SAN BERNARDINO

Sesquicentennial

1810–MAY 20th–1960

The Sun-Telegram

150th ANNIVERSARY
FORT SAN BERNARDINO—Warned of impending Indian attacks, the Mormons started building a stockade, or fort, in December 1851 and lived there for over a year while developing their farms. This replica of the "old fort" is in the museum at the San Bernardino Assisiencia.

San Bernardino 150 Years Old Today

PADRE FOUND CITY IN 1810 AND GIVES VALLEY ITS NAME

By L. BURE Belden
(San Bernardino Sun Telegraph Historical Writer)

Today, May 20, 1960, San Bernardino celebrates its 130th birthday anniversary. The date of 1810 which appears on the municipality's official seal commemorates the initial entry into the San Bernardino Valley of Padre Francisco Dumetz, a priest from the San Gabriel Mission who conducted the first Christian worship, gave the valley its name and erected a small religious structure, or capilla, probably on Bunker Hill at what is now named De Siena Springs.

The venerable Father Dumetz, a native of France and one of the first French priests to go to California, arrived in California in 1813 in charge of the San Gabriel Mission, and was its first superior. He was present at the dedication of the chapel in 1814 and subsequently became Bishop of the Diocese of California. He died in 1854 and is buried in the cemetery of the San Gabriel Mission.

The mission was established in 1813 by Father Dumetz who was commissioned by the Catholic Church to establish a mission in the San Bernardino Valley. He arrived in the valley on May 20, 1810, and named the valley after the Virgin of the Assumption, the patron saint of the San Gabriel Mission.

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Pageant of History Begins to Unfold

Bishop County conducting ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill capill.

From even farther north, other Shoshone groups, generally referred to as the Water (formerly Champey) group, moved into the former Cheyenne war range. Almost simultaneously, a large Cabilla moved into the San Bernardino Valley and occupied the old Cowtown and San Gorgonio Basin area.

Then in 1839, when the fathers at San Gabriel again looked to the San Bernardino Valley, this time as a suitable place to pasture exotic cattle, they found the Shoshone and to a lesser extent the Cabilla throughout the valley. The Shoshone penetration was carried out under the guidance of Father Payner.

There were some issues which would indicate that the valley Indians invited the missionaries back. At least, the 1839 ranchos, which was promptly named San Bernardino Ranch, had been established long before the state's most extensive irrigation systems were constructed. This period, the Mill Creek Rancheria, was short.

The dates of 1830 and 1831 are both given for the rancha construction, but in each case in the area preferred in the Beattie history. Each date is the legal base of Daniel Sexton's testimony in the celebrated Cahuilla vs. County water suit.

Sexton, who came to the valley even prior to the San Bernardino Rancho grant to the Lugo, married an Indian girl who was a piece of Childers Ranch of the Piute tribe.

The old chief later lived with Sexton.

Sexton said that Solano built the rancha with assistance of his Indians, the men using shoulder blades of cattle for shovels and the women carrying off the dirt in baskets.

1839 PREPARED

The Beattie history prefers the 1839 date, basing its authority on a letter to Daniel Sexton in the San Diego Mission. Father Sauer made the exploratory trip through the valley in 1831 at the behest of his Franciscan superiors to find sites suitable for a new mission. An account of his trip appears in Dr. J. F. Priestley's "Franciscan Explorations in California."

The San Diego priests spoke of the adobe structures of the mission ranch on Cowtown Road and noted that Indians were planting much grain at the time of his visit. The direction of the ranch recommended a mission for the San Bernardino Valley but urged it be erected on the banks of the Lyle Creek near the present Football St. crossing.

Carlos Garcia was the original architect of the project. If Solano, who was at least the foreman of the rancha construction, was a Serrano. That fact may cast some doubt on the belief that the Cabilla occupied Cowtown Valley in 1839. A rancho was established by San Gabriel Mission.

Dr. A. Stahl, of Bloomington, author of "Indians of the San Bernardino Valley," believes the Cabilla penetration was carried out on the order of Father Payner.

The first vital event on the San Bernardino Valley front occurred in 1839. It is probable that at that time was a joint occupation by a number of Indians from several groups including the vicinity of the four rancho homes.

A colonizing scheme was tried by purrying the former mission rancho into small farms. This was the first settlement in San Bernardino County. Various programs were adopted for the remaining 147 square miles of the rancho.

3-WAY TUG-OF-WAR

Next came a three-way tug-of-war for the San Bernardino Rancho, a tussle between three of California's most prominent cattle baron families, the houses of Lugo, Palomares and Pico.

The Palomares, whose broad acres extended west from San Antonio Creek to beyond the Sapho, won the first skirmish. He obtained at personal expense cattle on the rancho, built a little adobe for his foreman in Live Oak Canyon and promptly funded for title.

The Palomares petition fell short of the ambitions of both the Lugo and Pico families.

Strong House

This section became so critical that a former English sailor, Michael White, volunteered to establish a barrier at the mouth of Cajon Pass. For this service, whose name was recorded Miguel Blanco by the Mexicans, was granted Rancho Muigton.

White built a strong log house
Every Era Fields Exciting Moments

A century after Padre Dumens’ arrival San Bernadino observed its centennial. This is the cornerstone at Bunker Hill which was dedicated May 30, 1910 by Bishop Coray of the Los Angeles diocese.

on the bleak and desert Devil’s and Cable canyons, right where the old trail lay which Indian trail crossed from the desert. There he could command both the trail and the Ciclos. It was a fine idea but it didn’t work. Wickes, however, clever for White Addington insisted to injury, the Ute stole White’s horses along with those of Lugo and Bandini.

The Lugo brothers perennied Lugo, giving them the annual New Mexican trade cartas, to trade with the Apaches. The Ludos were involved in Poli- tana, south of Vicente Lugo’s home. The New Mexican cara- vans were a treacherous trade link between Mexico’s most northerly provinces.

The caravans came out from Santa Fe in the fall of the year camped during the winter in the land below the Uteh blankets about where the名字 always new interest. In the spring, the grass had been replenished along the trail, the traders went back to New Mexico.

FAMILIES REUNION

Trujillo recruited a group of families, all of whom were of either Mexican or Indian. The lone exception was Israel Satter. The colonists built a house near what would now be the Cotton Mill. A Lyle Creek, its old channel ran a little distance to the west. They were known as the Lugo trappers. For irrigating water they ran on ditches. They tended to do what now would be 33rd Street West, the San Bernadino Electric Power Co. plant, between that road and the mountain passed through what is now the Valley Catholic Cemetery.

There, one fine day, the young and fiery Vicente Lugo decided to hold a friendly council with the friends from the Los Angeles area. Vicente Lugo’s son was on the ranch. He was yet a minor and unmarried and cut quite a figure in company.

Lucas’ rodeo raised the crops of the new development. The Lugo’s raised wool and wheat. The great cattle broke down the lands of the irrigators. When Lucas died the New Mexican quit.

They stayed on land over southwest of the Cotton Mill, the Agua Man- suke became the biggest settlement in Southern California east of San Bernadino.

Before the Trujillo colonists left, the Lugo brothers built an adobe house on the bench in the town of the Agua Man- suke became the biggest settlement in Southern California east of San Bernadino.

west after taking Santa Fe and New Mexican statehood. The only major defeat of the war at San Pasqual, near Escondido, where his heroic army of regulars was finally rescued by a cavalry force sent by the President.

FREMONT JOINS

Fremont was a man of the right time, a noted lieutenant of the topographical engineers, John Charles Frémont, was a leader in the war, exploring next to the California-Ore- gentine state line, the well-armed group of scouts and he had a bit of untoward experience. It was on an expedition east of Oregon, where he had successfully captured the troops a couple of times.

The same Castro whose father had also been imprisoned in the state capital.

The Mexican army was driven south to meet and surrender to Fremont at Cahuenga Pass and the war was over.

Military rule followed for the next three years, Volunteer sol- diers formed into the Mormon Battalion under command of Capt. Edward Philip. At the battle of Cahuenga, they were joined by members of the San Diego Rangers, and a detachment from San Diego, and from San Diego, and from San Diego, and from San Diego, and from San Diego, and from the American Legion.

Two late to Early

While the Mormon Battalion’s arrival was too late to alter the actual fighting, its sober and industrious spirit saved the railway and provided steady to the marauding Native Americans.

OCCUPANTS NAMED

The occupants were Joseph Wilson, the owner of the ranch, who had become a naturalized Mexican citizen and had married an English photographer, William Wilson and others who were well known among the horse thieves and土地 owners, who were generally disgusted with the ups and downs of recent Mexican events.

The pro-American faction was strong and the bandit leaders wanted to render when the attackers fired the risk of the huge adobe. Their lives were saved by the surrender of the venerable Antonio Maria Moore.

While the war was moving back and forth in California, American, Mexican and many peoples from the different villages were massacred. Gen. Zachary Taylor was killed in the battle of San Jacinto.

The colonists were driven from the land by the Uteh, and the Uteh were driven from the land by the Cahuenga Pass.

KEARNY COMES WEST

Before the end of the 19th century, the Mexican cession was completed. Gen. Stephen W. Kearny came

when enlistments expired. One group loaded wagons with rations, cuttings, grasses and fruit trees, a small group took the north through the Chihuahua Pass and over the Old Spanish Trail, traveled 28 days. The group of the road was well received in Santa Fe. The Pack Train caravans of the Traders could not outdo the success to secure the territory once Mexican. Kearny established Fort in the Sacramento Valley had been an independent and selected the northern military head- quarters at Sonoma, where Gen. Marée G. Vallejo was taken pris- oner.

The settlers formed a provisional government named the California. The representative of William H. Ide as president and raised a company that had designed a war flag.

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Valley Rich in Historic Place Names

Wade - being forced to abandon wagons and most possessions. Largest of the m armed groups, contained between 20 and 40 young men predominantly from Illinois. This group made its way out of Death Valley through Ensign Wash, over the Father's Range, around Pamamint Valley close to the present Tonopah, over the Argus Mts to China Lake and Indian Wells then down Red Rock Canyon to the Mojave Desert. The Del Valle family's San Francisco Ranch was near where they arived Feb. 6, 1859.

REMAIN CAMPED

Two brother-in-laws of Anselm Bennett and John Arece, remained behind. The 17.5 water was scarce on the valley’s west side, probably the later location of the Eureka. Some of the men, including those of their ex-drivers, once a family friend, set out on foot to find help. These young men, William Lawrson Manly and John Rogers, walked through 300 miles of desert, killed two of the Beards’ horses in the thick volume of overland trail exploits, one of the reasons Bennett is credited with naming Death Valley.

With the gold rush in full swing, a courthouse convention was called in Mono which grew up as California’s first constitution. Congress appointed Captain John F. Branch, a state, President Millard Fillmore signing the bill on Sept. 8, 1850. Peter G. Black was already an elected governor, and state government had a reality. The state originally had 27 counties.

PANAMA RAILROAD

In the first year most of what is San Bernardino County was part of San Diego County, the last ten years were sliced and the San Bernardino Valley became a part of Los Angeles. San Bernardino County was created April 26, 1853 and the way to San Bernadino was incorporated on April 13, 1854.

Back in Salt Lake the rapidly growing Mormon territory was receiving a large immigration from Utah and the Atlantic Coast ports were subject to temptation to tarry and work under the more enlightened wage standards. Many never left the Salt Lake Basin, their gold and rich employment to continue their pilgrimage to the church’s territory.

With the gold rush, an even greater demand was made on wagons to convert this area into San Francisco.

LESS WORTHY PORT

Latter Day Saints authorities decided to work for the best to keep and immigrants at some less worthy port like San Diego. San Diego was regarded as ideal for this purpose and was planned for an overland chain of Mormon settlements to serve as trading stations along the San Diego-Salt Lake route. Such towns as Nephi and Peace Valley were established in Utah and the call made for volunteers. The Mormons established Southern California settlement.

Amana M., Lyman, one of the Council of Five, had been the last to leave. He was willing to settle in far-off California, the group numbered around 500 person.

This bronze tablet was placed at the site of the Guachama Rancheria in the Mission Township by the DAR. It marks the location of the second mission presence in 1819.

Because it was such a large group, Charles C. Rich, another apostle, was named as co-leader of the enterprise.

KNOW CALIFORNIA

Both Apostles Lyman and Rich had been in California before. Lyman had been in the San Francisco and Sacramento region where he had been sent by Pres- ident Young to collect tithe from Mormons working in the gold placer and to reason with the re- collected Brahmans.

Rich had traveled over the Old Spanish Trail with the Hunt car- riage in 1849. Rich was also experienced in desert travel from nu- merous other missions. It would have been difficult to have found two leaders better qualified to lead a pioneering colony in the semi-arid southwestern.

In the California-bound party were also Capt. Hunt who, as has been noted, had already served as guide over the route; Daves Leavy, who had been over the same route in 1848-50; and several for- mer soldiers of the Mormon Bat- talions. These men knew the country of their destination and the rough trail between that goal and Salt Lake.

GROUP SETS OUT

Salt Lake was left behind ear- ly in March 1851. On March 24 the group, had been “brought down,” organized into 15s and 10s and arrived at Payson. It was at Payson that President Young reviewed the group and ap- parently realized the large exodus had become. The trail followed run gener- ally southwest to Las Vegas, the route now followed by U.S. High- way 95, and the Union Pacific Railroad, except that the part in Nevada east of Las Vegas the old trail veered to the south missing the mud hills and wound closer to the Colorado River over terrain now inundated by Lake Mead.

From Las Vegas the trail led through a pass to the west and on into the Furnace Creek to the little waterhole of Spring Creek. It then went northeast to Rising Spring, over a divide to Tecopa, and down the Amargosa River canyon to Salt Spring near the southern tip of Death Valley. The trail meandered through the Blyde Mesa region.

There are monuments in the Cajon Pass marking both trails. The Old Spanish Trail marker is at Cajon Cornish the down home in the Barstow Freeway. The marker for the road of 1854 is a thoroughfare and is marked by a mounted wagon set to point toward the steep mule dead down which the wagons were stalled.

At the foot of Cajon Pass the caravan. Las Vegas hauled and camp was made west of the present Devore in Sylvana Grove. The site is marked by a monument opposite the Ellenite vineyard on Devore Rd.

On June 11, 1854, the advance contingent of 50 headed by Capt. Leavy reached Sylvana Grove. Others were strung out be- hind in companies of similar size, there being some nine companies in all. The division had been decided upon by the desert-wise leaders to actually speed desert travel at the intervals between groups giving the tiny desert springs time to be rodded.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED

At Sylvana Grove negotiations were opened with Isaac Williams for purchase of Santa Ana del Chi- a. When the Mormon Battalion had men stationed at Chino in 1853, Williams had offered to sell the ranch, including cattle, for a down payment of $5,000.

Hunt, to whom the sale offer had been made, looked over the cattle and realized that there was enough stock, if sold for meat in the mines, to fully pay Wil- liams’ price. Four years later when the Mormons were three months or more from home, Williams doubled his asking price. Ranching income had picked up since his earlier conversations with.

In the camp at Sylvana Grove there were around 450 persons plus wagons and braves. The prospective settlers had been in the wagon box drawn by nearly 500 oxen and over 5010 HORSES.

There were also over 100 horses. The army had not been ridden overland by their owners. The horses that the army had was used for farm work. Some had been hardened to beg. They were strung along having numerous conveyances in the encampment. The army seems to be using wagons that served as homes on wheels.

Inside the rickety schooners were the clothing, household im- pediments, bedding and furniture of the families. Often a cow sow was in the wagons, a steer with his own canvas cover while water barrels, pows and other farming implements were buried inside.

There were many steep grades or canyons. There was an incline for the multiple teams of two wagons to be hitched to a single wagon. The loose rocky grades there were habitual balds both on the wagons and the same made the two trips and while the men “shortened wagons,” which means moving the front wheels closer together to prevent hanging up in sharp turns, the wagons were heavily laden.

Sixteen miles was about 1 day’s travel even over favorable terrain with good laugh as teams.

LONG RIDDING

During the 50 days or more of the treks, the Mormon colonists, in- agreed with the belief they were doing the Lord’s bidding, were a curious spectacle. The 14 hours of walking, 18 hours of sitting the wagons and walking through rough country there was multiplied.

Instead of 10,000 across the Mor- mons became 10,000. The balance was held by the Lagues un- der a “penny treaty,” tax not a true title. The United States land commission, however, permitted the proceeds to select what part of the vast ranch they desired.

Title passed to Lyman and Rich. The areas where they were, a sense, outlaws. Leaves the farm held Judge Garce Toreno alongside Bandini, ad- mired and the Morins purchased the property complete the purchase. There was left, however, a big mortgage, and the latter had moved Croesus in California was around 30 per cent and the buyer’s interest rate in California was around 5 per cent.

Many of the sales by the sale company was more than the rollers started moving and, there was no time to wait for surveys. California land purchases were erected. They could be moved later when roads and roads were piloted. So there was nothing but a steepening of half grain to take advantage of the situation.

At this juncture a mountain Indian chief, Antonio Guss, com- peted the land and led the whites out of Southern California. Attacks were made on the wagon trains and losses were huge. The interior. One person occup- ing such an exposed position was William Price, a man on whose mount at Beaumont and running cattle is the story of a real cowman in partnership with Isaac Williams.

TELLS FRIENDS

While there was no real friend of Juan Antonio, powerful chief of the California Indians, he had bought from the Patimina by the Lago, suppressed the Trujillo colonists after the war, and Caliphas. When the Lago’s sold the ranch to Price, and his tow- keys moved into San Ysidro and started a ranchería near the El Coca where Delfo Ven-
Many Problems Face New Municipality

er, younger sister of Pauline, was hit by a car.
Juan Antonio didn’t approve of the Garra revolt and promptly notified the local authorities that the Weavers were to be on the alert. The Weaver brothers were not so sure, and the San Bernadino and Warner and were the Mormons.

In the San Bernadino Valley it was evident that the San Bernadino had begun to take a back seat.

The first little cabins were small, and the more prosperous were large.

In San Bernadino, a larger and more permanent settlement was established.

Lyman and Richard Hopkins went north and visited members of the group who had bought provisions and supplies and returned to San Pedro. Forty tepees were set up, and a few days later San Gomez Grove were waiting when they arrived. On the way back to the camp at the mouth of Cajon Pass.

The Hopkins who went north with the two leaders served as scouts and guides, chiefly as its leader, and Lyman and Richard had been recalled to Rail Lakes. The history of the San Bernadino enterprise proves a neat and successfull.

On the return from the north, Reesman selected a location for the church.
The differences between the two groups were not always clear, and the settlement of the church.

The San Bernadino Ranch was selected as the site of the church. Both sides thought the sale was for the entire property, but a subsequent survey showed that the property was much smaller.

The survey showed that the property was much smaller than the original agreement.

The two large fields were planted. One of them was utilized for teaching children in the school, while the other was used for grazing.

In the Mexican period, some timber lands were sold to the same company that owned the land.

Now the Mormons determined to move the San Bernadino colony from the sobre and cedars to the canyon of the upper San Bernardino.

The sheepherder had been a waterman and a small sawmill run in Mill Creek. The price of the sawmill was reduced.

In the summer months, a large sawmill was built. The sawmill was located on the water.

In the fall, the sawmill was moved.

Now the Mormon colony had a sawmill and a grist mill.

In the summer months, a large sawmill was built.

One of the first tasks of the colony was to build a sawmill.

Once at one, it would serenously disturb the peace of the neighborhood, but all, should a settler buy colony lands, he would be assured that the area was not overpopulated.

Las Vegas, and to a lesser ex- pected San Diego, owes its initial settlement to the liberal resources of the landowners who provided the necessary supplies.

The survey of the colony lay on the north side of the river, at the mouth of Cajon Pass.

The Mormons were forced to abandon their colony.

The colony map near 119 years later immediately raises questions as to whether the rich Hispanic rancheros of the region were the richest of all Los Angeles.

The history of the colonists in the area at such times as the Fourth of July celebration when the church was organized and moved.

The San Bernadino settlement had been a failure, and the name of Tumac was completely forgotten.

All after there was a limit to what the Mormons could do with their own and remain within their tit,

The delegates from the various groups of the community were elected.

In the end, the colony ran away into the night.

The survey was completed.

Fort Bernadino was ready for a siege. None came. The colony leaders had a false sense of security, and they ignored the advice of the government.

The survey was completed.

These were the conditions at the time.

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California first constitution, a relatively brief one, was passed after those of eastern states, but it was not one to be envied. The survey was completed.

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California first constitution, a relatively brief one, was passed after those of eastern states, but it was not one to be envied.
First Newspapers Come into the City

Peers and traders, Herron and Brown settled here among those who gravitated to California.

Brown settled at first in the Saguaro tent city, but the newly founded gov-
ernorship made him general agent of the railroad, which had been chartered, but had not yet been built. He was paid $2,000 annually, and his job was to get people to settle in the new territory. He also acted as a sort of land agent for the railroad company.

Brown's wife, Mandolyn, was a skilled seamstress and she made clothes for the railroad workers. She also took care of the children, who were born in the tent city.

The railroad was finally completed in 1875, and the tent city was abandoned. Brown and his family moved to Los Angeles, where they lived for the rest of their lives.

In the late 1800s, Brown's family opened a store in Los Angeles, which became one of the largest department stores in the city. Brown's son, John Brown, inherited the store after his father's death in 1882.

John Brown was a prominent businessman and a philanthropist. He donated money to build schools and hospitals in Los Angeles, and he was also a strong supporter of the Republican Party.
Railroad Locks in Bitter Rivalry

continued after the April 7, 1880, issue of the San Bernar-
dino Herald issued its Vol. 1, No. 1 on June 1.

Amidst the turmoil at irregular times then the cred-
itors of the bankrupt Southern Pacific Company met in
the Assembly room of the state capitol on May 29 to
consider the future of the line. Among the group was
the Rev. L. W. Roper, the secretary of the company,
who wanted to keep the line running.

Edward Leffingwell had been president of the
Southern Pacific Company since 1874, when it was
incorporated. He had been involved in the railroad indus-
tory since the 1850s, and had served as a member of
Congress from California from 1853 to 1855. He was a
wealthy railroad tycoon and had a significant influence
in California politics.

Leffingwell had been a strong advocate for the
Southern Pacific Company, and had played a key role in
its founding. He was a key figure in the development of
the railroad and had been instrumental in securing the
federal government’s support for the Southern Pacific.

However, Leffingwell’s influence had waned in
recent years, and the company was facing significant
financial difficulties. The railroad was in default on
its bonds and was facing a number of legal challenges.

The creditors, representing the company’s
bondholders, were meeting to decide what to do with
the company’s assets. They were joined by other inter-
ested parties, including the engineers, workers, and
os,” he added.

The city of Los Angeles was growing rapidly,
and the need for new sources of water became
pressing. The San Fernando Valley was a
potential source of water, and the Los Angeles
City Council began to explore the possibility of
developing the area as a water supply. The
Valleymen, who were proud of their heritage,
were determined to protect their land and
resources.

The city’s plans for the valley were not well
received, and the Valleymen fought against the
development of the area. They were determined
to keep the valley as it was, with its open
spaces and natural beauty.

The struggle for control of the San Fernando
Valley continued for many years, with the city and
the Valleymen engaging in lawsuits and other
forms of legal action. The valley’s future was far
from certain, and the battle for control was
likely to continue for some time to come.

The battle for control of the San Fernando
Valley was just one of the many conflicts that
were taking place in California during the
late 19th and early 20th centuries. The state was
going through a period of rapid growth and
change, and the battle for control of land and
resources was a common theme. The struggle
for control of the San Fernando Valley was
an example of the larger conflicts that were
taking place in the state at the time.