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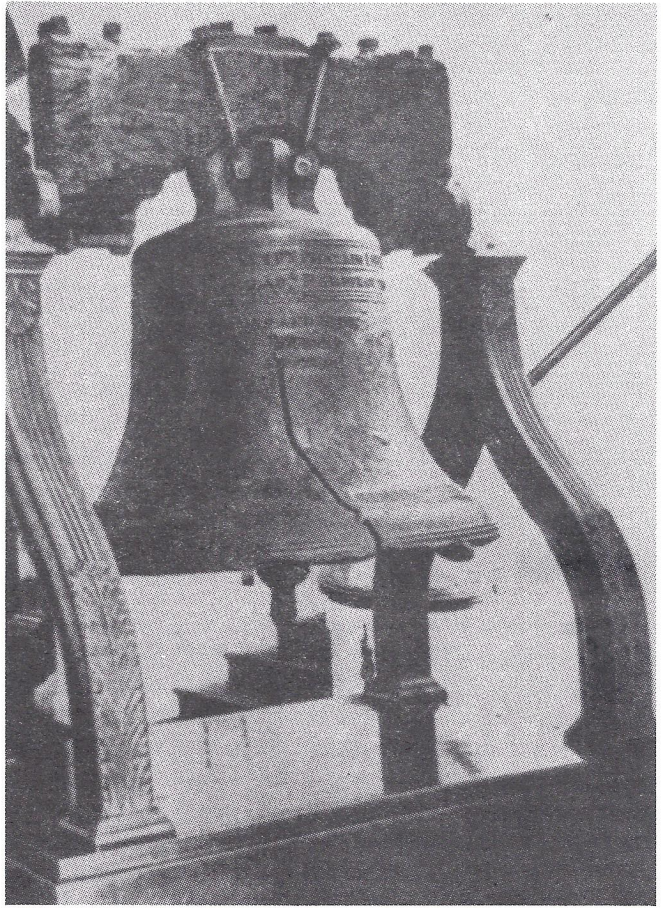
## OUR LIBERTY BELL'S 1915 TOUR

There was good reason for rejoicing and, and bell ringing too, throughout our valley in the Spring of 1915 for it had been revealed our same two thousand and eighty pound venerable and national keepsake which peeled glad tidings of our Independence in 1776 would be making a cross country tour the following November with a one hour stop-over at the San Jose train depot.

Valley school children were already catching up on The Bell's history and how it was rung every July 4th and at every state occasion until 1835 when it cracked as it was being tolled due to the passing of Chief Justice John Marshall. Enthusiastic adults and children were already being instructed on how to place their laurel wreaths near The Bell and the carriage on which it was to rest. Also,

Edwin Markham, among our noted writers of the day, was to dedicate a poem to the esteemed relic he had expressly written for the proposed event.

However, due to an adjusted itinerary and with a great disappointment, The Liberty Bell Train had decided to return to Philadelphia through the San Joaquin Valley rather than the coastal route.



# WHALE BLAZERS

SAN JOSE, 1866 — County Court House. The brick makers proposals were received by the building committee of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County for furnishing 1,500 well burnt brick, as per specifications, which were to be ready for examination by this Board. The asking proposals from bricklayers were the laying of 1,500,000 such brick at a selected site across from St. James Square.

1870 — Popular Song Hits of the Day: "I Will Not Ask To Press Her Cheek," "Good-bye At The Door," "Linger Not Darling," "Do You Think Of Me At Home."

SARATOGA, July 30, 1905 — Congress Springs was rollicking to its summer opening with an attendance of over 2,000 and some well filled baskets, while two crack military bands kept the crowd at high pitch. The interurban cars were said to have been crowded all day for the grand event.

SAN JOSE, 1907 — "Hanchett Residence Park" claimed as the most handsomely designed residential section anywhere! Large Lots - Low Prices - Easy terms - Gas, Electricity - City Water and Street Lights. "No Wood Yards - No Saloons - No Stables - Strictly a residential tract - No discordant features to mar the general harmony."

SAN JOSE, 1907 — Navy recruiting officers were in town for the purpose of enlisting young men who were Native Sons for the new cruiser 'California' which was at San Francisco awaiting a new crew. There were already eighty officers aboard with most of them Californians.

1911 — The State Board of Health unanimously adopted the condemning of hat pins as a safety measure, making it unlawful for such pins that protruded more than an inch beyond the hat.

SAN JOSE, 1911 — The City Council announced the second reading to an ordinance making it illegal to have curtained booths in all bars including restaurants, grills and public eating houses.

SAN JOSE, May 1915 — A wedding ceremony of more than usual interest was solemnized in the large show window of the L. Lion & Sons on East San Fernando Steet. Long before the hour set for the important event, crowds had assembled on the street all struggling to fetch the best vantage point in which to view the ceremony. The entire interior of the large furniture firm was occupied; Dr. J. W. Kramer, a local pastor officiated. The giggling bride and groom hailed from Stockton.

CUPERTINO, 1915 — Owing to the increase of postal receipts here, postal authorities rated the post office from fourth to third class. Mr. O.W. Grove a highly respected orchardist was also appointed postmaster.

May, 1937 — With plans to bring Campbell's location to the attention of passing motorists, a large neon sign was being installed.

ALVISO, June, 1937 — Willis Laine, Alviso's city clerk, would no longer be forced to compute the town's finances in his head. The town council finally purchased him a handsome new adding machine.



# EDITOR'S DESK

*(It's really a sofa, folks)*

Congratulations are in order for our Theron Fox as a 1990 Merit Award Winner from the California Parks and Recreation Society at a special presentation at the April 24th San Jose City Council Meeting.

Theron has also brought national honors to the city of San Jose and the San Jose Historical Museum by convincing the U.S. Postal Service to issue the 'Carreta Stamp' and celebrate its first day of issue on August 30, 1988. It was due to Theron's persevering efforts in 1964 when he was President of the San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission to find a sheltering home for our valley's amassment of historical treasures.

Cheers to historian Austen Warburton who was recently honored by San Jose State University when President Gail Fullerton presented Austen the Tower Award for his outstanding service to this institution of higher learning.

Your editors were just newly accepted members of the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County in 1965 when the Board of Directors were protesting the proposed name change of Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the U.S. outside of Alaska. Frenzied letter writing to the Interior Department, Board of Geographic Names and to our representatives in Washington desisted the attempt to change the name of Mount Whitney named after California's first State Geologist, Josiah Dwight Whitney. It worked!

With further sleuthing we discovered Clyde Arbuckle, a member of the Spanish Heritage Club, recently revealed at one of its recent gatherings that there was a Vasquez who lived in our area in the 1700's and the only person about who could read Spanish. He was said to have been a kind of Robin Hood.

**MEMBERSHIP** in California Pioneers of Santa Clara County: Residents of California for 50 years or more; or descendants of a California resident of 50 years or more are eligible. (Shall be at least 18 years of age.) Anyone whose spouse is a member may become an Associate member.

**DUES** are \$5 per year due always in January. Did you remember this year? If you have a question, call Tommy Warren, Financial Sec./Membership Ch., at (408) 241-8942.

## FRUITS OF OUR LABOR

A new and informative exhibit has opened at the Campbell Historical Museum. It explores the growth and import of the great canneries in this city and Santa Clara County. The Museum is located in downtown Campbell at First Street and Civic Center Drive. Hours are 1:30 to 4:30 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday — Drop by.

# JOLTS AND NOTES 'BOUT OUR 1906 EARTHQUAKE

*By: Hank Calloway*



*Jess Morrell House on Summit Road (left) damaged by Earthquake, 1906*

Santa Clara Valley was again in the midst of its annual flord blossom season when in the nippy morning of April 18, 1906 the hostile San Andreas Fault coiled and struck at 5:14 a.m.

Los Gatos was said to have passed it off with a few cracks and scratches. Only the Merritt and Jones blocks on East Main required just cement and plaster mending. However, reported the San Jose Mercury, the Trevis place above Alma, which had just been purchased from James F. Flood of Nevada Comstock silver fame, had taken some severe bumps. The earth in, around and above the estate ruptured. Cracks from inches to four feet opened in erratic patterns. The Hoffman Shingle Mill near Little Deer Creek was completely covered by slides. Acres of earth at intervals continued to plunge down the mountain obliterating all traces of the mill burying alive two workers. A number of men in the cookhouse escaped.

Also, the Rhodes Oil Well on which thousands had been spent without encouragement in the shape of oil, was showing it in amazing quantities. Wells at nearby Moody Gulch also began to discharge oil for days after, at the rate of 50 to 100 barrels daily, all of which ran down the gulch emptying into the creek.

Among other upheavals in the vicinity were the tunnel cave-ins of the South Pacific Coast Railroad on both sides of Laurel blocking traffic in that direction. Clyde Arbuckle's History of San Jose (1985) fails to omit the havoc labeling it "The most terrifying earthquake felt since 1868. The mountainous South Pacific Coast Railroad at this point was dismembered from one end to the other. Its twisted rails were tied into knots, ripping bridges from their supports, tripping over cars and locomotives while caved in tunnels added to the torment."

April 20 — The Loma Prieta Lumber Mill situated in a gulch was covered to a depth of several hundred feet. Seventeen workers were known to have perished beneath rock and earth.

April 21 — Lick Observatory - No damage of importance was done to instruments or buildings, no injuries and no astronomical work had been interrupted.

April 24 — San Jose's elite Vendome Hotel experienced a \$55,000 loss. A force of 25 men were hauling away the wreckage of the annex, however, much of the building was to be saved. At the annex where State Senator Pendleton from Los Angeles was located caved in. His trousers

were caught between the bureau and ceiling in such a way he could not get loose; so he cut off his pants at the knees and was said to be thankful to get what he could.

April 25 — Joseph Steining, San Jose merchant, who had a large ranch on North 12th Street was providing camp sites for 1,000 victims.

San Jose's Princess Rink at 264 E. Santa Clara Street was accommodating those for a place to sleep. Also, Father Lally of St. Patrick's destroyed edifice was holding services at the rink as was the First Presbyterian Church. St. James Park was still sleeping quarters for frightened citizens. It was also the site where water was selling for five cents a cup, while others who were crying out for bread paid exorbitant prices when angry townfolk surrounded such peddlers scattering their wares to the frightened and the hungry.

Good news in some ways was that in the nearby areas artesian wells had doubled in flow. — To the needy in San Francisco over 900 gallons of milk daily was coming from the Stanford Farm. — Gilroy Mayor, George Dunlap, reported their damage was not beyond \$50,000 - with citizens standing ready to subscribe the sum if needed.

National Guardsmen were complimented for safe-guarding the lives and property of San Joseans. The town's own Company B had been on duty since hours after the quake. Also Company H of the Second Regiment were down from Placerville to aid in the city's plight.

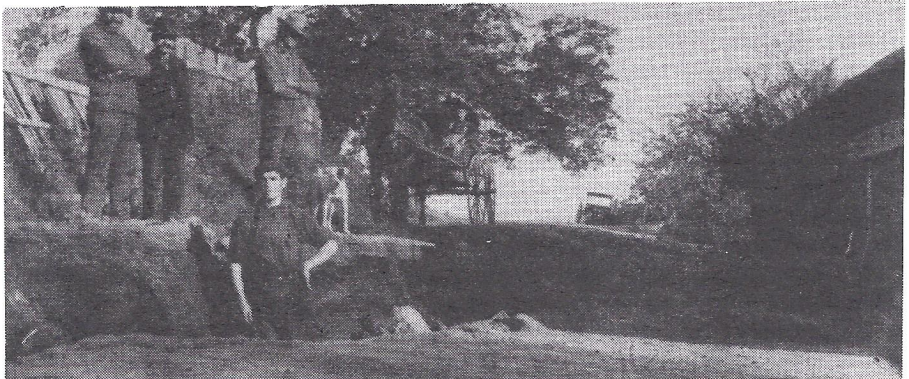
The J. C. Ainsley Fruit Packing Co. of Campbell had been supplying the town with water after Campbell's 60,000 gallon water tank was rendered a mass of splinters.

Morgan Hill — The new Union High School received a severe shaking causing major plaster damage. About fifty San Francisco quake victims were finding shelter and quiet with friends here.

Mountain View was devastated in the loss of their water supply. However, keeping the engine at the works going night and day helped the plight. Windmills and their water tanks, much like other valley ranchers had crashed to the ground.

Sunnyvale — The big damage was the Goldy Machine Works. Its huge smokestack laid in ruins and its shops badly shaken.

The Pacific Press at Mayfield was shattered while Martin's two story brick store was in a state of disrepair.



1906 Earthquake crack in ground at Burrell near Jack Smith's blacksmith shop. Near Wrights.

May 1 — Like everywhere chimneys were cracked and windows broken. It was at this time when the County Board of Supervisors were calling on all quake underwriters stating they could no longer bear the expense of chimney inspections. However, it had already been decided brick chimneys had to go. Terra cotta and galvanized iron chimneys were to be the only types permitted.

Days after the upheaval, Johnson and Temple, prominent realtors, said there were still inquiries showing properties in all sections of the county.

Agnew's Insane Facility had taken on violence said to be unmatched anywhere in the realm of the earthquake spasm. Over 100 patients and caretakers were killed during this irresistible

power lasting 65 to 75 seconds.

At New Almaden, the top of two brick furnace chimneys, some fifty feet tall, were severed. However, the underground working remained undamaged.

All bakeries had agreed bread would remain at the pre-quake price of five cents nor would restaurants raise prices.

Also, June weddings had been hastened to become May events.

The issues of the San Jose Mercury Herald and San Jose Evening News of April 18, 1906, all hand-set, were executed on a hand-operated press with relays of pressmen turning the cranks with an output of 400 issues per hour. The publication was said to have been one quarter the normal size.

As for the matter of damage to San Jose Normal, it was estimated at \$69,000.

Also, the popular San Jose Coffee Club, despite a few cracks, continued to operate as a need for devoted quake helpers and where the shaken community could seek warmth and hospitality.

Santa Clara suffered rather more in proportion than San Jose. The town's water tanks collapsed while most of the brick business buildings were damaged, a loss said to be \$500,000 - a heavy blow indeed to a village of 4,000 folks.

As for Milpitas, its only hotel was demolished.

Maurice Connell of the San Jose Weather Bureau believed this early morning earthquake came when the safest place to be was in bed.

It was May 7th before San Jose school children were permitted to return to their studies.

The instruments at Lick Observatory had recorded 24 after-shocks since April 18th.

Los Gatos, May 12, 1906 — The effect of the earthquake on Postmaster Campbell's hens was reported as peculiar. On the second, third and fourth day after the earthquake his hens had been laying eggs that were wrinkled, twisted, furrowed and ridged, or otherwise out of normal shape. The eggs were on exhibition at Dave Moore's Drug Store attracting considerable attention. Also, Los Gatos schools were considered safe for classes.

San Jose, May 15 — Many fraternal groups were meeting to award sick benefits to many of its members in distress. The Saint Claire Relief Society was receiving huge donations such as clothing, eatables and cash. The five sewing machines of the Society were kept busy night and day.

Santa Clara's Pacific Mfg. Mill was rebuilding rapidly as were many parts of town. Also, some of our valley's Southern Pacific depots were scenes of great activity where quake victims were still arriving from San Francisco.

By early May 1906, San Jose had taken on a shopping appearance. Ladies were in and about of places where dry goods, millinery and other 'women's fixin's' were sold, and the bundles they carried indicated they were not only looking but buying. Merchants were saying business was nearly as good as usual. Furthermore, County Tax Collector, William January, had already extended the tax due date ten more days.

## OUTCH!

San Jose "History Walk Marker" cost the City of San Jose \$350,000 for 32 markers. The project was budgeted at \$350,000. By careful planning it came in about \$18,000 under budget, making each sign \$10,375. The sign is two feet square, made of porcelain, and colored cream, lavender and green, and set on seven foot poles of heavy duty aluminum. Wouldn't it be nice if they were bold enough to read?

# CAMPBELL'S CLONED CHRISTMAS TREE

By: Bill Chivers

Not many towns in California can boast of a redwood tree that was planted by President Theodore Roosevelt. Campbell had this honor for 61 years. The story of Campbell's historic redwood tree that became the parent of today's Campbell City Christmas tree is certainly worth recording as part of Santa Clara Valley's history.

In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt decided to visit the West Coast, being the first U.S. President to cross the country while in office. His itinerary called for a visit to San Jose on May 11, 1903. Campbell's first high school Principal, J. Fred Smith, wrote a letter to him inviting him to visit Campbell and plant a redwood tree at the grade school. Much to the surprise of the local officials, Roosevelt accepted the invitation. This indeed was a great honor for this little rural town of a few thousand people surrounded by fruit orchards and its main industry being just a few canneries and fruit drying yards.

On May 11, 1903, President Roosevelt's train arrived in San Jose, and he was transferred to a flag and flower laden horse drawn carriage. After a visit to San Jose and Santa Clara, his procession came to Campbell, which was appropriately decorated for the Chief Executive and Spanish American War hero. At the Campbell Grammar School, which at that time was on the southeast corner of what is now Winchester and Campbell Avenue, he was met by the town leaders who included Benjamin Campbell, the town's founder, many children and local citizens. With great fanfare, he planted a small redwood tree which was chosen to publicize conservation of our magnificent species. After the planting, the President said to the crowd while leaning on the bow-tied shovel, "It's great to take part in planting this tree. It's a real pleasure to address you, especially the children. I have but just one word to say to you, it's something I should say to your elders also. I believe in play, and I believe in work. I want to see you play hard while you play and when you work, do not play at all." His train stayed all night at Campbell, and the next day continued his trip.

In 1904, a new high school was built at the grammar school site.

For many years after this, the tree virtually went unnoticed growing at the corner of the high school grounds. In 1938 a new Campbell high school was built on the northwest corner of Winchester and Campbell Avenue, and the old school was torn down with a gasoline station built on that location. The Roosevelt tree stayed and continued to grow. Campbell was incorporated as a city in 1952, and many changes were to take place.

It wasn't until 1964 that the Roosevelt tree made front page news again, when it turned up in the new plans to widen Winchester and the turn lane to Campbell Avenue. It was



found that the historic tree had to be sacrificed for progress. Of course, this started a battle by old timers and conservationists who wanted to save the tree and the Campbell City Council who wanted the 70 foot tall tree removed to improve traffic flow onto Campbell Avenue. The battle continued for several months. One of the interesting bits of information that came out of the debates was that the tree was the exact center of Campbell when it was incorporated.

The leaders of the battle to save the famous Roosevelt redwood tree were Mrs. Lilyan F. Brannon and Mrs. Merrill Mack of the Campbell Garden Club and the Pioneer Club of Campbell. At the Campbell City Council meeting Monday night, September 28, 1964, it was voted to cut the tree down, but a bench would be made from the trunk with a suitable plaque explaining its historical significance. The first thing the next day, the tree was cut down and the stump bulldozed up and taken to the local dump. These determined ladies would not let the subject drop. When Mrs. Brannon found out that the tree had been felled, she set to work trying to salvage what was left. After many inquiries and trips to the dump, she found a man who remembered that he buried a big tree stump with other trash in a cut and fill operation. After he heard the history of the tree, he said he would dig it up for her. Mrs. Brannon then arranged for a truck and a spot at Vasona County Park near Campbell, and four days after the redwood fell, the stump was back in the ground. Horticulturists told Mrs. Brannon the root system would not regenerate, but they were wrong. Proof today is evidenced by this tree from the old stump located next to the Youth Science Building at Vasona Park. It is a fitting tribute to this great conservationist and hero of San Juan Hill.

With all this publicity of the cutting down of the old tree and replanting of its stump, it was soon learned that a few years before all this notoriety that Campbell High School District Superintendent Laurence J. Hill and the school gardener had noted the old Roosevelt tree was looking pretty sickly, so they took six redwood burls from the tree and planted each one in a large can. All of them died except one, so the two men cared for this lone clone until 1966 when the tree was about 3 feet high. It was then decided to plant this cloned tree on the grounds of the 1938 High School across the street from the original tree. Mr. Hill, the Campbell Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and other dignitaries planted this little redwood tree using the same shovel President Teddy Roosevelt used in 1903. The date of this planting was May 11, 1966, the same day and month its parent was planted.

The new redwood tree didn't make much news again for 15 years when the Campbell Kiwanis Club decided it was time this tree should get some notice, so on May 11, 1981, a historical bronze plaque was dedicated telling a short history of the tree. It continued to grow into a beautiful tall well-shaped tree, and during the Christmas season of 1986, the City of Campbell decided to decorate it with colored lights. Every year since then, it has been decorated as the City's Christmas Tree.

It is satisfying to know that the old 1903 historic Roosevelt tree cut down over a quarter of a century ago to widen streets in Campbell has a descendent growing in Vasona Park from the old roots, and a beautiful cloned tree grown from a burl is growing not far from where the parent tree grew. It will be known as the Campbell Christmas Tree for many years to come.

### CUPERTINO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

We were excited to learn that the Cupertino Historical Society opened its museum on April 4, in the new Community Center on Stelling Road. We welcome Judith Carson-Croes, Museum Manager, and the new museum as a heritage neighbor.

Happy  
25<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary  
OCCASIONS

By: Helen Arbuckle

The columns of The Pioneer, early-day newsletter of our organization, are a wonderful source of information on the activities of the members of the Society.

In the spring of 1878, the paper carried accounts of the silver wedding anniversaries of three of the valley's early settlers beginning with Dr. Benjamin Cory and his estimable wife Miss Sarah Brayly, whom he married at the home of her parents at Lawrence Station on the 16th of March, 1853. They were about the first in this state who remained in this locality for 25 years. All seven of their children attended the celebration. On such occasions the doctor referred to his family as "the tribe of Benjamin."

(Clyde Arbuckle, the local historian, reports the day and night before the wedding, a downpour caused the Calabazas, Guadalupe, and Campbell Creeks to overflow

their banks. The resulting flood forced the newlyweds to make their way back to San Jose by a horse and buggy across muddy fields in a continuing downpour).

Some honeymoon!

Next on the list was Col. Coleman Younger, president of the County Pioneers, who celebrated the 25th anniversary of his union with Mrs. Augusta Inskeep which took place on the 17th of March in Liberty, Missouri. A few days later they bid farewell to the old Pike and started on the Plains for the land of promise. On arrival in California they bought land two miles from this city on the Alviso Road where Younger raised pure bred beef cattle. It was reputed to be one of the prettiest places in the valley, gracefully designated as "Forest Home."

Carriage after carriage carrying the many invited guests rolled up the beautifully illuminated avenue to the spacious mansion that was thronged with brilliant array of Wisdom, Beauty, Wealth and Culture.

After the series of flowery speeches, Col. Younger responded "from the fullness of heart the mouth speaketh." He gave special recognition to Justice W.T. Wallace; Dr. L.S. Bascom from his old Kentucky home; Martin Murphy, Sr., and the children of Isaac Branham, pioneer of 1846. He paid tribute to his wife, the mother of his five children, all present. He then presented a young gentleman, the only person present who witnessed the wedding. It was Drury Melone, now age 28, then a child of three.

Melone then responded with a tribute to the Youngers, closing with "and as you descend the western slope, toward the setting sun of your days' existence, may your every hour be made radiant with the sunlight of pleasant memories." At the close of Melone's remarks the smiling couple received showers of congratulations and many elegant gifts. The banquet hall was opened and guests sat down to a feast fit for the gods.

Sixteen and a half column inches in the March 23, 1878 Pioneer were required to list the names of the guests.

On April 20, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary at their pleasant residence on Milpitas Road about four miles north of town.

Guests began to assemble in the forenoon and filled the spacious mansion "brimfull of jollity." After sharing reminiscences they were led to the dining room where all the luxuries of the season were spread with true pioneer profusion.

Later in the afternoon a marriage ceremony was renewed when the bride and blushing groom supported by bridesmaids and best men were escorted to the front. Uncle Ike Branham officiated as parson and performed in the highest style of the art. In the course of his lecture he stated that as Mr. Trimble had occupied the position of head of the family for twenty-five years, it was now Mrs. Trimble's turn, and he, by virtue of his office,

clothed her with full authority as boss of the ranch for the next twenty-five years, at which time when their golden wedding shall be celebrated he should inquire into her stewardship to ascertain if she should be continued in authority. (This is the first time we have had cause to suspect Uncle Ike of woman's rights proclivities.) At the conclusion of the ceremony a rush was made to kiss the bride and shake hands with John.

Mr. Trimble served in Col. Doniphan's celebrated buckskin regiment during the Mexican War. He came to California in 1849 and engaged in mining and stock raising. In the fall of 1852 he paid a visit to the eastern states and married Miss Mary Jane Miller at Fulton, Missouri, April 20, 1853. The next day they started on their bridal tour across the Plains to California driving a drove of cattle.

Trimble had been a director of the Santa Clara County Pioneers since it organized and was also active in the Agricultural Society. He was considered one of the best looking men in the organization although the honor was disputed by some of the membership.

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## *Welcome New Members*

Barbara A. Baxter  
Herbert C. Baxter  
Elsie Caceres  
Betty Ann Chandler  
Bernice O'Neill D'Arcy  
Patricia Ann Gardner  
Robert M. Gardner  
Rose G. De Gregorio  
Betty Dexter  
Robert R. Dexter  
C. Joy Haas

Karen Sue Hockemeyer  
Albert M. MacInnes  
Freyja C. MacInnes  
Gladys McCarty  
Beatrice R. Merrill  
Mary Helen Sawyer  
Kathleen R. Tedesco  
Marjorie Page Walker  
Helen Watson  
Russell T. Wolfram  
Dorothy M. Wuss

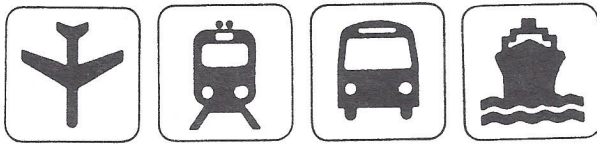
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## *Beyond The Sunset*



Doris M. Barbarez  
Al R. Beecroft  
Richard Bosshard  
Vanda Camicia  
Willis H. Coates  
Amelia J. Combs  
Mary A. Costa

Sally H. Eitzert  
Elizabeth G. Gould  
Matilda Izzi  
Nina E. Jacke  
Ann M. Mestice  
David E. Spink  
Anthony P. Sunseri  
Dr. William G. Sweeney



# Touring With The Californians

Why certainly it is easy to see why our traveling Californians have all the fun! Imagine, from October 1975 through May 1990 they have called on all of California's 58 counties which involved 210 one-day trips and 70 overnights or longer. As for states, 39 were called upon with several visitations to our near-about western states plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico; Foreign countries - 16 during eleven overseas trips; Cruises - 10; as for National Parks, Monuments, Memorials, Recreation and Seashore areas: 13 in California with 44 in other states.

Catch this! Current trip reservations are being taken now.

June 12 — Surprise!

July 17-23 — Cape Cod

September 11-12 Switzerland and Oberammergau

Coming in the Spring of 1991 - Spain and Portugal

Send SSAE (stamped, self-addressed envelope) to request flyers with all the details on Cape Cod and Switzerland trips. Reservations are now being taken on these trips. Write to: P.O. Box 32121, San Jose, CA 95152. Call NANCY HILL at 258-3449 to reserve your space. After she confirms your reservation, send your check, made out to THE CALIFORNIANS, to the above address.

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## FOURTH OF JULY, 1878

The Fourth passed off very pleasantly in San Jose, although much of the pleasure of the day was marred by a high, cold wind. At O'Donnell's Zoo and Park at 10th and Williams Streets, the balloon failed to go up, and at Cooks Grove in Santa Clara, all was a success apart from the electrical bombs which failed to go off. The Bombastic Free Lunches were a fizzle as usual, and we trust that is the last we shall ever hear of them. Some three or four hundred of our people visited San Francisco on the Pioneer Excursion, and although, financially, the thing was not a success, those who attended enjoyed the day.

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HEAR/  
THIS/ *Summer*  
LUNCHEON

Sat. June 2nd

Please Call 554-7587  
for Reservations by Wednesday  
Preceding LUNCHEON DATE

Open 10:30 / LUNCHEON 12.



THE TRAILBLAZER issued February, May, August & November.

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Assistant Editor: Bill Chivers

Staff Artist: Ralph Rambo

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