

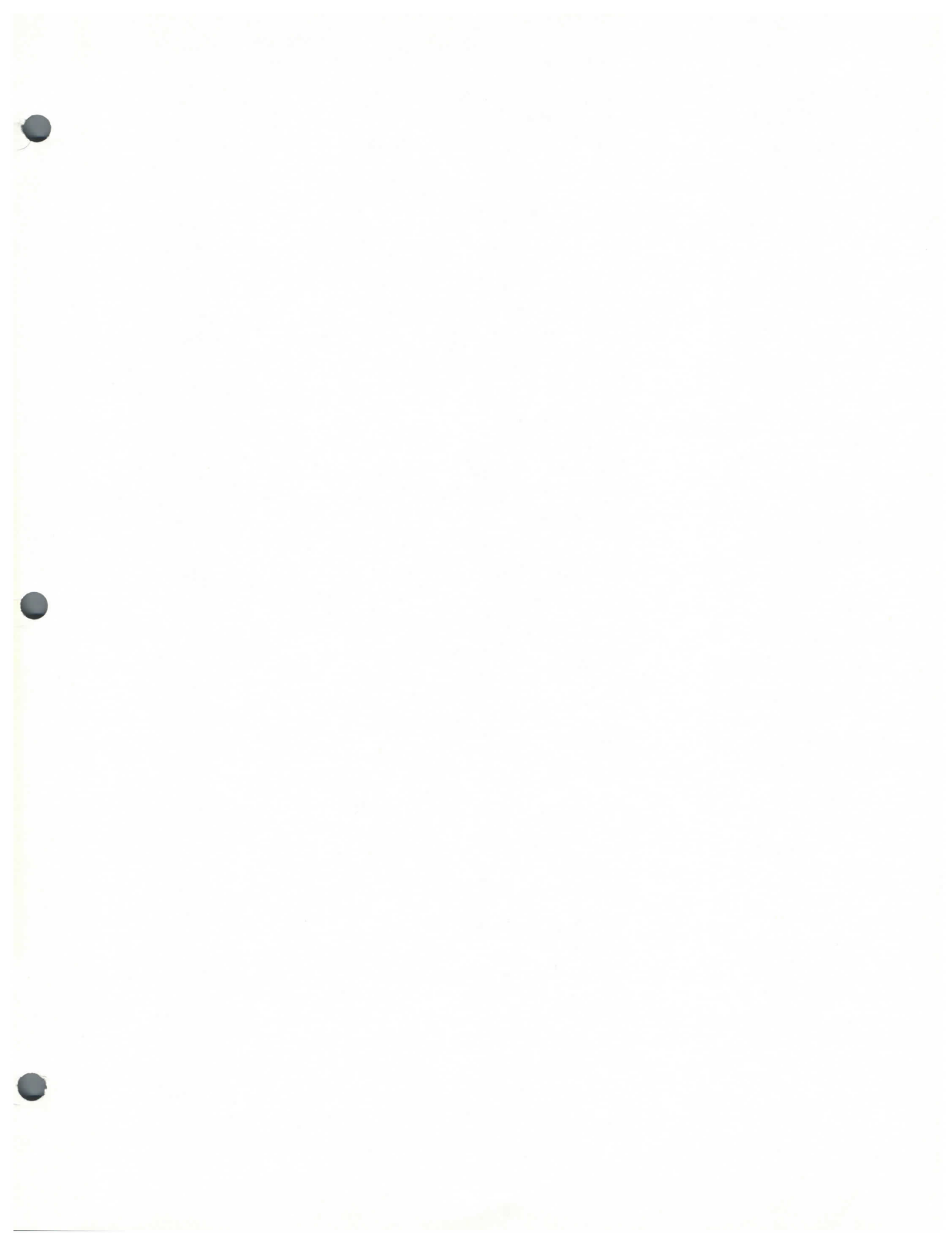
MYLES O'CONNOR  
AND HIS SANITARIUM

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O'CONNOR

California Pioneers of Santa  
Clara County 1984 Essay Contest

Third Place High School  
Category

Bryan Neff  
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Myles Poore O'Connor traveled all over the United States and Europe helping people and discovering new things. He was neither greedy or unwilling to help those in need of help. He is a man who helped tame the wild frontier called California. This is a paper on his achievements, his failures, his sanitarium, and what the world was like during his life.

Myles Poore O'Connor was born in Abaeyleix, County Leix, Ireland, on May 8, 1823, to an upper-middle class family. He had three brothers, Mathew, Jerome, and James. When O'Connor was two years old his family left Ireland and went to England. They lived in the cities of Manchester and Bolton for the next 13 years.<sup>1</sup>

In 1838, Myles and his family emigrated to the United States, but upon arriving in New York, the O'Connors found that their newly built house was in financial difficulty. Therefore, they left New York and went to St. Louis where Jeremiah O'Connor, Myles' uncle, lived and had become a very prominent citizen.

While in St. Louis, O'Connor was employed in the office of major U. Wright, a jurist. It was there that he began to become increasingly interested in law and the Judicial System. His brother, Mathew, helped finance his way through St. Louis University. Mathew was later killed in the war with Mexico, but O'Connor always was grateful towards his brother and never forgot the assistance during his years in school. He showed this gratefulness by memorializing Mathew's name on a hospital chapel in San Jose, California.<sup>2</sup>

On July 27, 1844, O'Connor became a United States Citizen and two years later graduated from the University of St. Louis.<sup>3</sup> He soon began practicing law, but the competition was very tough due to the fact that law was a very common practice in a highly populated city such as St. Louis. Suddenly, late in 1884,

tales of gold nuggets the size of your fist to be found everywhere were headlining all the major newspapers. The 25 year old O'Connor read all the pamphlets and guidebooks written on California, which was where the gold was being found. But his interest in searching for gold was not as great as his interest in pursuing his chosen profession. He wanted to practice law on the new frontier. In April of 1894, O'Connor went to St. Joseph, Missouri and on April 16 he joined an ongoing group of some 20,000 persons heading for California on the Oregon Trail. The travelers were mostly young men outnumbering the women sixteen to one.<sup>4</sup>

O'Connor was the appointed cook of the wagon train which consisted of forty to fifty wagons. They followed the guidebook written by J.M. Shively, called Routes and Distances to Oregon and California. The guidebook marked the way from the Missouri River to the mouth of the Columbia River. The trail was long and hazardous. There were many cases of the fatal disease cholera and frequent skirmishes with the Indians. Half of the wagons that left for California never made it to Carson Valley and only one-third ever made it all the way to California.<sup>5</sup>

O'Connor's party made it to the first organized settlement that they had seen since the Missouri River, Fort Laramie. Fort Laramie was where the trail left the rolling plains for the mountainous country. Here, O'Connor and his party overhauled their wagons. The next point where repairs could be made was 394 miles beyond Fort Laramie.<sup>6</sup>

The strenuous, 7550 foot high climb over South Pass came next. After moving past this large obstacle the travelers

had the choice of continuing on to California in search of gold or following the northern trail to Oregon. While some of the party went on to Oregon, O'Connor went with the majority of the group which swung left at the fork in the Snake River and continued towards California. The worst stretch of trail lay awaiting them. The land was hot, barren, and almost uninhabitable. The dust became unbearable and O'Connor and his party were forced to wear masks to enable them to breathe normally.

There was much relief when O'Connor and his party finally reached the Carson Valley where the Truckee and Carson Rivers were. The travelers and animals stored up water and took baths here. Some horses and other animals had to be pulled out of the water so they would not drink themselves to death.<sup>7</sup>

On August 17, 1849, O'Connor made it to the San Joaquin Valley and then checked in at General Augustus Sutter's fort in Sacramento. The journey had taken 122 days while averaging a little more than 15 miles per day.<sup>8</sup>

Now that O'Connor was in California he was eager to begin his law practice. However, because of the unorganized state of affairs in California during the gold rush, practicing law was a very difficult task. Mining camps moved from place to place as new strikes of gold were heard of and nothing was very permanent. O'Connor became a miner because of the bad financial situation he was in. O'Connor roamed the gold country searching for the right spot to strike it rich, but without much luck. It seemed that almost all of the good locations had been taken by other miners already. Only abandoned diggings were left.

While O'Connor was roaming aimlessly, James W. Marshall, the same man who found gold at Sutter's Mill, discovered gold 60 miles north of Sacramento. His find drew other men, including O'Connor, to this area called Grass Valley. O'Connor decided to make Grass Valley his permanent home. Word soon spread through the mining community that he had a legal background. The miners came to him for legal advice and he was soon practicing his law profession part time.<sup>9</sup>

The miners represented a wide variety of different backgrounds and O'Connor was no exception among them. A writer of the time named Bayard Taylor said of the miners, "Among the number of miners scattered through the different gulches, I met daily with men of education and intelligence, from all parts of the United States. I found plenty of men of education and intelligence, from all parts of the United States. I found plenty of men who were not outwardly different from the inveterate trapper or mountaineer, but who a year before had been physicians, lawyers or editors."<sup>10</sup> So, even though he had an above average background and intelligence, O'Connor fit in well.

The miners had to face the threat of many diseases which spread through the mining camps. Diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy, and severe cases of poison oak were common. The miners had to treat themselves and very often overdosed on the self-administered drugs.

O'Connor searched the Grass Valley hills for gold and on August 2, 1852, he and four other miners filed a big claim.<sup>11</sup> They had found a potentially big money maker in gold quartz but could not afford the expensive methods of extracting the

gold. They soon abandoned the claim.

In 1854, O'Connor met Mrs. Amanda Butler Young, who was a widow that had moved to Grass Valley to be near her brother after the deaths of her family. They had been killed by lightening. O'Connor married her on December 7, 1862.<sup>12</sup> The Reverend Thomas Dalton, a Catholic pastor in the Grass Valley area, performed the ceremony. O'Connor and the Reverend Dalton found that they had a lot in common and became good friends. They worked closely together on the growth of the church in Grass Valley. One incident shows the nature of their good friendship quite clearly. Reverend Dalton stopped by O'Connor's office one day seeking one hundred dollars for a new fence around the cemetery. When asked, O'Connor replied, "If you had not been so specific, Father, the offering would have been ten times as much."<sup>13</sup> Their freindship spanned some 19 years.

In 1860, miners began leaving to find new areas of gold, but O'Connor stayed in Grass Valley because of the stability of the quartz mining operations. Many others who were not as adventuresome as the miners who roamed California in search of gold stayed also. They found work in machine shops, mills, and other industries.<sup>14</sup> O'Connor filed claim after claim without hitting the big strike that he hoped for. His claims began to yield profits and he began spending more time practicing law.

On May 8, 1863, O'Connor, with his two partners, found gold quartz east of Grass Valley. A low grade quartz was found the first two years and the development of the mine was

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slow. In May of 1866, the mine was closed down until the year of 1867, when tunneling of the mountain was begun. The mine called the Idaho-Maryland, produced 4,589,255 dollars worth of gold.<sup>15</sup> O'Connor had struck it rich and Grass Valley had become one of the most famous quartz mining towns in the far west.

By 1859, O'Connor had become a very popular person in Grass Valley and because of this popularity he began a third career, which was politics. He served on the California State Assembly for the 1859-1860 term. He established the boundaries of the County and the City of San Francisco in 1860. That same year he was elected Justice of the Peace for Grass Valley. In 1869, he was elected as a Republican, to the Senate. As a Senator, he introduced eleven bills and served on thirteen committees. He also was the manager of the ceremonies for the inauguration of a new governor. Historians often overlook O'Connors' political achievements because he was quiet and got very little publicity.<sup>16</sup> There is no doubt, though, that O'Connor helped to develop California through the law practice and politics, from a wild frontier of the gold rush to a more civilized society.

In 1874, O'Connor and his wife left for Europe to trace the early years of his boyhood. Before they left, workers at the Eureka Mine in Grass Valley gave them a valuable piece of transparant quartz crystal. O'Connor was given letters addressed to leaders in Europe by the Governor of California. So, in a way, he was a kind of ambassador on this trip. The voyage to Europe was long and rough and the O'Connors were sick

most of the time. They spent most of the trip in their cabin.

Their visit included many countries, from Great Britain to Russia. While in Ireland, O'Connor left his wife in Dublin and went to Abbyleix, the town which his family had left many years before. He wrote "I saw not a soul who knew me or our family -save one old man, a Carroll - who knew my father and showed me the house in which I was born."<sup>17</sup>

O'Connor's diary was filled with comments and remarks on the art he saw in the galleries and museums in Europe. They toured through many cathedrals and other historical and religious sites. O'Connor wrote in his diary about the paintings of the "Old Masters," "I wouldn't trade one work of the Old Masters for all the moderns we have seen so far."<sup>18</sup>

He also wrote in his diary about the women he saw in Europe and related what he saw to the women's movement in the United States. He wrote, "We saw women digging, picking, shoveling and wheeling dirt from a high embankment being removed for construction of some large edifice. I would like to have seen here our American advocates of equality, that might rejoice with their sisters; for here in this far-off land, perfect equality of the sexes is a fixed fact, and this priceless situation has been accomplished peaceably, without bloodshed or the ballot."<sup>19</sup>

Their visit to Europe was only the first of fourteen. It was probably one of their happiest. Their favorite place was Rome. Concerning Rome, O'Connor wrote, "The whole panorama of the Eternal City is before us. How wonderful to gaze for the first time upon the mighty spot which has filled the world

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for twenty-two centuries with its life and deeds."<sup>20</sup>

In 1875, they went back to their home in Grass Valley and stayed until 1877 when they once again left for Europe. They stayed in Rome and were in the Vatican along with the other millions of people mourning the death of Pope Pius IX. While traveling, the O'Connors discussed moving to a new home in California and San Jose was one of the possible sites discussed. Mrs. O'Connor had been the guest of Mrs. Anne Murphy in San Jose in 1876. "Mrs. Murphy assisted in making my visit pleasant indeed. San Jose is a delightful place with charming drives in every direction. I trust one day to have a home there. I am sure Mr. O'Connor will like it equally as well as I do," wrote Mrs. O'Connor.<sup>21</sup>

They moved to San Jose on November 1, 1879 and stayed for only a temporary visit before traveling to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Baltimore.

Baltimore is where they stayed the most between the years 1880 and 1884. It was there that O'Connor became very good friends with The Archbishop James Gibbons and the Bishop John J. Keane, who was the founder of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D.C. On May 11, 1884, O'Connor decided to become a Catholic and most likely it was because of these friendships.<sup>22</sup>

In the summer of 1884, O'Connor and his wife purchased a home in San Jose. It was located on the northeast corner of Second and Reed streets and cost forty thousand dollars to build. The O'Connors felt very much at home in San Jose because most of their friends from Grass Valley had moved

there. It was a good friend of the O'Connors, Edward McLaughlin, that pointed out the area where they decided to build their house.

In 1887, O'Connor took on a new interest. He wanted to build a sanitarium to help orphans and the needy. O'Connor was in a phase of his life where he needed something to direct his thoughts and concerns toward. Mrs. O'Connor said of him, "Mr. O'Connor is miserable in health and restless in mind. If he had something to keep his mind and body engaged, I think he would feel much better and more concentrated and happy."<sup>23</sup>

The Sanitarium was just what he needed. He left construction directions for the sanitarium and he and his wife were off to Europe again. A deed of trust was given to Archbishop William Riordan of San Francisco. Riordan was to turn over the building to a religious order and to call it the San Jose Sanitarium and Home.<sup>24</sup>

The O'Connor's failing health made this trip to Europe not as enjoyable as past ones. He had problems with his liver and digestive system and his wife had severe cases of gout and rheumatism. To relieve their ailments, the O'Connors took spa baths in Germany and Czechoslovakia which consisted of hot alkaline and sulphur. O'Connor felt better after these hot baths and felt there must be something about the water that helps cure ailments. Most of the doctors laughed and said it was nonsense. A new water treatment began in 1859 by Father Sebastian Kneipp of Worishfen, Germany. The treatment involved ice water baths, strenuous activity in the sun and bare-foot walks in the snow. It was called the

Kneipp treatment. O'Connor believed in this treatment. He said, "Today it is snowing. This morning it rained and hailed, then turned to snow. Yet many people are out in their bare feet. To think such a treatment can be good for sciatica, rheumatism and even lung diseases. It really is wonderful."<sup>25</sup>

There was one case of a ten year old girl who was dying of diphtheria. Her last resort was to try the water treatment. She had a sore throat and a very high temperature. She was plunged into ice cold water every half hour and was cured by this. Mrs. O'Connor said, "The child recovered and there is no doubt she would have died with any other treatment. We will have a Kneipp Treatment Center in San Jose."<sup>26</sup>

In 1895, O'Connor's old friend, Cardinal Gibbons, came to Germany to undertake the treatment. Unfortunately, in 1897, Father Kneipp died and his treatment began to fade with the advance of modern medicine.<sup>27</sup>

O'Connor's health began to get worse as the years went on. In Rome he got an infectious disease which caused blistering around his eyes. In 1895, he took treatment for cataracts without any success and had an operation on July 10, 1899. Mrs. O'Connor described her husband, "He is well - muffled up when he goes out and also when he is in the house. He has to have two silk handkerchiefs on his head, then his eyes covered with a patch, then a long veil over the eye and around his head . . if you met him you probably would not know him - with his steamer cap and visor over the eyes. But in the streets of Paris such things are not as observed

as in the little village of San Jose.<sup>11</sup>

O'Connor was blind the last seven years of his life. He underwent operations at St. Joseph's Hospital in Milwaukee, but to no avail.

During their travels, the O'Connors picked up furniture and other objects for the Sanitarium. The Sanitarium gave new meaning to their lives. It gave them a new project to work on.<sup>29</sup>

The O'Connors went to Europe for the last time in 1899. Mrs. O'Connor wrote this after being in Rome for the last time, "It would seem to me that life would have no charm after you have seen Rome for the last time."

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The population of San Jose was twenty thousand when Myles O'Connor's sanitarium began construction in the late 1880's. O'Connor chose Theodore Lenzen as the architect for the new building. Lenzen was Prussian born and had already designed the City Hall, and the Fredricksburg Brewery on The Alameda. Lenzen had come to San Francisco in 1861 at the age of 28. He drew the basic plans for the construction of St. Ignatius College which is now the University of San Francisco. He also designed many of the buildings at Santa Clara College.<sup>30</sup>

The site of the sanitarium consisted of 8.39 acres and was located quite a long way out in the countryside. The site was south of Stevens Creek Road between Meridian Road and Race Street.<sup>31</sup>

On February 22, 1889, Sister Sevrina Brandel arrived at the Sanitarium and was appointed as the first superior of the institution. It was she and her order, the Daughters of Charity, that were to run the Sanitarium. The Daughters of Charity had a very respectable history. The order was originally formed in Paris, France by twelve peasant girls. Their idea was to move about society, helping the needy and sick. Their vow was "no enclosure, but obedience; not grate but the fear of God; no veil, but holy modesty."<sup>32</sup>

Elizabeth Bayley Seton founded the order in America. She lost her family within a period of five years and she

became a Catholic during this time. She founded the order in Maryland in 1809.<sup>33</sup>

The Daughters of Charity ran orphanages, schools, and sanitariums. They also ran the United States National Leprosorium in Carville, Louisiana which was the only Federal institution run by a religious order.

On May 1, 1889, Sister Mary Oberdrifter, Sister Benedicta Terney, Sister Aloysia Bowling, and Sister Sevrina moved into the Sanitarium. The Sanitarium was not quite complete as the door knobs were missing and there was no stove or oven in the kitchen.<sup>34</sup>

The Sanitarium was made of brick and sandstone. There was a portico over the entrance which was held up by large white columns. All doorways were made of iron covered by redwood. This was a precaution. In case of fire, there would be no way for the fire to get through the iron which meant that the flames would be contained to one room. There was a total of forty-four rooms and five wards. The building was heated by steam and lighted by gas produced at the Sanitarium.<sup>35</sup>

O'Connor originally wanted the building to be used as a home for the aged and needy. But it was sometimes used as a health resort and a winter resort for invalids. There was also a branch of Father Kneipp's Hydrotherapy Treatment there.

The San Jose Herald said of the Sanitarium, "Mr. O'Connor's idea in founding the institution was that it should be a place for the care of those who are well

enough to leave a hospital, or not ill enough to enter one."<sup>36</sup>

The Sanitarium had its own artesian well. Fresh fruits and vegetables were all grown around the building. There also were a few pigs and cows. The place was very self-sufficient.

The price of the Sanitarium had originally been one hundred thousand dollars, but the price had skyrocketed by the time it was complete. O'Connor now had to pay three times the original amount. However, after a year in operation the place had paid for itself!

Lack of publicity was to account for the slow start of the Sanitarium. But the newspaper, the San Jose Herald, wrote in an editorial, "There must be hundreds of sick people in this and adjoining counties who should be only too glad to take advantage of its benefits... of course, it has not been open for patients so very long, but as far as the Herald is concerned, it will be more frequently mentioned."<sup>37</sup>

The publicity the Herald gave the institution created more business in the future. The place gained the respect of the community only because of the kindness of the Daughters of Charity. It had no laboratory, no maternity ward, no surgery, pediatric or emergency department. A deputy who stayed there while ill said of the Daughters of Charity, "I never knew there were such ministering angels on earth as the sisters I found there. I see life in a new light. Now, and hereafter, my voice will be raised in praise of those blessed women."<sup>38</sup>

In 1894, the O'Connors gave their house to the Sisters

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of Notre Dame. It was turned into a girls orphanage with room enough to house fifty children. O'Connor gave eighteen thousand dollars to the orphanage to set up good education facilities. Sister Mary Theresa of Jesus took charge of the new orphanage which was named the Notre Dame Institute.<sup>39</sup> The O'Connors left instructions for the construction of a new home to be built near the south wing of the Sanitarium and then they were off to Europe for the last time. Their new home served them for the rest of their lives.

After 1902, The O'Connors rarely left the Sanitarium. O'Connor's sight was completely gone and he grew tired very easily. The Bon Secour Sisters, which were a group of nurses from France, took care of O'Connor. He was very calm the last years of his life. He was not very demanding as to not want to cause people trouble. The Mercury News wrote, "Mrs. O'Connor was ever at his side, ministering to him night and day. Her devotion was most sublime, and of depth and intensity seldom witnessed."

O'Connor died on June 9, 1909 from the third of several strokes at the age of eighty six. His many friends from over the years came to mourn his death. His body was buried in a crypt in the Santa Clara Catholic Cemetery. His wife, later, had a memorial arch built at the entrance to the Cemetery.<sup>40</sup>

Mrs. O'Connor lived seventeen years more after the death of her husband. She mostly kept to herself and did not leave the Sanitarium very often. She died on April 11, 1926, at the age of ninety.<sup>41</sup>

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Over the years the Sanitarium added more medical facilities and became more of a hospital. It had good times and bad times. It managed to survive the great earthquake on April 18, 1906. The chimneys were destroyed, and the chapel was left in ruins. By some stroke of luck, no one was injured. The Superior of the hospital, Sister Victorine said, "The first dreadful shock almost swept us into eternity. But when we recovered our equilibrium, we found all the patients unharmed. The roof fell in here and there, but only on empty beds."<sup>42</sup>

In 1918, there was a Spanish influenza epidemic in California. Two people died at O'Connor Hospital from the disease on October 20th and twelve died on October 23rd. Nurses from O'Connor hospital went out into society to help people stricken with the disease. (Many of the nurses contracted the disease and died themselves.) They carried with them influenza kits. In these kits were aspirin, rubbing alcohol, pajamas, hot water bottles and pneumonia jackets to keep patients warm. Many of the people stricken with the disease came to the hospital itself which became severely overcrowded. A nurse named Viola Gardner said of the hospital, "The Sanitarium was so crowded we had patients in the front parlors and even in the hallways. The worst cases, including some of the Santa Clara boys, were put in

the isolation building. The doctors could hardly stand on their feet. Often only three out of ten nurses were well enough to work. The people, by the time they were hospitalized, occasionally were beyond help. The sick were arriving at one door and the hearse took away the dead at the other. A portuguese boy from Santa Clara was brought in smiling and joking one morning. Two days later, he was gone. The doctors tried so hard but no one really knew what to do."<sup>43</sup>

The place was crowded so nurses gave up their own rooms for the sick. Some of the less severe cases were put into the chapel and hallways. Thirty out of every thousand cases of the disease were fatal. The flu finally began to fade on November 11, 1918 and was gone soon after that.

By 1902, O'Connor Hospital had an operating room. However, operations were not that frequent and were considered a big event. The operations had increased enough by 1906 that a new surgical building was added to the main hospital. In 1910 the place got the newest x-ray equipment available at the time. Many people suffered the serious side effects of the radiation because doctors were unaware of how dangerous repeated exposure could be.<sup>44</sup>

Following the death of Mrs. O'Connor, her two floor home was turned into a pediatrics division, with the sisters who ran the hospital moving in upstairs. That same year the maternity ward was rebuilt and remodeled providing more room.

On March 23, 1947, it was announced that O'Connor Hospital was to be rebuilt. Leading the fund raising drive was Archbishop John J. Mitty, who wanted to raise three million dollars. By 1948, the fund drive had reached over one million dollars. Donations came from individuals and many different organizations. Though still short of the three million dollars, they decided to begin construction. Nothing happened until 1948, when it was announced that the hospital would be built on a new site. The new site was to be on a pear orchard off of Forest Avenue. On July 19, 1951, the construction began and between January 23rd and 24th, 1954 patients began arriving. <sup>45</sup>

The old sanitarium began to be torn down in May of 1955. It was hard to dismantle because of its sturdy construction. In all, it took four months to take it apart. When it was finally demolished an old era of medical treatment and hospitals had come to an end and a new one had begun. <sup>46</sup>

Miles O'Connor was a man who gave freely not only his wealth, but of his services as well. He was always concerned with the welfare of the needy, the sick and the elderly. He helped set the foundation for the advancement of the modern practice of medicine in California through the building of his sanitarium. He also helped the evolution of California from the unorganized state it was in during the gold rush to a more civilized society. He accomplished this through his practice of law and his participation in politics. Though the name Myles O'Connor may not be widely recognized, his achievements will be remembered for years to come.



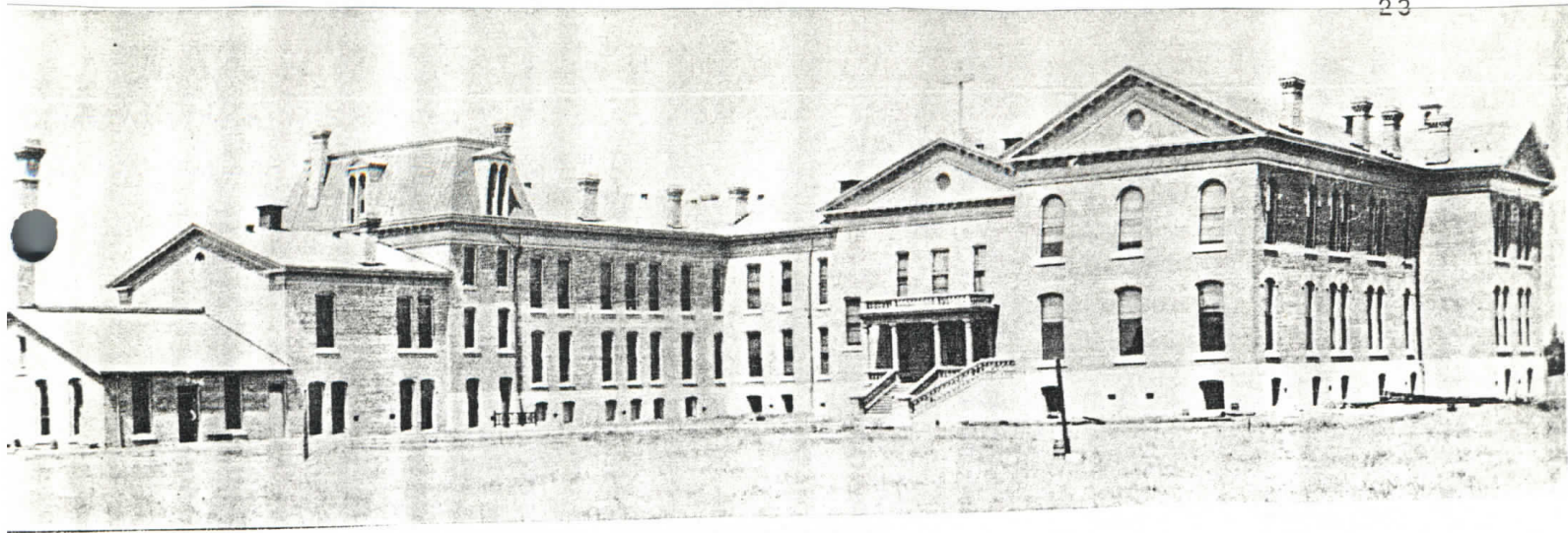
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Myles O'Connor



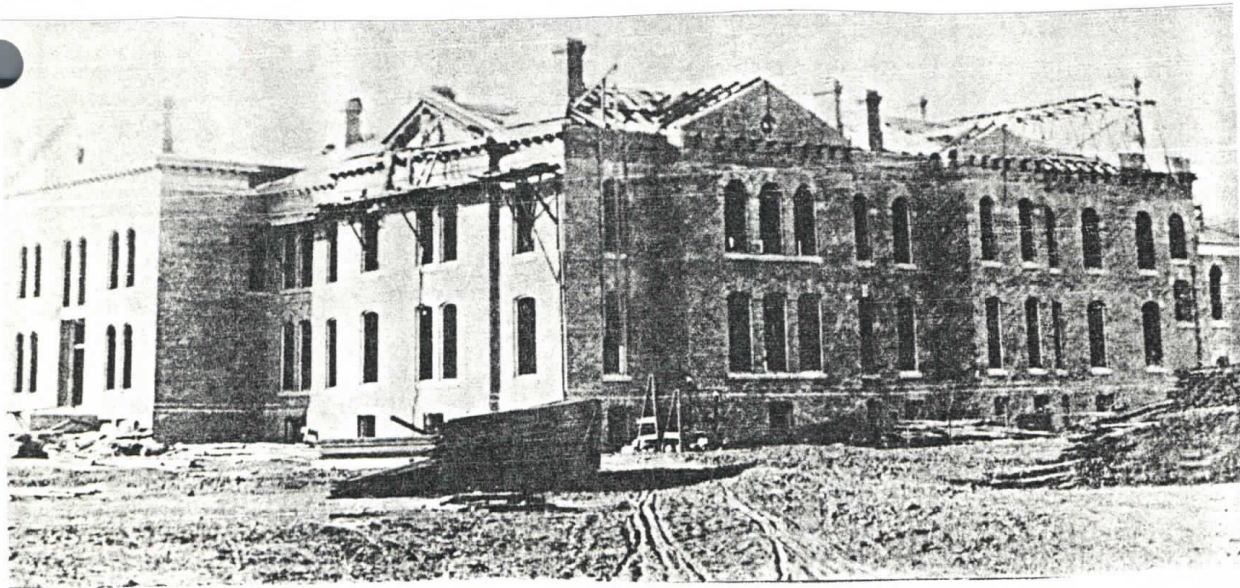
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Mrs. Myles O'Connor



Rear View of Sanitarium just after completion  
1889,

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Sanitarium under construction  
1888



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Common routes to the gold - O'Connor, who was from St. Louis, went with the majority of the miners following the Oregon Trail. Others went by ship around South America or went Through Central America. 51

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Daniel D. Hruby, Mines to Medicine, San Jose O'Connor Hospital, 1965, page 11.

<sup>2</sup>IBID, 11

<sup>3</sup>IBID, 11

<sup>4</sup>IBID, 12

<sup>5</sup>"Oregon Trail," Wayne Andrews, Ed., Concise Dictionary of American History, New York, Scribners' Sons, 1962, page 700-701

<sup>6</sup>IBID, 702

<sup>7</sup>Daniel D. Hruby, Mines to Medicine, San Jose O'Connor Hospital, 1965, page 19.

<sup>8</sup>IBID, 21

<sup>9</sup>IBID, 23

<sup>10</sup>IBID, 25

<sup>11</sup>IBID, 26

<sup>12</sup>IBID, 29

<sup>13</sup>IBID, 29

<sup>14</sup>Paul W. Rodman, California Gold: The Beginning of Mining in the Far West, University of Nebraska Press, 1947, page 257.

<sup>15</sup>Daniel D. Hruby, Mines to Medicine, San Jose O'Connor Hospital, 1965, page 30.

<sup>16</sup>IBID, 31

<sup>17</sup>IBID, 32

<sup>18</sup>IBID, 32

<sup>19</sup>IBID, 33

<sup>20</sup>IBID, 33

<sup>21</sup>IBID, 34

<sup>22</sup>IBID, 34

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<sup>23</sup>IBID, 35

<sup>24</sup>IBID, 35

<sup>25</sup>IBID, 35

<sup>26</sup>IBID, 36

<sup>27</sup>IBID, 36

<sup>28</sup>IBID, 36

<sup>29</sup>IBID, 37

<sup>30</sup>IBID, 39

<sup>31</sup>IBID, 40

<sup>32</sup>IBID, 40

<sup>33</sup>IBID, 41

<sup>34</sup>IBID, 42

<sup>35</sup>IBID, 42

<sup>36</sup>IBID, 43-44

<sup>37</sup>IBID, 45-46

<sup>38</sup>IBID, 46

<sup>39</sup>IBID, 126

<sup>40</sup>IBID, 125

<sup>41</sup>IBID, 127

<sup>42</sup>IBID, 91

<sup>43</sup>IBID, 107

<sup>44</sup>IBID, 129

<sup>45</sup>IBID, 133

<sup>46</sup>IBID, 134

<sup>47</sup>IBID, 2

<sup>48</sup>IBID, 22

<sup>49</sup>IBID, 40

<sup>50</sup>IBID, 39

<sup>51</sup>Leon G. Bush, The California Story, Belmont, CA, Fenton Publishers, 1975, page 85.

<sup>52</sup>Andrew E. Rolle, The Golden State, New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1965, page 94.