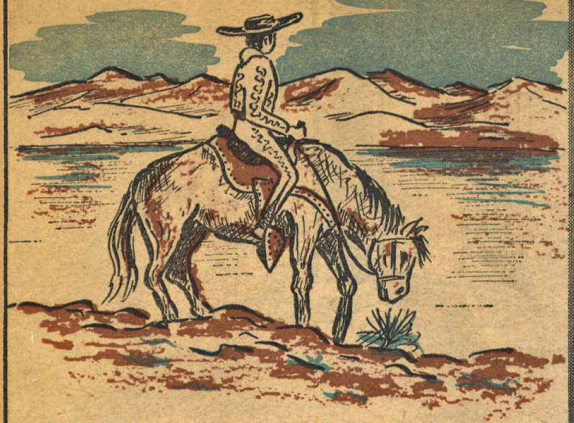
SAN BERNARDINO

Sesquicentennial

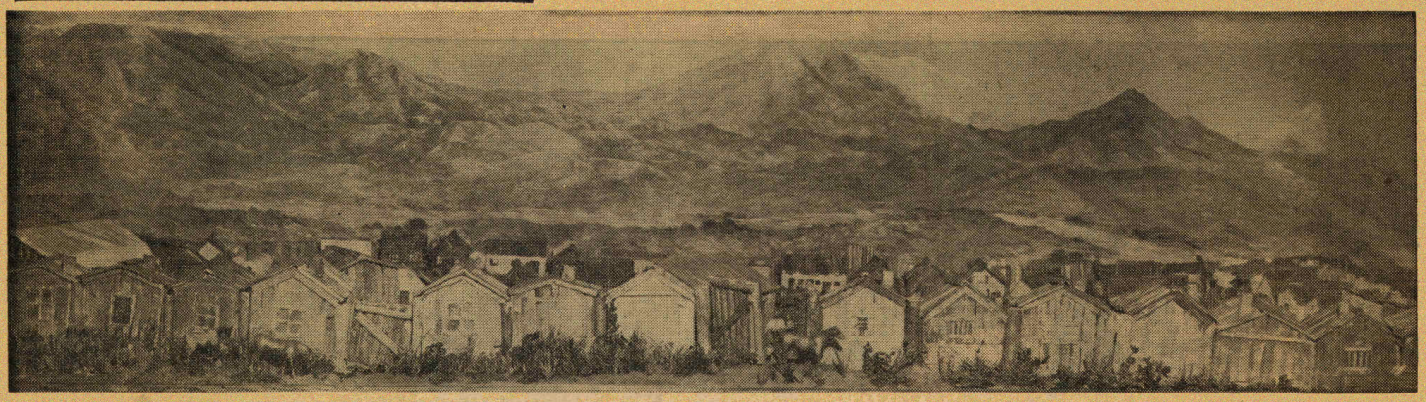
1810—MAY 20th—1960

The Sun-Telegram

A NEWSPAPER FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



150th ANNIVERSARY



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

San Bernardino 150 Years Old Today

PADRE FOUNDS CITY IN 1810 AND GIVES VALLEY ITS NAME

By L. BURR BELDEN
(Sun-Telegram Historical Writer)

Today, May 20, 1960, San Bernardino observes its 150th birthday anniversary.

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

The venerable Father Dumetz a close associate of Fr. Junipero Serra, had a long and notable career in the Christianization of the native California Indian. He arrived in California from the College of San Fernando in 1770 as one of the first two replacements for the missionary band which had reached Alta California the year before.

LATER ASSIGNMENT

Father Dumetz served at Mission San Buena Ventura and later was assigned to take charge of Mission San Fernando, where he spent his most active years. With advancing age Dumetz relinquished the duties of the San Fernando direction and retired to San Gabriel where he assisted in that establishment, the central one for the southern portion of the province.

Earlier Spanish explorers knew about the broad and fertile San Bernardino Valley. Pedro Fages, military commander, set out to chase some deserting soldiers from San Diego in 1772. He followed their trail up the San Diego River Valley and, high up in the Descanso Mts., he found that the AWOL soldiery had continued east into the Borrego Desert.

Fages had no taste for desert travel. He had seen lots of it only three years before on his overland trip from Baja California prior to the July 16, 1769, founding of San Diego. Instead of returning to San Diego, Fages decided to do a bit of exploring in the all but unknown back country.

He proceeded north and is believed to have utilized the San Jacinto River entrance way from the Temecula Valley to the Perris Valley. Scholars who have attempted to trace the Fages route from his diary believe Fages came into the San Bernardino Valley by way of Reche Canyon and exited to the Mojave Desert by either Lytle Creek or Cajon Pass, more probably the former.

NEXT VISITOR

After Fages, the next visitor was Fr. Francisco Garces, another missionary priest, who had explored the Colorado River Valley from around Yuma.

He crossed the Mojave Desert from the camps of the Mojave Indians some 10 or 12 miles north of the present Needles. Garces was led to San Gabriel by Mojave guides who traversed the ancient Indian trade trail following the Mojave River and crossing the San Bernardino Mts. from about the present Cedar Springs, up Sawpit Canyon and down the saddle between Devil and Cable Canyons.

Garces saw the San Bernardino Valley in March 1776, slightly more than three months before the Declaration of Independence was signed in far off Philadelphia.

This priest rode muleback and was accompanied by a Christianized Indian from Baja California named Sebastian, in addition to guides furnished by the Mojave. He named the valley San Joseph.

LEARN MORE

Between the Garces visit in 1776 and the Dumetz entrada in 1810, the mission fathers at San Gabriel learned more and more about the inland valleys of the region. Fragmentary records that have been preserved indicate some natives of the valley went to San Gabriel for baptism. It is very possible Dumetz came in 1810 in response to invitations of these Indians.

Admittedly there are some missing links as well as some divergent opinions regarding the earliest settlements in the valley. The original record of the Dumetz expedition of 1810 was found in a manuscript book at San Gabriel, a volume that recounted the affairs of the mission's outpost asistencias.

CABALLERIA ACCOUNT

This record was referred to by Fr. Juan Caballeria in his "History of the San Bernardino Valley". published while he was stationed at St. Bernardine's Church. Fr. Caballeria had previously been at the Santa Barbara Mission and studied documents there as he wrote a history of that mission.

San Bernardino was founded and named by the Franciscan missionary-priest Francisco Dumetz on May 20, 1810. Dumetz built a rude shelter to serve as a chapel and raised the cross, probably at Bunker Hill.

The Caballeria account was largely followed in Luther Ingersoll's "Century Annals of the San Bernardino Valley" and in the multi-volume Brown and Boyd "History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties."

When the elaborate 1910 centennial celebration was held in San Bernardino, the noted John Stevens McGroarty wrote a separate historical account dealing with the Dumetz expedition.

Unfortunately for present - day researchers many records of the California mission period were not preserved. When the missions were taken from the church during the period of Mexican rule their lands were parceled into ranchos and many mission structures fell into ruin. Others were used as commercial structures. Even in the early 1900s no adequate safeguards prevented theft or progressive deterioration of remaining records in some instances.

ORIGINAL RECORD

Thus, apparently, the original record of the Dumetz expedition disappeared from San Gabriel Mission sometime around 1910. It appears to have been available to both John Stevens McGroarty and to Bishop Thomas Conaty immediately prior to the San Bernardino Centennial. Bishop Conaty gave an address at a cornerstone laying at the site designated as that of the Dumetz capilla. McGroarty was a speaker at the same ceremony held on May 20, 1910. Both speakers referred to the record of the Dumetz expedition.

Some 15 or 20 years later when George W. Beattie, a former county schools superintendent, was doing research for the fine series of historical articles and books he was to author, he could find no trace of the Dumetz source accounts. From the earlier use of the word Guachama as the Indian place name for the valley, Beattie reasoned that the Dumetz expedition must have halted on Cottonwood Row in the Mission Township, rather than at Bunker Hill. For the Cottonwood Row location was the site of what native inhabitants termed the Guachama Rancheria.

In what is in most every respect the most carefully prepared history of the early days, "The Heritage of the Valley," by this author and his wife, Helen, the Cottonwood Row location is given. The Beatties reasoned also that

Pageant of History Begins to Unfold

the Dumetz capilla was a hastily erected brush structure rather than a more substantial building.

Fortunately the story of the naming and founding of San Bernardino is no more obscured. After the text of the Beattie history had been written, Fr. Caballeria was found to be yet alive, living in retirement in his native Barcelona, Spain. He wrote telling of his detailed personal inspection of the "Book of Asistencias." The Beatties were able to quote from the important letter in a footnote.

Fr. Dumetz, after erecting his little capilla, returned to San Gabriel where he died the following year. Other priests, according to Caballeria, kept up the mission two years, making journeys to the San Bernardino Valley at intervals.

One such visit appears to have been violently interrupted by the major earthquake of 1812. This was the same earthquake that razed the massive stone cathedral at San Juan Capistrano, killing several worshipers.

STRIKES TERROR

In San Bernardino the quake struck terror among the Indians. Their medicine men, who appear to have felt themselves displaced by the priests' introduction of Christianity, declared that the white visitors had made the native gods angry and that the quake was the god's signal for revenge.

Incidentally, the little capilla, whether of brush or adobe, was wrecked by the temblor and some new hot springs opened almost at its door. The hot springs gushed forth black water, typical of the warm underground flow in the Bunker Hill-Urbita district.

This was also interpreted by the medicine men, or witch doctors, as a sign of the gods' displeasure.

The result was that the priests were driven away even though they had unsuccessfully sought to quiet the natives' fears by covering the new spring of black water. In going, a yet faithful Indian convert, Hipolito, was left in charge. From his name is said to be derived the place name Politana, later used in the days of the Lugos to describe the area in the southern portion of San Bernardino and the northern part of Colton.

BACK TO INDIANS

From the earthquake of 1812 to the erection of two adobe warehouses on Cottonwood Row in 1819, the San Bernardino Valley was again Indian territory. During this seven-year interval, some major shifts of population are said to have affected the Indian inhabitants.

The Indians to whom Fr. Dumetz came were designated by him as Guachama. McGroarty designated the Guachama as of the Gabrielc—no tribe or group and termed them "lazy."

Forty years later, G. Hazen Shinn, former San Bernardinan who lived for five years among the Cahuilla, wrote in his "Shoshonean Days" that the Guachama were Gabrieleno and "docile." Shinn revealed that the Guachama, after 1812, migrated back toward Los Angeles.

In this period came the Serrano, a group the remnant of which has not been absorbed by the white civilization and still occupies the San Manuel Reservation north of Patton. They arrived in greater force into the San Bernardino Valley.

SOME RANCHERIAS

In 1810 some Serrano rancherias already existed but the major portion of this group appears to have lived in the San Bernardino Mountains and along the foothills of the desert side. The Serrano migration was induced by pressure from the desert Chemehuevi who, in turn, had fought and been defeated by their usual allies, the Mojave.

Bishop Conaty conducting ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill capilla.

From even farther north, other Shoshonean groups, generally referred to as Paiute, moved into former Chemehuevi range. Almost simultaneously, some Cahuilla moved into the San Bernardino Valley and occupied the old Guachama rancheria on Cottonwood Row.

Thus in 1819, when the fathers at San Gabriel again looked to the San Bernardino Valley, this time as a suitable place to pasture excess cattle, they found the Serrano and to a lesser extent the Cahuilla as occupants. The 1819 penetration was carried out under the direction of Father Payeras.

INVITED BACK

There are some accounts which would indicate that the valley Indians invited the missionaries back. At least, the 1819 rancho, which was promptly named San Bernardino, after the earlier capilla, had not been established long before the state's most extensive irrigation system of the period, the Mill Creek Zanja, was dug.

The dates of 1820 and 1823 are both given for the zanja construction. The earlier date is the one preferred in the Beattie history, while the later one rests on the legal base of Daniel Sexton's testimony in the celebrated Cave vs. Crafts water suit of the 1870s.

Sexton, who came to the valley even prior to the San Bernardino Rancho grant to the Lugos, married an Indian girl who was a niece of Chief Solano of the Serrano. The old chief later lived with Sexton.

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

1820 PREFERRED

The Beattie history prefers the 1820 date, basing its authority on a dairy of Fr. Jose Sanchez of the San Diego Mission. Father Sanchez made an exploratory trip through the valley in 1821 at the behest of his Franciscan superiors to find sites suitable for a new mission. An account of his trip appears in Dr. H. I. Priestley's "Franciscan Explorations in California."

The San Diego priest spoke of the adobe structures of the mission rancho on Cottonwood Row and noted that Indians were planting much grain at the time of his visit. Father Sanchez recommended a mission for the San Bernardino Valley but urged it be erected on the banks of Lytle Creek near the present Foothill Blvd. crossing.

Chief Solano, who was at least the foreman of the zanja construction, was a Serrano. That fact may cast some doubt on the belief that the Cahuilla occupied Guachama rancheria when the 1819 rancho was established by San Gabriel Mission.

Dr. Gerald A. Smith of Bloomington, author of both "Indians of the San Bernardino Valley" and "Prehistoric Man in the San Bernardino Valley," believes the Guachama rancheria settlement was only a short lived one and that it was Serrano. He bases his belief on artifacts obtained in digging in orange groves on the site.

NOT IN DEPTH

Artifacts did not extend in depth as they did both at the Dunlap site in Yucaipa or at the Lytle Creek bank rancheria adjacent to which Fr. Sanchez proposed a mission be located.

Whatever is the final verdict on the Guachama rancheria occupants in 1819, it is probable that after that outpost of San Gabriel was established it attracted Indians from several groups interested in irrigated crops and believers in the teachings of the padres.

PEACEFUL PLACE

Despite the warfare between Indian groups or tribes on the desert, the San Bernardino Valley was a peaceful place in the decade following the rancho establishment in 1819. Both crops and believers multiplied to the extent that enlargement of the outpost was decided upon.

Instead of adding to the structures on Cottonwood Row or starting a mission at the site recommended to the west along Lytle Creek, the missionaries went southwest to Barton Hill and began a far more extensive structure than the earlier ones in the valley.

It was built of adobe and thatched roof. Principal structures were warehouses built in the form of the letter "L" with a corral fence and one or two small buildings, forming a rectangle.

TILED WALKS

In the present "restored asistencia," the corral has become a patio. The restoration was started by the San Bernardino County Historical Society along authentic lines. Then, during depression years of the 1930s, the restoration became a WPA project.

Tiled walks, tile roofs, a chapel and even a bell tower appeared. Undoubtedly all added to the attractiveness of the completed project, but such refinements were never there during mission days.

Carlos Garcia was the original majordomo of the outpost.

George W. Beattie, in a book published several years before the "Heritage of the Valley," told the story of the projected inland mission chain of the Franciscans. He labeled the buildings atop Barton Hill the "asistencia." Fr. Zephryn Englehardt, major Franciscan historian, was warm in praise of the Beattie research but flatly denied that the establishment ever was an asistencia.

SHORT-LIVED

At any rate, it did not last long. Within the decade the new Mexican government had secularized the missions, stripped them of their ranchos and lands and reduced the central establishments to the status of parish churches.

With clerical control gone, the San Bernardino Valley Indians yet clustered around the structures until desert tribes came as raiders, burned the asistencia and killed many peaceful residents.

Soon a colonization scheme was tried by parceling the former mission rancho into small farms. It was the first subdivision project in San Bernardino County history, but it was a failure. The area was too far removed from large population centers to be safe for lone settlers.

3-WAY TUSSLE

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

Ygnacio Palomares, whose broad acres extended west from San Antonio Creek to beyond Spadra, won the first skirmish. He obtained a permit to pasture cattle on the rancho, built a little adobe for his foreman in Live Oak Canyon and promptly filed for title.

The Palomares petition fell athwart the ambitions of both the Lugo and Pico familes.

Antonio Maria Lugo moved next. He was California's largest land owner who could, it was said, ride horseback from San Diego to Monterey and sleep every night of the trip on one of his own ranchos.

Lugo felt he had so much land he would be at a disadvantage if he sought more. Accordingly, Lugo asked for the San Bernardino Rancho in the name of his three sons and a nephew. The sons were Jose del Carmen Lugo, Jose Maria Lugo and Vicente Lugo. The nephew was Diego Sepulveda.

FORMAL PETITION

Meanwhile, Palomares had filed his formal petition for the ranch and had had the application approved by the prefect at Los Angeles. That gave Palomares two victories, but it was Lugo who won the last battle and with it the war. Possibly the fact that California's governor was his nephew helped. At least Lugo won the title.

The four young men moved their cattle onto the rancho. That was in 1842. Jose del Carmen repaired the burned asistencia and made it his home. Jose Maria built an adobe house on what later became Arrowhead Ave. in San Bernardino. The kitchen of this house stood until 1926-27 when it was bulldozed under to make room for the present County Courthouse.

Vicente Lugo built a home on Bunker Hill close to the site of the old Dumetz capilla. Diego Sepulveda took the Yucaipa Valley area and erected there a two-story adobe, most elaborate of the four rancho homes. The Sepulveda adobe, later occupied by John Brown Sr., James W. Waters and several generations of the Dunlap family, is now county property and being restored.

INDIAN RAIDS

The rancho owners were soon plagued with Indian raids. The earlier depredations of the Chemehuevi were replaced by organized mounted bands of Ute from the Great Basin commanded by the cunning Walkara, king of the horse thieves.

Sometimes mountain men like Pegleg Smith, James Beckwourth and Bill Williams joined Walkara's forces, striking in simultaneous raids from San Juan Capistrano all the way up the province to San Luis Obispo.

Horses and cattle by the thousands, mostly horses, were driven through the passes by the swiftly striking raiders before the Californians could rally forces for pursuit.

STRONG HOUSE

The situation became so critical that a former English sailor, Michael White, volunteered to establish a barrier fortress at the mouth of Cajon Pass. For this White, whose name was rendered Miguel Blanco by the Mexicans, was granted Rancho Muscupiabe.

White built a strong log house

Every Era Yields Exciting Moments

on the piedmont between Devil and Cable canyons, right where the old Mojave Indian trail crossed from the desert. There he could command both the old trail and the Cajon route.

It was a fine idea but it didn't work. Walkara was too swift and clever for White. Adding insult to injury, the Ute stole White's horses along with those of Lugo and Bandini.

The Lugo brothers next persuaded Lorenzo Trujillo, a leader in annual New Mexican trade caravans, to recruit a group of settlers. Lands were offered in Politana, south of Vicente Lugo's home. The New Mexican caravans were an annual trade link between Mexico's most northerly provinces.

The caravans came out from Santa Fe in the fall of the year, camped during the winter in the land below the Urbita bluffs about where the freeways now intersect. In spring, when the grass had been replenished along the trail, the traders went back to New Mexico.

FAMILIES RECRUITED

Trujillo recruited a group of families, all but one of which were either Mexican or Indian. The lone exception was Isaac Slover. The colonists built a row of adobes near what would now be the Colton Municipal Plunge.

Lytle Creek, in its old channel, ran a little distance to the west. They were allocated lands for gardens. For irrigating water they ran a ditch from a big spring on what now would be Mill St. west of the California Electric Power Co. plant. The irrigating ditch passed through what is today the Valley College athletic field.

There, one fine day, the young and fiery Vicente Lugo decided to hold a rodeo for some visiting friends from the Los Angeles area. Vicente spent but little time on the rancho. He was yet a minor and unmarried and cut quite a figure as a horseman.

Lugo's rodeo ruined the crops of the New Mexicans at Politana because the wild cattle broke down the banks of the irrigation ditch. When their corn died the New Mexicans quit.

They were offered land over southwest of Colton in the Agua Mansa district, a tract known as the Bandini donation. There they built a little village called by that name. It was actually two villages. The larger part was on the north side of the river and nearby, on higher ground, a plot was set aside for a cemetery. A small church was built also.

SMALLER PART

On the south bank was a smaller part of the colony, variously called San Salvador and the Little Town of the Trujillos. Agua Mansa became the biggest settlement in Southern California east of San Gabriel.

Before the Trujillo colonists left, the Lugos had built a small adobe house on the bench in what is now the northern part of Rialto. A reliable vaquero stayed there to keep watch on Cajon Pass and the mountains. He was in a position where he could ride and give early alarm. The little outpost adobe where the sentinel lived is still standing.

EXPOSED TO ATTACK

When the New Mexicans quit the Lugos, it left the San Bernardino Rancho exposed to attack. Jose del Carmen Lugo, the older brother, then negotiated with Juan Antonio, head chief of the Cahuilla. The chief moved a band of mountain Cahuilla down to the deserted settlement of Politana. The Cahuilla remained as Lugo cowboys and guards until the San Bernardino Rancho was sold to the Mormons in the fall of 1851.

In 1846 the United States and Mexico went to war when the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, invaded Texas, then recently annexed by the United States. President James K. Polk informed a tense Congress, "American blood has been shed on American soil" and hostilities started.

Santa Anna had a standing army far larger than did the United States, and his precision drilled cavalry appeared invincible on a parade ground. The dictator looked forward to slicing off more territory but the war turned into a one-sided one.

HIDE-AND-SEEK

The Pacific Squadron, under the command of Commodore John D. Sloat, a senior officer who had entered the naval service way back in 1800, won a hide-and-seek game with the British off the west coast of Mexico and reached Monterey, unchallenged by any European power. Both Great Britain and France were presumably eyeing California and looking for an excuse to seize the territory once Mexico became involved in war.

Commodore Sloat had the Stars and Stripes raised at Monterey, but not until after American settlers in the Sacramento Valley had acted independently and seized the northern military headquarters at Sonoma, where Gen. Mario G. Vallejo was taken prisoner.

The settlers formed a provisional government named the California Republic, chose William B. Ide as president and raised a banner they had designed with a grizzly bear as central figure.

FREMONT JOINS

In California at the time was a noted lieutenant of the topographical engineers, John Charles Fremont, who was mapping and exploring near the California-Oregon border. Fremont headed a well-armed group of scouts and he had a bit of unpleasant experience at Gavilan Peak east of Monterey, where he had successfully maintained his position against something of a comic opera "attack" by Jose Castro, military commander.

It was the same Castro whose threats of wholesale executions sparked the Bear Flag revolt.

The actual war found the Navy in early possession of the seaports while landing parties from the fleet and the Bear Flag frontiersmen, now formed under Fremont as the California Battalion, soon obtained control of the entire north.

In the south, early successes were reversed. A small American guard was driven from Los Angeles. The war came to what is now San Bernardino County when the Santa Ana del Chino ranch house, a massive adobe structure built in form of a rectangle with open court center, was attacked.

OCCUPANTS NAMED

Inside were Isaac Williams, owner of the rancho, who had become a naturalized Mexican citizen and married a Lugo daughter; Benjamin Wilson and others who were former United States citizens and who were generally disgusted with the ups and downs of recent Mexican rule and civil wars.

The pro-American faction was short of powder and forced to surrender when the attackers fired the roof of the huge adobe. Their lives were spared through intercession of the venerable Antonio Maria Lugo.

While the war was moving back and forth in California, American troops were winning phenomenal victories elsewhere. Gen. Zachary Taylor repreatedly defeated Santa Anna in northen Mexico at Monterrey, and elsewhere, and Gen. Winfield Scott moved inland from Vera Cruz to capture Mexico City itself.

KEARNY COMES WEST

Smaller forces moved into other districts until over a third of Mexico was occupied, including even Baja California.

Gen. Stephen W. Kearny came west after taking Santa Fe and succeeded in being handed the only major defeat of the war at San Pascual, near Escondido, where his besieged army of regulars was finally rescued by a naval force sent inland by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who had succeeded Sloat in command of the Pacific squadron.

A century after Padre Dumetz' arrival San Bernardino observed its centennial. This is the cornerstone at Bunker Hill which was dedicated May 20, 1910 by Bishop Conaty of the Los Angeles diocese.

After San Pascual Kearny joined forces with Stockton and together they marched to complete the conquest by recapture of Los Angeles after battles at the San Gabriel River and in the pueblo's outskirts.

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

Military rule followed for the next three years. Volunteer soldiers formed into the Mormon Battalion under command of Lt. Col Philip St. George Cook had followed Kearny's Army of the West out from Santa Fe. They crossed the Colorado Desert from Yuma to Carrizo Gorge, where with hand axes they literally cut a road for wagons up the dry falls of Box Canyon and continued on to San Diego.

TOO LATE TO FIGHT

While the Mormon Battalion's arrival was too late for actual fighting, its sober and industrious members served to give the needed stability to the mercurial transition period in the southern district of California.

Companies of this battalion garrisoned Cajon Pass and for the first time effectively halted organized bands of horse thieves. Others were stationed at Santa Ana del Chino Rancho where they were impressed with the San Bernardino Valley's fertility.

Second in command of the Mormon Battalion was Jefferson Hunt, captain of Co. A, and he succeeded to acting commander when Col. Cook was sent elsewhere. Hunt was offered command of the citizen soldier group if the men would enlist for another term. He traveled to Salt Lake and conferred with President Brigham Young of the Latter Day Saints Church, who advised him that the Mormon men were most needed to build the infant Salt Lake City and turn Utah, then known as Deseret, into a self-sustaining agricultural territory.

PREPARE TO LEAVE

Hunt returned to his troops and all prepared to leave for Salt Lake when enlistments expired. One group loaded a wagon with grape cuttings, grains and fruit tree slips which it took north through Cajon Pass and over the Old Spanish trade trail blazed 20 years earlier by the annual Santa Fe pack train caravans of the Trujillos and others.

Before the Mormon soldiers left Chino, however, they had talked with owner Williams and were given a price for which he would sell the big rancho. The Mormons conceived the idea of a Pacific outpost colony there.

In the meantime great events were happening 400 miles to the north. James W. Marshall was building a sawmill for Capt. John A. Sutter. In the millrace gold nuggets were found. Gold had been found in California before, but earlier discoveries had failed to attract much attention.

SPREADS WORD

Now Sam Brannan, a Mormon leader who had brought a shipload of colonists to San Francisco but subsequently severed ties with President Young of the church, was publishing an infant newspaper. He became the publicist of the gold discovery, rushing into Portsmouth square at San Francisco displaying a bottle of nuggets and shouting "Gold! Gold from the forks of the American River!"

The cry electrified the tiny San Francisco, almost equally small Monterey and spread in an ever increasing shout across the mountains and plains to New York, Washington and on to Europe, South America and even far-off Australia.

Some historians have offered the thesis that no event had so violently affected world civilization since the Crusades. At any rate, the young men of America started for California. Before Marshall's Jan. 24 discovery was three months old, the little towns of Northern California were virtually depopulated as all went to the mines.

A few weeks later Southern California followed suit. At Chino Williams could not even collect enough cowboys to round up his cattle.

HUMAN TIDAL WAVE

The next year came the great tidal wave of humanity overland by ox team, around Cape Horn by sailing vessel, over the Isthmus of Panama and by a dozen other less favored routes. At one time some 200 ships lay idle in San Francisco harbor, deserted by crews and officers alike. Everyone headed for the Sierra and its streams with their yellow nuggets.

More than a year prior to the gold discovery, in late October 1846, an overland party had become trapped in the Sierra snows and many perished. One of the survivors had turned cannibal.

The fate of these travelers — the Donner Party — served to warn later emigrants of the danger of attempting Sierra Nevada crossings at any time except late spring and summer.

ALTERNATIVE FACED

Thus when California-bound parties began reaching Salt Lake City in the summer of 1849, too late to safely attempt the trip on to the gold regions, their members faced the alternative of either spending the fall and winter in overcrowded and undersupplied Salt Lake or finding an alternative route to California.

At this juncture Capt. Jefferson Hunt, late of the Mormon Battalion and who had made three trips to Southern California, offered to guide argonaut wagons to Los Angeles over the Old Spanish Trail. It would accommodate a wagon, he knew, because his former soldiers had blazed the way, though he also knew and warned that it was no boulevard.

Hunt's offer to serve as guide was accepted by a large number of California-bound travelers with some 100 wagons. After a shakedown march and organization as the Sand Walking Co., the group started southwest pointed toward Cajon Pass and Southern California.

In the southern part of Utah territory, near Mountain Meadows, dissension in the ranks resulted in a major division with the majority deciding to try a "short cut" to California.

MOST RETURN

Most of the dissenters returned to Hunt's leadership after the "short cut" reached a steep bluff at Beaver Dam Wash, but the hard core pressed on directly west to become trapped in Death Valley on Christmas week.

The Hunt caravan made the trip with no great difficulty, reaching William's rancho at Chino in time for Christmas dinner. The remaining dissenters extricated themselves from Death Valley by varied rough routes, all but one family — that of Harry

Valley Rich in Historic Place Names

Wade — being forced to abandon wagons and most possessions.

Largest of the marooned groups, the Jayhawkers, consisted of between 20 and 40 young men predominently from Illinois. This group made its way out of Death Valley through Emigrant Wash, over the Panamint Range, down Panamint Valley close to the present Trona, over the Argus Mts. to China Lake and Indian Wells then down Red Rock Canyon to the Mojave Desert and on to the Del Valle family's San Francisco Rancho near Saugus, where they arrived Feb. 4, 1850.

REMAIN CAMPED

Two families, those of Asabel Bennett and John Arcane, remained camped at a small water seep on the valley's west side, probably the later location of the Eagle Borax Works, while two of their ox drivers, one a family friend, set out on fooot to find help. These young men, William Lewis Manly and John Rogers, walked all the way to San Fernando, obtained horses at the Del Valle Rancho and returned to Death Valley with provisions to rescue the two families.

The remarkable Manly and Rogers trip, one last some six weeks, wrote one of the greatest chapters of heroism in the thick volume of overland trail exploits. One of the rescued Bennetts is credited with naming Death Valley.

With the gold rush in full swing, a constitutional convention was held in Monterey which drew up California's first constitution. Congress accepted California as a state, President Millard Fillmore signing the bill on Sept. 9, 1850.

Peter H. Burnett had already been chosen governor, and state government was a reality. The state originally had 27 counties.

PART OF SAN DIEGO

In the first year most of what is San Bernardino County was a part of San Diego. The next year lines were shifted and the San Bernardino Valley became a part of Los Angeles. San Bernardino County was created April 26, 1853 and the City of San Bernardino was incorporated on April 13, 1854.

Back in Salt Lake the rapidly growing Mormon territory was receiving large additions through migration of converts from Europe, Scandinavia and elsewhere.

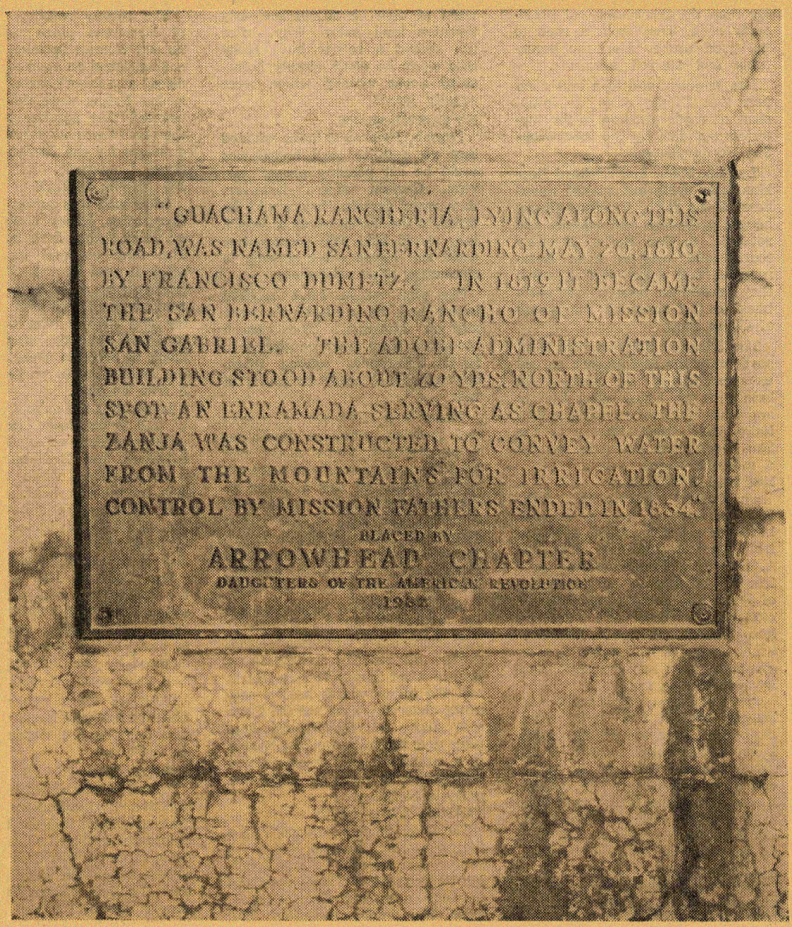
It was found that converts reaching the United States through New York and other Atlantic Coast ports were subjected to temptations to tarry and work under the high American wage standards. Many never left the, to them, unbelievably rich employment to continue their pilgrimage to the church's territory.

With the gold rush, an even greater diversion was presented to converts arriving in San Francisco.

LESS WORLDLY PORT

Latter Day Saints authorities decided that it would be best to land immigrants at some less worldly port than either New York or San Francisco. San Diego was regarded as ideal for this purpose and plans were drawn for an overland chain of Mormon settlements to serve, in part, as assistance stations along the San Diego-Salt Lake route. Such towns as Nephi and Paworan were established in Utah and the call made for volunteers to form the projected Southern California settlement.

Amasa M. Lyman, one of the Council of 12 of the church, was selected by President Young to head the Southern California colony volunteers. When, however, this group had assembled, the church president is reported to have wept because instead of the handful he had visioned as willing to settle in far off California, the group numbered around 500 persons.



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

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

KNEW CALIFORNIA

Both Apostles Lyman and Rich had been in California before.

Lyman had been in the San Francisco and Sacramento region where he had been sent by President Young to collect tithes from Mormons working in the gold placers and to reason with the recalcitrant Brannan.

Rich had traveled over the Old Spanish Trail with the Hunt caravan in 1849. Rich was also experienced in desert travel from numerous other missions. It would have been difficult to have found two leaders better qualified to head a pioneering colony in the semi-arid southwest.

In the California-bound party were also Capt. Hunt who, as has been noted, had already served as guide over the route; Davis Seely, who had been over the same route in 1849-50; and several former soldiers of the Mormon Battalion. These men all knew the country of their destination and the rough trail between that goal and Salt Lake.

GROUP SETS OUT

Salt Lake was left behind early in March 1851. On March 24 the group had been "shaken down," organized into 10s and 100s and arrived at Payson. It was at Payson that President Young reviewed the group and apparently realized how large the exodus had become.

The trail followed ran generally southwest to Las Vegas, the route now followed by U.S. Highway 91 and the Union Pacific Railroad, except that in the part of Nevada east of Las Vegas the old trail veered to the south missing the mud hills and wound closer to the Colorado River over terrain now inundated by Lake Mead.

From Las Vegas the way led through a pass to the west and on into the Pahrump Valley to the little waterhole of Stump Spring, then northwest to Resting Spring, over a divide to Tecopa, and down the Amargosa River canyon to Salt Spring near the southern tip of Death Valley.

LAST WATER

Resting Spring previously named Archilette by Fremont, was the last good water until the Mojave River was reached a few miles downstream from the present Daggett.

In between were Salt Spring and Bitter Spring. Salt Spring is alongside California Highway 127 some 29 miles north of Baker. Bitter Spring, astride the boundary of the Camp Irwin reservation, is about 10 miles north of the midway point between Yermo and Baker. The old trail went that way.

When the trail reached the Mojave River it followed that stream all the way to the present Hesperia where it veered more directly south to Horsethief Canyon, then entered the Cajon Pass through Coyote Canyon and the East Cajon Narrows.

A trail designed primarily for pack animals in the days of the New Mexican trade caravans, it was not too well suited for the heavy-ox-drawn covered wagons.

In the Cajon Narrows wagons had to be taken apart and lowered by rope. By 1852 the resourceful Mormons had found a shorter way by blazing a road from the Mojave River about the present junction of the road to Adelanto south to the crest of the West Cajon through the Baldy Mesa region.

There are monuments in the Cajon Pass mraking both trails. The Old Spanish Trail marker is at Cajon alongside the down lanes of the Barstow Freeway. The marker for the road of 1852 is alongside Highway 136 and is surmounted by a wagon wheel set to point toward the steep saddle down which the wagons were skidded.

At the foot of Cajon Pass the caravan of 1851 was halted and camp was made west of the present Devore in Sycamore Grove The site is marked by a monument now opposite the Ellena vineyard on Devore Rd.

On June 11, 1851, the advance contingent of 50 headed by Captain Seely reached Sycamore Grove. Others were strung out behind in companies of similar size, there being some nine companies in all.

The division had been decided upon by the desert-wise leaders to actually speed desert travel as the intervals between groups gave the tiny desert springs time to be refilled.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED

At Sycamore Grove negotiations were opened with Isaac Williams for purchase of Santa Ana del Chino. When the Mormon Battalion had had men stationed at Chino in 1847, Williams had offered to sell his vast ranch, including cattle, for a down payment of $5,000.

Hunt, to whom the sale offer had been made, looked over the cattle and reasoned that there was enough stock, if sold for meat in the mines, to fully pay Williams' price. Four years later when the Mormons were three months or more from home, Williams doubled his asking price.

Ranching income had picked up since his earlier conversations with Hunt.

In the camp at Sycamore Grove there were around 450 persons plus sizable animal herds. The prospective settlers had come in 150 wagons which had been drawn by nearly 600 oxen and over 50 mules.

100 HORSES

There were also over 100 horses, most of which had been ridden overland by their owners, though the bulk of the horse herd was designed for farm work. Several had been harnessed to buggies and light wagons, there being numerous conveyances in the emigrant group in addition to the covered wagons that served as homes on wheels.

Inside these prairie schooners were the clothing, household implements, bedding and furniture of the settlers. Often a cook stove was in the wagonbed, a stovepipe protruding through the canvas cover while water barrels, plows and othe farm implements were lashed outside.

There were many steep grades to cross, on which it was customary for the multiple teams of two wagons to be hitched to a single heavy vehicle. At these rocky grades there were habitual halts both while doubled teams made the two trips and while the men "shortened wagons," which meant moving the wheel sets closer together to prevent hanging up in sharp, pitchy terrain.

Sixteen miles was about the l of a day's travel even over favorable terrain with good tough ox teams.

LORD'S BIDDING

During the 90 days or more of the trek the Mormon colonists, inspired with the belief they were doing the Lord's bidding, were a cheerful group. Even after hours of jolting travel or walking through rough country there was merriment.

Instead of 80,000 acres the Mormons bought only 40,000. The balance was held by the Lugos under a "permit to occupy" and not a true title. The United States land commission, however, permitted the Mormons to select what part of the vast rancho they desired.

Title passed to Lyman and Rich who were, in a sense, trustees. Louis Rubidoux, who held Jurupa Rancho alongside Bandini, advanced money for the Mormons to complete the purchase. There was left, however, a big mortgage, and the prevailing interest rate in California was around 30 per cent annually; so it was imperative to pay as soon as possible.

CAMPERS MOVE

No sooner had the sale been made than the campers started moving onto the new land. There was no time to wait for surveys. Cabins, small ones, were erected. They could be moved later when streets and roads were plotted. No time was lost in sowing fall grain to take advantage of the rainy season.

At this juncture a mountain Indian chief, Antonio Garra, conspired to drive all the whites out of Southern California. Attacks were made on isolated ranchos in the interior. One person occupying such an exposed position was Pauline Weaver, living in an adobe at Beaumont and running cattle in the San Gorgonio Pass in partnership with Isaac Williams.

TELLS FRIENDS

Weaver was a friend of Juan Antonio, powerful chief of the Cahuillas, who had been brought to Politana by the Lugos to supplant the Trujillo colonists after the latter had moved to Agua Mansa. When the Lugos sold the Rancho Juan Antonio and his cowboys moved up into San Timoteo Canyon and started a rancheria near El Casco where Duff Weav-

Many Problems Face New Municipality

er, younger brother of Pauline, was his near neighbor.

Juan Antonio didn't approve of the Garra revolt and promptly notified his friends, the Weavers to be on the alert. The Weaver brothers rode to San Bernardino and warned the Mormons.

In the San Bernardino Valley it was decided to build a fort or stockade. The first little cabins were snaked into a line along what is now Arrowhead Ave., between 3rd and 4th Sts. Then an irregular rectangle was completed by palisades of native tree trunks. Inside the high stakes a dormitory form of apartments was erected. The whole group, save for a few families who made a camp at Garner Swamp, moved into the fort.

Military discipline was enforced. Rich, a former general of the Nauvoo militia, Hunt and others with military experience drilled the men, while an old ex-slave, Uncle Grief, had a huge horn handy to serve as a tocsin.

The Mormons with good guns were ready for attack but none came. Instead militia and troops rounded up Garra and his ringleaders, took them to San Diego and hanged Garra. The Mormons no longer feared attack and massacre.

LIVE IN STOCKADE

Many families continued to live in the stockade, which they termed Fort San Bernardino, some for as long as 18 months. Building new homes could wait. Raising grain and cutting lumber were far more pressing tasks.

On the banks of the Mojave near Victorville, with the snow-capped crests of the San Bernardino Mountains ahead there was laughter, singing and dancing as the trail - hardened companies hailed the approach of their long visioned goal.

Salt Lake was reaping unexpected revenues from supplies sold the argonauts passing through, but at the same time the Deseret area was receiving thousands of emigrants who needed financial help before they could become self supporting.

There was no large sum of money available to buy a site for the California outpost. Leaders went north and received welcome tithes from numerous Mormons working in the mines. The new Williams price, however, seemed unreasonable and the colony leaders started looking elsewhere.

GO TO TEMECULA

First Lyman and Rich drove south to Temecula to confer with J. D. Hunter, former captain of the Mormon Battalion. The diaries describe the route taken, tell of a visit with Isaac Slover at Agua Mansa, of camping at Lake Elsinore, which was then known as Laguna Grande, but they give no hint of any colony location proposals resulting from the conference with Capt. Hunter.

In July, however, the "Los Angeles Star" reported that the Mormons were negotiating to buy the San Bernardino rancho from the Lugos. Whether such negotiations were under way or not at the time is uncertain. At least they were by the following month. The Lugos were willing to sell, though at a price somewhat higher than the Mormons were prepared to pay.

The arrival of such a large group in Southern California occasioned much interest. The Los Angeles paper rarely let an edition pass without some bit of news from the Sycamore Grove camp. The new arrivals were pictured as industrious, as practical farmers, as men who were good lumbermen, as planning a flour mill.

WISHFUL THINKING

How much was wishful thinking can only be surmised, but all was true. The new arrivals, once they had land, planted more grain by far than the Southland had previously seen. They built a road to the good timber atop the mountains and started sawmills.

Los Angeles, and to a lesser extent San Diego, owes its initial start at modernization to the materials supplied by the industrious San Bernardinans.

Lyman, Rich, and Richard Hopkins went north and visited members of the faith, received tithes, bought provisions and supplies and returned to San Pedro. Forty teams and wagons from Sycamore Grove were waiting when they landed to haul the supplies back to the camp at the mouth of Cajon Pass.

The Richard Hopkins who went north with the two leaders served as secretary of the colony, and briefly as its leader, after Lyman and Rich had been recalled to Salt Lake. His journal history of the San Bernardino enterprise proves a valuable source work.

ESCAPE HOLDUP

On the return from the north, Rich escaped a holdup because his mule was sick and he detoured from his intended route. The late A. Harvey Collins, longtime professor of history at the University of Redlands, found about the circumstance during his research into San Bernardino's founding. Rich, it seems, was carrying considerable gold and bandits had learned of the fact.

The San Bernardino Rancho was bought for $77,500. Both sides thought the sale was for the entire Lugo holdings, but United States surveys were made and the Mexican title examined in U.S. courts it was found the Lugos held title to but eight square leagues instead of the baronial domain actually occupied by the Mexican grantees.

Two vast grain fields were planted. One of them north of Little Mountain was 3,000 acres in extent. The fields were colony enterprises. Individual settlers had their own farms as well.

In the Mexican period, some timber had been harvested from lower slopes and canyons of the sawpit had been operated for a time at the mouth of Devil Canyon and a small mill run in Mill Creek where the soft conifers of the canyon were sawed.

Now the Mormons determined to reach the towering sugarpines and cedars at the canyon's top.

By communal effort, a road was hacked up Waterman Canyon and a small steam sawmill hauled up its 2 per cent grades. Water mills also operated in the mountains.

Down the steep canyon road came huge loads of beams and boards, most of which went on to Los Angeles where the market was brisk. Sound timber from the San Bernardino Mountains was of a quality all buyers appreciated.

In fact the nickname "Mormon currency" was applied to the lumber from the mountains by the merchants in Los Angeles.

GRIST MILL

In addition to the sawmills the colony built a grist mill, located on the present Mill St. at Allen St. The mill gave the name to the street, like the earlier sawmill gave the name to Mill Creek.

With the grist mill in operation, the Mormons began shipping flour. San Bernardino flour soon became a major article of commerce for the little coasal steamers that plied back and forth between San Diego, Anaheim Landing, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Port San Luis, Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Francisco. The miners up in the Mother Lode were the big eventual market for the flour.

The fact that the San Bernardino Colony held firm title to but half of the old rancho land caused considerable friction. Lyman and Rich realized that if half the land of the old rancho was to be released and revert to public domain at once, it would seriously threaten land sales. Why, after all, should a settler buy colony land when he could simply homestead acres nearby which were equally good?

NO BOUNDARIES

Lyman, Rich and Hanks advised that no definite land boundaries could be set pending proper surveys. Certain areas, however, they were certain they would include in the 40,000 acres to which they would hold title. Hence they could sell farms while seeking to discourage other settlement.

The plan might have worked better had all settlers been staunch Mormons. The church members were ever cautioned to settle differences among themselves and not resort to courts of law.

There was, however, a strong and growing group of dissenting valley settlers. Some never had been Mormons and others were becoming less and less attached to the church. The differences spawned over land location were heightened when political issues arose and there became both church and independent political parties with tickets in the field.

The party rivalry was manifest at such times as the Fourth of July celebration when the church group celebrated Independence Day in what is now Pioneer Park, and the independents held a separate observance on 3rd St. Each side strove for the highest flagpole, and the independents hauled in a cannon from far off Visalia with which to properly salute the nation's birthday.

FLARES INTO OPEN

The land question flared into the open when Jerome Benson, a settler who thought he was locating on government land, was told to move a second time. Benson, after his initial eviction, had started farming on Hunt's Lane, south of Colton Ave. The colony leaders again told him to move.

Instead of complying this time, he built an earthen redoubt all around his log cabin. Then, with friends, he hauled in the cannon which the independents had used in their Fourth of July celebration. On a tall pole he hoisted the Stars and Stripes. Friends and sympathizers came to his aid and mounted guard on the earthen ramparts.

"Fort Benson" was ready for a siege. None came. The colony leaders sent a horseman out to investigate. Lyman thought it discreet to leave Benson alone.

In Mexican days there had been no adequate surveys. Rancho boundaries were set by meets and bounds. There was so much land none seemed to mind the loose system.

With American rule, however, the more orderly land survey system became imperative. Topographical engineers were sent out from Washington and surveys started. First, three base lines and three meridians were surveyed from the tops of prominent mountains. Then the land about could be cut into surveyor townships and, in turn, into mile square sections.

Reading from north to south the base lines were the Humboldt, Mt. Diablo and San Bernardino.

OFFICER ASSIGNED

Col. Henry Washington was the officer assigned to make the San Bernardino surveys. This was in the fall of 1852. Washington built a monument atop Mt. San Bernardino, checked his location with various key points and then ran his base line west to the Pacific and east to the Colorado River.

Next he ran the north-south San Bernardino meridian down to the Mexican line, and finally north to the diagonal boundary of California and Utah territory which then embraced Nevada.

The survey resulted in coining of numerous place names such as Old Woman Springs, where the colonel found an aged squaw abandoned at a desert oasis, and Twentynine Palms were the surveyors counted that number of trees at the oasis that now serves as headquarters for the Joshua Tree National Monument.

NO MORE DELAY

After land was surveyed the San Bernardino colony could no longer delay fixing firm land claims. The land claimed included the original part of the City of San Bernardino, a group of sections south to the Santa Ana River Valley and then a long corridor up to about Mentone, then finally a block of sections south to include the Dunlap Acres portion of what is now Yucaipa.

Looking at the colony map nearly 110 years later immediately raises questions as to why the rich Highland and Redlands districts were excluded while the Santa Ana wash was held.

Historically the answer is simple. In the 1850s what is now miles of boulder strewn wash was the richest of all Lugo pastures.

The flood of 1862 scoured off the prime top soil creating the wash. Land in the Mission Town of pioneer decades, was included in part, though some of the area watered by the old zanja of mission days was left out.

After all there was a limit to what the Mormon leaders could retain and remain within their title limitation.

DELEGATION CALLS

Indicative of the respect felt for the San Bernardino colonists by their neighbors was the fact a delegation of leading Los Angeles citizens came out to call in 1852. The object of the visit was the request that the San Bernardino colony supply one of the two state assemblymen to which Los Angeles County was entitled.

The old citizen soldier and trail blazer Jefferson Hunt was named. In the Legislature he was a natural leader. The legislative body was, of course, chosen predominently from the mining districts. The southern or "cow" counties had few assemblymen because of their small population, and those few were relatively impotent.

Usually they were from the old Mexican families and could neither speak nor write English fluently. The result was that what Southern California wanted, or needed, had little attention.

DIFFERENT STAMP

Capt. Hunt was an assemblyman of a different stamp. He was a devout church leader who abstained from liquor and profanity, but a leader of such reputation, the hard-drinking miners respected him. With Hunt, Southern California had a vocal spokesman who commanded attention.

One of Hunt's major bills, of course, was the one creating San Bernardino County. With county government came also the opportunity for the San Bernardino Valley to select its own assemblyman. Hunt was the natural choice.

The next year his bill incorporating the City of San Bernardino was passed.

California's first constitution, a relatively brief one, was patterened after those of eastern states. Revenues were raised largely from land taxation.

The situation in California differed from that elsewhere. The miners constituted the bulk of the voters, yet the miners owned practically no taxable property. Also costs of state government arose largely from needs of the mining districts or from the rapidly growing commercial cities such as San Francisco and Sacramento.

Thus the broad acres of the southern ranchos paid the bill they could not afford.

Many saw and complained of this. Under the cattle economy of the ranchos, land could not afford such a tax load. Many a proud family head was forced to borrow money to pay his taxes, borrow it at rates that he could not repay. The inevitable result was the loss of his rancho.

Where others saw, Hunt acted. He proposed the state be divided and that the populous portion be the State of California while the agricultural southern part assume the less costly territorial status. Hunt's logic persuaded the miners that the proposal was simply fair play. They voted to let it be put on a statewide ballot. Only the southern counties voted.

In the referendum San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and the Buena Vista (Kern) part of Tulare County favored the plan. Of the counties polled only San Luis Obispo was against division.

Before any additional action was taken, however, the Civil War's approach turned attention elsewhere. Assemblyman Hunt was called back to Salt Lake by President Young of the church. California remained one state.

When Assemblyman Hunt's bill creating San Bernardino County became law on April 26, 1853, it provided for commissioners to set up the forms for the new government and arrange for the initial election.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

The commissioners named to set up San Bernardino County government were David Seely, Henry G. Sherwood, Isaac Williams and John Brown Sr. It will be noted that three of the four were San Bernardinans, Williams being the only member of the group antedating the 1851 settlement.

A Los Angeles County man was named to sit with the four when it came to adjusting taxes and other financial matters between the two counties. No such procedure had been used in 1851 when the bulk of the county had been shifted from San Diego to Los Angeles. San Diego County government made but slight impression on the vast hinterland.

In the first county election D. M. Thomas was elected county judge while John Brown Sr. and Valentine J. Herring were named justices of the peace. The three constitued the Court of Sessions, which was the county administrative body, predecessor to the Board of Supervisors. Other officers included Robert Clift as sheriff, Quartus S. Sparks as district attorney, H. G. Sherwood as surveyor, William Stout as assessor W. J. Cox as coroner.

COURT ORGANIZED

The Court of Sessions met and organized on Aug. 1, 1853, and immediately began setting up precincts for a new election in September. Three townships were created. These were San Bernardino, San Salvador and Chino.

In September Herring was named assessor in the place of Stout. James H. Rollins was appointed district attorney in December when the Court of Sessions declared the office vacant. Sparks was away. He returned with a woman Mormons claimed was not his wife and charges were preferred against him.

Testimony at the trial indicated Sparks was married and the matter was dropped. Sparks, originally a member of the Brannan group in San Francisco, appears to have offended colony leaders in matters of theology. He was a brilliant speaker and earlier had often delivered sermons in the colony church services.

When Herring became assessor, his place as justice of the peace was taken by Louis Rubidoux, Jurupa rancho owner of French descent and member of an early Mississippi Valley family of trap-

First Newspapers Come Into the City

pers and traders. Herring and Brown were old "mountain men" who gravitated to California.

Brown settled at first in the Sepulveda adobe at Yucaipa. County government, aside from these three, was composed of Mormons. Herring, as assessor, soon broke with Apostle Lyman, who accused him of setting too high a value on colony lands. Apparently it took a diplomat to be assessor back as far as 1853.

Herring also may have been suspect with the theocracy because he had briefly affiliated with the Latter-day Saints, then thrown his copy of the Book of Mormon into the Little Colorado River.

LOW COSTS

County government cost was small. The assessor, for instance, when Herring presented a bill for working 60 days in covering the county, assessing property and preparing the assessment roll, his bill was declared excessive. He was allowed for 30 days at $8 a day which included his travel costs.

Thus his salary and expenses for the year totaled $240 and he had no deputies or clerk.

The original commissioners decided San Bernardino owed Los Angeles $4,000 for various services performed in the transition period while the new county was setting up its own government. The biggest item was for road work.

There were three "county roads." One to Yuma crossed the southwest corner via Santa Ana del Chino and Temescal, thence to Elsinore, Temecula and out to the desert via Warner's and Carrizo Gorge. It was the road to California taken by General Kearny and the Mormon Battalion, and later by the Butterfield stage.

SECOND ROAD

The second road went to both Prescott and Yuma via San Gorgonio Pass. From Chino it came east to Agua Mansa, San Bernardino, the old mission asistencia, San Timoteo Canyon as far as the present Singleton Rd., over a little pass south of Calimesa to Pauline Weaver's adobe in Cherry Valley, on to the mesa in northern Banning, Whitewater, Palm Springs (then called Agua Caliente), Indian Wells, Martinez Spring, and Dos Palmas.

At Dos Palmas one fork went east to the Palo Verde Valley and the other continued south to Yuma more or less along the present Southern Pacific route.

In San Diego County there was a link from Dos Palmas down the west side of the Salton Sink to a junction with the Carrizo Route east of the present Plaster City.

The third road was to Cucamonga Rancho from the Palomares house, then to San Bernardino, up Cajon Pass to the Mojave River and on to Salt Lake. A shorter and more direct road west was started by the Mormons direct from San Bernardino to Cucamonga and from Cucamonga to Spadra.

Los Angeles County accepted this "cutoff" shortly before county division.

INITIAL ELECTIONS

In the initial elections there was but a single ticket presented. By 1855, however, the election precinct of Old San Bernardino had F. M. (Mack) Van Leuven and B. F. Grouard running as independents. Church candidates polled 100 votes apiece while the independents failed to muster 20.

Even such minor opposition seems to have nettled Lyman, for his diary noted that he "labored" with the divergent brethren.

Grouard said he thought his filing as a candidate was proper. He had done so before the church caucus had acted. He was "disfellowshiped" however, and left the valley. Van Leuven apparently did not feel so badly over church discipline. He stayed and became a leader in the ever-growing independent party.

When the City of San Bernardino was incorporated in 1854, Lyman was chosen as mayor. Two years later he was called back to Salt Lake by the church. Thereupon Rich was named mayor in his place.

In the county, however, Rubidoux was named initial chairman of the Board of Supervisors, when that body was created replacing the Court of Sessions. The other four supervisors were all members of the church party, however.

COLONY A SUCCESS

Despite the tensions which were certainly to be expected under the circumstances, the San Bernar dino Colony was a success.

Financially the colony heads were hard pressed at times borrowing money from Rubidoux, Brown, Waters and others to tide over the colony treasury when mortgage payments were due; but the valley prospered.

By 1857 San Bernardino had assumed a dominant trade position. Its voter registration indicated that it had passed both Los Angeles and San Diego.

The new German colony of grape growers at Anaheim was also pressing forward though yet fourth in size among the settlements south of the Tehachapi Mts.

With success demonstrated beyond argument as far as San Bernardino, was concerned, events elsewhere brought an abrupt change in affairs. Salt Lake was in trouble, and President Young recalled "all faithful" to close ranks and return to Salt Lake. The call also affected prosperous agricultural and trading outposts in the Carson Valley of Nevada.

JUDGES OUTSIDERS

Young, the church president, had been governor of Utah territory. Two federal judges, however, were outsiders whose ideas were in violent disagreement with the Mormon way of life.

The Mormons had been persecuted and driven from establishments in both Missouri and Illinois. They had undergone great hardships to move to the isolated Salt Lake Valley, some even walking and pulling their meager possessions in handcarts.

In Salt Lake they reasoned they would be let alone to pursue their chosen paths. The California gold rush had ended Salt Lake's isolation and, incidentally, left a group of non-Mormon residents behind.

Claims as to the cause of an outright break between the federal government and the government of the Utah Territory vary. Church histories pinpoint the blame on one of the outside federal judges and claim the magistrate's mistress was not accepted socially and that this caused untrue reports to be sent Washington by him.

OTHER SIDE

The other side claimed that nor.-Mormons had no rights in court and that all Mormon juries invariably ruled for their fellow churchmen.

Whatever the cause President James Buchanan, in 1857, declared Utah to be in insurrection, named a new governor and sent Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson at the head of the U.S. Army to "subdue" the Salt Lake folks.

One can imagine the alarm such news created, especially when many older Deseret residents had known the vengence of mobs in Missouri and Illinois.

President Young put his territorial militia in readiness. He recalled the outposts at San Bernardino, and Genoa, Nev. He sent out prospectors to find lead to make bullets. In southern Nevada mixed lead and silver ore, valuable ore, was even run into molds for shot.

Apostle Lyman was sent south to the rough northern valleys of Arizona and New Mexico to locate possible places of refuge. Young planned a scorched earth policy to greet the oncoming army with only the ashes of Salt Lake.

BRAVE MAN

Nature and a brave man who kept his head prevented the "Mormon War" from exploding into another massacre. The advancing army of Gen. Johnson was plagued by Mormon guerillas who destroyed provision trains, felled trees across roads and rolled rocks into narrow passes. These tactics delayed the army until winter brought deep snow and more delay.

What the weather started, a heroic man, who had kept his head when even the United States President had lost his own, finished. This was Thomas L. Kane, an influential easterner who was a confidant of powerful Pennsylvanians.

These men from Buchanan's own state helped Kane obtain a letter as an unofficial peace commissioner.

The army was too far ahead to be caught by overland travel. Kane took a steamer to Panama, crossed the isthmus on horseback, took a ship to San Francisco, another down to San Pedro and hired fast horses to bring him to San Bernardino.

Here he met more or less secretly with some of the remaining Mormons. They had teams waiting for him at Verdemont and he raced for Salt Lake where he arrived ahead of the army.

President Brigham Young agreed to friendly terms. Kane went on to the army camps and showed his credentials. Salt Lake welcomed the oncoming troops and provided a place for their camp sufficiently outside town to minimize friction. The new governor was accepted for the Utah territory, and the army packed up and went back east.

TENSION REMAINS

Tensions and bitter feeling took years to subside. The most provocative incident was the Mountain Meadows massacre in which the men and women of a wagon train from Arkansas were massacred by Indians and the allied Iron Mountain Mormon militia.

Small children were spared and raised by Mormon families.

J. D. Lee, leader in the massacre and founder of Lee's Ferry on the Colorado, was later arrested and hanged. It is not difficult to understand that the events of 1857 made the exodus from San Bernardino even more urgent than indicated in the initial church call.

To the San Bernardino settlers it was a great tragedy. In a scant six years they had reared a sizable city, built substantial homes, made fertile farms of raw land, started schools and established what by all norms was the most law abiding and industrious part of all California.

NEWCOMERS ARRIVE

Newcomers arrived, some to profit exhorbitantly through the colonists' misfortune. Houses and lots or even farms are said to have been sold for a good horse team and farm wagon strong enough to make the Salt Lake trip.

Not all the colonists left, however. Those who stayed were strong men who went right ahead and helped the valley recover from the heavy shock.

There was sharp division in ideas about the church recall, division that even split families. For instance one of Jefferson Hunt's daughters was married and she stayed with her husband who declined to leave.

One day out on the way to Cajon, a younger Hunt daughter ran away from the caravan and returned to San Bernardino.

A good portion of the new influx of 1857-8 was from El Monte, a squatter town settled largely by Texans. These ex-frontiersmen were self-reliant but restive under too much law and order. From a strictly temperance town San Bernardino changed overnight to a typical frontier village.

WHISKY POINT

The downtown corner of 3rd and D Sts. became nicknamed "Whisky Point" when four saloons blossomed there. Some of the new folks were prone to shoot first and ask questions later.

One of them was a dentist named G. T. Gentry, from El Monte. The town already had one dentist, Dr. A. Ainsworth. Before long Gentry was accusing Ainsworth of belittling his professional status or whatever passed for that in the fighting Texan's vocabulary.

One sunny afternoon Gentry was doing a bit of two fisted drinking at Whisky Point when he noted Ainsworth driving past in a buggy. Gentry stepped outside and emptied his revolver at the disappearing Ainsworth. No bullets hit man, buggy or horse.

That didn't end the feud by any means. Gentry challenged for a duel. Ainsworth ignored the challenge. Then Gentry sent to El Monte for friends, They came on horseback and proceeded to shoot up the place. Ainsworth took refuge in a relative's home on E St., midway between 5th & 6th. That was the B. F. Coopwood home.

TOWN PLAZA

At night Gentry's Texans repaired to Pioneer Park, then known as the town plaza, and started for the house. Coopwood had alerted friends who deployed in the corn of Coopwood's adjacent garden.

When the Texans started across E St. a half dozen guns barked. The Texans retreated, all the way back to El Monte. Where Gentry went no one seems to know.

The affair appears typical of the rough days immediately following the Mormon recall. "Rube" Herring, the ex-mountain man turned justice of the peace, later assessor and school superintendent, was moved again, this time to become sheriff.

Herring was disgusted. For a day and a half he tried to raise a posse to drive out the El Monte horsemen. He couldn't get a half dozen who would stand up to fire. Herring resigned as sheriff.

A leader among the roughs was Charles W. Piercy. Piercy was arrested for doing a bit of fighting. The courtroom filled to the doors with some obviously well-armed friends of the defendant.

The judge discreetly found Piercy "not guilty." The Elliott "History of San Bernardino County," published in 1883, thought the situation disgraceful.

RANCH ESTABLISHED

When Assemblyman Hunt went back to Salt Lake, his legislative seat was taken by Dr. Isaac Smith, who established what is now the Highland Springs Ranch at Beaumont.

When the term was over in 1860 there were two candidates, Piercy and William A. Conn. Conn head of the syndicate that had bought the unsold colony lands from Lyman, Rich and Hanks. He claimed, and probably had, the backing of the solid citizenry.

Piercy put together a political group that was effective in getting out his vote. Piercy won and went to Sacramento. He was elected in November 1860.

In May 1861 the legislature had a roll call vote on the position of California in the Civil War. Piercy, a Democrat, voted to stay in the Union and started to make a little talk explaining his stand.

Dan W. Schowalter of Mariposa, another Democrat, objected. Showalter voted to secede and Piercy came back asking an explanation of the vote. Showalter strode over and slapped Piercy with his gloves. A duel at San Rafael followed.

Weapons were rifles at 40 paces. Showalter shot at the count of two, killed Piercy and fled to Visalia where he raised a troop of irregular Confederate cavalry and started for Texas.

STATE TEETERS

The great War Between the States found California teetering for a while. Visalia, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and, of course, El Monte were regarded as Confederate areas. The Mother Lode miners were predominantly for the Union and swung the balance.

Showalter came across the Mojave with his "cavalrymen," detoured to Holcomb Valley where he failed to pick up expected recruits and holed up at the Cleghorn Ranch in Cajon Pass. He planned to raid San Bernardino and sent in a messenger to rally supposed secessionists.

The messenger made the mistake of contacting Dr. Ben Barton, a former southerner and a valley leader. Barton would have no part of the idea and alerted the town.

The brick Catholic Church was partly built, its walls shoulder high. Women and children were put inside and men marched guard around the bricklayers' scaffold.

Showalter's irregulars wanted no part in attacking an armed camp. They slipped over west of town and out Reche Canyon heading south. Soldiers caught them south of Warner's Ranch at the site of today's Lake Henshaw.

One man, John Brown Sr., who was willing to stand up and be counted, did much to hold San Bernardino loyal to the Union. Brown formed the Union League. Indirectly, he also brought a camp of California Volunteers to the town. The volunteers first camped on the site of the Valley College campus, then moved to the Tippecanoe crossing of the Santa Ana River.

During the six years when the city ad county were largely settled by the colonists from Salt Lake, the San Bernardino vote, as has been noted, was predominantly that of the so-called "church party," in effect, the slate discussed and endorsed in church council. The importance of this vote was appreciated on the state level.

LEADERSHIP GONE

With the recall of the faithful to Salt Lake and the simultaneous anti-Mormon feeling engendered by President Buchanan's "Mormon War" and the Mountain Meadows massacre, the strong leadership heretofore apparent in San Bernardino was lacking. One of the greatest needs of the valley was for some newspaper medium to reflect county aspirations rather than the Los Angeles views mirrored in the papers of that community.

Down in San Diego a colorful pioneer newspaper publisher, J. Judson Ames, was printing the San Diego Herald, but his financial returns were not what he desired.

San Bernardino wanted a newspaper and Ames wanted to move. Thus in November 1859, the Los Angeles Star carried a notice that Ames was to establish a paper in San Bernardino. The item didn't say the San Diego paper was to be discontinued, but that was not a difficult guess. Brown and some of his friends appear to have backed Ames with some money. Brown also sent an ox team to San Diego which hauled the Ames press to San Bernardino.

The San Diego Herald was dis-

Railroads Lock Horns in Bitter Rivalry

continued after the issue of April 7, 1860, and the new San Bernardino Herald issued its Vol. I No. 1 on June 16.

Ames didn't last as long in San Bernardino as he had in San Diego He was developing an ever increasing thirst for California brandy and he found the issuing of a weekly paper interfered with his drinking time. Thus the Herald suspended in November.

A few more issues appeared at irregular periods then the creditors stepped in and appointed one J. S. Waite as editor in January 1861. Waite lasted three months. In April the paper was sold by the creditors to Edwin A. Sherman, who changed the name to the San Bernardino Patriot.

Sherman was ardently pro-Union. He had no sooner begun his publication than he claimed to have received threatening letters advising he stop printing Union sentiments. San Bernardino was rated as a strong secessionist spot.

On July 27, 1861, Sherman told Maj. James H. Carleton that the pro-Confederate groups planned to blow up the Patriot office.

Sherman's reports brought a camp of California volunteers. A camp was established on the west side of Mt. Vernon Ave., south of Mill St. During the Mojave War in the 1850s the same site had been occupied by soldiers.

CAMP MOVED

Later the camp was moved to the Tippecanoe crossing of the Santa Ana River on the "Mission Rd" to San Gorgonio Pass.

Southwest of San Bernardino the establishment had been Camp Banning during the Mojave War and Camp Prentiss. On Tippecanoe it was named Camp Carleton.

The camp of soldiers plus the organization of the Union League kept San Bernardino outwardly loyal.

Sherman and his newspaper did not last through the war, however. He was only printing 90 papers and was "starved out." He packed his press on a wagon and took it to the Esmeralda district at Aurora, where he became an officer in the Nevada militia, a thundering oracle of the Union and also an ardent consumer of the same brandy that had laid low his predecessor, Ames.

Prior to the Civil War California pushed constantly for better communication. Courier mail service was established over the California Trail from Salt Lake west to Sacramento. Then James Birch obtained a contract for a mule mail between San Diego and San Antonio, Tex.

The big advance was in 1858 when the famous Butterfield Overland Mail was started from Missouri to San Francisco, but over a long ox-bow route that dipped into Texas and skirted the Mexican border through Arizona.

DESERT ROUTE

From Fort Yuma the line was planned to cross the Colorado Desert to Dos Palmas, the Coachella Valley to Palm Springs, the San Gorgonio Pass, San Timoteo Canyon, San Bernardino, Cajon Pass and over the Mojave to Tehachapi Pass, thence on to San Francisco.

A political tussle started over the route. Los Angeles raised a sizable fund and, without even the knowledge of the postmaster general, the route from Yuma was changed to the Carrizo Gorge, Temecula, Temescal, Chino, Los Angeles, Newhall and Tejon Pass.

San Bernardino was left high and dry way off the line. Butterfield's route had to quit when the Confederates held portions of the line through Texas and New Mexico. Then Uncle Sam started a stage line along the Old Overland route along with the celebrated Pony Express contract.

The valley witnessed an agricultural experiment in 1857 which proved so successful it changed the entire production scene in the next few years. Anson Van Leuven brought a few orange trees from the Los Angeles area and planted them on his ranch in Old San Bernardino. They thrived.

GOLDEN PHENOMENON

People drove for miles to see the phenomenon of the golden fruit actually growing on trees. Oter members of the Van Leuven family followed with more plantings, as did the Crams in East Highlands.

A couple of decades later Luther Tibbets over in Riverside brought in an experimental seedless orange which the United States Department of Agriculture had imported from Brazil for testing. It was the famous Washington navel.

Soon the foothill areas and much of the valley land were covered with orange groves.

Possibly there had been orange trees planted around the asistencia in the later mission period but, if so, none survived after abandonment of that outpost station; so the Van Leuven planting ranks as the first in the entire inland district.

Three years after the successful orange introduction, the streets of San Bernardino rang with the cry of "gold." Following the famous American River discovery of 1848, the gold miners and prospectors had gradually pressed farther and farther south along the Sierra Nevada.

RICH DIGGINGS

Rich diggings were found at such places as Angels Camp, Murphys, Columbia, and Jamestown. Next it was the Maricopa country that produced new excitement. Then, in the late 50s, there was the big rush to the Kern River which brought the start of Keyesville, Quartzburg, Whiskey Flat, and Havilah.

Some gold was found in Bear Valley and also in Lytle Creek. To the Bear Valley diggings came an ex-easterner, William F. Holcomb, who had been disappointed in trying to find a good claim in the Kern River fields.

The only route open to Bear Valley was a steep pack trail up the Santa Ana Canyon which was choked with snow in winter months. The miners in the mountains were on short rations, so lots were drawn for some to hunt meat while others panned for gold.

Most successful bear hunter of the bunch was Holcomb, who on one hunt tracked a wounded bear over the valley's north ridge into an adjoining valley where richer gold deposits were found.

VALLEY NAMED

The new valley, promptly named Holcomb Valley, produced gold in such quantity that a full scale gold rush was soon under way.

Belleville, the biggest center of cabins, became a typical western mining camp with saloons, dance halls and stores. For $2,000 Jed Van Dusen, the camp blacksmith, cut a road down canyon to the Mojave Desert at Deadman Point and thence over the relatively flat land of southern Apple Valley to a junction with a new wagon road at the Verde Ranch.

The new wagon road was the Brown Toll Road built up the Cajon. John Brown Sr. owned the toll road franchise, and even operated a ferry on the Colorado River at the new army post of Fort Mojave.

With a road Belleville grew until it claimed briefly to be second in size to only San Francisco and Sacramento. The miners wanted the county seat moved there. They had an election and lost the fight by only three votes, even with one Belleville precinct's ballot box burned.

Tradition has it a county official kicked the box into a bonfire while the votes were being counted. He just didn't want to move up into the mountains.

SILVER STRIKE

Close on the heels of the Holcomb Valley gold discovery came news of rich silver deposits far out on the desert at Ivanpah. Those were the years of the big bonanza up in Nevada's Virginia City and the Ivanpah find sparked another big rush.

A few miles north of the San Bernardino-Inyo line a group of stage robbers was holed up in a canyon of the Panamint Range. They, too, found large silver outcroppings and Panamint City boomed with such queer business associates as United States senators and bandits.

Silver was cast in huge cannon balls weighing hundreds of pounds to foil robberies and a railroad was even started to connect Los Angeles and Panamint via Cajon Pass.

Caesar Myerstein, San Bernardino merchant, ran a stage line to Panamint. San Bernardino became more and more the supply and outfitting point for the mines. After Panamint came numerous mineral discoveries all over the Mojave Desert, the Waterman Mine north of Barstow and then, the biggest silver camp of all, the Calico.

RAILRODS ARRIVE

On the heels of the Civil War a transcontinental railroad was built east from Oakland and west from Omaha to join at Promontory Point in northern Utah. The pioneer overland rails of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific were soon followed by rails down the San Joaquin Valley and by engineering marvels over the Tehachapi Pass.

This was the Southern Pacific which planned to build from the Tehachapi across the desert to the Cajon and thence wast via the San Gorgonio Pass and Yuma. In Cajon Pass there was a brush between engineers of the Southern Pacific and the projected railroad to Panamint. The Panamint crew won and the SP built south from the Tehachapi to Newhall and Los Angeles and east, starting the town of Colton en route.

Colton and Riverside were, after San Bernardino, the pioneer American period towns in the county as it existed in the 1870s. The little Mexican settlement at Agua Mansa, had been wiped out in a great flood in 1862 when the Santa Ana River spread between the present courthouse grounds and the bluff on the north side of Redlands.

Soldiers in their camp on Tippecanoe were flooded out and established a temporary camp north of San Bernardino where they dried out their luggage and foodstuffs.

REMARKABLE CHANGE

The 1862 flood brought a remarkable change in San Bernardino architecture. The native adobe, used by the pioneers along with cabins of logs, failed to stand up under the heavy rains. Walls and chimneys collapsed.

The rebuilding brought a better type of frame architecture along with some brick, which began making its appearance after a series of bad downtown fires.

San Bernardino had suffered a major setback in 1857 with the loss of the Mormon colonists. Another one came in the post-Civil War hard times of the 1870s. The mining boom tempered the effect of the second slump, although a severe drought cycle all but ruined dry farmers and cattlemen.

The drought completed what the high taxes of the 1850s had started for the large ranchos of the state. Few survived. New owners took over foreclosed ranchos saw that the day of large but scantily developed ranches was gone. Subdivisions followed and, spurred by more railroad construction, the fabulous boom of the 80s.

Redlands, Etiwanda, Rialto, Chino and Ontario were but a few of the new towns and cities that started in the 1880s. The main streams of settlement were from the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Climate, the land where there was no winter snow, became publicized as the California boosters talked and wrote to friends and prospective neighbors.

RAIL RIVALRY

Railroad rivalry was the mainspring of this great boom. San Bernardino, left without a railroad by changes in the SP plans, was terminus of the little California Southern, the other end of which was National City, a San Diego suburb.

Then the Santa Fe came west from New Mexico under the franchise of the Atlantic & Pacific which it had bought. At Needles on the Colorado River it was blocked temporarily by a Southern Pacific branch from Mojave across the desert.

Some maneuvers, the threat of parallel lines across the relatively unproductive desert, and the trade of some New Mexico and Sonora trackage gave the Santa Fe the Needles-Mojave line.

Then Fred T. Perris, San Bernardino County surveyor, found the east pass through the Cajon and the little San Bernardino rail terminus was linked into the transcontinental system.

LINES EXTENDED

The Santa Fe built down Santa Ana Canyon from Riverside, and also to San Bernardino via Pasadena and the foothill route. Once the new railroad reached California, the great railroad war started.

Tickets from the Mississippi River to Los Angeles sold for lower and lower prices until they were down to $5; finally, for a few hours, to just $1. Then the railroads decided both were losing. So back up went the fares but not until Southern Califonia's population had doubled.

Some of the many new "cities" didn't survive the boom. In San Bernardino few can now point out the location of such places as Gladysta, Grapeland or even Rochester.

Gladstone and Port Chicaho in Los Angeles County have been forgotten.

Health seekers came in droves on the heels of the boom. Beaumont and Banning, the latter especially, became havens for persons with respiratory troubles.

Hot springs, so numerous in California, sprouted resort and sanitarium hotels. San Bernardino Valley and the San Jacinto Valley were liberally dotted with such spas for whose waters great curative powers were claimed.

Some of the most extravagant claims were those printed by Darby & Lyon, Arrowhead Hot Springs proprietors during the 1880s.

FARMING ADVANCES

Agriculture, meanwhile, continued to advance with the growing local market, making possible cultivation of many crops that it did not pay to send east.

Apricot and peach orchards dotted the cooler valley lands that were not climatically suited to citrus, and grapes were planted in baronial sized tracts to fill up the light soils of the Cucumonga district.

During the 1880s it became evident that many places did not have enough water to develop as their founders visioned. Rochester, for instance, planned 5,000 acres of oranges and an equal grape acreage. The grapes would grow all right, but the citrus needed a water supply that was non existent.

Grapeland built a large cement-faced reservoir and then, by court order, was prevented from drawing on Lytle Creek for its wants.

PIONEER DAM

The pioneer stone dam was built to create Big Bear Lake, but company plans to include irrigation for the more distant Moreno Valley were balked.

Water development through creation of great mountain reservoirs was still the dominant idea to sustain future Southland growth in the early 1900s.

The huge Lake Arrowhead reservoir was created but others, in such spots as Grasss Valley, were never built.

The growth of the 1880s produced not only expansion of cities and agricultural lands. It also brought inevitable rivalries and tensions.

The cultural background of the new communities was at considerable variance with the older California thinking. In general the new residents from the East and Midwest were more prone to adopt restrictive legislation.

Riverside, especially, felt that San Bernardino with its traditional "live and let live" philosophy was no place for a county seat. The courthouse, built in 1874, was hopelessly outgrown but bond issues for a new one were defeated.

NEW COURTHOUSE

Finally the Board of Supervisors started a new courthouse by direct taxation. Riverside decided to form its own county.

In 1910 San Bernardino felt very proud. It celebrated its centennial with elaborate parades and pageantry lasting for a week.

A cornerstone was laid on the site where historians said Fr. Francisco Dumetz had conducted the first services May 20, 1810, and named the valley.

Bishop Conaty of the Los Angeles diocese came out and officiated at the cornerstone rites.

FIRST ORANGE SHOW

The next year, 1911, San Bernardino held the first National Orange Show. In 1920 the city had reached over 18,000 inhabitants, having practically doubled in population each decade since 1900.

The 1920s brought even more rapid growth, with city limits extended north to Little Mountain practically rebuilt with such structures as the Andreson Bldg., Harris Co. department store, Antlers and California Hotels, and the present Courthouse.

Advance slowed during the depression years of the 1930s. And building was restricted during the war years of the early 1940s, only to more than make up for the lag in the ballooning expansion that began with V-J Day.

Today, May 30, 1960, marks 150 years since the first small start of white civilization was made in the great Southern California interior at San Bernardino.

Here now a city of approximately 100,000 residents covers the scenes where the conical brush huts of native families gave way to the adobe ranch homes and cattle fields of rancheros and later to the homes and farms of devout God-fearing colonists from Salt Lake.

Such, in brief, is San Bernardino's story — the story of a century and a half.