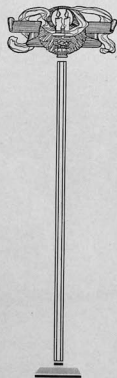


HISTORICAL ATLAS OF
VENTURA COUNTY
CALIFORNIA



Compiled and Published By
W. E. ALEXANDER

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COUNTY COURT HOUSE, VENTURA

PREFACE

IN presenting this volume to the public I wish to extend sincere thanks to all my subscribers for their hearty co-operation in making its publication possible.

I wish also to thank Mr. E. M. Sheridan, who compiled the historical part of the atlas, and the many old settlers who gave him information and assistance.

The maps were compiled by Mr. Walter E. Barry, who has been connected with the county assessor's office for a number of years, and should be as well informed on the lands in Ventura County as any man in the county.

I wish also to thank Mr. James A. Donlan, of Oxnard, for his kindness in going over the maps prior to their going to press, and who has assisted me in many ways in compiling this volume.

W. E. ALEXANDER.

History of Ventura County, California

BY E. M. SHERIDAN



This section of country now known as Ventura County was cut off from Santa Barbara County in 1871. Since that time its progress has been continuous and ever upward until now, 1917, it is regarded as one of the quietest spots of the world, with soil the deepest and richest, crop capability enhancing everything that grows under the sun, and the climate is all California, which is much to say for one portion part of the great empire of the Pacific. In the years that the county has been a county it has given from a pioneer land to a land of production of diversified crops, eminently successful in all and reaching its apex.

From a land of manna, it has grown to be a land of today. From a land of big ranches, herd-rustled and desolate, it has grown to be a land of small farms, thickly settled and filled by the happy joys of productivity. It contained no more than a half-dozen American landmen when it became a county, now it contains 20,000 people. It has 600 miles of good roads, and is building no less than fifty fine concrete bridges and culverts in all sections within its boundaries.

There are a half-dozen good towns within its borders, all electric lighted, and gas piped to nearly every section, making it possible for the suburban dweller to enjoy the same advantages as the urban. Good climate prevails in every section, as well as churches for every denomination of worship. The largest and best equipped hotel, night factory in the world is located in the town of Oxnard. It boasts the largest lime house ranch, the largest bearing lemon orchard, and the greatest English walnut orchard. At the county seat, the city of Ventura, is being built a splendid courthouse overlooking the Pacific Ocean, to cost a quarter of a million dollars.

The county is triangular in shape, with the whole of its south front facing the Pacific Ocean. It is along this ocean front and the valleys opening towards the sea, where we find its cultivated lands, largely and it is the presence of the sea and its balmy winds which give to the lands the extraordinary and equable climate the county enjoys, and makes it possible to produce the great and diversified crops.

Perhaps no more than a third of the county is unsuitable to cultivation, the balance or midwestern portion making up the other two-thirds being composed of rugged mountains, which form barriers between the sea and the back country. The entire mountain is contained much undeveloped wealth in the way of oil and borax. The section contains, too, thousands of valuable acres of grazing lands, water, many cattle and feed. It is in these mountains, also, that the many streams which water the county originate, for Ventura County is recognized as one of the best watered of Southern California.

Days of Big Ranches

Perhaps the history of the big ranches of the county, now happily no more, would best tell the story of the life of the county. These ranches are variously known as Mexican or Spanish land grants, and consisted of great tracts given some favors by the land government before California came under American rule. Especially after secularization of the Mission land could be had as abundance for the asking, for the simple reason that land was the cheapest thing in the country. It is hardly done in story that Fernando Tin, to whom was given the Ojai land grant, was also offered the Santa Ana ranch, but that he refused it because he had all he desired or could care for in the Ojai ranch. And this is no doubt true, for the land was considered good for nothing more than grazing stock, and the industry, though the only one, was precarious, particularly as a dry season came occasionally there so many, and the cattle died by thousands and the losses were heavy. The Mexican government, in giving away the lands, had limited the acreage to eleven leagues, which was something above 48,000 acres, but the wide territories necessary for stock grazing caused this to be considered rather small holdings, and many families acquired considerably more by exchange, purchase or government favor. For instance, the De la Guerra family of Santa Barbara at one time owned the Las Pausas, the Tapas, the Sani and the County ranches, or upwards of 200,000 acres. They had their city home at Santa Barbara and their ranch home on the Sani, and were in the habit of traveling between home and ranch in a two-horse coach, with valet. While some of the grants antedated 1770, most of them followed secularization. Here are those of Ventura County:

Guadalupe—Granted to Ysabel Yulea, May 6, 1846. 30,593.85 acres.
Sani, or San Jose de Guerra—Granted to Francisco Xavier and Miguel Pico, in 1799, by Governor Diego de Borica; claim revived by Alexander de De la Guerra, April 25, 1842. Acreage 92,341.37.

Sage—To Carlos Antonio Carillo, November, 1833. Six leagues. In the most titled this number of acres was pronounced fraudulent, it being held that he had been sublet for two leagues.

San Buenaventura (town site)—Granted to Fernando Tin, March 24, 1843. 29.90 acres.

Cananda Larga de Verde—To Joaquin Alvarado, about 2,200 acres.

Cananda—To Jose De la Guerra y Noriega by Governor Sola, October 12, 1822. Acreage 48,674.56.

Ojai—To Fernando Tin, April 6, 1837. Acreage 17,791.20.

Cananda de San Miguelito—To Ramon Rodriguez, March 1, 1846. Acreage 8,880.

Las Pausas—To Jose Carillo, May 15, 1834, confirmed to Jose De la Guerra y Noriega. 26,623.26 acres.

San Francisco (lying partly in this and partly in Los Angeles County)—Granted to Antonio Del Valle, January 22, 1839, confirmed to Jacobo Felix. This was a large body of land and out of 6,000, the Del Valle family received the 1,500 acres comprising

what is now known as the Camden ranch, adding 500 acres additional to their holding later by purchase. This tract is still owned by the Del Valle family, descendants of the original owner.

Santa Clara del Norte, or Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara del Norte—Granted to Juan Sanchez, May 6, 1837. Acreage 13,988.91. This is the famed *Salinas Puntas* ranch, which has recently been subdivided by reason of the death of its owner.

Calleguas—Granted to Jose Pablo Ruiz, May 10, 1847. Acreage 9,998.29.

San Miguel—Granted to Raymond Oliver, July 6, 1841. Acreage 4,693.91.

La Mission—To Jose de Anza, Jose R. 1846, confirmed to Pali. 48,822.91 acres.

Camden—To Pedro C. Carillo, October 2, 1843. 17,760 acres.

Santa Ana—To Christiano Ariza and others, April 14, 1837. 21,522.04 acres.

Tenned—To Francisco Lopez, March 17, 1843. 13,320 acres.

Santa Paula y Sani—To Manuel Jimeno Casan, April 1, 1843. 17,733.33 acres.

Rancho Coloma—This ranch consisted of 48,883 acres and was granted in 1837 to eight old soldiers by Governor Alvarado.

With San Nicholas and Anacapa islands, which are a part of Ventura County, the acreage of the county is something over 1,196,000 acres. San Nicholas Island, which lies eighty miles off the coast, contains 20,000 acres, while the Island of Anacapa, twenty miles out, is a mere accumulation of mud perhaps five miles long and a half mile wide in the most. It contains but a few hundred acres, but is enabled to support several hundred head of sheep the year through.

The government is now striving to erect a lighthouse on the east end of this island as it is in the track of ships passing up and down the coast.

The great bulk of the acreage of the county is of course on the mainland. Of the one million one hundred and nineteen thousand acres only about a third is utilized in farming, and it was this third which went to make up the land grants. Those to whom the land was made over had the pick, and of course selected the best. It is upon the land covering these grants that the productive farms of the county are located and where the cities and towns have been built. The following description of the land grants will show how progress has been made from cattle pastures to modern civilization:

Rancho Ex-Mission

This was the ranch or body of land which went with the old Mission Church at San Buenaventura at the founding of the church in 1782. It contained some 45,000 acres, and was offered to the church property in the time of secularization, when the lands were taken from the Mission. When San Buenaventura lost its landed holdings it was allowed to retain but 36 acres. Some of this land is still owned in the city of Ventura. In the old days the smaller portions of the ranch, particularly that part in the Ventura Canyon on the east bank of the Ventura River, was leased to corn and grain, the balance being devoted to the pasturing of the Mission herds, which were extensive, the Mission being noted in its prime as the richest in the State in this respect.

The Mission was at one time the center for all the outlying sections of country. It has always been the county center and is the county seat today, a thriving little American city of some 3,500 people, with good schools, churches, electric lights, gas and an abundant water supply from the Ventura River. Besides being a resort it is on the main coast line of the Southern Pacific, and railroads lead to it from all sections of the country. There is considerable manufacturing, but the city is typically a home city. It enjoys a good farming pasturage, as on the east bank of the Ventura River, where some English wheat lands to be found in Southern California. Every religious denomination is represented by church edifices, the Cathedral of the community still making use of the old Mission Church, which is in a good state of preservation. There are two daily papers, the Free Press (evening) and the Democrat (evening).

Rancho Cananda San Miguelito

This ranch lay just west of the city of Ventura and on the west bank of the Ventura River, extended up the Ventura Canyon along the west bank of the river. It contains 8,874.56 acres and was granted to J. T. Rodriguez, who sold, some years ago to George B. Taylor, all excepting a few hundred acres in the north end, which is still owned by a son of the original owner. Taylor bought the ranch for about one dollar an acre. It is now considered as worth a quarter of a million. There are a number of acres of good beans and hay land upon the ranch, but it is generally idle and devoted to grazing.

Rancho Cananda Larga O' Verde

This ranch of 2,220 acres lies to the north of the ex-Mission and begins in a canyon at the head of Ventura River Canyon. Cananda Larga is Spanish for "long canyon," really the whole body of land being confined to this one canyon. Nearly all the ranch is grazing land, but there are some sections, embracing perhaps half the acreage, which form fine orchards and farming lands. It contains handsome homes and the whole land is highly cultivated. All sorts of fruits and of the forest are produced.

Rancho Santa Ana

The next great land grant to the north of Ventura is about twelve miles distant, is the Santa Ana, a splendid body of land of over 20,000 acres, made up of wooded hills and magnificent stretches of valley lands in which are located fine orchards producing all the fruits of all lands. Santa Ana is especially noted for its production of hay. It is

divided up into small holdings and contains many beautiful homes of thrifty owners who are on the telephone line and the rural delivery route from Ventura. The Santa Ana is one of the most picturesque bodies of land in the county with its abundance of wood and water. Two hot streams flow through it—the Ventura River and Coyote Creek.

Rancho Ojai

The Rancho Ojai adjoins the Santa Ana on the north and contains over 17,000 acres. Its Indian name "Ojai," pronounced Oh-yi, is said to mean "rest." The entire rancho is bounded in all around by towering mountains and has the appearance of a rest, making the name an appropriate one. The valley is about ten miles long and five miles wide at the mouth. The whole valley is level as a floor and dotted with heavy old oak trees. With its fine climate it has gained a world-wide reputation as a health and winter resort. Many wealthy people from the east have built fine homes in the valley, and these spend several months each year there. The center of the valley is the town of Nordhoff, containing several hundred people, good schools, churches, stores, hotels and all that goes to make the American village most attractive. The valley also contains the named "Toushill's" hotel, one of the class of great tourist resorts of Southern California. Hundreds of fine homes cover the valley and small well-tilled farms abound. The chief product is fruit, the oranges of the Ojai Valley ranking in flavor and quality and always bringing just a trifle more in the market than those grown elsewhere. The apricot also attains to great perfection in the fine valley climate. Hay is one of the chief farm products. The teacher school, a famous preparatory school for young men, is a valley feature. It is run by Yale men and its pupils come from all over the world. The Ojai is the name of a lively little weekly paper published at Nordhoff.

Rancho San Miguel

The rancho San Miguel as originally granted formed the eastern boundary line of San Buenaventura. It contained 4,693.91 acres, and was granted to Raymond Olivas. Afterwards by trade and purchase the west half of the rancho came into possession of Dana W. Thompson of Santa Barbara, and for years this was known as the Thompson Rancho. On the death of Olivas his half of the rancho went to his numerous offspring and has happily passed from them into the hands of others, and is divided up into small holdings. Since the death of Thompson a few years ago the half possessed by him has also been sold and divided and a large section of it has been embraced in the boundary line of the city of Ventura and is being built upon rapidly. The best of land has a gentle slope from the foothills to the sea and constitutes some of the finest bean land in the country, though the English walnut thrives well on the land and traces of it have been put out by young lemon orchards, which promise well. One lemon orchard in particular of over 200 acres has been set out on the tract by George C. Power of the city.

Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara O'La Coloma

This rancho is commonly spoken of as was in the old ranch days, as the Coloma. It constitutes perhaps the finest body of land under the sun and contains over 48,000 acres, level as a floor, extending from the Santa Clara River and the boundary of the San Miguel Rancho nearly to Point Mugu on the ocean coast and thence back towards the hills for some six or seven miles. It has an extensive ocean front and contains the largest town of Hanamae and the bustling sugar factory town of Oxnard. Nearly its entire area is fine land, excepting some portions containing salt marshes lying along the seaboard. The Coloma is one of the ranches acquired by Thomas Scott of Pennsylvania, who bought California lands extensively at an early day in hopes of exploiting the oil theory. It was granted to eight old soldiers in 1837. The United States Land Commission reported this claim in 1854, but in 1857 the grant was declared valid and the former decision reversed. Title was confirmed to Valentine Cato, although it was also claimed by the widow of Joseph Chapman. It was first cultivated in 1867 by Christian Burckhard and his sons, who had settled on the rancho in the whole house formerly occupied by the Gonzales family, of the original grantees. Crops of wheat and barley were sown and grown, thirty acres of each. It was hard work as the rancho was literally covered with wild mustard. T. R. Bird, the representative in California of Scott, purchased the rancho in 1869 for \$150,000 and under his guiding hand the rancho was cleared as the market and idea changed where squatters had settled here and there and trunks of all kind arrived and it was not long before the great value of the land was learned and settlers came thick and fast until now the Coloma is a garden spot and the fortunate holder of a few acres of it rich and considers himself blessed indeed. It turns out enormous crops of fine beans and sugar beets, but everything grows there that will grow anywhere. The beet industry came with the establishment of the Oxnard sugar factory in the heart of the rancho fifteen years ago. It was found surprising beets grew there and the result was a million-dollar factory. With the factory came the town of Oxnard. It is a thriving little city some of nearly 3,000 people and is growing rapidly. It has good streets and cement walks, a fine public park, Carnegie library and town hall, good schools and churches. The Catholics have a fine school establishment in the city. The town is on the main coast line of the Southern Pacific and is one of the most important of the section of the world. Its sugar is marketed by the Santa Ana and is in the hands of the section near a million dollars for their best crop. It will be understood how rich a section Oxnard centers. It has two papers, the *Coast* (daily) and *Review* (weekly).

Rancho Guadalupe

Lying just eastward of the Coloma Rancho is the Guadalupe grant, one of the great Ventura land grants which has been kept intact. It lies in the extreme eastern corner of the county and forms the boundary, or a portion of it, of Los Angeles County. It has eight miles of ocean front and contains over 30,000 acres, the grant being made by Yafael Yutka in 1846. It afterwards passed, in most of it, into possession of Dickerson & Funk, for about one dollar an acre. Later Richard Brown, an Englishman, obtained possession

by purchase of the 23,000 acres of the original grant left and his heirs still own it. It is largely a grazing ranch, though there are many thousand acres devoted to raising beets on the western edge. The American Beet Sugar Company now has a lease of the entire ranch for a number of years.

Rancho Conejo

Adjoining the Guadalupe on the north, and a ranch of much the same character, is the Conejo. It was the property of the De la Guerra originally and contained over 48,000 acres. It is composed of oak-covered table lands and has always been known as a wheat-growing ranch. It is divided into small tracts, though some of its grazing lands are still held in large bodies. The ranch altitude is about 700 feet. The soil is a rich and deep loam and admirably constituted for grain and wheat growing. In 1872 H. W. Mills purchased half the ranch from the De la Guerra. In 1882 there were sold 2,200 acres at \$3 per acre in what is known as the Newberry Tract. And in the same year there was sold 6,000 acres near the Newberry Tract to Russell Brothers for \$15,000. Of the latter tract 1,800 acres are level and fertile and under cultivation.

Calleguas Rancho

The grant lies westward of the Conejo, meeting at the foot of the mountains and contains nearly 10,000 acres. It was granted to Jose Pedro Ruiz in 1847 and is now the property of Adolfo and Juan Camarillo, sons of the late Jose Camarillo. The older Camarillo was a large landowner in the old days and was joined with T. R. Bird and others in the ownership of the Coloma, Calleguas and other properties. He desired to separate from his co-owners and was finally given the Calleguas rancho in the division. Still he felt that he had too much land and offered the ranch for sale at a price somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Offers were made to form a syndicate in the city to purchase the ranch, but it is stated the effort was unsuccessful and Mr. Camarillo was compelled to hold on. His son today can no doubt glad that he did so, for it is considered that their holding is one of the most valuable in the county. The Southern Pacific runs through it, the flowing village of Camarillo is upon the land, and it is considered as by far the cheapest bean ranch in the world. Where it was once offered for thousands it could not now be touched for millions, and it is growing in value constantly. The owners are wide-awake and thorough business men, and employ business methods of the most modern stamp.

Ex-Mission No. 2

In this section of the county, strange to say, was also another land grant, and known as Ex-Mission No. 2. It consisted of an elongated diamond-shaped tract of low land of about 1,002 acres. It lies wedged in between the Coloma and the Calleguas ranches. It was supposed to have been granted to the Mission as low land, to make up a deficiency in the size of the main grant, while it is also stated that the Mission had been promised a location along the coast between Hanamae and Point Mugu, and in the shuffling and recovery and the fixing of boundaries and making compact the other holdings, the Rancho Ex-Mission No. 2 was crowded back and let out of what was intended as its original location. In the beginning it was regarded as government land and was settled upon as such and was being farmed and had been occupied by hilly spots, and vines were begun and after a long road through the courts the title were settled in the ex-Mission.

Rancho Simi

This ranch lies in the eastern end of the county and joins the Conejo and Calleguas. It is an immense body of land a thousand feet above sea level, consisting of a great valley entirely surrounded by mountains. It contained originally 114,000 acres until the Tejo Ranch adjoining of 14,000 acres was cut off from it. With its more than 100,000 acres it made a principality in the old days when it was the property of the De la Guerra family. It was discovered a stock ranch, and great herds of cattle and sheep ranged on hills, and it is said that in 1864 the dead cattle covered the whole ranch. It was along in those days that the De la Guerra hold of the property began to weaken and they were eventually forced to let the property go, but for a long time after leaving the Simi proper they maintained a home on the Tejo. This, too, they were finally obliged to give up. In the old days the Simi was known as what is termed a dry ranch. It was not well watered by running streams. But when the Simi was divided and sold off and smaller holders began coming in and orchard planting began with diversified crop experiments, exploitation for water was begun and the restless American farmers soon found that what they sought was there in great abundance, and there are now many fine streams wells on the great ranch. The Southern Pacific main coast line runs through the heart of the valley, and the land is dotted with homes and villages, and it is a thriving and productive section of Southern California, second to none. After the cattle era the Simi was devoted to grain raising and successfully, but it has developed into a great fruit producer, especially the apricot thriving there. Much of the mountain sections of the ranch are still given over to grazing, and many cattle are fed in the Simi hills. The towns of Simi, Eggenorth and Moorpark are on the Simi and are all bustling railroad towns.

Rancho Las Posas

Like the Simi, which is some on the north, the Las Posas Ranch was a De la Guerra holding, as it was also one of the Thomas Scott holdings later. And like the Simi, it is now divided up and settled by Irish farmers and is a rich section of the county and a wonderful crop producer, beans, beets and English walnuts and apricots yielding in greatest abundance. It contained originally over 20,000 acres and when first farmed in any great extent was devoted to the raising of barley. T. R. Bird desiring a large acreage in this product and raising sugar beets in other nearby ranches, but barley growing was given over years ago. The Las Posas has good roads and good wells in plenty and good homes and thrifty farmers who are getting rich raising sugar beets and lima beans and apricots and

English walnut. The town of Sonoma is the center of the great ranch now and is on the main line of the Southern Pacific. Sonoma is a village of big warehouses where are stored the great Los Pinos crops. It has schools and churches and is growing fast with the amount of which it is the center.

Rancho Santa Clara Del Norte

This rancho, known in the old days as "Rancho from Sonoma to Sonoma," was granted to the Sanchez family. It contained 13,988.91 acres and lies in the very heart of the cultivated portion of the county and in Santa Clara Valley. It runs the Los Pinos ranch on the north, the Colma hills on the east, the Colma Ranch on the south and the Santa Clara River and the Rancho Sateioy y Santa Paula on the west. It is practically all level and a bare and it is upon the ranch that it being cultivated the largest bean ranch in the county is now found. Of late years it has been known as the Sateioy Pintos Ranch having been owned by that family since its purchase by Francisco Sateioy Pintos from the Sanchez family. It was bought to provide at various times by the older brother of Pintos came to California in 1853 and first settled in San Luis Obispo, where he kept a little store for some years, moving later to Santa Barbara, where he also engaged in merchandising, and built the stable St. Charles Hotel on State Street, which the estate still owns. From there he branched out to Ventura, where he started a store and in 1864 he purchased the big ranch. He died at San Juan, California, while on a trip to San Francisco by stage coach. Later his younger brother, Antonio, came from Italy and took charge of the estate and was a successful for years with the aid of Leopoldo, another brother and the last to survive. The latter died in July a few years ago and left an estate of over two millions to many heirs in the State and in Italy. His death has brought about a division of the rancho into small tracts. It is highly cultivated and for some years has been in charge of George C. Power, a fine business man and manager, and has been brought up to the highest degree among the county lands.

Rancho Santa Paula y Sateioy

This fine body of land was originally granted to Manuel Jimenez in April, 1840. It contains about 30,000 acres, and is described as the grant as follows: "From the Arroyo Mague (now Santa Paula Creek) on the east, to the small mountain on the west (supposed to be Sateioy Mountain), and from the small mountain on the north to Las Pintas on the south." The ranch is supposed to have derived a part of its name from the Sateioy tribe of Indians who lived at the groups, now the site of the town of Sateioy. Sateioy is said to be the Indian name for "Ranch." The tract is about twelve miles long, extending from the San Miguel Rancho to the Sepe Rancho on the north, with an average width of two miles, extending from the little lake on the west to the Santa Clara River on the east. It is easily among the choicest ranches in the State, for nearly every foot of it has been brought under the plow and has been. The ranch came under the ownership of T. Wallace More, owner also of the Sepe Ranch, at which time he controlled and owned thirty-five miles of land lying along the Santa Clara River. In 1862 George C. Briggs of Yuba County purchased four leagues of the ranch from More two miles up the river from Sateioy. He had been a fruit grower north and continued the kind of growing earlier fruit in the southern section for the San Francisco market. He paid \$40,000 for the four leagues. He planted various kinds of fruit trees, but found that the climate was cooler than in Yuba County and that the fruit, while it attained greater perfection, ripened all late than in the milder southern section. The date was abandoned for earlier fruit, and in 1867 Mr. Briggs subdivided his holdings and sold it in small tracts. This was the beginning of the settlement of the ranch. It has continued to grow rapidly, and a new beginning of the settlement of the ranch. It is dotted with small farms and beautiful houses. On the ranch and near the borders in the great Llaneros basin and English walnut ranch. It contains what is said to be the largest lemon ranch in the world as one tract is bearing 100 acres. It ships out annually 400 cartons of lemons, which find a ready market the world over because of uniformity of timing and handling. The town of Sateioy, on the east line of the Southern Pacific, is the main settlement on the ranch, and is a thriving little business center with a substantial bank, good schools and churches. It is distant eight miles from the county seat, Ventura.

The chief towns on the ranch, and at the extreme southern end of it, and one of the best of the small towns in Southern California, is Santa Paula. It contains some 2,500 people and is surrounded by rich farms owned by prosperous and thrifty farmers. Everything under the sun grows on the Santa Paula farms. It is the center of the Llaneros business, besides having a number of excellent fruit-packing houses, warehouses, etc. It is well lighted and well watered, has good churches and the best of schools, is fairly served and with splendid hotel accommodations. Two banks besides two savings banks attend the financial wants of the community. It is on the Southern Pacific Coast Line, and with good train service Santa Paula is growing rapidly. It has a good weekly paper, the Chronicle.

Rancho Sepe

This rancho has had a colorful history, one in which human blood paid the price. The ranch runs with the Santa Paula y Sateioy on the west and north and extends three or eight miles into the valley of the Santa Clara River, embracing most of the middle land on either bank of the river. It contained two leagues of land at \$880.81 acres, though at one time in its history it was claimed for a that it was six leagues of land. The story of this ranch is remarkable, involving, in the struggle made for its possession, episodes of intrigue, murder, treachery, even, attempted homicide and finally murder. The ranch is in early days was used mainly for pasturing, though it contained within its borders some of the finest land, capable of being well watered, of any ranch in the country. On the northern end and in the uplands are famous producing soil which have brought great fortunes to its owners. In 1876 the land was owned by T. Wallace More, who had purchased it as it is the rate of but \$9 per acre. He entered out on the question of settlement and had part of his later referred.

More was a good man, a big and powerful man in its frame, a man who wanted much land and more and more land. Because of the peculiar conditions surrounding the title to the ranch there was supposed by many people to be a great deal of government land adjacent to the ranch and this was settled on by squatters. A day later, 1876-7,

came and the inequality law decided for migrating caused friction between More and the squatters, who were already at odds, and trouble followed over the right of using the water. Outbreaks were frequent between the contending parties. Neither side would give in. More bought from Carlos Cota what he thought was the title to six leagues of land. The Land Commission in 1873 confirmed his title to the six leagues, but the case was appealed to the United States District Court and it developed an investigation that had been arranged and that no had been submitted for the two leagues, but the papers. More was awarded the two leagues, and later endeavored to purchase the other four leagues in 1875, under certain sections of the code, the settlers opposing and holding it was government land in which they had settled and were established. The case before the court was still pending when came the killing of More.

At midnight on March 24, More was sleeping in his house, which was occupied by himself, a man named Fagan, another named Cota and a Chinese cook. The men rushed out to illuminate the house within. They were joined outside by a man named Ramirez, who had slept outside that night. While More was carrying out an armful of horses he was laid upon by two masked men, guarding the gate of the corral. He fell shot in the groin. The others of the party ran and More attempted to do so and ran for a short distance and again fell, when he was overtaken by three masked men, who proceeded to shoot him full of bullets and buckshot, three bullets entering his head and several finding lodgment in his body. He begged for mercy while down, but his face and features were almost obliterated by the shot and powder smoke. After the shooting the leader called, "Come on, boys!" and hastened from the scene.

After the shooting the body of More was brought to Ventura and laid for a time in the parlor of the Santa Clara House on West Main Street, after which it was taken to Santa Barbara for burial.

The murder created the utmost excitement all over the country and seven men were indicted by the grand jury for the crime, three being F. A. Sprague, John Colter, Jose M. Jones, J. S. Churchill, Charles McCatt, W. H. Hunt, and T. D. Lord. The trials occupied several years. Sprague was tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He was finally sent up for life, but was later pardoned. John T. Colter was also tried and received a life sentence. Jose M. Jones had turned state's evidence and testified in these cases, but later recanted and the prosecution of the others fell through for lack of evidence. Colter received a new trial, but the case went like the others and he returned to another prison. After the murder of Sprague he went to Mexico, where he lived in the Yuma section for a number of years, revisiting these parts a few years ago, when he again vanished from sight.

It is a very different Sepe now from the Sepe of old. No one would think for a moment in these days of gliding through it as a Southern Pacific last train pass by the ranches and beautiful orchards and farms and through its lively towns that it was once the center of the most fertile and beautiful even more verdant than the ranch history of Southern California. The Sepe Ranch is thickly settled now. Land titles are the best. It is dotted with splendid homes and every foot of land can be made to grow what best it produces. It is a prime section for citrus fruit, and in production of superior oranges and lemons and English walnuts leads the county. Besides, it is one of the particular hot sections of the country and the explanation of its product the last few years has been marvellous.

The towns of Fillmore and Bardsdale are on the Sepe Ranch. Both are wide awake, but the palm for rapid progress of towns in the county belongs to Fillmore, which in the past few years has leaped to the front as the most rapid growing and most substantial of Ventura County towns. Good schools and churches are a feature. There is an excellent bank, a fine bank and a few weekly newspapers—The Herald—and a constant increase in population.

The town of Pico is just a few miles northward from Fillmore and just without the confines of the Sepe boundaries, being located on what was government land. And just beyond Pico comes the boundary line.

Camulos Rancho

This is the home of the Del Valle family. It is also noted, the Del Valle ranch house, as the "Home of Rancho," and was made famous in Helen Hunt Jackson's novel. The Del Valle is one of the few remaining old-time California families who have kept their lands and home intact in spite of the encroachments of the outsiders. The Camulos is a small ranch, made up of old-time ranches were regarded, of 2,000 acres. It was once a part of the great San Francisco Rancho, given still earlier to the north and partly in Los Angeles County. The San Francisco Rancho was granted to Antonio Del Valle in 1841 and on his death passed to his son, Ygnacio Del Valle, who in 1860 sold all of it except 1,500 acres. Afterwards 500 acres additional was added to the Camulos by purchase after the death of Ygnacio in 1880. It is a highly improved body of land and produces superior oranges and lemons. It is fully under irrigating ditches. There are 50,000 vines on the ranch and much more is made each year, some 20,000 gallons.

Rancho San Francisco

Of this rancho some 11,000 acres are within Ventura County. It belongs to the estate of the late H. M. Newhall of San Francisco and is largely given over to stock raising, though there is much good land on the ranch, and it could support a large population of small farmers.

Rancho Temescal

This rancho is a body of land lying across the mountains from the Camulos and embraces the Pico Creek in its bounds. It is largely mountain and grazing lands, of its more than 11,000 acres, perhaps a tenth being devoted to orchards and farming. There is a great deal of fine producing oil property on the ranch. It was once owned by D. C. Cook, the Chicago publisher of religious papers, who expended a great deal of

sleeping near this park."

sleeping near this park."

sleeping near this park."

Following is a partial list of those in attendance at the gathering. All pioneers in attendance did not sign the roll, but the list shows a splendid representation of the pioneers and sons and daughters of pioneers in the county at the time:

[illegible]

Rold, M. Clarke, March 1879.
 Ross, J. A. L., May 1879.
 Mrs. Fred H. Howard, October 1874.
 Peter McCauley, March 1870.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, May 1879.
 Mr. J. Drouse, December 1870.
 John Pickerton, September 1868.
 C. C. Drouse, October 1879.
 Thales G. Thompson, October 1881.
 Sol N. Sheridan, September 1873.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, September 1873.
 W. A. Hudson, July 1865.
 Mrs. Chas. Barnard, February 1884.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, September 1873.
 C. C. Harpold, August 1869.
 Mrs. J. W. Barnes, October 1867.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, October 1888.
 Carl Barnes, 1892.
 Mrs. Mattie Goodenough, January 1868.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, February 1876.
 G. F. Arundel, August 1874.
 S. L. Shaw, November 1868.
 Mrs. T. A. Clark, February 1876.
 Mrs. C. A. Clark, November 1876.
 Mrs. T. F. Arundel, November 1867.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, February 1876.
 Thos. McCormick, May 1888.
 Grace D. Atmore, February 1876.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, September 1876.
 Mrs. B. T. Williams, February 1878.
 Mrs. W. O'Hara, February 1870.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, February 1886.
 Alfred J. Pitts, March 1889.
 M. Maguire, March 1885.
 Mrs. J. A. L. Ross, February 1876.
 Nellie Berkman Burbank, August 1870.
 F. L. Fairbanks, August 1876.

Nasime Bonensted, February 1875,
Frank E. Bonensted, March 1875
Frank Estes, October 1883
Emmett C. Crane, April 1863
John C. Crane, September 1875
Edward M. Jones, August 1871
Cora Clara Hardison, September 1877
John C. Hardison, September 1870
Mrs. Sarah Hewson, July 1862
Hiram K. Snow, Jr., December 1887
John K. Snow, Jr., December 1887
William H. Francis, October 1903
Ralph Cost, October 1876
William A. Arnold, November 1876
William A. Arnold, November 1879
F. H. Dudley, 1875
C. E. Snow, August 1875
Catherine Flint, September 1864
Gale Sheridan, March 1903
John C. McDowell, December 1870
G. L. Christian, December 1876
F. B. Colyer, January 1875
John C. McDowell, December 1870
A. Camarillo, October 1864
Mrs. F. P. Shaw, May 1890
A. L. A. Doust, May 1867
Paul Goodenough, March 1893
R. S. Drummer, March 1878
E. E. Snow, March 1873
W. A. Gerberding, May 1900
Adeleide Connolly, May 1895
John C. McDowell, November 1863
R. B. Haydock, March 1876
Thomas H. Daly, December 1872
C. L. A. Redlin, June 1886
L. H. Anderson, 1871
A. J. Smolgenski, 1864

Thomas R. Baro

[illegible]

The subject of this sketch was born in Chambersburg, Penn., December 8, 1841, the son of Robert M. Bard, a lawyer, born in the same place in 1810, and who died in 1851. His grandfather, Thomas Bard, was also born in the same section. His great-grandfather, Richard Bard, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-great-grandfather, Archibald Bard, an emigrant from Ireland, settled in York County, now Adams County, Penn., in 1740. Richard Bard and wife were captured and carried away by Indians on April 19, 1738. Five days after being captured Richard made his escape and began efforts for the release of his wife which he kept up unceasingly for two years and five months, for which length of time she was a prisoner. She was finally given up at Kottawam, Penn., having been held by her captors for a year and a half.

Mr. Bard's mother was Elizabeth S. Little, a native of Mercerburg, Penn., born in 1812, and died at Berylwood, near Haverone, this county, in 1880. She was a daughter of Dr. P. W. Little and a grand-daughter of Colonel Robert Parker of the

Mr. Becl's parents had two sons and two daughters. Thomas R. Becl was started in Chambersburg and educated at the Chambersburg Academy, and began, at the age of seventeen, the study of law with the Hon. George C. Chamberlain, a retired Supreme Court Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, but finding an active life unsuitable to his tastes and necessities, he abandoned the study of law temporarily for railroad and mining engineering, in which he received a practical training in the Allegheny Mountains. When he had finished this work he was offered a position in a forwarding and commission house at Hagerstown, Penn., which he accepted. While at that place the war broke out, and the firm, differing in politics, dissolved, the town being a border town

Mr. Zellat, who was an uncle by marriage, one of the kin, took Mr. Bard as a partner, and it was then he began his real business life, though but 21 years of age. While in business in Hagerstown the firm was the agent for the Cumberland Valley

Then was started a memorable political battle. Many names of prominence had been placed in the voting. But one by one they were dropped out and lost sight of in the mass of ballots which were taken. But it was all happily ended at last in the selection of Ba. This was in reality the first body blow that the great dominating political interest in the State had received after years of rule.

In his work of buying cattle Mr. Hobson traveled about the country a great deal and in 1857 he found himself in San Buenaventura. He traveled everywhere over

a new Ventura County, but which was then a part of Santa Barbara County. Of an abiding type and with good memory even to the day he discusses interestingly as to what he saw in those old days. There was but one house between the Mission Church and the Canaan Ranch, this being an adobe where in now the city of Santa Paula. The material was of such thick growth and so high all over the valley that one could not see over it as a homestead, and a valley could scarcely get through it. Found only one cultivated spot in the whole Santa Clara Valley, this being a little vineyard, which is now known as the Dominguez vineyard. There was a cluster of three or four adobes at the present, these being the only ones border the one at Santa Paula and the adobe at the Mission.

Two years after this visit Mr. Holman moved to the county and settled in San Buenaventura, and has ever since resided in the county. His first work in the county was in the tin mines. He settled in the Sequoia, where he built several adobes. Also built adobe houses at what is now Salinas. Later he turned for two years in Ventura Avenue as when he lives at the old Gilbert place.

Mr. Holman was always an active man and launched into the work of building extensively. He built the first bank house in the county. It still stands on West Main Street and is known as the Cahn Building, a man named Cahn having a store there for years which was later conducted by his widow. The Cahn lot was purchased by the old-time residents.

He also built the courthouse, the schoolhouse on the left, the Chamber store building and what was known as the Henry Spear Building, which occupied the corner where is now the Robinson & Pitzer Garage. The Spear Building in the old days was built and occupied as a saloon by Henry Spear, while the rear portion was used as the first courthouse in the county. The upper floor contained the first Masonic Hall and a portion was the club hall of the town for public gatherings and dances for many years.

Mr. Holman was married in 1841 in Sacramento to Miss Isabel Jones, daughter of the couple was born ten children, seven of whom were raised to man and womanhood. These were Mrs. Frances Maria Rose (deceased), Mrs. Clara Jane Williams, Cora H., Abraham Lincoln, Peter John, William Arthur and Mrs. May Belle McMillan.

Mr. Holman is still a resident of this city and is at the writing, almost aged 82 years, still vigorous and hale, and still shows a lively interest in all matters of the day. He has always been a great reader and has written considerably on current events. In the earlier days in this county he took an especially lively interest in matters political and was always considered a power in forming the policies of his party. He did much hard and responsible work in the founding of the county and was in chief command when it was launched upon the world on its own account. He is deeply entitled to be termed "The Father of the County."

Number One

No. 1 on the Ojai Creek Road received its name from being the first place where oil operations were conducted by Thomas R. Reed when he was out from Pennsylvania. It is located near what is known as the Ferguson place and which was formerly the home of the Abbott family. A house was built there for Mr. Reed which he occupied for some years, but which of late years had gone to ruin. It was demolished entirely one year ago.

No. 1 was the beginning of the oil operations and it was followed by No. 2, which was where Camp Comfort now is.

No. 3 was in the Upper Ojai Valley.

No. 4 was located in the Parkman Canyon in the Upper Ojai.

No. 5 was in Santa Canyon, known as Sonoma Canyon.

No. 6 was in the same location. It was used in these early operations as being the only camp which produced oil and it is still productive from the original hole put down.

The upper grade road was built by Mr. Reed in 1866 and the survey of the lower grade was made by him in 1867.

Jose Salmeron

Many of the old-time residents of the county are still alive and active and characterized, and it is of interest to talk to them of the days of old. One of these interviewed by the writer was Jose Salmeron, who, at 71, was alert and with memory unimpaired. He was born in Mexico and came to Mission San Buenaventura in 1849, and has since resided in the city of Ventura continuously. His first occupation in California was as a miner, and after investigation they were located on a beam rented in front of the old church, just about where now stands the fair frame meat market on Main and Figueroa Streets. The two condemned men were mounted on a wooden-scaffolded cart, the scaffold wheels of these days, and the cart was driven from under them. After that power followed among the Indians for a long time.

In the beginning Ventura had neither mines, church on the corner of Main and Palm Streets, where now is the residence of Frank Dennis, Jr. The walls of this old Mission, which was called San Miguel, were still intact when Salmeron came to the place. He was told, he says, that in 1825 the Ventura River had its channel where now is Ventura Avenue, and that it emptied into the sea where the drought is, just east of the old ranchman grounds. It followed a course through what is now the courthouse grounds. All the land beyond to the Taylor Hills was good farming land.

In 1862 he remembers that the river washed away a large adobe where now stands the store of J. F. Ford.

In 1850 the whole county was covered with cattle, and three hundred horses were killed every week to feed the Indians at the Mission. There was much suffering among the Indians in the years 1851 and 1852. The cattle were so thick and so plentiful in those days that someone would have to go ahead of parties traveling through the country

to clear the way for them. There were some three thousand Indians camped about the Mission, who had come in from suffering mountain sections because of scarcity of their own kinds of food in the hills.

The Indians were much given to feasting, it being a food staple among those living along the coast. They made very good bread of wheat covered with asphaltum. The old palm trees near the courthouse, which were then in what was known as the Mission garden, were Salmeron says, as large as now, and even since he can remember were always the same in size.

Ramon Ortega

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Santa Barbara over seventy-one years ago and came to Ventura when but a boy. He has lived here ever since, but has spent most of his days in the mountain sections of the county. Ortega is a heavy specimen of man and shows the outdoor life. He is bold and strong, and is known as the greatest horseman of Southern California. He has a good memory and well remembers many interesting incidents of the older days in Ventura. He recalls vividly the language of the true Indians in front of the church.

He was here when Fremont passed through and well remembers the fear of him which was spread about among the then residents. Californians came to Ventura from Monterey and attempted to engage opposition in the Parklands, but it would little, as the people readily gave way. Fremont found no food or cattle for his men, but always paid liberally in orders on the government.

Ortega served as a mountain trail on the Papaya Seas in 1850. The hills were literally filled with herds of all varieties at that time and deer heads abounded. At one time, he recalls, with the aid of another man, he killed deer heads in thirty-five days. This was during a period he worked for T. Walker, Miner on the Sequoia ranch. Another period he recalls on the Sequoia was the hunting of seventy horses in five years. He did not keep the record.

While living on the Sequoia he captured fifteen beaver with the rope in one day. The next day he began his work in bear trapping. In all he has hunted nothing but beaver and has killed over 100. He has killed many beavers with the rope and the rifle. One day, in 1870, Ortega's Indians killed them for beaver in Santa Paula. He captured and beaver and they were found in the hills. When the McGowan House was started in 1870, Ortega's beaver were found in the hills.

He has been many other things in his life, but offers no special basis. One time in particular in 1870, he recalls, when Camp Parks, near Santa, he attempted to capture a large grizzly bear. He pulled back to sleep, but after a long fight, it weighed 1750 pounds. Grizzlies lived in a run and killed it in Ventura, where he saw 1000 people take to the hills to escape the bear. The bear on these horses in 1870.

Ortega recalls the capture of 100 old Mission San Miguel. It was under the building was not a very large one, according to Ortega, being only half as big as the first. Ortega's Indians killed them for beaver in Santa Paula. He captured and beaver and they were found in the hills. When the McGowan House was started in 1870, Ortega's beaver were found in the hills.

In 1870, all the old Mission church was built the regulation the road. It has often been wondered what it was replaced by Ortega. Ortega remembers well when the Mission was in its prime. He says he was riding down Ventura Canyon one morning in 1870, and just as he reached what is now Main Street he felt an earthquake and heard a noise. Looking toward the old church he saw a great cloud of dust rising from its corner. In fact had been shaken in. Therefore the church roof was put on.

Ortega's father owned the old Mission orchard and garden, and conducted it for seven years. This was in the forties. The old palm trees—there were then three of them—were in fact just about the same as now, and have been the same in appearance ever since he can remember them. The orchard produced years, apples, apricots of a small variety, peaches and plums. The orchard took up about six blocks and was completely walled with an adobe wall as high and topped by tiles. There were a separate orchard for the Indians.

For the use of the mission of the Mission water was taken from the Ventura River by the pulley of the same place where it is taken now, near the railroad dam, and carried thence along the foothills to the Mission and down. The old adobe building in still standing on the hillside near the church where the water entered and exited and cooled. The people got their drinking water there. For irrigating the water was carried through the ditches to the fields. In 1862 the mission consisting of a part of the orchard where it crosses the mouth of Cananda Lugo was washed out by high water. The pulley worked considerably, their lamp being carried on in the Ventura Canyon, where they raised corn, grain and beans. They had a mill where that grain was ground.

The old cemetery attached to the Mission church on the west side was the only burying place, and was used for all alike up to the twenties.

In speaking of the Indians, Ortega says that he well remembers the Salmeron tribe, and that when he worked for them on the ranch he was ordered by him to kill a bull for the chief—Luis Fernandez—whenever the chief desired it. In the future, most had cattle all over that country.

While there is still living near El Rio, a direct descendant of the Salmeron Indian chief, there are no Ventura Indians left. There were really not very many Indians residing in the mountain sections, but they gathered here from all sections because of the presence of the Mission. The Indians were punished when they neglected their church duties. It was necessary to be very strict with some of them. The punishment was administered by the Indians. Rations and clothing was regularly distributed to them by the pulley.

There was considerable travel by the Indians between the islands and the mainland. They had good swimming boats. The Santa Cruz Island Indians were of a higher class than the mainland Indians in every respect. They had their mission camp on the west bank of the Ventura River. They called themselves the Yuma.

The Indians of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Fernando each spoke a different language.

Some Ventura Resorts

The mountain regions in the east and north parts of the county abound in hot and mineral springs. These were, of course, well known to the Indians and the early Venturers. The Indians valued the waters and often made the neighborhood their resort. Since the county has grown and travel increased, these springs more than ever attract people. No history of the county would be complete without mention of these many places, for they are an important part of picturesque Ventura, and great crowds of tributary to the Ojai are many hot mineral springs, ideal resorts where hunters people from all over the country visit them each season.

Two to gather and trout fisheries flourish. Just four miles from Northridge, within the yawning mouth of the Matilija Canyon, Myers' Matilija Springs settle close to the swimming waters of the Ventura River. It is an ideal resort for health and recreation, thousands going every summer to drink the sulphur water, hot or cold, and bathe in the plunges fed by the springs. San Myers, the landholder, is an ideal host. The table has gained here for this resort, and people from all parts of the world visit Matilija in the season. It is a pleasant place to go for the summer camping, where the comfort of all is so kindly looked after. There are cottages for those who want retirement at the springs, and tents for all who prefer to camp out in primitive fashion. Up and down the cañons, along the banks of the river, these camps are filled in the season, and the life is a life of comfort, what the lovers want to make it. The plunges are there for all, amusements of all kinds are provided; the hotel is at hand in case the camper does not care to cook camp dinner. But, if retirement is sought, it can be had, perfect and complete. For people do what they like at Myers' Matilija Springs, and there are none to hinder nor make the worker after comfort afraid. Trout abound in the river, and there are many scenic points about.

Over the ridge by a beautiful road, and there is Wheeler's Hot Springs, in the north foot of the Ventura River, a resort equally popular and equally attractive. Here, too, is a good hotel and an ideal camping place under the trees beside a clear running stream. The water in the spring is hot, so hot that the bath cannot be borne in it as it issues from the rocky side of the mountain, and the sulphur plunges are favorite places of diversion of thousands of visitors annually. A good table is found at the hotel proper, but here, too, the wayfarer is at liberty to live the life of a camper if that suits his taste or fancy. And, while he lives it, he can indulge his taste for wandering on many expeditions that are well worth while. There is deer hunting in the mountains near Wheeler's, and in the Sierras, over the mountain trail, is trout fishing as good as may be found anywhere in California. It is but little further to Pine Mountain and White Rock Creek, where the wild beauty of the scenery will fairly entrance the visitor who gets into that region for the first time.

A little further up the main cañon of the Matilija than Myers', and still on the banks of that clear stream which the forethought of San Myers kept stocked with trout

from the state hatchery, is Lyons'. Here are no hot springs, but the spot is a quiet place to camp and rest.

On the Sepe Creek, across the mountains from the Ojai and fourteen miles distant by trail, is Lallier's Camp, with telephone, log cabins, and a good table. There is trout fishing, and quail and deer shooting in the season. Twelve miles down the Sepe is Wilcox's Hot Sulphur Springs, and eight miles further on the Big Sepe Hot Sulphur Springs. This is the most wonderful flow of sulphur water in California.

Six miles northwest of Santa Paula, and an equal distance easterly from Northridge, at the junction of the Santa Paula and Santa Clara creeks, hidden in a great grove of live oaks and sycamores, get around with mountain and canyon walls, are the Sulphur Mountain Springs, with every convenience for caring for the worker after rest and recreation. The clear streams abound in trout, the hills in game. And the air and the waters leave nothing to be desired for those who would wear health above the for job. These springs, properly, are in a part of the upper Ojai, the old Rancho Viejo, where the first oil well was put in in Ventura County and where are the headquarters of oil settlers in a vale of beauty sheltered by the oak-covered northern slopes of Sulphur Mountain.

Comparative Temperatures

An examination of the following comparative table of temperatures between Atlantic City and Ventura will show that the latter has no month as cold as April at Atlantic City, and no month as warm as June at the same locality:

Monthly Means.	
At Atlantic City.	At Ventura.
January.....31.9°	January.....53°
February.....33.4°	February.....54.3°
March.....37.9°	March.....55.2°
April.....46.4°	April.....57.8°
May.....57.1°	May.....59.1°
June.....66.8°	June.....62.6°
July.....72.4°	July.....64.8°
August.....72°	August.....66.6°
September.....67.1°	September.....66.4°
October.....57°	October.....62.9°
November.....44.5°	November.....58.9°
December.....34.8°	December.....55.5°
Winter.....35.2°	Winter.....55.1°
Summer.....70.4°	Summer.....64.2°



RESIDENCE OF GEO. J. READ, FIFTH MILES NORTH OF MOUNTAIN.

George J. Read

George J. Read, a native of England, was born in 1866 and came to America in 1882. His first location was in Lowell, Michigan. One year later he removed to Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, where he remained twelve years. He then moved to Acuna, near Los Angeles, and was a dealer in hay, grain and coal, and was largely interested in general contracting for grading purposes. In 1907 he settled on his present farm, of about 1,100 acres, where he enjoys all the pleasures of farm life and raises fine pedigree horses. Many of his horses took medals and premiums at the California State Fair. He married Frances A. Haines of Kentucky in 1901, and they have one child, James A.

Oxnard Furniture and Plumbing Co.

This enterprising firm established business in 1906 with the following gentlemen as members of the firm: R. B. Williams, J. A. Borchard and R. D. Scriver. This is also one of the leading business houses of Oxnard.

Arastus Everett.

Arastus Everett is another of the pioneers of Ventura County. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1845. In 1867 he moved to Alameda County, California, where for one year he was employed by his uncle, Mr. Wm. C. Blackwood, as manager

of an extensive ranch. In 1868 he came to Ventura County, and located near Mimbach, where he made his home for many years. In 1904 he moved to his present ranch, which is located near Moorpark, and is one of the best fruit ranches in Ventura County, being particularly adapted for apricots. The entire ranch is devoted to the production of fruit. Mr. Everett has been for many years one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1875 he married Eva P. Gerry of this county, and they have four children, Frank G., Ernest E., Edith B. and Clarence A.

William A. Hughes

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1837. When he was yet in infancy his parents moved to Hancock County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1864 he moved to California, locating in the northern part of the state. In 1869 he came to Ventura County. It was then known as Santa Barbara County. He owns a fine farm in Pleasant Valley District, and has there made his home for twenty-five years. He still owns his original homestead which was purchased from the government. In 1893 he moved to his present farm in Moorpark District, Mo. Hughes has a large family. He was married in Hancock County, Illinois, to Miss Mary E. May E., Edith W., Blanche C., Paul and Harry.

The Railroad in Ventura County

WE cannot well do without a railroad. We cannot well get on without highways between the railroad and the people. As natural as a public highway. It is a convenience for the people. It is private property, but private property not only applied to public use, but is used in which the public are concerned. Both the railroad and the people have been induced to form the interdependent relation of the public and the private, and this has been a cause of fortune. It is the result of both community and people that there is no exception. We are at a period in the history of development when transportation is absolutely necessary to the well being of the individual and the community, and on the other hand, the settlement of vacant lands and the prosperity of the people are essential to the continued service of the railroad. The railroad represents investment in a special form. It represents money put into property that can only be used for transportation, and it is absolutely private property that can be used in a special form. With this in mind, let us recall a bit of history of railroad building in California and in this country.

The Central Pacific

This was always spoken of as "the railroad," and for many years the Southern Pacific was familiarly called "the railroad." This expression in a shorthand way the nature of the people in the one road which meant civilization. It expressed in some sort the full history of the road, not for the old time or much as for an industry and with communication with the places they still called home. The history, one of the old residents well known to the writer said, "was like the saying of the eagle went over the habitation of men," so deep was the attachment to the old State which were so far away, and so rapid the coming of the new that it should not be a month old or more when letters came. But it was more than this. What a railroad is worth to a community cannot be measured by money, and yet he said in figures alone. There was expenditure, but a estimate of its worth must take account of the complexity of modern life and of interest and relations with which ordinary cannot deal. California without direct and early connection with the world—with its industries and arts, its commerce and inter—could not become a great commercially, for no great number of human efforts having breadth and depth and height of permanent and enduring progress could be felt here until a highway was opened with the East, and we were put in touch with the material world. Because this was so, the completion of the first transcontinental road in May, 1869, was celebrated in California with intense rejoicing.

The Coast Line

In a more limited way Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties provided a road that would put them in touch with the rest of California. This portion of the Coast country in that early day was but sparsely settled, and the need of railroad communication with other portions of the State was deeply felt. It was not done in starting. The very richness and promise of the Coast country impelled the company, in the face of its empty treasury, to begin construction at both ends. A line was built from Los Angeles northward to San Bernardino and directly reached on a hill beyond Santa Barbara, and at the north a line to connect with down the coast. Then work halted, and for about twenty years a gap of miles exists between Santa Barbara and Santa Barbara. Why? An uncompleted road was not profitable to the company and was not helpful, except in a small way, to the communities involved. The story of delay cannot be fully told. It is a story of struggle, of poverty of resources, of community antagonism in seeing the Central Pacific and developing a great railroad system.

Finally, a competing transcontinental line called the Texas Pacific was launched for California, and must be that off. To do this, a road must be pushed across the desert of the Colorado, through the Apache country of Arizona, across New Mexico and the dry plains of Texas into the resource of Louisiana, and connection made with New Orleans. It was done. It saved the Central Pacific from bankruptcy. For many years the earnings of the new line went to pay the interest on the line, but meantime the Coast Line had to wait. Not until 1901 was it found possible to close the gap. Behind the delay is a small struggle that can hardly be recalled in the history of railroading. But it was a necessity of the situation, and not a matter of choice—still less of greed. Anything short of this creation of what is now the Coast Pacific meant going into the hands of a receiver.

The Railroad as a Pioneer

There are railroads that blaze the way for the settler, and railroads that come after the settler has opened up the country. One is the pioneer, the other the inheritor of other men's labors. One is in advance of population and at the beginning of growth and development, the other comes in when the struggle of the earlier years are past, and shares in the prosperity which comes with population and developed resources.

The Southern Pacific belongs to the first of these classes. It was here when the State was young. It was here before there were people enough to make way travel of commerce, or way traffic, profitable. Fair lands were underworked, and homesteads were high. It was necessary for the railroad to do more than had brought and carry passengers. It had to create freight and invite settlement in order to remain in business. The average man thinks chiefly of the railroad as a system of rails, of the fact that the Southern Pacific represents the largest investment of money of any productive enterprise in all the history of the west of the Mississippi River. He sees the homesteads appointed years shuffling up and down the country, but does not think what relation these years and this vast expense have to the prosperity of the State and of the community. He is apt to conceive of it merely as private property belonging to a corporation and engaged in getting all the profit it can out of its investment. But look at it a little more in its place.

In the first place, the railroad is an investment in the state and in the country. It is part of the assets of state and country. It can be sold, and it is a part of it. Then it is a large individual employer of labor. Through these employees it is a large consumer of the products of the farm, the forest and the factory. The role of transportation enters

the cotton and supplies in some sort or more remote way an essential need of every inhabitant of the territory served by them. It would were to follow that the railroad, through its management, is directly interested in and should be in close touch with every movement that makes for the good, the growth and prosperity of the people in the community or the country.

That the railroad is not paying upon the community, but serving it and co-operating with it, is easily shown by two or three of its many activities.

The Railroad as a Factor

In the settlement of California the Southern Pacific is not only an active adventurer, but it dominates all other concerns in the volume of its work, and the character of its work. The company is a participant in the art of advertising. To prove this it is only necessary to look over its publications, its photographs, reports, or lists to one of its field houses with letters about and moving pictures.

Talk in publication. First of all is its monthly magazine, "Sunset," devoted to the Coast, its interests, industries, scenery, events and climatic situations. In English the company publishes another magazine, called "Abroad," that seeks to attract English and Continental managers.

In special pamphlets, with full-page illustrations, and gotten up in the best style, there is "California for the Settler," of standard size, "California for the Investor," and "California for the Speculator." There are uniform and carefully written, distributed fairly but not promiscuously. Knotted with these are two issues called "Wagon Notes," "Stage Notes," one containing the other well-known and describing all the routes between San Francisco and New Orleans. These are fully illustrated. These publications are revised and changed every year, and here fresh and up-to-date information is given. The expense of this work is very great, the appropriation for a single year, not inclusive of the material, approximately \$100,000.

In addition to its large number of special articles prepared and published in pamphlets, it is a paper to read in general terms to the community. The company's quarterly of widely distributed Eastern papers are added in gathering data from which to tell the story of California.

A Bureau of Information is maintained to answer questions and distribute literature, but the Railroad itself, through its management, is a bureau of information and news on opportunity to express its story.

The California Foundation Committee said several years ago, "that if all the great forces that stand for the promotion of the State's best interest would only cooperate and do proportionately as much for the Southern Pacific as it does, and in doing, the year is not far away when California will reach the twenty-million mark in its population." This is a little extravagant, but a brave prediction made, and a wisely reasonable and possible one could be made.

We do not mean to dwell upon this, nor to move than mention the annual Colliery Rate, imposed by the company and maintained by it in the face of much opposition from Eastern rivals. The increase of population, as reported by the last census, was 99,476, a gain of 68.1 per cent in ten years. The Southern Pacific carried into the State in that time, at special Colliery rates, 652,500 people. The index for the year of 1911, and makes about 70 per cent of the whole gain of population carried over this one road, and in a special class. Not all of these "boarders" for homes remained, but many others who did remain came on regular trains, and were not counted. We repeat that we do not mean to dwell upon what the railroad does in the department of its work, except to show its cooperation with all the forces that are making to build up the State, and we wish to emphasize strongly the idea of the interdependence of the railroad and the interests of the public.

The railroad is not engaged in philanthropic work; it seeks to fill the State with farmers and prosperous business men as a matter of business. When it was settling millions of homesteads to build in lines in California, there were only about four people in the State in the square mile. There are 13.2 per square mile now, but Massachusetts has 418.8 in the square mile, and it seeks to "figure back" to show that a railroad is more profitably run in a densely populated State than in a thinly populated one, other things being equal.

The function, therefore, of a railroad is to help the public, to build up communities, to increase population, to add to the general prosperity by aiding in the development of resources. Its power in adding to land values is immense.

The Railroad in the County

In the only days that the Southern Pacific in Ventura County ran up the Santa Clara Valley to a connection at Saugus with the main line down the San Joaquin Valley and over the Tehachas Mountains. Today it drops at Manteca, crosses the Santa Clara Valley low down toward the sea, and makes its way through the Santa Susana Mountains by means of a long tunnel. The new route cost not one dollar of distance, but covers the saving operation at the expense of a tunnel which was three years under the drill.

The old route is not abandoned, but is operated as a sideline line, giving the county the advantage of two lines through a portion of its territory.

From the main Coast line at San Bernardino a line branches up the Ventura River to the San Joaquin Valley. This mountain valley is elevated, dry and, and beautiful of scenery, having a possible exposure of valley, dotted with oaks, set in a panorama of mountains. A model school is here, the Thacher School for Boys, and Windsor's Hot Springs in Malibu Canyon are near by.

The line road makes accessible one of the most charming regions in California, and is a convenience to many.

Trucking the goods at Buena Vista, the main line runs close to the shore nearly

all the way to Santa Barbara, castled cliffs on one side and the polished waters of the channel on the other. The slant in the blue waters of the channel lie like clouds of blue on the horizon.

On this line by the sea transcontinental trains pass each way daily through the chief towns of the country, and local trains make the principal part of the country readily accessible.

Since the closing of the gap and the opening of the whole Coast to transportation, the growth of the country has been steady, and there is an intelligent and moral population of more than 10,000 people.

The range of products is wide, and the opportunities for the settler are good. On a spring day some years ago, at a riding, we observed a car of late oranges, one of lemons, one of cattle, another of sheep, a car of lumber, one of general merchandise, one of oil and one of dried fruit. It was not the season for beans, which easily load a full train, nor was there any canned fruit, which is also a large product. This country, too, is a large producer

of the so-called English walnut, the crop usually exceeding 1,500 tons and returning nearly \$400,000 to the growers.

Being a Coast country and lying toward the south because of the configuration of the shore, the climate is delightful. The whole watershed south of Point Conception is what the Riviera is to the south of France, with the balance in favor of the California shore. Here are milder waters, more radiant, equable and refreshing; a clear summer air, fewer desert winds, a warmer atmosphere, its equilibrium never disturbed by summer storms, and more sunny and inviting days in the year than any other coast in the globe can show. In California the best climate is a combination of the land and the sea—the warmth and dryness of the one, the tonic stimulating salt breath of the other.

It is this combination which makes the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific attractive to the traveler, while its proximity to the ocean for more than one hundred miles, its great resorts and scenic beauty added to the charm of climate all the year around, make it the greatest shore line in the world. And Ventura County has a fair share of this monopoly of natural advantages.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. W. HARKNEY ON TELEGRAPH ROAD, BETWEEN VENTURA AND SANTA PAULA



RESIDENCE OF R. G. OUTLAND ON TELEGRAPH ROAD, BETWEEN VENTURA AND SANTA PAULA



RESIDENCE OF DAVID DARLING ON TELEGRAPH ROAD, BETWEEN VENTURA AND SANTA PAULA



RESIDENCE OF DR. T. B. CUNNINGHAM, VENTURA

Jonathan Mahew

Jonathan Mahew, whose portrait appears below, is one of the pioneers of Ventura County. He was born in 1819 on an island known as "Martha's Vineyard," south of Cape Cod, and which belongs to the State of Massachusetts. When 21 years old he married Miss Jane Pease, who died eight years later. In 1849 the gold excitement in California prompted Mr. Mahew to migrate to California. He took passage on a sailing vessel which passed around Cape Horn, and in the same year landed in San Francisco. He soon sought the activity of the mine, where gold was supposed to be awaiting the anxious prospector. His hopes were not realized in this direction, and he



JONATHAN MAHEW

soon after engaged in hunting, in which he was very successful. He returned to Martha's Vineyard and was again married—to Anna Cathart—in 1852. They had one daughter, Eliza.

The following year he again turned his face toward the land of gold and mining. In his pursuit he was accompanied by his wife and daughter, but during the voyage his wife died and was buried at sea. On his return to California he embarked in ship building, and operated a line of boats between Mahew's Landing and San Francisco. He was again married in 1859 to Anna Emmet; they also had one daughter, named Fannie, who is now Mrs. D. T. Sheldon.

In 1861 he sold his interest in Mahew's Landing and engaged in farming. In 1867 he moved to Santa Barbara, and the following year settled on the farm on which he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1886, at the age of 67 years.

Mr. Mahew was a pioneer of Ventura County, and had the distinguished honor of planting the first bona fide grove in Ventura County. He had a host of friends, and was instrumental in the advancement of education and all industries which tend to the betterment of the community.

John Logomarsino

John Logomarsino, another of the pioneers of Ventura County, was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1864. He came to America in 1881, and his first location was in Placerville, Eldorado County, California. For a time he was occupied in mining.

In 1884 he returned to San Francisco, where he remained three years; thence in January, 1888, he moved to Ventura, where he has been one of the foremost



RESIDENCE OF JOHN LOGOMARSINO, VENTURA.

business men of Ventura County. He has large interests all over Ventura County. He built and still owns the Logomarsino Theatre. Was also one of the promoters of the Patten Theatre of Santa Barbara. Is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Ventura, and also of the Home Savings Bank.

In 1890 he married Catrina Pagnanoni of Genoa, Italy, and they have three sons and two daughters.

Wyle K. Fish

Wyle K. Fish was born in Manchester, Linn County, Iowa, in 1856. In 1878 he moved to Glenwood, Iowa, remaining six years, thence to Kansas, again returning to Iowa, and in 1887 migrated to California and settled in Ventura County. Mr. Fish is the owner of a fine fruit farm three miles north of Moorpark. In 1877 he was married to Miss Laura Murphy of Linn County, Iowa, and they have one son, Herbert.

Charles W. Hardy

Who lives about twelve miles north of Ventura, in Santa Ana School District, is not an old settler of the county, but is identified as one of the county's foremost citizens. He was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1875. When in infancy his parents removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. Starting out for himself at an early age, he went to Denver, Colorado, and was for a number of years engaged in the shoe business, and later drifted into the mining districts and located in Cripple Creek during its palmy days. In 1900 he removed to Los Angeles, where he remained ten years. In 1910 he purchased his present farm from George Wingert. In 1882 he married Minnie Abbott of Denver, Colorado, and they have five children: Fred M. (now Mrs. Hansen), Ray A., Ruth, Frank and Charles.

John Dent

Whose residence appears below, lives on the avenue three miles out of Ventura. He has a modern residence, and is an extensive walnut grower. He was born in Northham-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN DENT ON THE AVENUE NORTH OF VENTURA.

pton, England, in 1876, and emigrated to America in 1903, and settled on his present farm. He owns in the county about 600 acres of good land. He was married in 1903 to Phyllis Marsh, and they have three children: Jack, Kathleen and Phyllis.

W. H. Whitman Oxnard

Dealer in shell and heavy hardware. He also does a heavy contracting business in the line of plumbing, tinning and galvanizing. He is well known throughout the county, having been in the same line of business for twelve years. Prior to his locating in Oxnard he was in Hanover.

Lehmann Bros. Oxnard

Wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise, one of the largest stores of this character in Southern California. The business was first established in 1898 by Lehmann & Wintersman. They occupy two large sales rooms and carry a stock of about \$75,000. The firm consists of two brothers, viz.: Louis, Mahew, Edmund and Paul. They do a business approximately of \$225,000 per annum.

Morrell Bros.

Morrell Bros. of Mantoloking are dealers in general merchandise. The business was established in 1891 by C. D. Morrell, and in 1897 he was joined by his brother J. D. Morrell, and the firm has since been known as Morrell Bros. They are also engaged extensively in farming.

Hill & Laubacher, Dealers in Real Estate, Oxnard

Loan money on improved city property and do an extensive insurance business. The firm is composed of J. H. Laubacher and T. M. Hill.

Gillies & Le Roy

Gillies & Le Roy are the leading merchants of Minneapolis. The firm is composed of A. B. Le Roy and G. A. Gillies, both young and energetic business men. They succeeded Mr. C. Doon. The postoffice is also kept in their store, Mr. A. B. Le Roy being postmaster.

Santa Paula Hardware Company.

Corner Main and Tenth Streets, Santa Paula.
This business was established in 1893, the incorporation being Lyman Stewart, W. L. Hardison, C. P. Collins, Harry Hardison, John Lewis, Casper Taylor and Alex. Wadley, with a paid-up capital of \$75,000, being an auxiliary of the Union Oil Company. The business was subsequently bought by the Richardsons, who now own the entire business. The present officers are: J. A. Richardson, President; F. C. Richardson, Vice-President; J. W. Richardson, Secretary and Manager. The shares, with A. M. Richardson and Mrs. L. B. Barker, form the Board of Directors. They make a specialty of oil well supplies, and deal in farm implements, china, glassware, steel and heavy hardware.



RICHARDSON HOUSE OF THE SANTA PAULA HARDWARE CO., SANTA PAULA

K. Knudson, Merchant Tailor, Oxnard

Makes suits from \$16.00 up. He owns the Roosevelt Theatre, a photographic view of which appears on this page; and is also the proprietor of the Purdy Ice Cream Parlor and the Roosevelt Rooming House.
Mr. Knudson is a native of Norway, and came to America in 1877, and in 1906 came to Oxnard.



KNUDSON HOUSE OF K. KNUDSON, OXNARD



RESIDENCE OF D. J. RODRIGUEZ, VENTURA



OJAI STATE BANK, NORDHOFF

A. Levy, Banker, Oxnard

The history of Ventura County could not well be written without the name of A. Levy. He controls the banking house which bears his name. The bank was incorporated in 1895. With A. Levy in the morning quiet they began business with a capital stock of \$200,000, and at the present writing have a surplus and undivided profit of \$191,818. The last statement shows first deposits in hand have been, \$866,497; loans, discounts, \$961,473, with cash and exchange on hand amounting to \$296,595.

First National Bank of Ventura

One of the most important institutions of the county is The First National of Ventura. It was incorporated in 1904 with John Carne as President and Edgar W. Carne, Cashier. At Mr. John Carne's death, which occurred in 1905, Felix W. Ewing,

John Steinmeller, Oxnard

Proprietor of one of the largest hardware stores in Southern California. He established business in 1879, when the town of Oxnard was first put on the map. He removed his stock from Hanmer.

Murphy & Weil, Oxnard

Dealers in general merchandise, established business in 1904. This is one of the largest stores in Ventura County, occupying three large store rooms, and sells everything. The firm is composed of Sam Weil and Charles J. Murphy, who came to Oxnard when the town was in its infancy, and by close attention to business have established one of the leading stores in Ventura County.



RESIDENCE OF T. A. REED, NORTH OF OXNARD

the Vice-President, assumed the duties of president, which position he still occupies. Mr. Adelle Cammarillo, one of Ventura County's foremost citizens, is vice-president, and Edgar W. Carne is still cashier. The original capital was \$50,000. It has since been increased to \$160,000, and has a surplus of \$30,000, making it one of the strongest banks in the county. Its total deposits are approximately \$400,000.

John Edward Borchard,

Another of the pioneers, lives two miles north of Oxnard. He was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1847. During the gold excitement of 1867 his parents emigrated to California. His father, John C. Borchard, first discovered gold in the famous French Gulch region in the northern part of the state. In 1867 Mr. Borchard settled in Ventura



RESIDENCE OF JOHANNES BORCHARD, NORTH OF OXNARD

County, which at that time was a part of Santa Barbara County. He married Mary Kaufmann, and they have nine children, William Edward, Frank Albert, Henry M., Caroline Elizabeth, Ernest J., Ida, Andrew J., Raymond R. and Marion.

Mr. Borchard has been identified with the better interests of Ventura County, and has been on the School Board for the past thirty years.



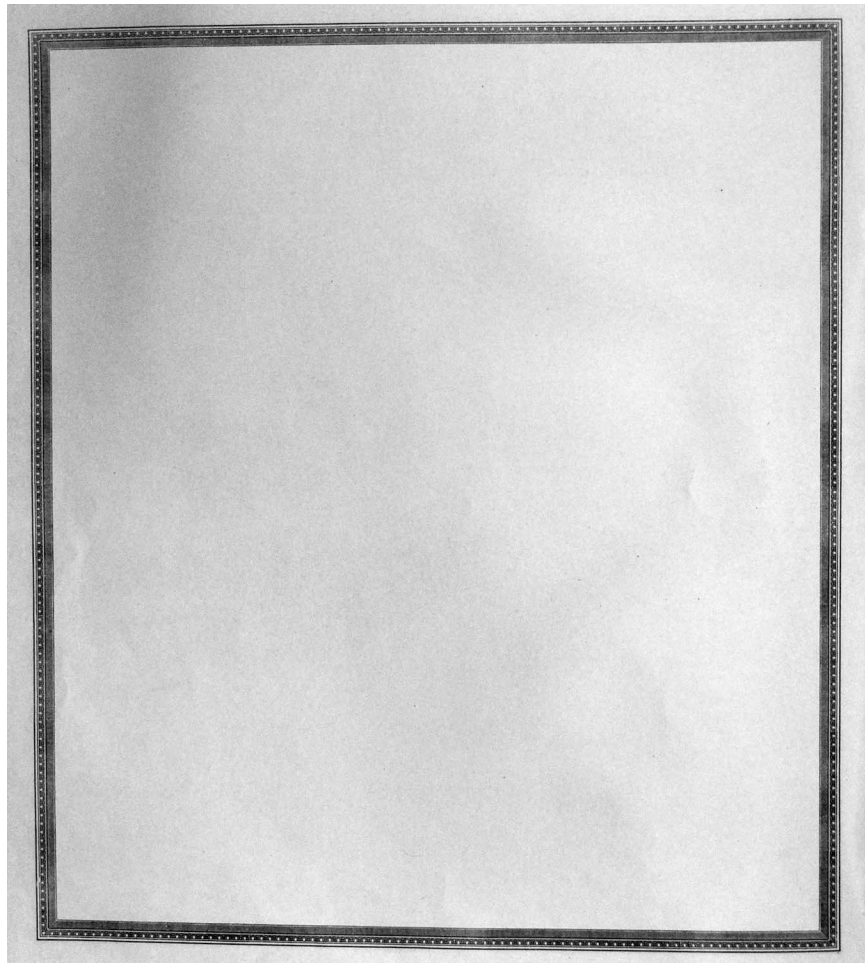
RESIDENCE OF H. J. REED, VENTURA

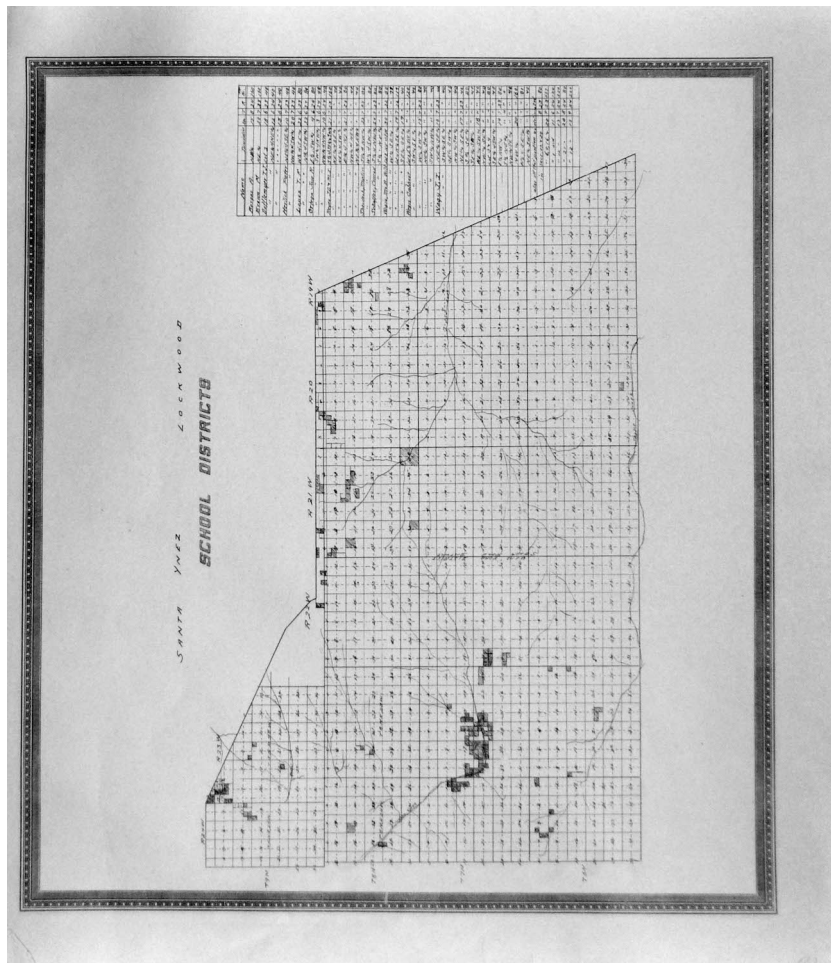
First National Bank of Oxnard

Is one of the largest banks in Southern California. It was organized in 1899, and its first officers were E. C. Howe, President; J. A. Doffell, Vice-President, and Jay Spencer, Cashier, and was originally capitalized for \$50,000. Its present officers are: J. A. Doffell, President; Frank Post, Vice-President; George Howe, Cashier. The Board of Directors are: T. A. Reed, William Arnold, Mark McLaughlin, Charles Dorian, J. A. Doffell, J. A. Dorian and Frank Post. The present capital is \$250,000 surplus, and undivided profits \$39,000.

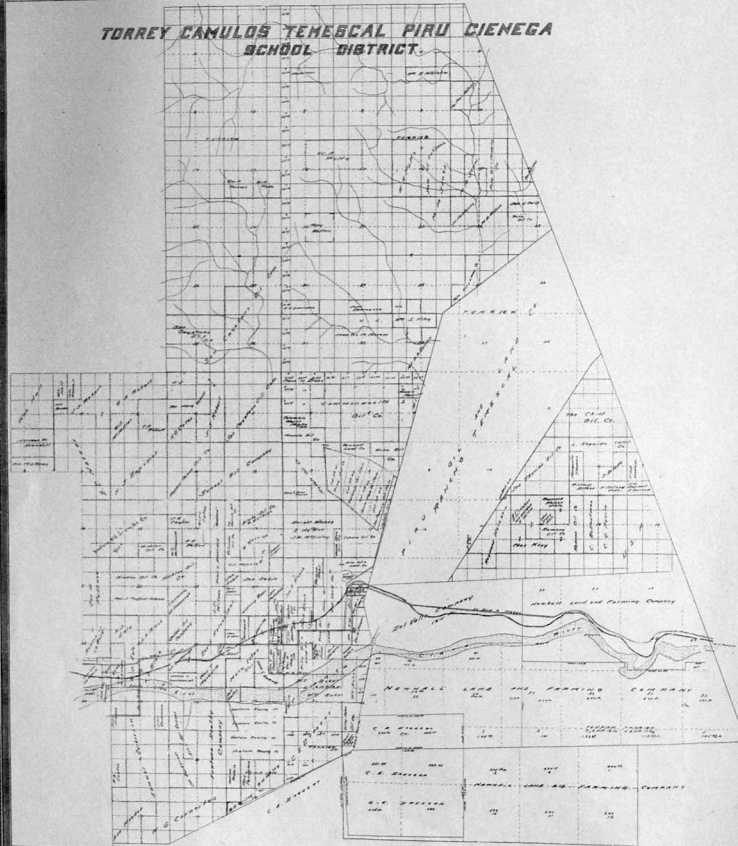


THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, VENTURA

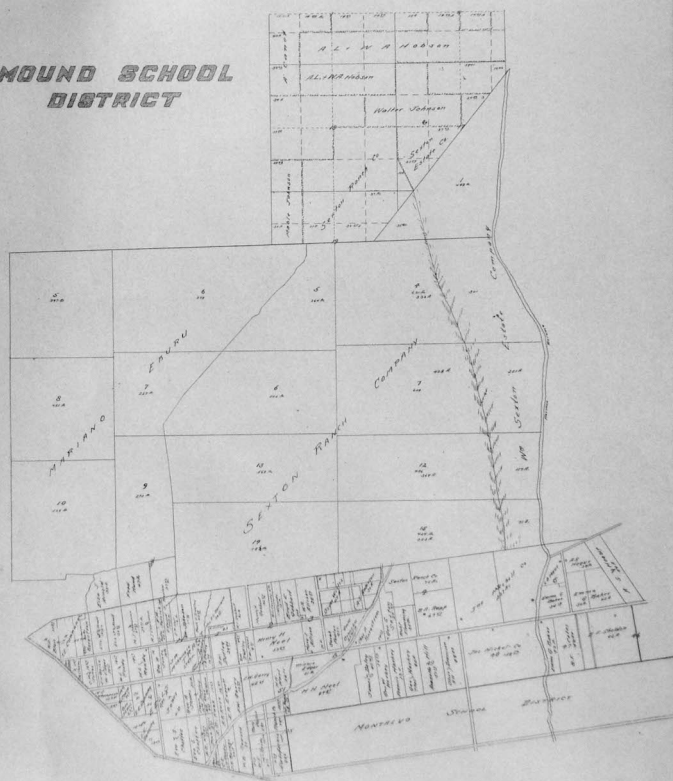




**TORREY CAMULOS TEHESCAL PIRU CIENEGA
SCHOOL DISTRICT**



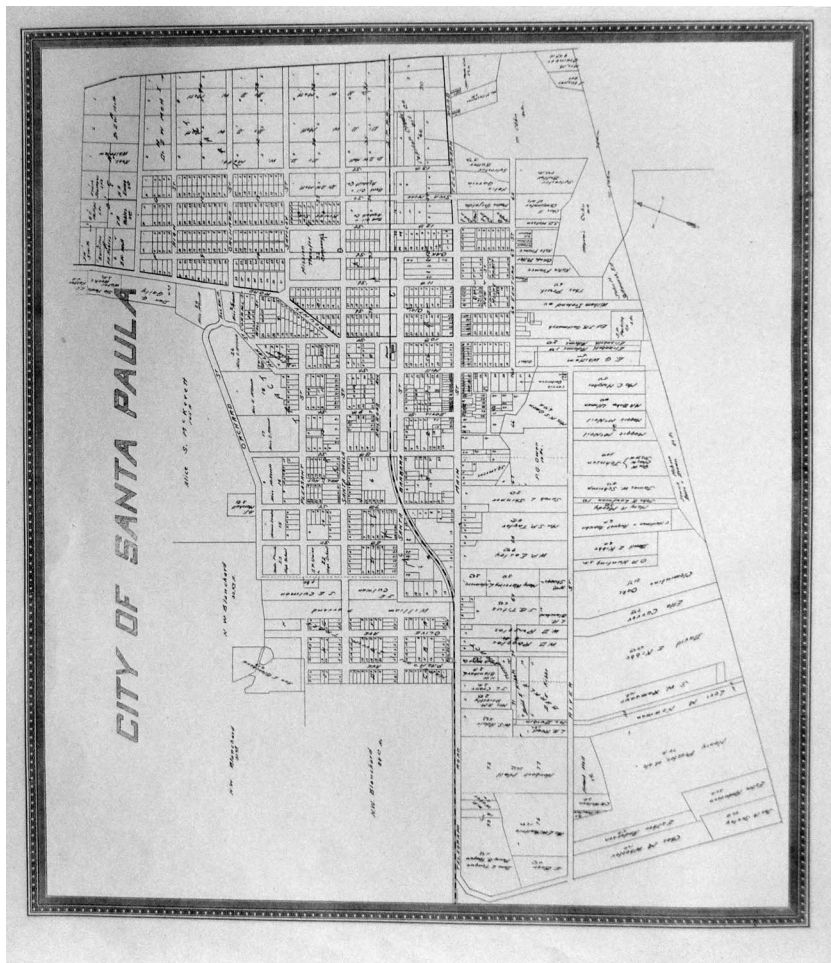
**MOUND SCHOOL
DISTRICT**



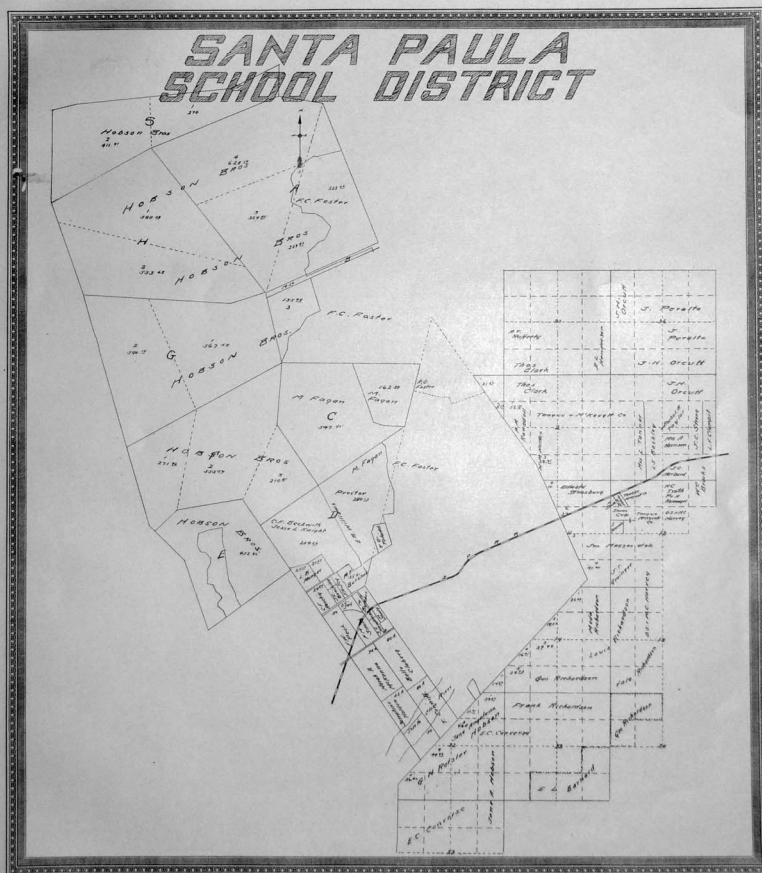
This is a detailed historical map of the 'Mills Corners' area in the Town of New York, dated 1850. The map shows a grid of land parcels, many of which are labeled with names and dates. Key features include the 'Mills Corners' area in the bottom right, the 'New York' area in the top left, and the 'New York' area in the bottom left. The map is oriented with North at the top. The grid lines are labeled with numbers and letters. The map is a black and white reproduction of a historical document.

**SAN ANTONIO-DJAI MUPU
SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

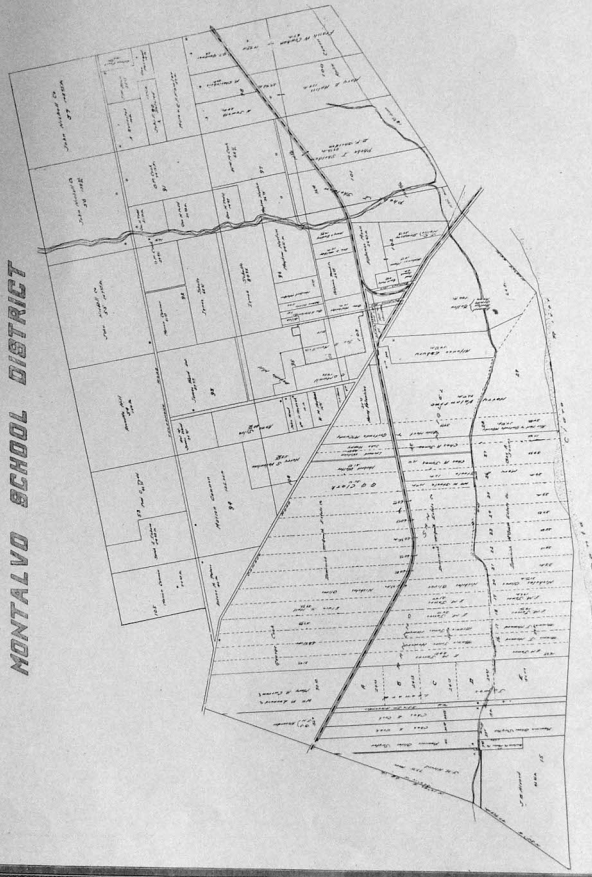




SANTA PAULA SCHOOL DISTRICT



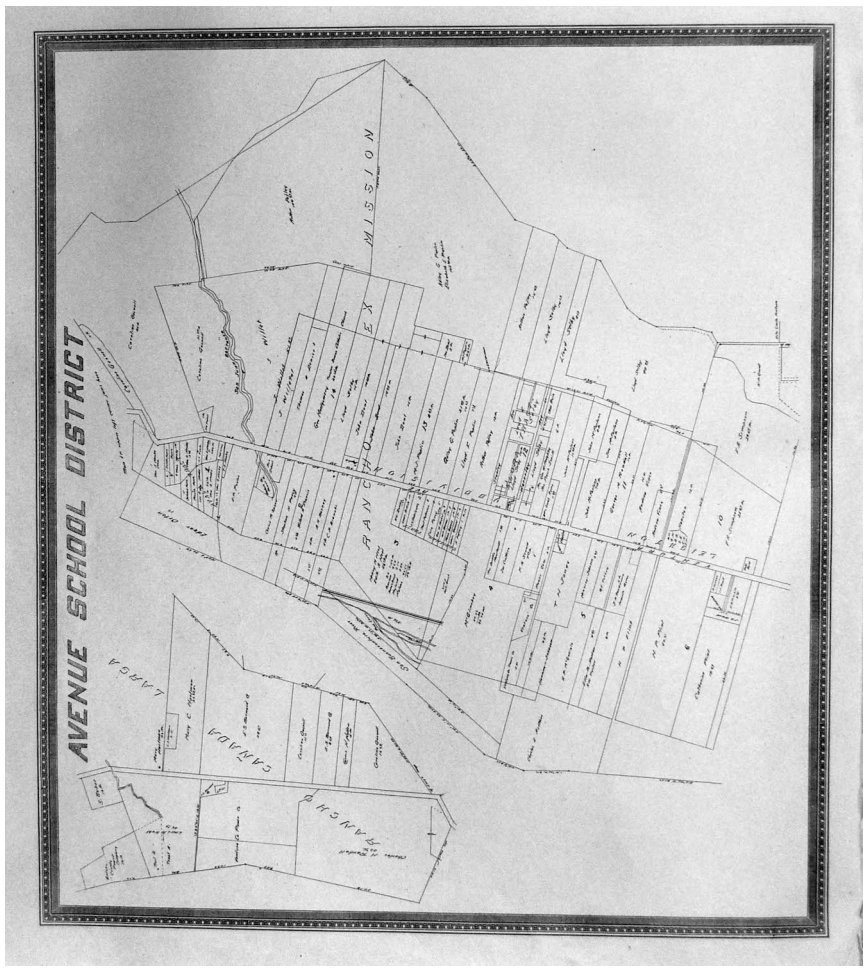
HONTALVO SCHOOL DISTRICT



RIO SCHOOL DISTRICT

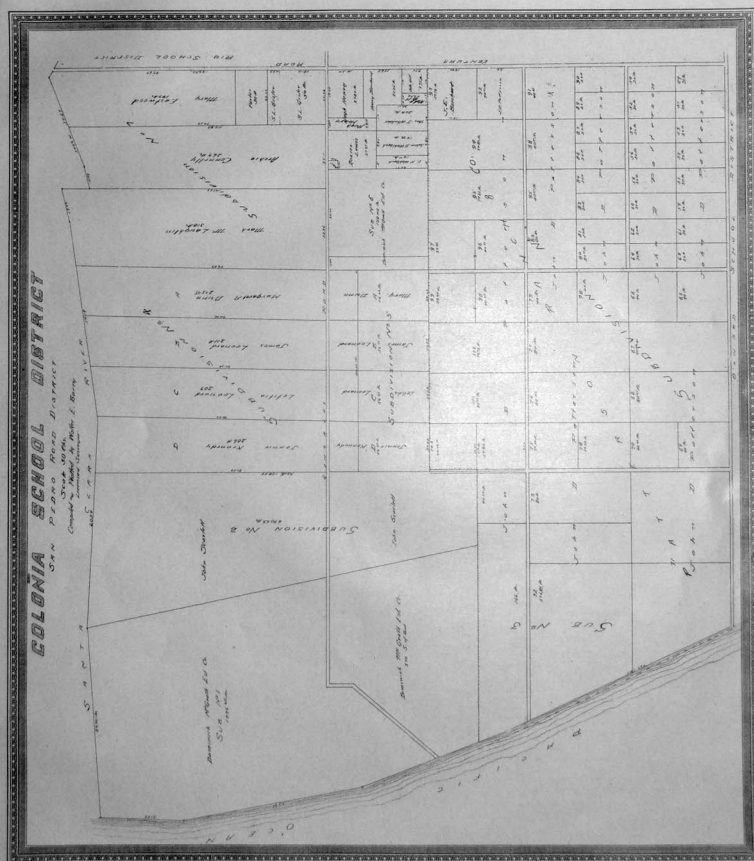
San Ramon Road District
56 to 80 km
Tropics is located on the border of Mexico, Central America





NORDHOFF SCHOOL DISTRICT





Don Pedro Road District — a — Walter L. Barry, Licensed Surveyor
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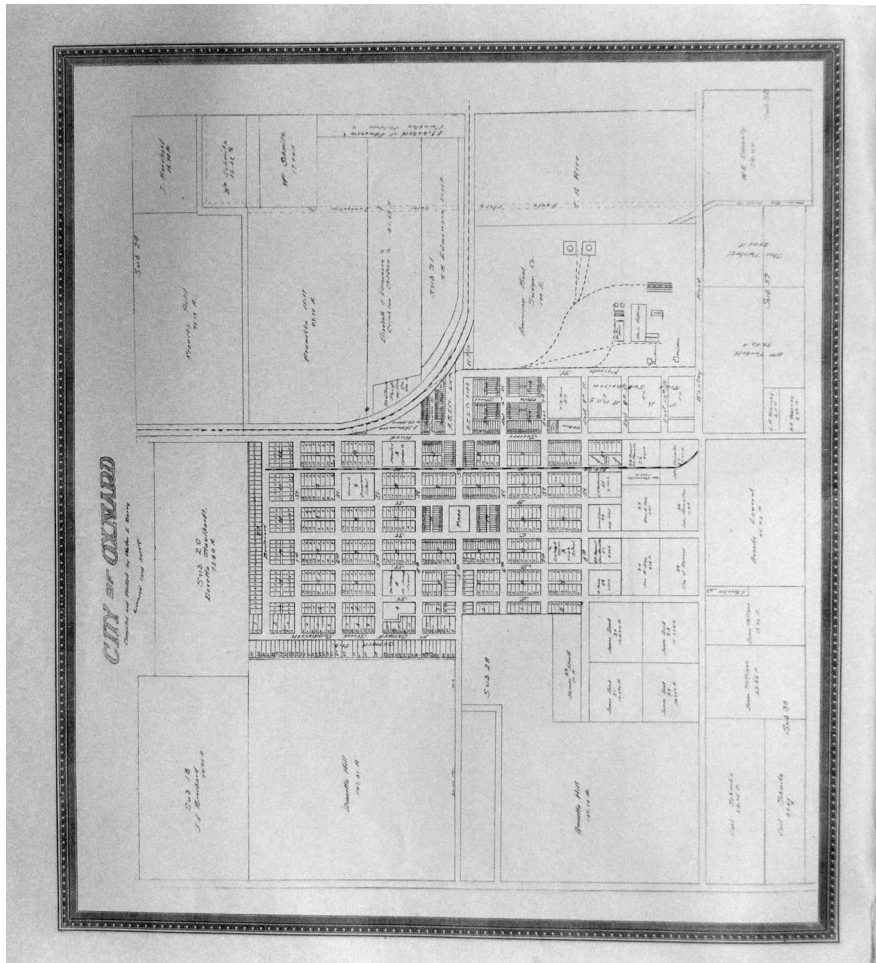
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BARDONIA SCHOOL DISTRICT

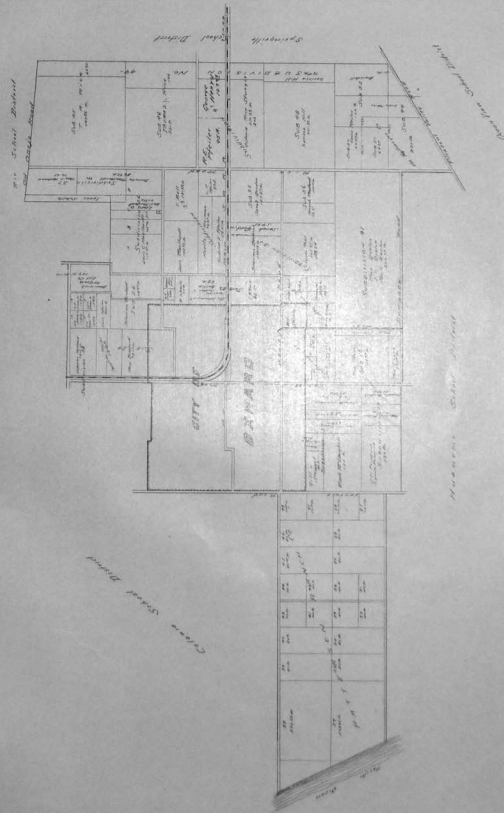
Scale: 1" = 100'

Legend:

Lot No.	Owner
1	John W. Smith
2	John W. Smith
3	John W. Smith
4	John W. Smith
5	John W. Smith
6	John W. Smith
7	John W. Smith
8	John W. Smith
9	John W. Smith
10	John W. Smith
11	John W. Smith
12	John W. Smith
13	John W. Smith
14	John W. Smith
15	John W. Smith
16	John W. Smith
17	John W. Smith
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28	John W. Smith
29	John W. Smith
30	John W. Smith
31	John W. Smith
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33	John W. Smith
34	John W. Smith
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63	John W. Smith
64	John W. Smith
65	John W. Smith
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67	John W. Smith
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75	John W. Smith
76	John W. Smith
77	John W. Smith
78	John W. Smith
79	John W. Smith
80	John W. Smith
81	John W. Smith
82	John W. Smith
83	John W. Smith
84	John W. Smith
85	John W. Smith
86	John W. Smith
87	John W. Smith
88	John W. Smith
89	John W. Smith
90	John W. Smith
91	John W. Smith
92	John W. Smith
93	John W. Smith
94	John W. Smith
95	John W. Smith
96	John W. Smith
97	John W. Smith
98	John W. Smith
99	John W. Smith
100	John W. Smith



SAN JUAN RIVER ROAD DISTRICT, SCALE 30 MILES.
Compiled and Printed by MORTON E. MERRY
Lewiston, Idaho, November



**SESPE - SAN CAYETANO - SANTA CLARA
SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

LEGEND

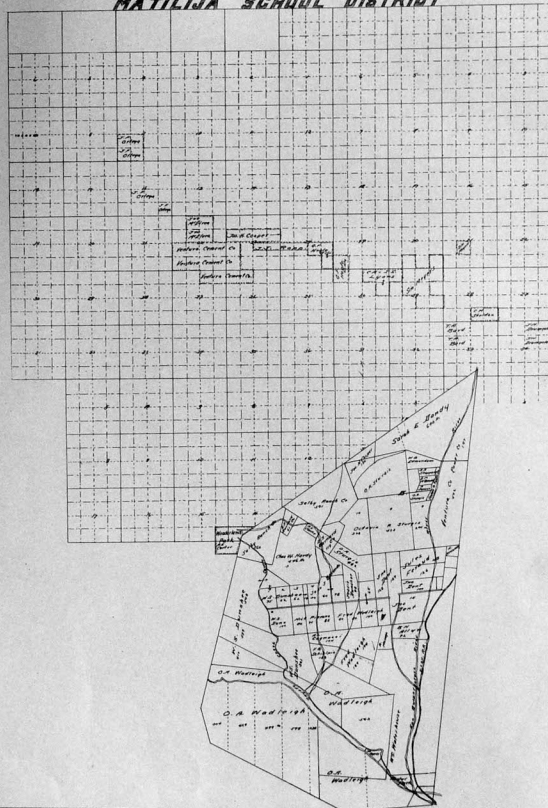
1-10	San Cayetano
11-20	San Cayetano
21-30	San Cayetano
31-40	San Cayetano
41-50	San Cayetano
51-60	San Cayetano
61-70	San Cayetano
71-80	San Cayetano
81-90	San Cayetano
91-100	San Cayetano
101-110	San Cayetano
111-120	San Cayetano
121-130	San Cayetano
131-140	San Cayetano
141-150	San Cayetano
151-160	San Cayetano
161-170	San Cayetano
171-180	San Cayetano
181-190	San Cayetano
191-200	San Cayetano
201-210	San Cayetano
211-220	San Cayetano
221-230	San Cayetano
231-240	San Cayetano
241-250	San Cayetano
251-260	San Cayetano
261-270	San Cayetano
271-280	San Cayetano
281-290	San Cayetano
291-300	San Cayetano
301-310	San Cayetano
311-320	San Cayetano
321-330	San Cayetano
331-340	San Cayetano
341-350	San Cayetano
351-360	San Cayetano
361-370	San Cayetano
371-380	San Cayetano
381-390	San Cayetano
391-400	San Cayetano
401-410	San Cayetano
411-420	San Cayetano
421-430	San Cayetano
431-440	San Cayetano
441-450	San Cayetano
451-460	San Cayetano
461-470	San Cayetano
471-480	San Cayetano
481-490	San Cayetano
491-500	San Cayetano
501-510	San Cayetano
511-520	San Cayetano
521-530	San Cayetano
531-540	San Cayetano
541-550	San Cayetano
551-560	San Cayetano
561-570	San Cayetano
571-580	San Cayetano
581-590	San Cayetano
591-600	San Cayetano
601-610	San Cayetano
611-620	San Cayetano
621-630	San Cayetano
631-640	San Cayetano
641-650	San Cayetano
651-660	San Cayetano
661-670	San Cayetano
671-680	San Cayetano
681-690	San Cayetano
691-700	San Cayetano
701-710	San Cayetano
711-720	San Cayetano
721-730	San Cayetano
731-740	San Cayetano
741-750	San Cayetano
751-760	San Cayetano
761-770	San Cayetano
771-780	San Cayetano
781-790	San Cayetano
791-800	San Cayetano
801-810	San Cayetano
811-820	San Cayetano
821-830	San Cayetano
831-840	San Cayetano
841-850	San Cayetano
851-860	San Cayetano
861-870	San Cayetano
871-880	San Cayetano
881-890	San Cayetano
891-900	San Cayetano
901-910	San Cayetano
911-920	San Cayetano
921-930	San Cayetano
931-940	San Cayetano
941-950	San Cayetano
951-960	San Cayetano
961-970	San Cayetano
971-980	San Cayetano
981-990	San Cayetano
991-1000	San Cayetano

Map Details:

- The map shows a grid of school districts, each labeled with a number and a name.
- The districts are arranged in a grid pattern, with some districts having names like "San Cayetano", "Santa Clara", and "Sespe".
- The map includes a legend in the top left corner, which lists the names of the districts and their corresponding numbers.
- The map is titled "SESPE - SAN CAYETANO - SANTA CLARA SCHOOL DISTRICTS" at the top center.

[illegible]

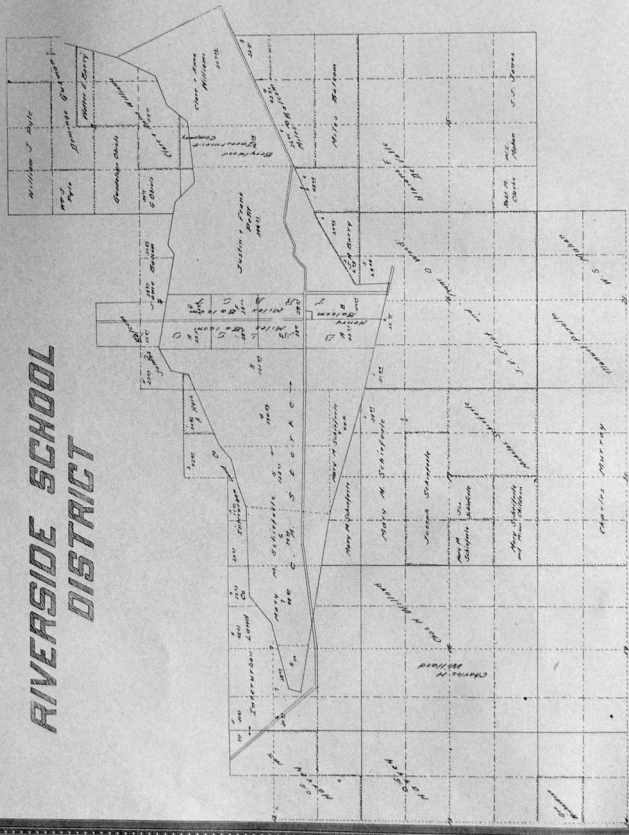
SANTA ANA
MATILIJIA SCHOOL DISTRICT



OCEAN-VIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT



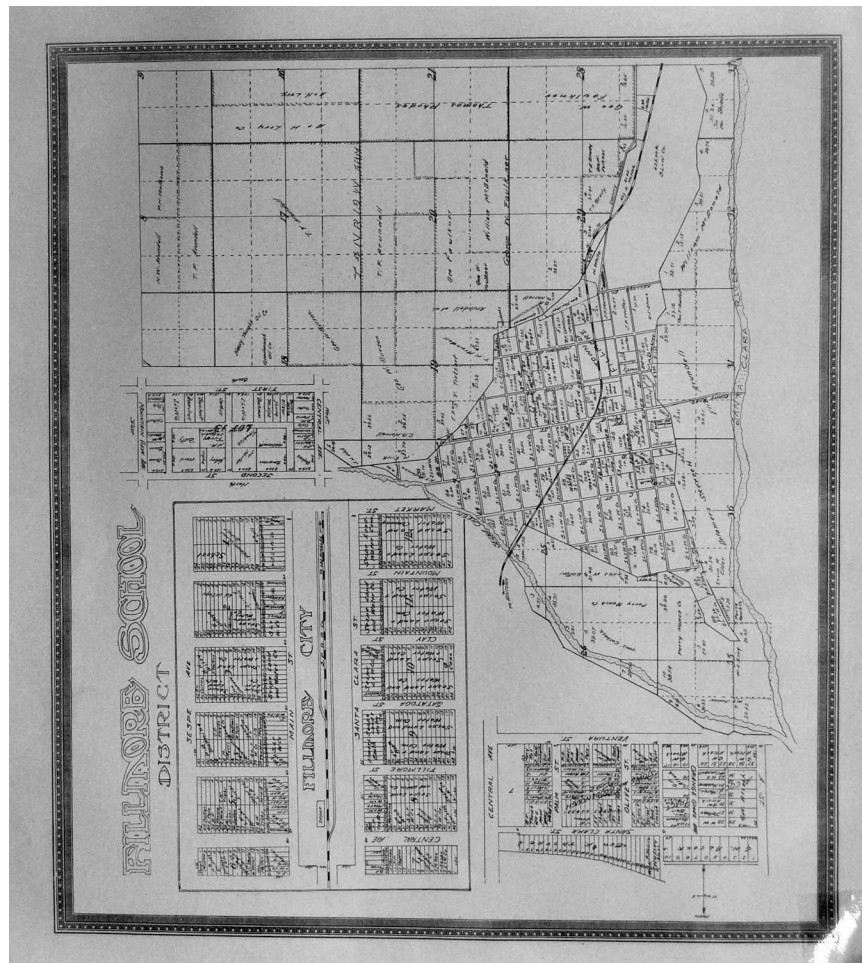
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT

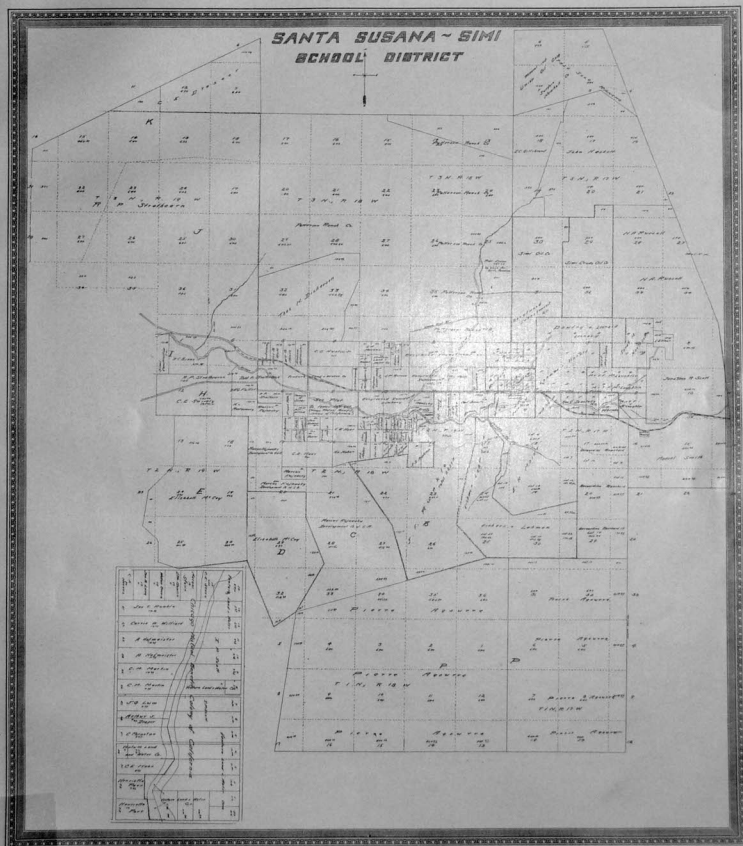


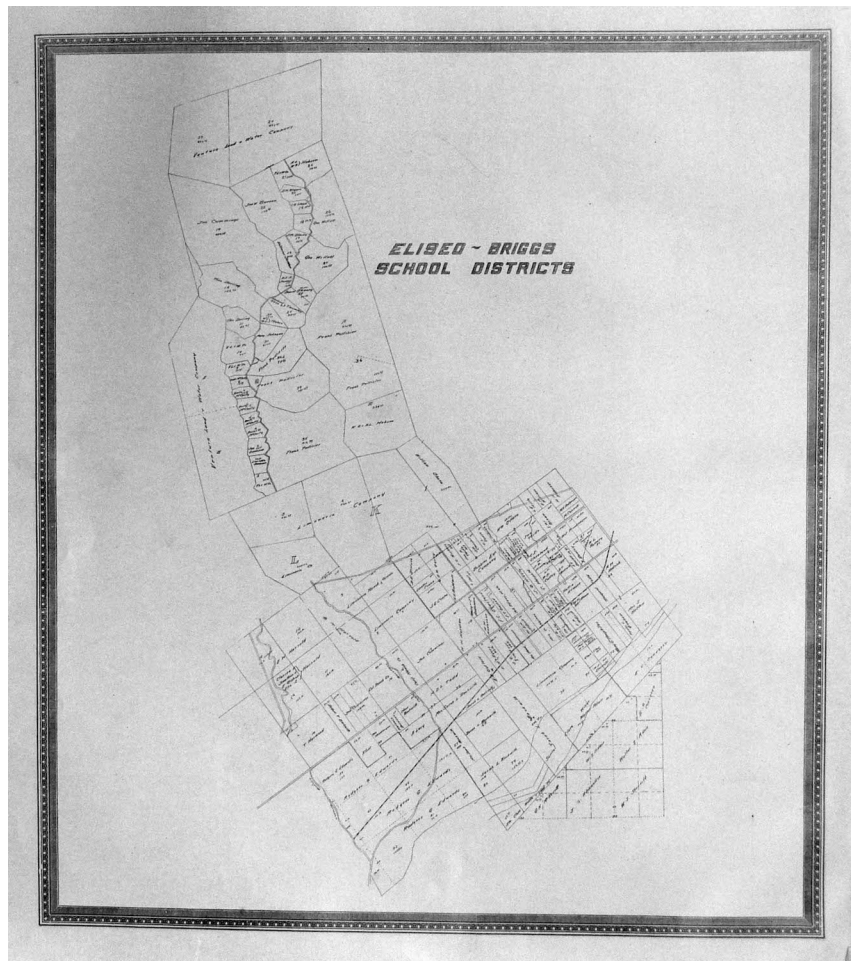
CENTER-SOUMS-LONG CAÑON-LAS POSAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Map showing the Center-Soums-Long Cañon-Las Posas School Districts. The map displays a grid of land parcels, many of which are labeled with names and numbers. Key features include the 'Center-Soums-Long Cañon-Las Posas' area, the 'Las Posas' area, and the 'Center-Soums' area. The map is oriented with North at the top. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles. The map is titled 'CENTER-SOUMS-LONG CAÑON-LAS POSAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS' in large, bold, capital letters at the top.

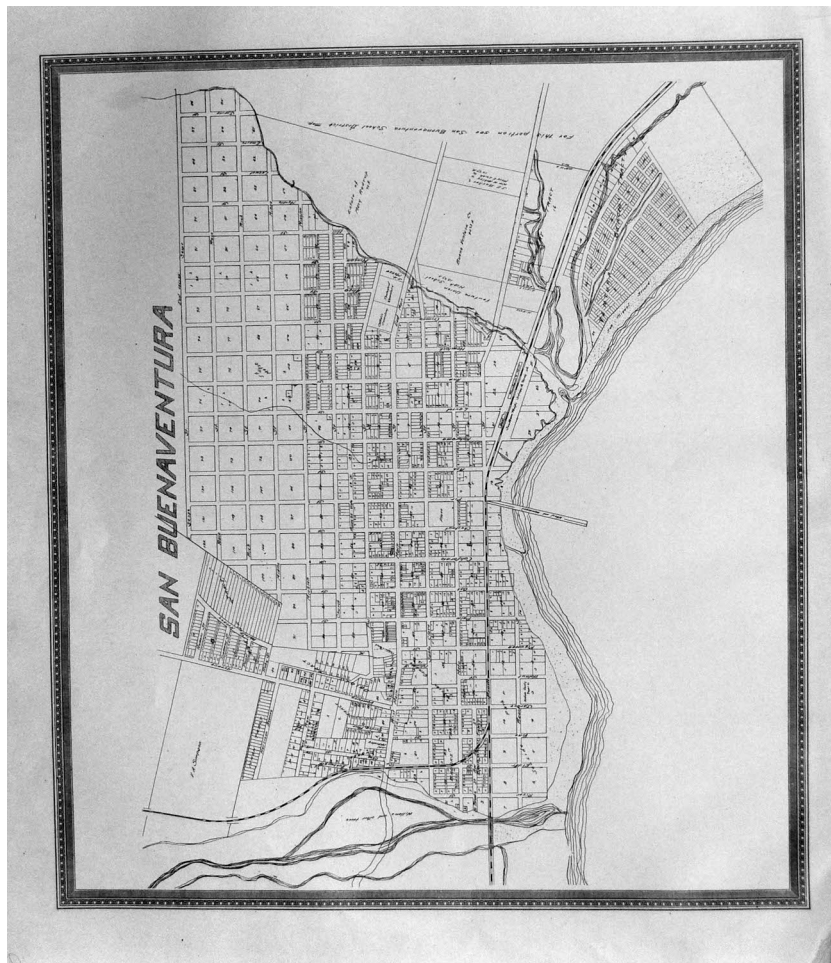


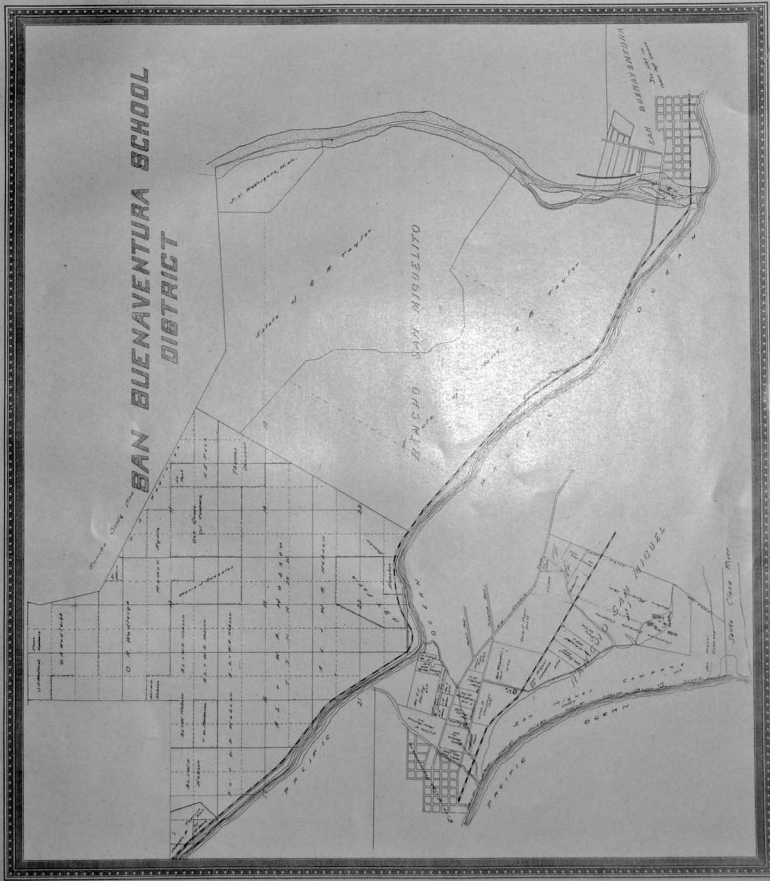




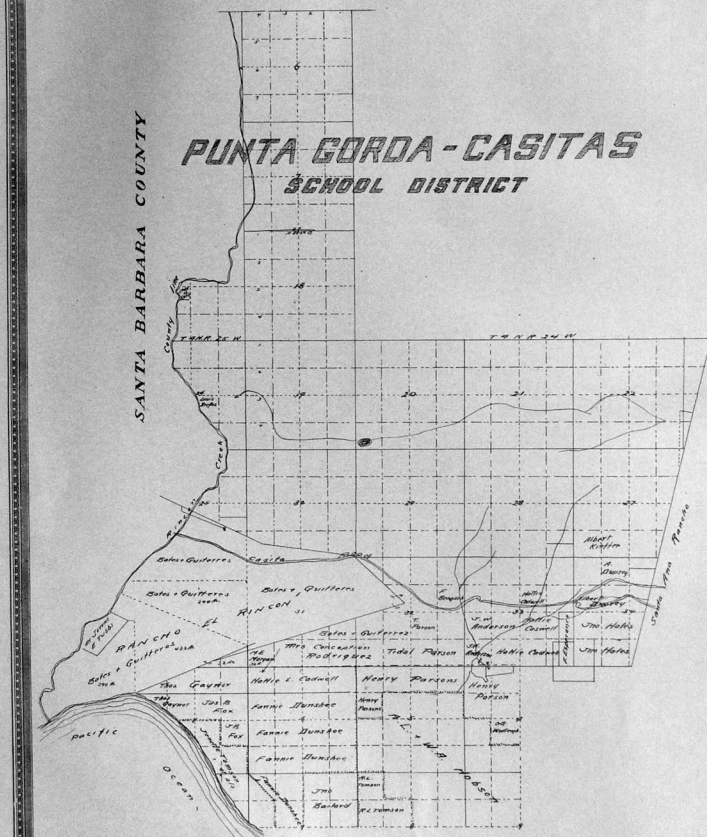


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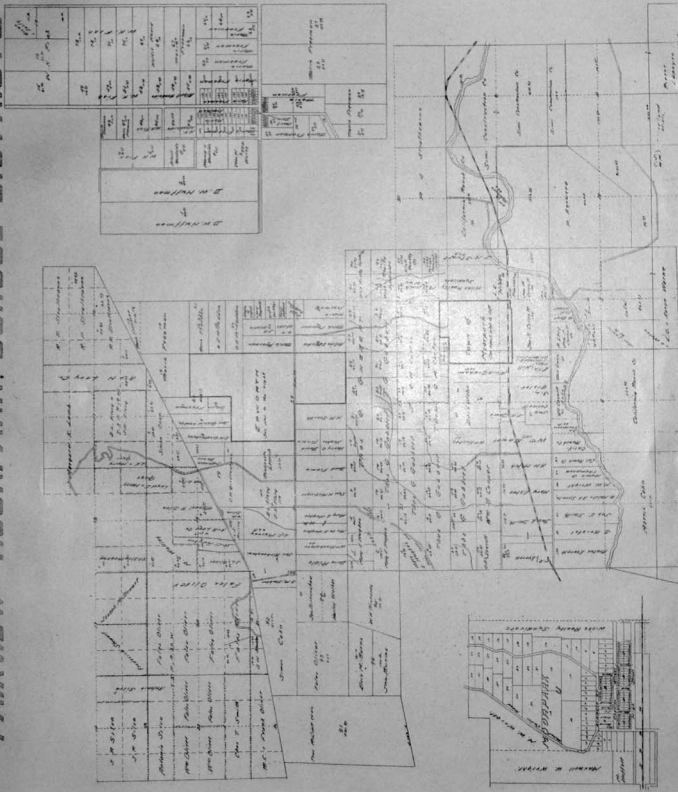




PUNTA GORDA - CASITAS
SCHOOL DISTRICT



FAIRVIEW - MOORPARK SCHOOL DISTRICTS



[illegible]

WILLOW GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT

