His influence for progress is recognized, and at present he is president of the San Dimas Orange Growers Association as well as the San Dimas Fruit Growers Exchange with headquarters in Los Angeles, and was by them in turn elected a member of its board of directors. In the deliberations of this body he is active, deeply conscientious, working for the grower's interest and doing all he possibly can to build up the citrus industry of the state of his adoption.

Judge Hart has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Esther Grey of San Francisco. His second wife was Stella Lucas. Mr. Hart was made a Mason in Home Lodge No. 508 , F&AM Chicago, from which he was demitted and he became a charter member of San Dimas Lodge, F&AM; he is a member of Pomona Chapter, RAM, Chicago Consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons, and Al Malaikah Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., Los Angeles. His is a past exalted ruler of Pomona Lodge of Elks and is a popular member of the Jonathan Club in Los Angeles. For six years Judge Hart was special examiner in the U.S. Pension Office in Washington D.C. during the administration of President Harrison. Being a firm believer in protection, he is an ardent Republican, and is Justice of the Peace of his district having accepted the office for the good he may do and not for the emoluments. His years of valuable experience make his advice much sought after and thus coupled with an amiable and pleasing personality, make it little wonder that he has been selected as a director in an association that has done the greatest good, and brought the most wealth to California of any association of its kind.

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

John W. Mason – Came to San Dimas in 1891.

The distinction of having successfully developed three different ranches in the Pomona Valley is accorded to John W. Mason. He was born near Mound City, Linn County, Kansas January 20, 1860. When he attained his majority he learned the harness maker's trade. He engaged in business in Mound City, Blue Mound, Dennis, and Parsons, Kansas. Mr. Mason migrated to California in 1891, locating in San Dimas where he soon adapted himself to his new surroundings. Being anxious to obtain a thorough knowledge of the citrus industry, he worked for seven years in orange groves in the San Dimas district. While learning the business he acquired a house and two lots which he sold in 1897. In 1901, Mr. Mason purchased ten acres of raw land near San Dimas and rented out the place for four years as a nursery. The renter furnished him enough trees to plant an orange grove, raising his nursery stock between the orange trees. He sold this grove in 1909, at a good profit. He married Enola Torrey in Dennis, Kansas in 1885. Her people came to San Dimas in 1888. They had five children: Nell, who died at the age of eighteen; Murial, who is now the wife of George Boddy of San Dimas; Helen, the wife of George Marshall of Pomona and is the mother of two girls; Shirley Mason is married and has one son and one daughter. The career of John W. Mason is an example of well-directed efforts in his chosen line of endeavor.

Edward Myron Wheeler – Came to San Dimas in 1892.

Among the representatives of California who are natives of the Green Mountain State is numbered Edward Myron Wheeler, the able manager of the San Dimas Orange Growers Association. He was born May 7, 1872, in South Hero, Grand Isle County, Vermont. He was the oldest in a family of five boys. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of Burlington, Vermont, and then spent one and one-half years in the University of Vermont, and in 1892, came to San Dimas, California where he engaged in citrus growing for a number of years.

He then became associated with the San Dimas Water Company in the capacity of manager remaining with the company seven years, from 1898 to 1905. He was next in business in Long Beach for one year, then growing oranges in Tulare County for four years, after which he returned to San Dimas and became manager of the San Dimas Orange Growers Association in 1910. In San Dimas, on May 17, 1900, Mr. Wheeler was married to Mrs. Susie C. Bowden of whom he was bereaved in 1917, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Zoe Louise. In national politics, Mr. Wheeler is a Republican. Fraternally he was made a Mason in San Dimas Lodge, F&AM. Although still on the sunny side of life's prime he has achieved a substantial position financially and socially in the community and is adding prestige to an honored family name. He gives his influence and active cooperation to all worthy objects, is deeply interested in the citrus industry and the general development of this section of Southern California.

Peter H. Taylor – Came to San Dimas in the 1870s.

The life which this narrative chronicles began in Scotland, February 14, 1836, and closed in San Dimas, California, December 29, 1890. Between those two dates is a record of hardships bravely borne, privations quietly endured and success worthily won.

With all the Scotch powers of endurance, Mr. Taylor worked his way perseveringly through toil and privation to prosperity and ease. His life was not long, as we count time, but it was so in respect to the good he accomplished in his chosen field of labor.

When Mr. Taylor was a child of five years his parents, Henry and Jeanette Taylor, came to America and settled in New York State. There he grew to manhood and learned the carpenters trade. During the Civil War, he was employed by the government as a carpenter and bridge builder and, at the expiration of the rebellion, he returned to his old home but not many years afterward settled in California.

His first location was in the San José Valley, and he also for some years followed carpentering and building at San Luis Obispo. Thence he came to Los Angeles County early in the 1870s, first settling at San Dimas, which was practically a wilderness, presenting little forecast of its present cultivation and prosperity. In this locality he engaged in carpentering and general farming. In 1878, he removed to Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, where he carried on a raisin business. His next location was at Spadra. After two years he returned to San Dimas, in 1889, settling where his widow now resides. This continued to be his home and the scene of his horticultural activities until his death shortly afterward.

January 10, 1884, he married Mrs. Nellie H. (Miner) Grindle, who was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, a daughter of Hudson A. and Electa E. (Greenman) Miner, natives respectively of Vermont and New York, the former said to be of English extraction. Mrs. Taylor and her two daughters, Mary Jeanette and Lizzie Belle, have an attractive and comfortable home on their fruit farm, which comprises thirty-seven acres, mostly under citrus fruits. In the best circles of local society Mrs. Taylor and her daughters occupy a high position, and their friends are many in this region.

At the time of his death, Mr. Taylor was serving as a school trustee of the San Dimas district in which work he evinced the deepest interest, laboring in every way possible to promote the welfare of the schools. His political views were decidedly Republican, and he always supported the measures and men of that party. He was a Mason, connected with the lodge at Pomona, and in his life exemplified the noble teachings of that fraternity.

"Mr. Peter Taylor, Mr. David C. Teague and Mr. Thomas A. Gore comprised the first school board in the Mud Springs District." There is a picture of Mr. Taylor on page 591 of the historical record mentioned below.

From *Historical and Biographical Record of Los Angeles and Vicinity* by J.M. Quinn, A.M., 1900.

Julian F. Cumberland – Came to San Dimas in 1885.

It is natural that earnest devotion to the interests of California should characterize Julian F. Cumberland, for the long span of 42 years has elapsed since he first came to the Golden State and, though his stay was then but for a year he was, like thousands of others, drawn back to its borders and now for a period of thirty-four years he has been continuously identified with the growth of Pomona Valley and one of the most important factors in the development of the La Verne section. Here he has led a useful, contented and prosperous existence, exhibiting in the management of his extensive interests a capability and energy equaled by few. Mr. Cumberland was born on September 18, 1835, near Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, a town that has become historically famous through its association with the earliest days of the temperance movement known as the "Women's Crusade." Here a little band of courageous Christian women led by the widow of Judge Thompson, embolden by their consecrated ideals, began this crusade, praying in and before the saloons amid jeers and scoffs of the passers-by but from this little band there developed the world-wide organization known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a movement that has gained momentum until now their cherished ideals of a saloon-less America is to be realized. Mr. Cumberland's father, William Cumberland, was born in Pennsylvania at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers in 1821, and when ten years of age he removed with his parents to Ohio and settled on a new farm eighteen miles south of Hillsboro. It was timberland and they cleared and improved it, William sharing in this arduous pioneer life. Julian's mother before her marriage was Mary C. Cornetet, born near Buffalo, N.Y. of French parents who came from France to Buffalo, New York. She came with her parents to Mowrystown, Highland County, Ohio where that section was sparsely settled and they became pioneer settlers of that region. Grandfather Thomas Cumberland, born in Delaware, died on the original Cumberland place in Highland County, Ohio. Great-grandfather came from England, of old Presbyterian stock. William Cumberland and his wife owned the old Cumberland farm and reared their family there and there he passed away on the old home farm in 1871, esteemed and honored in the community that he had done a great part in developing. The mother passed away in 1907, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland

were the parents of two children, but Julian, the subject of this review, alone grew to maturity. He was reared on the home farm in Ohio, and here was inculcated in him those lessons of thrift and industry that have played no small part in the marked success of his mature years. He received his education in the public schools of this locality and at the early age of eighteen he obtained a certificate to teach. He took a school in an adjoining district and taught there until his home district importuned him to teach, so he had charge of the school there until he was twenty-one years of age. When he took his first school he was engaged at the sum of \$35.00 per month, but so well were the directors pleased with his work, that they paid him \$40.00, which was considered a very good salary in those days. When he became of age his desire to see more of the world led him to make a trip to California and he arrived at Los Angeles on May 12, 1877, coming through from Omaha on a combination passenger and freight train, a journey that required nine days. Los Angeles, at that time, bore little semblance to its present metropolitan appearance, being then a town of less than 10,000 population. Mr. Cumberland went to work on a ranch near Westminster, where he received \$20.00 a month and board, but after remaining about a year he returned to Ohio and resumed teaching. After his return to his native place he was married to Miss Clara E. Huggins, born on an adjoining farm to his father's place, and she was the daughter of Silas W. and Zenah C. (McFadden) Huggins, who like the Cumberland's, were pioneer farmers of that section of Ohio. The Huggins formerly were from North Carolina, of English descent, while the McFadden family came from Virginia to Ohio and were Scotch-Irish, and were abolitionists, as were the members of the families on all sides. After several years' residence in Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Julian F. Cumberland decided to try a complete change of climate, as both of them were in poor health. Accordingly they set out for California, arriving in Los Angeles August 1, 1885. Six days later Mr. Cumberland came to Pomona and on October 24, 1885, he purchased eighty acres on the Base Line Road and Emerald Avenue, then called Gubser Road, which he later had changed to Emerald Avenue. In 1887 he bought eighty acres more, but later he had much trouble about the title to the land. He and others had bought this land from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and had made improvements, but four or five years later the U.S. government decided that the Southern Pacific had obtained this land fraudulently, so the settlers had no title. However, they remained, and the U.S. government a few years later decided that the settlers were innocent purchasers and issued them a patent direct. Mr. Cumberland meanwhile had set out a considerable acreage in deciduous trees—26 acres of prunes, 3 acres of apricots, 3 acres of pears, 7 acres of Sultana raisins, 8 acres of peaches and one acre of apples. When they came into bearing, however, he found that there was no profitable market for the fruit and he was obliged to sell prunes at one and three-fourths cents a pound and Bartlett pears for \$6.00 a ton, delivered six miles away. He then grubbed up the orchard and set out his first citrus trees in 1897. For three years he watered his orchard with a tank, but about 1900, Uncle Dick Wallace sunk the first well in this locality near the Base Line Road and obtained water for his place. He also bought twenty acres and sunk a second well on Williams Avenue, and in his generous way made the offer to put it into a company at cost so others could be benefited. The neighbors accepted the offer, and with Mr. Cumberland and others formed the

La Verne Land and Water Company putting in a pumping plant. The company was organized in 1900, and Dick Wallace was president and Mr. Cumberland was secretary, and continued as such for many years. He then set out more and more acreage each year until he had sixty-five acres in oranges and fifteen acres in lemons, now full bearing. He was the prime mover and called the first meeting for the organization of the La Verne Orange Growers Association. The ranchers of this district had been taking their fruit to North Pomona for some time, but as they ran the plant on the Sabbath day, which was not in accord with Mr. Cumberland's principles, he called a meeting which resulted in the formation of the above association. Mr. Cumberland was made a director and vice-president from the start, and he continued to hold these offices until he sold his ranch in 1918. Mr. Cumberland also bought a fifteen acre orange orchard near his ranch for \$8,400, kept it for twenty months taking off two crops, and sold it for \$20,500; he also bought eleven acres on Foothill Boulevard and Garey Avenue and set it to oranges and in less than two years sold it for \$11,000. The same year he purchased a tract of between twelve and thirteen acres between La Verne and San Dimas for \$1,000, which he set to orchard and when it reached the price of \$1,000 an acre, he disposed of it. All of this time he was improving his own ranch as well as rearing and educating his six children, sending them to Occidental College in Los Angeles. He also purchased a tract of 214 acres between Elmo and Pond, in Kern County, installed a pumping plant and devoted it to alfalfa and grain raising, and this ranch he still owns. Later he purchased sixty acres more near McFarland, Kern County, which he sold to his son-in-law, Phillip A. Lee. He also has a desert claim of 320 acres near Blythe. In 1902, he moved to Highland Park, Los Angeles, purchasing his present home at 131 West Avenue 51, where he resided to educate his children. In 1913, he moved back to the ranch where he lived until 1918, when he sold the ranch and moved back to his Highland Park home, from which place he looks after his extensive interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland are the parents of six children: Edna D., a graduate of Occidental College, is the wife of Rev. W.E. Roberts, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Sioux Falls, South Dakota for eight years, but now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Champaign, Illinois. Genevieve M., a graduate of Occidental College, is the wife of Phillip A. Lee, a farmer at McFarland, California. Esther C. graduated at Occidental College and from Stanford University with the degree of M.D., then served as intern at the Women's and Children's Hospital at Syracuse, N.Y. for one year, where she met and married R.P. Kratz, who is now production manager of the Edison Electric Company at Ontario, California where they reside. William Wilson graduated at Occidental College with the B.A. degree, then obtained his M.A. degree at Columbia University, and that of Ph. D. at Princeton at the age of twenty-six. He was statistician for the War Trade Board at the Peace Conference in Paris. He is now stationed at Constantinople, studying the economic situation for the Peace Conference. Homer Eugene is at home. Roger Craig served in the United States Army and was commissioned a second lieutenant at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He is a graduate of Occidental College and is now attending McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. Politically Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland are stanch Republicans, coming from families who have always been strong adherents of the

principles of that party, their fathers' homes having been stations on the "underground railroad" during the days of slavery, before the Civil War. Always interested in the cause of education, Mr. Cumberland was one of the organizers of the La Verne district school and trustee for many years. He was also an organizer of the First National Bank of La Verne and served continuously as a director until he sold out and resigned. In religious matters, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland have always been very active members of the Presbyterian Church. They joined the Pomona church when they first came to the valley in 1885, when there were only twenty-five members and Mr. Cumberland was superintendent of the Sunday School for four years. During his former residence in Los Angeles he was an elder of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church and he taught the adult Sunday School class, which reached a membership of eighty.

The Cumberland Ranch was north of La Verne and east of the San Dimas Canyon.

Copied from *Historical History of San José Rancho* by F.M. Brackett, M.A., 1920.