

John Isaac Wesley Fisher, John B. Adams & Shiloh Church

The Black families from South Carolina arrived in January, 1886; Monrovia was founded in May, 1886, and did not exist when they arrived at Rancho Santa Anita.

John Isaac Wesley Fisher married Johanness A. Shipton in Denver on February 16, 1887. He is listed in the Denver City Directories from 1888 to 1900 as a “col’d blacksmith.” The 1900 United States Federal Census indicates that Annie Fisher was the mother of two children; one living.

The 1910 United States Federal Census indicates that John I. W. Fisher had been married twice.

While I could not locate my documentation, I believe that John I.W. Fisher also operated the blacksmith shop at 111 E. Orange (Colorado).

The Black families who settled in Monrovia did not originally live in one part of the city. One Black family lived on North Encinitas. The local newspaper mentioned that the Black families moved to the southeast part of the city to be close to their church (Shiloh A.M.E. Zion). The original Black families lived within the city limits rather than south of the original boundaries of Monrovia.

Hicks Bundy was already calling himself John B. Adams when the 1880 United States Federal Census was enumerated.

John and Adaline Adams were the parents of nine children; six were living in 1900.

John Adams may have received land in Monrovia from Baldwin in settlement for past due wages, since Baldwin was perennially “broke.” The \$1.00 may have simply been a place holder in the deed. The land is not assessed to Shiloh in the tax records until circa 1891, indicating an earlier location; perhaps on the ranch.

The current sanctuary was built in 1915.

Building Permit #524 12/9/1914

Owner: Methodist Church

Contractor: Mc Cune

1025 S. Canyon

Church \$2,400.00

The census records confirm that Jack Fulks is the great grandson of the Reverend Henry Hollins.

By Steve Baker, City Historian
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