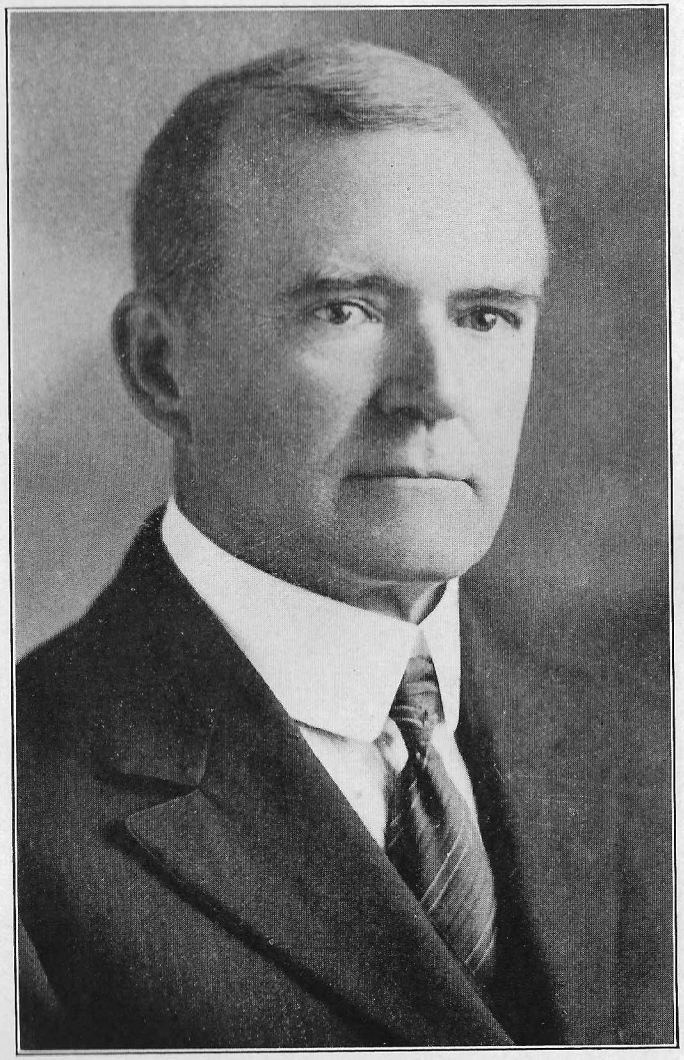

JOHN L. WILEY

History *of* MONROVIA

By JOHN L. WILEY

ILLUSTRATED

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To ALL those who are enthralled by the charm of
Monrovia's matchless beauty;
To all those who return to her fireside
with thrills of joy;
To all those absent ones whose emotions are stirred
to delight by the mention of her name
This volume is affectionately dedicated by

A Fellow Votary

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INTRODUCTION

MONROVIA lies in beauty upon the mountain slope. By its founders it was styled "The Gem of the Foothills." From the verdure of its surroundings, it might be likened unto a diamond set in emeralds, for its climate of eternal summer holds in its magic spell the glory of a changeless green. Great oaks, seemingly as immutable as the mountains, slumber on through the centuries, granting welcome shade to man and beast who run the shorter cycle of their lives beneath them. Monrovia was born upon the foothills, but the growing child has stretched its legs into the valley and extended its arms up the mountain sides.

At a distance it looks like a city hid in a forest. The huge native oaks, the multitude of pepper trees and the remaining orchards of citrus conceal the numerous homes that are sheltered beneath their protecting boughs.

The gradual engineering of the landscape gardener has reduced the inequalities of the foothill slope, which in its native state was covered with brush and boulder, and it now presents a level surface which rises by easy grades from the valley to the mountain's base.

This beveled edge of nature is suffused with a luxurious vegetation, which leaps spontaneously from the unexcelled fertility of granite mould which time has ground between the millstones of a tropical sun and seasonable rains. Flowers of every hue, tint, and shade blossom in a jungle of foliage plants, bush, and vine. The flower beds of the world have been requisitioned to produce this array of brilliant floral effects.

The commerce of the founders is still evidenced in the many orange orchards that continue to flourish within the city, and it will be a matter of regret when these are crowded out by the ever swelling numbers of increasing population. The glory of their presence is felt the year 'round as the

light wings of zephyr carry the matchless flavor of their delicious bouquet throughout the city.

Orange culture enjoys a distinction not shared by many fruits. Some of the trees at the same time will bear the flower, the green and immature fruit and the golden apple ready for the market upon the same limb. While this is not a universal trait of the orange tree, it is by no means a rare exception. But the orchard is in the full glory of its being when it is flushed with its riot of waxen blossoms. No tree has a flower so beautiful, and no bud issues forth a perfume so delightful as this little blossom of lily white purity and delectable fragrance.

A number of orchards of varying sizes to ten acres or more still exist, but they are yearly yielding to the subdivider, and in time this extended stretch of citrus groves will be reduced to a casual tree or two in the back yard, to mark the little kingdom that was.

To see Monrovia in the full flower of her beauty, to see the mountains in the splendor of their many sided grandeur, and to see the valley in the loveliness of its placid lines, one may choose any of the many clear days of the year and view them from the vantage ground of Gold Hill or like eminence.

From such a point, the Sierra Madres raise their lofty forms around you in a crescent of impressive magnitude. They arise in the east, and these mighty monoliths of granite extend in a semicircular sweep to the north and west. Between them and the mesa upon which you stand, are intervening valleys and canyons. You are sufficiently removed from them to see the beauty of the azure veil that shrouds them, and tints their emerald mass with a delicate tracery; you see the shadows that creep up their huge bulk along the canyon walls, that add the rugged grace to their shaggy sides; you see the high lights where their peaks and projecting arms are illumined by the vertical rays of a tropical sun. Here in the solemn grandeur of their magnitude, awed by their immensity and inspired by their impelling force and beauty, one lingers in the love of the spell of nature that holds him a willing

prisoner. There is a majesty in their bulk, a grace and glory in their huge proportions that imparts an awe and reverence to him who stands in their midst and beholds them.

At your feet, lies the city emerging from a wilderness. The clustered forestry but partially reveals from its enfoliaged mass the tops of the houses that lie embowered among them. Beyond is the valley, a valley of fertility; a coronet studded with the ever widening lines of growing municipalities. It is a valley where the golden sunshine lives again in the ripening fruit and kindles the flame that reddens in the rose and in the vine. It is a valley famous for its productiveness ever since the padres turned upon it the waters of the mountains; it is a valley of proud cities of happy and contented people. Beyond this fertile plain are the Puente Hills whose purple forms mingle indistinctly with the sea of blue from the azure skies.

The wealth of Monrovia lies in the peculiar charm of her surroundings. The main extent of the city lies between Santa Anita and Monrovia Canyons. You who hold a love for nature, you who see a beauty in rocks and rugged trees, and you who find a charm in the wild diffusion of nature's elements strewn with a prodigal hand, will thrill with joy at a trip into the canyons.

HISTORY OF MONROVIA

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

A CONSIDERATION of the earliest peoples that lived in the neighborhood of Monrovia would be a most engaging occupation if there were definite information concerning them. Such information as we have has always given historians a choice morsel to ruminate upon. The derivation of the American Indian has challenged the science of anthropology and no one attempts to do more than spin interesting theories, some of which deserve a place among works of fiction rather than those of sober fact.

That the Indian flourished at a period of great antiquity, there is now but little doubt. There is probably as much reason to believe that the human race originated on the American continent as upon the Eurasian. This is not a theory based upon information, but a possibility supported by lack of information on the subject. Many eras have come and gone since man made his advent upon the globe, and any one quarter of it can claim the distinction of being the original birth place as well as another.

Ethnologists claim to discern a great similarity between the American Indian and the Mongolian races, and assert that if certain of the latter were garbed as Indians, it would be difficult to distinguish them from the tribesmen.

Linguists assert they can identify Asiatic tongues in the languages of many of the Pacific coast Indians, and that such a fact could not exist without the intermingling of races. Not only is this probable, but it would seem inevitable, from the known association between the peoples of the two continents.

Science tells us that we are even yet in the recessional period of the last ice age; that one thousand years ago, Behring Strait was frozen over, affording natural passage back and forth between the two continents among the polar

inhabitants thereof. If that were true, even five thousand years ago, or at any other remote period, it would explain the possibility of the peopling of this country by the nomadic Asiatic tribes, or the reverse, if America proved to be the cradle of the human race.

That there has been an influx of Asiatics to the American shores at all times to a very remote period is now a well established fact. This would explain the influence of the Asiatic tongues in this country, even if it did not explain the origin of our peoples.

When we study the physical features of the globe with reference to Asia and the Northern continent, and in connection with the Japan current, we readily discover the key to this commingling of races. Our geographies give us an entirely false idea of directions between California and Japan. Our common conception of a trip that would carry us along the coast of North America to the Aleutian Isles, thence across to northern Siberia and down the coast to Japan, is that it would be more or less the shape of a horseshoe and, in our opinion, would be a very roundabout way. This error is carried in the student mind due to the manner in which maps of continents are projected in our geographies. An inspection of a globe containing a map of the world will demonstrate that such a trip as above outlined would be substantially the shortest route by which Japan can be reached, and furthermore, that it lies in almost a straight line. But the important factor lies in the fact that the Japan current is like a mighty river in the ocean, and after leaving Japan washes the shores of Asia and North America until it reaches Mexico when it returns across the ocean to Manila along a more southern route.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, sixty-nine instances have been recorded of the carrying of disabled Japanese and Chinese junks by this current from Asiatic waters to the American shores. In nearly all of these instances some members of the crews were able to sustain life by catching such fish as they could and catching and conserving rainwater. Some of the crews fell among inhospitable

Indians who slew the males and retained the females as wives, while others, more fortunate, were kindly treated and assimilated by the natives.

It is reasonable to suppose that these derelicts with their cargoes of human freight have been thrown upon these shores ever since seamanship has been known to the Asiatic races. Our acquaintance with primitive peoples impels the belief that seacraft in some rudimentary form at least, is one of the earliest accomplishments of the human race. If, then, the Pacific Coast has been augmented by Asiatic races from time immemorial, that fact explains the similarity of tongues said to exist between the Asiatic and American continents, and to insure that the nomadic tribes of America have received the continued infusion of Asiatic blood.

The Indians of the Santa Barbara Channel were said, at the time of the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, to be a superior race with an intelligence far above their neighbors. Their homes were far more substantial than those of their surrounding tribesmen, and they possessed trading qualities and characteristics which suggested Chinese origin.

The Indians were highly clannish, each tribe being given to but little association with other tribes. The State of California was filled with many small bands or tribes each of which was unfamiliar with the language of other tribes, even when living within twenty miles of each other. This linguistic multiplicity is difficult to understand, especially when the languages were frequently structurally at great variance which would seem to discount the idea of any but a very remote common origin.

Hugo Reid, a Scotchman, came to California at an early day and settled among the Indians of San Gabriel Mission. He lived among them and studied their language and domestic customs and wrote quite extensively about them. From his writings we learn that the Indians always lived in groups, each collection of huts being called by the Spanish, a rancheria. The Indians gave each little village a name just as we name our cities and villages.

In 1852 Mr. Reid published a number of letters in the

Los Angeles *Star,* parts of which are incorporated herein. We quote from his letters in their order:

Letter I

"The following are the rancherias, with the corresponding present names:

Yang-na	Los Angeles
Sibag-na	San Gabriel
Isanthcog-na	Mission Vieja (Old Mission)
Sisit Canog-na	Pear Orchard
Sonag-na	Mr. White's Place
Acurag-na	The Presa
Azucsag-na	Azusa
Cucomog-na	Cucamonga
Pasinog-na	Rancho del Chino
Pimocag-na	Rancho de Ybarra
Awig-na	La Puente
Chokishg-na	La Jaboneria
Pimug-na	Island of S. Catalina
Toybipet	San Jose
Hutucg-na	Santa Ana (Yorbas)
Ahupquig-na	Santa Anita
Mang-na	Rancho Feliz
Hahamog-na	Rancho Verdugos
Cabueg-na	Cahuenga
Pasecg-na	San Fernando
Suang-na	Suanga (Wilmington)
Pubug-na	Alamitos
Tibahag-na	Cerritos
Chowig-na	Palos Verdes
Nacaug-na	Carpenter's Farm
Kinkipar	Island of S. Clemente
Houtg-na	Rancho Lugo

"Irup and San Bernardino, etc., belonged to another distinct tribe possessing a language not at all understood by the above lodges, and, although reduced by the Spanish missionaries to the same labor and religion, they never amalgamated

their blood, they being considered as much inferior, and named Serranos (Mountaineers).

"The captains, or chiefs, of each lodge took its name followed by *ic,* with sometimes the alterations of one or more final letters. For instance, the chief of Azucsag-na, Azucsavic, that of Sibag-na, Sibapic. The title of a chief's eldest son was Tomear, of his eldest daughter, Manisar.

"Suanga was the most populous village.

"The Cahuillas were named by the Spanish missionaries, thus misnamed as a tribal name, the word *cahuilla* signifying master."

Letter II

"They have a great many liquid sounds, and their gutterals are even softened down so as to become agreeable to the ear. (The following is the conjugation of a verb)

Nahacua, to hear

Nonim nahacua	I hear
O-a nahacua	Thou hearest
Mane nahacua	He or she hears
Non him nahacua	I heard
O-a him nahacua	Thou heardst
Mane him nahacua	He or she heard
Nop nom nahacua	I shall hear
O-pam nahacua	Thou shalt hear
Mane-pom nahacua	He or she shall hear."

Letter III — Gabrielino

"The Santa Inez tongue is understood by the Indians of the Purissima, Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura, with this difference, that the two latter splutter their words a little more, which almost seems impossible. The *l* is used in this tongue although not in the Gabrielino which is strange. The only word in the Gabriel tongue which has an *l* is an interjection, *alala,* equal to our Oho! The Serranos have no *l* either, in use, and their language is as easy as that of the San Gabriel. The Serranos generally employ a *t,* when the Gabrielinos would use an *r.*"

Letter IV

"Father, mother, husband, son, daughter, face, hair, ear, tongue, mouth, and friend are words never used without a personal pronoun, as, father, *nack,* my father, *ni nack;* thy father, *mo nack;* his or her father, *a nack.* If they had children, instead of saying *ni asum,* my husband, they often say *ni taliaisum,* which may be translated 'part of my body.' All brothers older than the speaker are styled *apa, ni apa,* my brother, all younger, by *apeitz,* my younger brother. They have no word to express Indian. *Tahat* signifies people. The whites are termed *chichinabro,* reasonable beings. Faces and eyes are expressed by the same word. Ear, *nanan;* the leaves of a tree are called its ears. Snow and ice are the same. *Tobagnar,* the whole earth; *lahur,* a portion of it, a piece of land. *Caller,* forest. No word to signify tree; all varieties have their special names. *Cabatcho,* good looking. *Zizu,* devil, an evil spirit. *Qua-o-ar,* God. Held in great reverence, and the name was seldom pronounced among them. They generally used the term *Y-yo-ha-riv-gnina,* that which gives us life."

Letter V — Government, Laws and Punishment

"The government of the people was in the hands of the chiefs, each captain commanding his own lodge. The command was hereditary in a family, descending from father to son, and from brother to brother. If the right line of descent ran out, they immediately elected one of the same kin, nearest of blood. Laws in general were made as they were required, with the exception of some few standing ones. Robbery and thievery were unknown among them; and murder, which was of rare occurrence, was punished by shooting the delinquent with arrows until he was dead. Incest was held in deep abhorrence and punished with death; even marriages between kin folks were not allowed. The manner of death was by shooting with arrows.

"All prisoners of war were invariably put to death, after being tormented in the most cruel manner. This was done in

presence of all the chiefs, for as war was declared and conducted by a council of the whole, so they had to attend to the execution of enemies in common. A war dance on such an occasion was therefore grand, solemn and maddening.

"If a quarrel ensued between two parties, the chiefs of the lodge took cognizance of the case and decided according to the testimony produced. But if a quarrel resulted between parties of distant lodges, each chief heard the witnesses produced by his own people, and then in council with the chiefs of the other side, they passed sentence. Should they disagree, another chief, impartial, was called in, who heard the statements made by the two captains, and he decided alone. There was no appeal from his decision. Whipping was never resorted to as a punishment, restitution being invariably made for damages sustained in money, food and skins.

"If a woman proved unfaithful to her husband and he caught her in the act, he had a right to put her to death, if he chose, without any interference by any of the tribe. But what was more generally practiced, he informed the paramour he was at liberty to keep her, and then he took possession of the other's spouse. The exchange was admitted as legal by all concerned, and the paramour would not object.

"Although they counted by moons, still they had another mode for long periods, which was to reckon from the time the sun was farthest north till it was at its southern extremity, and then back again. Summer was counted from the time frogs were first heard to croak. This was used to count war scrapes by, and under the recollection of the chief. When other tribes had to be chastised, the chief sent an express to all other lodges. A number of male children were taught from early childhood to listen to long stories by the chief and to repeat them word for word. In this manner, they became so perfect as to be able to recite the longest oration anyone could produce.

"They were not much given to travel, for they relate of only one who left his people and proceeded north until he came to the land where the geese bred; and even he appears to have

possessed that property ascribed to his race; for on his return, he informed them of having fallen in with people whose ears reached down to the hips, others of small stature. . . "

Letter VI — Food and Raiment

"The animal food used by the Gabrielinos consisted of deer meat, young coyotes, squirrels, badgers, rats, gophers, skunks, raccoons, wildcats, small crows, blackbirds, hawks, and snakes with the exception of the rattle snakes. A few ate of the bear, but in general it was rejected on superstitious grounds. A large locust or a grasshopper was a favorite morsel, roasted on a stick at the fire. Fish, quails, seals, sea otter and shell-fish formed the principal subsistence of the immediate coast rangers and islanders. Acorns, after being divested of the shell, were dried and pounded in stone mortars, put into filterers of willow twigs, worked into conical form and raised on little sand mounds, which were lined inside with two inches of sand; water was added and mixed up, filled up again and again with more water, at first hot and then cold until all the bitter principle was extracted, the residue was then collected and washed free of any sandy particle it might contain; on settling, the water was poured off; on being boiled it became a sort of mush, and was eaten when cold. The next favorite food was the kernel of a species of plum, which grows in the mountains and islands. It is sometimes called the mountain cherry, although it partook little of either, having a large stone wrapped in fibre and possessing little pulp. This, when cooked, formed a very nutritious, rich, sweet aliment, and looked much like dry frijoles. *Chia,* which is a small, gray, oblong seed, was procured from a plant apparently of the thistle kind, having a number of seed vessels on a straight stalk, one above the other, like sage. This, roasted and ground, made a meal which was eaten, mixed with cold water, being of a glutinous consistency and very cooling. Pepper seeds were also much used; likewise the tender tops of wild sage. Salt was used sparingly, as they considered it had a tendency to turn the hair gray. All their food was eaten cold, or nearly so.

"The men wore no clothing. The women of the interior wore a short waist skirt of deer-skin, while those of the coast had otter-skin. Covering for sleeping consisted of rabbit-skin quilts. The women wore earrings, the men passing a piece of cane or reed through the ear lobe. The earrings of the women were composed of four long pieces of whale's tooth, ground smooth and round, about eight inches in length, and hung, with hawk's feathers, from a ring of abalone shell. Their necklaces were very large and heavy, and consisted of their money beads, of beads made of black stone, and pieces of whale's teeth, ground round and pierced. They used bracelets of very small shell-beads on both wrists."

Letter VII — Marriages

"Chiefs or captains had one, two or three wives, as their inclinations dictated, their subjects only one. When a person wished to marry, and had selected a suitable partner, he advertised the same to his relations. On the day appointed, the male portion of the lodge and male relations living at other lodges brought in their contributions of shell-bead money, generally to the value of twenty-five cents each. The contributions ready, they proceeded in a body to the residence of the bride, where all her relations were assembled. The money was then divided equally among them, the bride receiving nothing as it was a purchase. After a few days, the bride's female relations returned the compliment in taking to the bridegroom's dwelling baskets of meal made of *chia,* which was distributed among his male relations. These preliminaries over, a day was fixed for the ceremony, which consisted in decking out the bride with innumerable strings of beads, paint and skins. Being ready, she was taken up in the arms of one of the strongest of the tribe who carried her, dancing, toward her sweetheart's habitation, all her family connections dancing round and throwing food and edible seeds at her feet at every step, which were collected by the spectators as best they could in a scramble. The relations of the groom came and met them, taking away the bride from the carrier, and doing the duty themselves by likewise joining in the

ceremonious walking dance. On arriving at the bridegroom's lodge, who was within waiting, the bride was inducted into her new residence, placed beside her husband, and baskets of seeds emptied on them to denote blessing and plenty. These were likewise scrambled for by the spectators, who, after gathering up all the 'seed-cake' departed, leaving them to enjoy their honeymoon according to usage. The bride never visited her relations from that day forth, but was at liberty to receive their visits.

"Should the husband beat the wife and ill-treat her, she gave advice of it to her lodge, when her relations collected all the money which had been paid at her marriage, took it in deputation to the husband's lodge, left it with him and led off the wife, whom they married immediately to another."

Letter VIII — Birth and Burial

"Immediately on the birth of a child, the mother and infant were purified, in the following manner: In the center of a hut a large hole was dug, and an immense fire was kindled in which large stones were heated until red-hot. When nothing remained but hot embers and the stones, bundles of wild tansy were heaped on the same and covered all over with earth, with the exception of a small chimney or aperture. The mother had then to stand over the aperture with her child wrapped up in a mat, flannel fashion. Water was then poured, by degrees, in at the opening, which caused immense quantities of steam or vapor, causing the patient to hop and skip a little at first and provoked profuse perspiration afterwards. When no more steam was procurable, the mother and child lay down on the heap, covered up, until the steaming was renewed again. Three days was the term of purification, mornings and evenings being the times of sweating. No food was allowed the mother during that time, and her drink (water) was warmed. She was now allowed to eat of everything at discretion, with the exception of animal food, which was debarred her for two months. Her diet at length complete, three pills were prepared of the size of a musket ball, composed of one

part of meat and one part of wild tobacco. These swallowed, she was allowed to eat meat, but she was not permitted to share her husband's bed until the child was able to run.

"When a person died, all the kin collected to mourn his or her loss. Each one had his own peculiar mode of crying or howling and one could be as easily distinguished from the other, as one song from another. After lamenting awhile, a mourning dirge was sung in a very low tone, accompanied by a shrill whistle, made by blowing into deer's bones. Dancing can hardly be said to have formed a part of their rites, as it was merely a monotonous action of the foot by stamping on the ground. This was continued until the body showed signs of decay, when it was wrapped up in its covering with the hands across the breast and tied from hand to foot. A grave having been dug in their burial place, the body was interred according to the means of the family, by throwing in seeds, etc. If the deceased was the head of the family, or a favorite son, the hut was set fire to in which he died, and all of his goods and chattels burned with it, reserving only some article with which to make a feast at the end of twelve months."

Letter IX — Medicines and Diseases (Omitted)

Letter X — A Legend

"There were seven brothers who married seven sisters,—according to their respective ages,—and they lived in a large hut together. The husbands went daily to hunt rabbits, and the wives to gather flag-roots, for food. The husbands invariably returned first, and on the wives' arrival reported always bad luck in hunting, with the exception of the youngest brother, who invariably handed his wife a rabbit. Consequently the poor women fared badly in regard to animal food. This continued as a daily occurrence for a length of time, until, in a conference held by the women, they expressed a conviction of being cheated by their husbands, declaring it strange that with the sole exception of the youngest husband, nothing was ever killed. At the same time, to find out the truth, they agreed that the youngest should remain at home

the following day under pretense of toothache and watch the return of the party. Next day the men as usual took their bows and arrows and set forth. The six sisters then departed, leaving the other hidden among flags and rushes at the back of the house, in such a position as to command a view of everything transacted within. Several hours before sunset the hunting party returned laden with rabbits, which they commenced roasting and eating, with the exception of one, which the youngest put apart. The others called him a fool, telling him to eat the rabbit, which, however, he refused to do, saying he esteemed his wife a little and always intended to reserve one for her. 'More fool you,' said the others, 'we care more for ourselves than for them.'

"The feast concluded, the bones were carefully gathered together and concealed in a suitable place outside. After some time the youngest wife arose and presented herself in the hut, to the surprise of the males, who asked her where she came from. 'I have been asleep at the back of the house,' she answered, 'and have only this minute awakened, having had to remain behind from toothache.' After a while the women came home, and ran to their sister asking for her health. They soon found opportunity to leave the hut and learn the results of the espionage, besides visiting the place where the bones were deposited. They cried very much, and talked over what they should do. 'Let us turn to water,' said the oldest. This was objected to by all the rest, saying that their husbands would then drink them, which would never do. The second proposed that they should turn into stones, which was likewise rejected, because they would be trod upon. The third wanted them to turn into trees, which was rejected, as their husbands would use them for fire-wood; and so on until it came to the turn of the youngest, who proposed they should turn themselves into stars. An objection was made on the ground that their husbands would always see them, which was at length overruled from the circumstance of being out of reach. They accordingly went to the lagoon where they procured flag-roots, and making an engine (flying concern) out

of reeds they ascended to the sky and located themselves as the seven stars.

"Only the youngest brother appeared to be vexed at the loss of his wife, and sought her daily. One day, having wandered to the edge of the lagoon, his wife had compassion on him and spoke, directed his attention to the machine they had made, and told him to ascend. He did so, but not wishing him in their immediate vicinity, they placed him a little way off.

"A song survives having reference to the seven stars."

Letter XI — Sports and Games

"Few games, and those of a gambling nature.

"The principal one was called *churchurki* (or *peon*, Spanish). It consists in guessing in which hand a small piece of stick was held concealed, by one of four persons who composed a side who sat opposite to each other. They had their singers, who were paid by the victorious party at the end of the game. Fifteen pieces of stick were laid on each side, as counters, and a person named as umpire, who, besides keeping account, settled the debts and prevented cheating, and held the stakes. Each person had two pieces of wood, one black and one white. The white one alone counted, the black being to prevent fraud, as they had to change and show one in each hand. The arms crossed and the hands hidden in the lap, they kept changing the pieces from one hand to the other. Should he fail to guess right, he lost his peon, and counters allotted to the others, and so on until the counters were all gone, or all the peons killed, when the others had a trial. They bet almost everything they possessed. The umpire provided the fine and was paid by the night.

"Another game called *charcharake*, was played between two, each taking a turn to throw with the points down, eight pieces of split reed, eight or ten inches long and black on one side.

"Another game, called *hararicuar*, consisted in throwing rods or canes of the length of a lance, at a ring put in motion,

to see who could insert it. The ring was made of buckskin with a twig of willow inside, and four inches in diameter. This is not played now.

"Football was played by children and those swift of foot. Betting was indulged in by the spectators."

Primitive Man in San Gabriel Canyon

One discovery made in the neighborhood of Monrovia bears mute evidence of an occupation by man that reaches into the voiceless ages of the past and establishes a civilization for this locality as ancient as that of any other known portion of the globe.

We quote from the Monrovia *Messenger* of January 15, 1891, which in turn quotes from the Los Angeles *Herald:*

Discovery of Early Occupation by Man

"The mouth of the San Gabriel Canyon lies three miles directly east of Monrovia, from which canyon is obtained the water supply of Duarte, Azusa and neighboring country. A correspondent of the Los Angeles *Herald* gives a well authenticated account of an archæological discovery of rare interest which has been recently made:

"About sixteen miles above its mouth, this canyon cuts transversely through an old river bed that must have done service as a great water way many hundred centuries before the date ascribed to Adam. The traverse section of this river bed is plainly traceable in the face of the bluff as an immense curve of stratified rock, harder than granite, resting upon its convex base, and apparently quite as well defined as when the waters of the primeval world rushed between its rising banks—the familiar 'rim rock' of modern mining experience. This petrified water course is now the bedrock above which a mountain of gravel and boulders is deposited to a depth of more than one thousand feet. In this formation and by the crystallization of the sediment of the river bottom into compact flinty rock, we have evidence of the amazing lapse of centuries that was necessary to change the face of nature to

the condition presented today, but stranger still, a discovery recently made there proves conclusively that humanity existed in this region when that ancient order was yet undisturbed.

"A party of experienced miners having noticed this familiar formation in the face of the bluff, suspected that there was gold to be found underneath all of this superincumbent gravel, and accordingly proceeded to run drifts and tunnels into the mountain along the bedrock. After tunneling for a distance of about 100 feet, they encountered what seemed to be a compact boulder, quite symmetrical in form and composed wholly unlike rock theretofore seen in the neighborhood. But it was immovable, though apparently resting upon the bedrock. After picking carefully around it they found that it was actually imbedded in the substance of the bedrock, which it penetrated for a depth of nearly ten inches, and upon removing the gravel at the top they discovered that the apparent boulder was indeed a well-made mortar, in the bowl of which still lay the pestle, as it was placed by human hands a thousand centuries ago. After some further expenditure of time and effort they succeeded in chiselling away the bedrock at the base so as to free the mortar, which was then carefully removed.

"This wonderful relic is now in the hands of B. C. Lattin of Alhambra and may be seen in his doorway by any curious passerby.

"There is probably not today in the known world another relic of humanity as old as this, the genuineness of which is as capable of such thorough authentication."

Inasmuch as the territory in the neighborhood of Monrovia was the scene of very important annals in the early settlement of the country, the author will insert herein a few pages from a brief history of the State of California he compiled under the title of "A Sixty Minute History of California," the purpose being to give sufficient to form a fair background for that which is necessarily inherent in the history of the city. Monrovia was carved out of a part of two Spanish grants, the Santa Anita Rancho and the Azusa de Duarte

Rancho, both of which are redolent of the days of Spanish occupation, the history of which is full of beauty and romance. As the scent of the orange blossoms hovers around the altar of Hymen, so the lustre of the languorous days of the Dons still casts its glow upon the land.

Afghan Discovery

"As the Atlantic Coast had its Lief Erickson, so the Pacific Coast had its Hwui Shan. The great official encyclopædia of China records that in 499 A.D. Hwui Shan, a Buddhist priest of Cabul, Afghanistan, returned from a country far to the east named Fusang. The narrative relates that in 458 A.D. five mendicant Buddhist priests made their way to Fusang, and among other things, introduced Buddhism and the learning of the Orient. He described minutely the distances traveled, directions gone and peoples encountered upon their return trip, and to retrace their steps would lead one to Mexico or to the California coast.

The conditions found in Mexico by the early conquerors justify a belief in this narrative, as there were many evidences of Buddhist culture found among the more enlightened races.

Chapter II

THE COMING OF THE SPANIARDS

NOT the least important among the favors enjoyed by this wonderful State is its beautiful name. The origin of the word "California" is veiled in doubt, although a very attractive theory is generally accepted.

About the time Columbus discovered America, a Spanish romance, entitled "Las Sergas de Esplandian" ("The Deeds of Esplandian"), written by Garci Ordonez de Montalvo, enjoyed a tremendous popularity. This work described a race of Amazons living upon a small island near Africa, called "California." It was rich in precious metals and rare gems and was governed by Calafia, a militant queen, who possessed as a part of her military strength, a great number of griffins. She led her warlike sisters first against Esplandian and then with him.

Columbus and other New World navigators constantly reported hearing of islands populated by women alone. When Cortez discovered the point of Lower California, he reported the presence of an island abounding in gold, silver and precious gems and peopled by beautiful women who employed griffins in their military exploits. At first Lower California and all of the surrounding islands were known as "The Californias," the name being used in the plural. This name was applied to them a few years after their discovery, and it is presumed that those who were responsible for the christening had in mind the island of the famous work of fiction.

Though the settlement of California began in 1769, the history of the State began with the activities of Fernando Cortez, the Conqueror of Mexico, after he had established a base at Acapulco, on the west coast of the country. His first expedition of discovery in 1532 ended disastrously with the loss of all on board, but the second expedition under the com-

mand of Fortun Jiminez in 1533 discovered the point of Lower California.

At this time it was commonly believed by all Europe that there was a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, as the width of North America was not suspected. This mythical passage was known as the "Strait of Anian" and was sought by the explorers of all the European nations seeking interests in the New World, as its discovery would give a tremendous advantage to the country making it. Most of the explorations made were inspired by the hope of finding this route.

Cabrillo

On June 27, 1542, Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, flying the flag of Spain, sailed with two ships from Navidad, Mexico (then known as New Spain), and on September 28 of the same year discovered San Diego Bay. On October 7, he reached Catalina Island; on October 8, San Pedro Bay; October 9, Santa Monica; on October 10, Ventura, and on October 18, Point Conception. He cruised along the coast to Fort Ross without seeing the Bays of Monterey, San Francisco or Drake's.

The Founding of the Missions

In 1769 the great expedition which initiated a settlement in California and the founding of the missions was organized by Jose de Galvez, visitador of Mexico. Gasper de Portola was in command and was to remain as governor of the new province. Father Junipero Serra accompanied him as father president of the new missions to be founded in California. There were two expeditions by land and two by sea, the vessels taking a cargo of church ornaments, agricultural tools, seeds, provisions and livestock.

In the expedition besides Governor Portola and Father Serra, were Vincenta Villa, commander of the *San Carlos,* Lieutenant Pedro Fages, Miguel Costanso, Juan Perez, commander of the *San Antonio,* Captain Fernando de Rivera y

Moncado, Sergeant Francisco de Ortega, a number of soldiers and Lower California Indians.

The *San Antonio* was the first to reach San Diego, arriving April 11, 1769. The others arrived between then and July 1, when Portola appeared. The first mission in California was founded at San Diego, July 16, 1769.

On July 14, Governor Portola with a company set out overland for Monterey, but owing to the miscalculation of latitude by Vizcaino, they did not succeed in finding the port; however, Sergeant Ortega and a detachment of men discovered the Bay of San Francisco. They all returned to San Diego on January 24, 1770, after experiencing great hardship from want of food.

It was upon this expedition that Los Angeles received its name. Governor Portola and his party reached the site of the City of Los Angeles, August 2, 1769. In the Catholic calendar this is the day on which is held the feast to Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels, which is the translation from the Spanish of Nuestra Sonora, La Reina de Los Angeles. The party camped at this point and celebrated the feast and Governor Portola gave that long and sonorous name to the camping ground which adhered when the pueblo was started. In common usage it was naturally abbreviated to Los Angeles.

On September 8, 1771, the San Gabriel Mission was founded. It was first located about eleven miles east of the City of Los Angeles and later rebuilt in its present place at the City of San Gabriel. This was one of the most prosperous Missions of the entire system as it was located in a marvelously rich valley with plenty of water for irrigation. Its greatest period of prosperity was enjoyed under the severe rule of Father Jose Maria Zalvadea. He was an efficiency expert who put all of the work under strict management and exacted the full measure of labor of all, including himself.

He erected the first mill to be built in the State which for many years was the only one. It is famous in history as "The Old Mill" or better known to the early Californians by the name of "El Molino Viejo."

Hugo Reid, previously quoted, in describing the Indian's first introduction to the White Man, says:

"The Indians were sadly afraid when they saw the Spaniards coming on horseback. Thinking them gods, the women ran to the brush, and hid themselves, while the men put out the fires in their huts. They remained still more impressed with this idea, when they saw one of their guests take a flint, strike fire and commence smoking, never having seen it produced in this simple fashion before. An occurrence, however, soon convinced them that their strange visitors were, like themselves, mortals, for one of the Spaniards leveled his musket at a bird and killed it. Although greatly terrified at the report of the piece, yet the effect produced by this taking of life led them to reason, and deduced the impossibility of the 'Giver of Life' to murder animals as they themselves did, with bows and arrows. They consequently put them down as human beings, 'of a nasty white color, and having ugly blue eyes.' This party was a small one and soon left. Having offered no violence they were in consequence not disliked. The Indians gave them the name of *Chichinabros* or reasonable beings. It is a fact worthy of notice that on becoming acquainted with the tools and instruments of steel used by the Spaniards, they were likewise named *Chichinabros,* which showed the estimation in which they held their conquerors.

"The whites made them a number of presents prior to using any means to convert them; the presents were never refused, but only those consisting of goods were put to any use whatever. All kinds and classes of foods and eatables were rejected and held in abhorrence. Instead, therefore, of partaking of them, they were buried secretly in the woods. Two old Indians, not long since dead, related to me the circumstance of having once assisted, when boys, in interring a quantity of frijol and Indian corn just received from the whites. Some length of time afterward, being out in the woods amusing themselves, they came to the place where these articles had been deposited. Their surprise knew no bounds to now behold an infinity of stalks and plants unknown to

them, protruding through the earth which covered the seed. They communicated the fact at home; their story was verified by others, and the wizards duly pronounced the whites 'witchcrafts.' "

Tradition closely associates the construction of the San Gabriel Mission with the Monrovia Canyon, it being generally claimed that much of the timber and rock used in construction by the Mission Fathers was taken from this canyon. Sawpit Canyon, as it was then known, was so-called because of a large pit below Emerson flats where one sawer would stand and assist another one standing on the surface to operate a large saw. In this manner the big logs were sawed into lumber of usable size and dimension.

Parts of the district now in the city limits were probably traversed in 1774-5-6 by an expedition that might have been one of the most important in the history of California, only fate blotted out its possible achievements.

But even so, famous in the annals of early California are the two expeditions made overland by Juan Bautista de Anza, from Sonora, one in 1774 and the other with a large amount of live stock in 1775-6. These were the first overland trips ever made by the eastern route from Mexico and might have added greatly to their facilities for colonization had it not been for the mission massacres on July 17 and 18, 1781, at the junction of the Gila and the Colorado rivers, in which all of the whites at the mission were killed, including General Rivera and a company of soldiers. This catastrophe discouraged that route and it was rarely used again until the discovery of gold in 1848.

The importance of these expeditions arose from the fact that the voyage from Mexico to California was a very hazardous one for the frail boats then in use, and an easy overland route would have opened the way for a speedy colonization.

These two expeditions traversed the San Gabriel Valley and made their first stop at the San Gabriel Mission which gave the sick and hungry travelers a warm and plentiful welcome. We may well imagine that the doughty Captain

gazed with admiration upon the wooded foothills, later to be the seat of our beautiful city.

In 1826 the environs of Monrovia were the camping ground of the famous trapper, Jedediah S. Smith, who upon leaving San Gabriel Mission where he was entertained for some weeks by the generous padres, pitched his tent the first night a few miles northeast of the Mission. While Smith was a militant Protestant of great religious learning and zeal, he spoke most highly of the Mission Fathers who, he said, were good judges of wine and never asked embarrassing questions.

While the Missions and Mission history is now the delight of the eager tourist, the period is compelled to divide its glory with the pastoral age of California in the eyes of the poet, the artist and the novelist.

California enjoys a distinction unique in the history of the United States, and poets, painters and writers of fiction are fond of telling the story each in his own way. The Golden Age of California is not the Age of Gold, but the age of moral and spiritual contentment. The conditions during this period produced but little else and in fact it could not be otherwise. To see the beauty of this age, it should not be viewed with the eye of an economic analyst but with the eye of a pastoral poet.

This age began about 1780 when the missions began to thrive, and endured until the American occupation, although after the Mexican revolution this happy state was more or less marred by political ambitions and mimic warfare.

During this period of languorous ease, the presidios were the seats of gay life. The yearly boats from San Blas, Mexico, brought them supplies and the missions supplied them with fresh vegetables and other necessities. The country soon became filled with cattle which could be slaughtered by anyone in need, even without asking permission, providing the hide was left where the owner could get it. The Indians did all of the work and there was nothing for the white people to do but to enjoy life and this they did with the zest of a schoolboy starting upon his vacation. The property that was produced either by the missions, the ranchos, or the presidios, could

not be lawfully disposed of to foreign trade under the Spanish law, and there was nothing to inspire production beyond their immediate needs, hence there was no feverish haste in the marts of trade, no long hours laboring over bewildering accounts and no vaulting ambition to amass wealth. There was no wealth and no poverty, but there was abundance on all hands.

Both the boys and girls grew up on a horse and were expert riders. This outdoor life reared a race of handsome men and women. The finest horses in the world were possessed by these young caballeros, many of which were raised at the San Antonio Mission. The daily life of these young people was filled with romance and romantic adventure. The violin, the guitar, the fandango, the song and the chase were the breath of life to them. They were punctual to Sunday morning service and punctual to the dance in the afternoon and evening.

Bancroft says of the young Californian: "He was graceful of figure when mounted. He was gallant, chivalrously courteous, frank and good natured. He lived for the enjoyment of the hour, in reverie or sport, rejoicing in bull-fighting and bear-baiting, eager for the chase as for the fandango, and sustained the flagging excitement with gambling, winning or losing with an imperturbability little in accord with his usual nature."

The Californians had a pretty custom at the dance. In the middle of each number the music would stop and each gallant would express to his partner the pleasure he experienced in dancing with her and it was usually expressed in verse, frequently improvised. While the verse might not please a literary critic, it probably did the senorita.

There was no education except the education of native wit. They could not read or write, and accomplishment consisted of vivacity in discourse, grace in dancing and skill in music.

A high degree of honesty prevailed; robbery and assassination were unheard of, blasphemy was rare and the defaulter was unknown. Sea captains would sell goods along the coast

and return in a year or more to receive pay in produce and were never disappointed.

A great spirit of comraderie existed. It was no uncommon thing for a group when leaving church to stop at the nearest rancho and spend the night in song and dancing. All of the women would go into the kitchen with the same liberty they would go about their own homes. Strangers were always welcome to the ranchos and were entertained lavishly. There was always money left in the guest chamber for the stranger to take if he were in need, and a fresh horse was always ready for him if it were needed. The missions also entertained with a free hand. Guests were few and were appreciated.

There were no stables for the horses, they being allowed to graze at will with a long rope attached to them. At times the country became so filled with horses that they threatened the supply of grass for the cattle and they were slaughtered by the wholesale. When riding a great distance, a rider might feel at liberty to exchange horses along the road as often as was necessary until he reached his destination.

While the country was filled with cattle, milk and butter were rare, as the cows were wild. It required the services of more men to milk a cow than to saddle an "outlaw" broncho. It was more like performing a surgical operation than doing a household chore. As a result, there was little milk.

From Secularization of Missions to 1850

It was the original purpose of the founders of the missions to secularize them at the expiration of ten years from the date of their founding. This would consist of releasing all temporal power over the Indians and operating the church as any other church was operated. The friars were supposed to go on to other missions and priests would take charge of the secularized mission. This policy was hypothecated upon the assumption that the Indians would be sufficiently self-supporting after ten years' instruction and discipline, that they could be allowed independence of action. However, the padres in charge of the missions knew the Indians were as mere children

and not at all capable of supporting themselves in competition with the white man and the missions were not secularized until Mexico established independence. The peremptory order of secularization arrived from the Mexican government in 1834 and was put into effect. This was the beginning of a rather rapid decline and the Indian either returned to his former wild life or fell into the ways of the dissipated white race.

The passing of the missions saw an extension of ranch life and in 1850 when the State was admitted into the Union there was still but a scattering of homes. A great deal of the land had been disposed of by land grant, either from the Spanish sovereign during his years of power, or by the Mexican government after it had gained its independence.

The principal industry was the raising of cattle and horses and the San Gabriel Valley was covered with large herds, with but a scattering of fields of grain. The shipping of hides and tallow was one of the major industries. San Pedro was a busy point, as in 1849 it had seen its first coastwise steamer.

The Country Surrounding Monrovia

One standing on a high elevation of what is now Monrovia would then look down upon a number of extensive ranches which had been but little touched by cultivation. The Santa Anita Rancho and the Azusa de Duarte Rancho met at a line now marked by Norumbega Drive, with that line extended southwestward to a point south of the present city limits. South of those two grants lay the Rancho San Francisquito. Across the San Gabriel, and to the east, lay the fertile acres of La Puente Rancho of 48,790 acres. As one goes eastward to Pomona he traverses in order, Los Nogales Ranchito of 500 acres, San Jose de Palomares Rancho of 22,720 acres, and east of that, enclosing the beautiful Pomona, lay the great Dalton, Palomares and Vejar Ranchos. The Azusa de Duarte was a small ranch of 4,000 acres which extended from the foothills to and including the City of Azusa on the south and to the San Gabriel River on the east.

The land in those grants embracing much of the San

Gabriel Valley from Monrovia to Pomona was principally a cattle range, while now it is a second Garden of Eden with an unexcelled fertility which produces yearly in lavish abundance, and presents a vision of most enchanting beauty to the motorist who drives along its roads which are paved like a city street, and beholds the golden fruit and the waxen orange blossoms gracing the same tree and scenting the air with a delicious perfume.

As the eye looked westward from its vantage point on a Monrovia height, the Santa Anita Rancho fell beneath its vision, and revealed a spot of rare charm whose name was destined to become familiar to the ears of every lover of horses and every follower of the turf, through the activities of E. J. Baldwin, known the world over as "Lucky Baldwin."

This rancho reached to the foothills and upon the northern slope of it is now the thriving little city of Sierra Madre. To the west lay the San Pasqual rancho upon which now stands the Crown City of the Valley, Pasadena—a beautiful section now adorned with luxurious homes, but which was then a wild and wooded country.

At that time the horticultural charm of the valley was exemplified by the luxuriant growth that graced the San Gabriel Mission estates. When Padre Zalvadea took charge of the Mission nearly fifty years before Admission Day he piped water to the grounds and developed a luxuriant profusion of trees and vines which cast prophetic shadows of great prosperity into the future by spreading before seeing eyes a picture of what the valley could do with irrigation and cultivation.

On Admission Day, the City of Los Angeles was a small village of but 2,000 people. That Fall there were but 337 votes cast in the county election.

Many changes took place from Admission Day in 1850 until the founding of Monrovia in 1886. Yet those changes were not startling in their extent. A few more settlers had come, and the big ranches were being cut up into smaller ranches. Pasadena had gotten a feeble start and was then a struggling settlement of small tracts.

An unprecedented drought and an unprecedented flood in the sixties, even in their destructive forces, proved to be active agencies in settling the country. Previous to those epochal events the San Gabriel Valley was covered with tremendous herds and a thriving business in hides and tallow was carried on. So easy did this prosperity come, that the large ranch owners were averse to selling any portion of their ranches for intensive cultivation. But the drought came and starved the great herds. So destructive was this decimating force that the blanching bones of the herds turned the valley into a great charnal house. Also thousands of heads of cattle lost their lives in a flood that poured from the heavens in a continuous stream for thirty days.

The ranchers who had been in great opulence, suddenly found themselves poor. Their return to prosperity would call for the patient rebuilding of their herds, or an intensive cultivation of the soil. As neither alternative appealed to their pleasure loving dispositions, they broke up their ranches into smaller portions and thus settlement got its opportunity.

San Gabriel Canyon Gold Mines

It is a matter almost forgotten in local history that while the gold rush was at its height in the northern part of the State, great quantities of the rich metal were being taken from the river bed of the San Gabriel River canyon, and a little later, when the mining became a little less productive in the north, this section became a busy and thriving field where hundreds of miners returning from the north were employed for a number of years.

It is of record that in 1846, between two and three years before the eccentric John W. Marshall set the world aflame with his great discovery at Coloma on the American River, Don Abel Stearns, a Los Angeles merchant, purchased gold from the miners in the San Gabriel valley and shipped it to the mint at Philadelphia. There is every reason to believe that the padres at the San Gabriel Mission were convinced that there was rich gold bearing sand in this locality, because as early as 1852 they induced a number of those who were

hastening to the rich mines near Coloma, to try their luck in the San Gabriel River canyon. These prospectors worked these mines successfully during the Summer and Fall until the heavy rains rendered river-bed mining impossible by the primitive methods then in use. They then abandoned the San Gabriel River canyon for the greater promise of the northern fields, but returned again in 1858 and renewed operations. Other miners drifting around the country were soon attracted to this spot, and from that date until 1870 there were from four hundred to six hundred miners at work on the gravel beds of the canyon. When the season made such mining practical, they worked the river beds, and during the rainy season worked the gravel banks that were not subject to overflow. In this manner of operation, their employment was continuous throughout the year. This work flourished until 1870 when most of the workers were stampeded to another rich "find" in Arizona.

It is estimated that during these two years, three million dollars were taken from the sands and even when abandoned, they were yielding a prosperous return, but the great lure of sudden gains sent the doughty adventurers flying across country with their picks, in search of richer fields.

But little mining operations were carried on in the canyon from 1870 until 1888 when a new interest was aroused. Jacob and Henry Defty, two experienced miners, interested English capital in these fields and organized a corporation with one million dollars capital for the purpose of working the field in a more systematic manner and according to more modern methods. They erected a stamp mill about four and a half miles from Azusa, and established a camp about three miles up the canyon where they erected a hundred horse-power water wheel and built a dam and flume.

In addition to gold, much silver was found in the canyon, being first discovered by a Mexican named Fran Zapata. He discovered a number of nuggets of pure silver weighing as much as two ounces, whereupon he prospected for the ledge and found it. His mine was christened the Zapata mine.

The English syndicate organized by the Defty brothers made a few shipments of lead and silver, but the venture never proved financially successful.

From time to time since then, more or less desultory operations have been carried on, and in the dry seasons even yet, men are found scratching around here and there, sometimes making a meagre living, but no quantities of the metal have been discovered since the abandonment of the work in 1870. Now and then a man will run a tunnel or sink a shaft and perhaps find a few nuggets, but the work has not been systematized or made profitable. In most places there is too much soil to be removed in reaching bedrock to make the work profitable. Many points in the foothills around Monrovia have yielded gold in small quantities, but the ground is very pockety and not a consistent producer.

Chapter III

THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT

WILLIAM N. MONROE was the first settler in the district which was later christened after his name. He came to Southern California in the year 1875 and made the City of Los Angeles his headquarters, though spending much of his time in distant parts while engaged in railroad construction. He served on the Los Angeles city council in the years 1880 and 1881, resigning early in the latter year to pursue his work, which required his absence from the city for a prolonged period.

Finally the nomadic nature of his occupation palled upon both Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, and they decided to seek anchorage in the quiet of a pastoral life. In April, 1884, having returned from San Antonio, Texas, after completing a contract for railroad construction, he sought an ideal spot for a country home. With the purpose of visiting the foothill country in the San Gabriel Valley in view, he purchased a spring wagon with a capacity of accommodating six passengers, and a span of ponies, whose names, Ruth and Naomi, later became familiar to the early residents of the city, and with his family, he started east along the base of the Sierra Madre mountains.

E. J. Baldwin, then well known to the nation as "Lucky" Baldwin, owned the Santa Anita Rancho and had erected a club house upon his domain near a winery a few miles west of the present city of Arcadia. Mr. Baldwin had platted a portion of his estate into thirty-acre tracts and was offering them for sale. He was at his club house when Mr. Monroe reached there. He interested the homeseekers in his property, brought them to the foothill slopes where Monrovia now stands, and explained the advantages the location enjoyed.

Most of the slope was then in its primitive condition, untouched by cultivation. South of a line now marked by

Orange Avenue was a barley field, but north of that, ancient oaks arose out of a tangle of brush and boulders, with light oak and sumac interspersed. Mr. Baldwin explained that the land had a plentiful water supply of natural flow, with sources in both Sawpit and Santa Anita canyons and that the two canyons protected the intervening area from frost. Their little party stopped for rest under the cluster of magnificent oaks now at Primrose and Oak Avenue, which later was to shelter his imposing residence soon to arise among its protecting boughs. The scenic grandeur of the spot, the rich and fertile loam that gave its promise of a luxuriant vegetation, the wealth of waters going to waste, all bore evidence of the rare possibility of the location for a delightful home, so Mr. Monroe and his family were deeply impressed. They remained over night with Mr. Baldwin at the club house, visited the locality again the next day and deepened the favorable impression first obtained. Feeling that they could not find another spot that would satisfy them as well, they ended their quest and returned to Los Angeles with minds enthusiastically convinced. Within a short time they purchased eight of the thirty acre tracts.

The north line of the Santa Anita Rancho in the limits of Monrovia was coterminus with the present Hillcrest Avenue and extended east to its junction with the Duarte Rancho whose western boundary was a line traversed now by Norumbega Drive.

The history of the use of the water of Sawpit Canyon dated back to an earlier date when Alexander Wiel, a New York capitalist, owned the Duarte Ranch and Joseph W. Wolfskill, of Los Angeles, owned the Santa Anita Ranch. These men entered into a partnership to develop the water of the canyon for the use of both ranches and they constructed a dirt flume which carried the water from the point where the Monrovia and Sawpit Canyons met, to the two ranches, dividing it equally between them. For several years Mr. Wiel did not utilize the water to which he was entitled under their copartnership agreement, and when Mr. Wolfskill sold the Santa

Anita Ranch to Mr. Baldwin, the new purchaser continued to maintain the flume in working order without assistance from Mr. Wiel, or his grantee, L. L. Bradbury.

When the time came that Mr. Bradbury as successor in interest to Mr. Wiel in the Duarte Ranch wished to assert his right to the use of one-half of the water of the canyon, Mr. Baldwin brought an action in the courts seeking to restrain him in such use, claiming that Mr. Bradbury's right had lapsed by waiver for non-user.

A short time before the coming of Mr. Monroe, this matter had been decided by the courts, holding that the action of Mr. Wolfskill and Mr. Baldwin in keeping the flume in working order, inured to the benefit of the original partnership agreement between Mr. Wiel and Mr. Wolfskill and kept that agreement alive, thus sustaining Mr. Bradbury in his right to the water. When this decision was rendered, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Bradbury adjusted their differences and entered into an agreement to improve the conduit by substituting a large tile pipe flume for the dirt ditch.

The late John A. Baxter, who operated a tile factory in Duarte, was awarded the contract for the construction of this work. Sawpit Canyon was a busy place at this time, for while a gang of men pursued the work of making and laying the tile pipe, a force of over thirty men was taking building rock from the canyon and hauling it to San Gabriel from whence it was shipped to Los Angeles. A great deal of building rock of excellent quality has been taken from these quarries as evidenced by the material in the present city hall located on the southwest corner of Myrtle and Palm, first known as the Granite Building, the material for which came from this canyon.

The large spreading oaks on the southeast corner of Hillcrest and Magnolia shaded the tent of Mr. Monroe and his family when they arrived in May of 1884. With the industry that marked his railroad construction work and almost upon an equal scale, he commenced to clear the land of brush and boulders. He shipped a number of mules from his railroad

camp and brought from Los Angeles a force of twenty white men and sixty Chinamen, and established a camp for them near the present site of the Pottenger Sanitarium. In June following their arrival, Mr. Monroe built a small cottage at 225 Oak Avenue, which they occupied until "The Oaks," a home of palatial dimensions, was erected on Primrose and Oak Avenue amidst the giant oaks that aroused their enthusiasm when they first viewed the locality on that fateful day in April.

On the rear of the lot where the first small cottage was built, he constructed a large barn, stabling the mules on the ground floor and providing apartments for the carpenters on the second floor. When "The Oaks" was built, a brother, C. O. Monroe, occupied the small house and continued to live there for many years.

Mr. Monroe broke up the many large boulders that lay upon his land and advertised among the Los Angeles builders that free rock was to be had on his place and secured the removal of vast quantities of it in this way. This rock was quite suitable for building purposes, although it was more disintegrated than the firm granite that was being taken from the canyon.

Ground squirrels proved to be a populous and trying pest and a bounty of twenty-five cents was offered by Mr. Monroe for each one killed on his property and several small boys were enriched by their industry in exterminating them. However, this proved slow work and poison was tried, with but undetermined results as many of them died in their holes and the progress of extermination was not so readily seen.

He wished to establish a school district to secure county aid for instruction for his children and those in the neighborhood. But under the law, it was necessary to have at least fifteen children in the district of school age before such a district could be formed. He had four children of his own, his brother, C. O. Monroe, had three, and a couple of families far to the south, near the San Gabriel River, had five more, but this left a deficiency of three. However, the resourceful

"Lucky" Baldwin came to the rescue and *loaned* the district a family having three children of school age. They were housed in a tent on the ground and maintained there while the work of district organization went on. The unusual outline of our district in extending a couple of miles or so south of Duarte Road was to take in these five children so badly needed for legal purposes.

Miss Anna Dickey of Pasadena was the first school teacher to teach in the district after it was formed. School was first held in the cottage occupied by C. O. Monroe on Oak Avenue. The teacher was at first employed as a governess for Miss Myrtle Monroe and then her duties were enlarged to include the district instruction.

Chapter IV

FOUNDING OF THE CITY

IN 1885, Hon. E. F. Spence, former Mayor of Los Angeles, Judge J. D. Bicknell, a prominent Los Angeles attorney, and J. F. Crank, a Lamanda Park railroad man and capitalist, purchased some land of E. J. Baldwin. In the Spring of 1886, they and Mr. Monroe decided to found a town upon the land included in their holdings, and John Quinton and John Flannagan, two engineers, laid out sixty acres, with a center at Orange and Myrtle Avenues. The tract extended from Magnolia to Canyon Avenues on the western and eastern boundaries, and from a half block south of Walnut to a half block north of Lime. These were the boundaries of the original town of Monrovia.

The highways were all called avenues; those extending north and south were named after flowers, except Myrtle Avenue, which was named after a daughter of W. N. Monroe, and Charlotte Avenue, now Canyon Drive, named after a daughter of Col. Samuel Keefer. The streets extending east and west were named for trees.

The new townsite was placed upon the market for sale on the 17th day of May, 1886, which is the day that has been celebrated yearly since then as Monrovia Day.

Founding day was characterized by an auction sale of lots to a big crowd of anxious buyers. Mrs. Katherine Wilson, then living in Duarte, and now still living in Monrovia, purchased the first lot, being the northwest corner of Myrtle and Orange Avenues, paying therefor the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. Many lots were sold on this day and Monrovia started on a tremendous boom which was but a part of the frenzied speculation in Southern California which centered in Los Angeles.

It is of interest here to insert sketches of two of the city's founders, Mr. Spence and Mr. Bicknell.

E. F. Spence

E. F. Spence came to California in 1852, going to Nevada City where for several years he engaged in mining.

In 1869 he moved to San Jose where he became interested in the San Jose Savings Bank, taking an active part in its management.

In 1872 he went to San Diego where he, with others, organized the Commercial Bank of San Diego.

Coming to Los Angeles a few years later he became one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, which became in 1880 the present First National Bank of Los Angeles. In 1881, J. E. Hollenbeck, the first president of this bank, died and Mr. Spence succeeded him in office, which position he held to the time of his death, September 19, 1892.

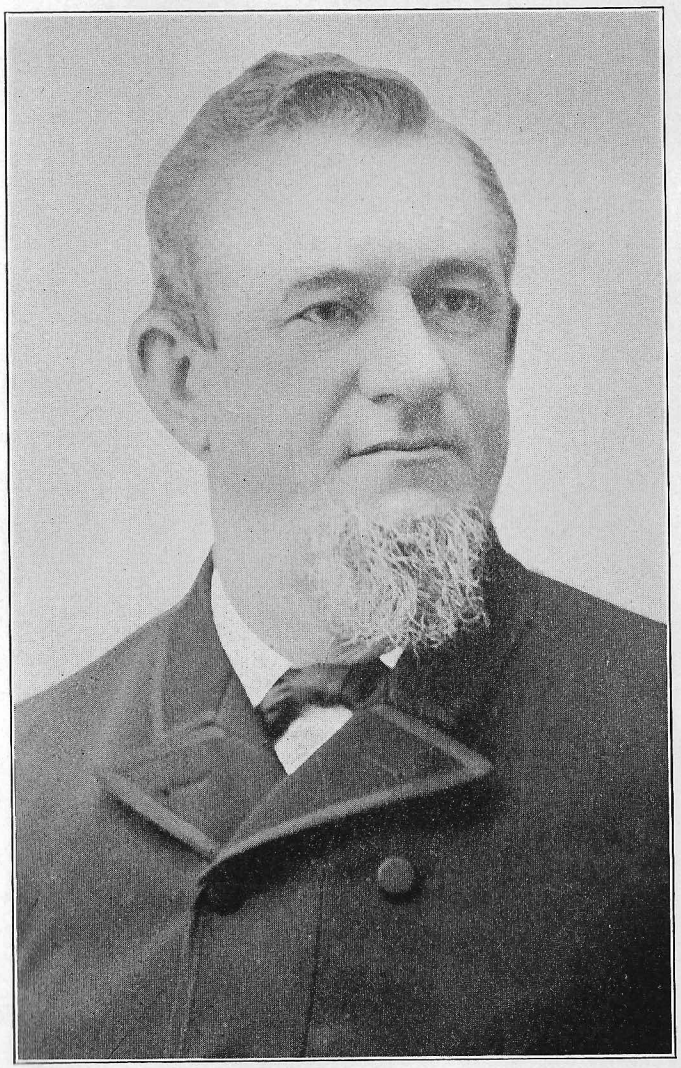
He lived in Monrovia, which town he helped to found, from 1887 to 1892, moving to Los Angeles a few weeks before his death.

Mr. Spence was prominent in the financial, fraternal and political circles of the State.

John D. Bicknell

The subject of this sketch was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, in June, 1838. In his early childhood his parents joined the prevalent western migration, settling in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. There the lad grew up, attending the primitive public schools, the Albion Academy, and the Western Reserve Seminary in Trumbull County, Ohio, completing his studies in the Wisconsin State University.

In 1859, his health failing under the strain of study, he went south to Howard County, Missouri, remaining about a year, and his health but little improved, determined to try the Pacific Coast. April, 1860, he started with a train of emigrants across the plains bound for California. The expedition was made up of forty wagons, about eighty men, a number of families, and a convoy of three thousand head of stock. Early in the trip, Bicknell, then about twenty-two years of



E. F. Spence

age, was elected Captain of the Train. At that time there were no settlements on their route between Topeka, Kansas, and Carson's Valley, Nevada. Their course was laid by way of Lander's Cut Off, Fort Hall, and Snake River. The Sioux Indians were on the war path, and the Bannocks were particularly troublesome to this train. It required a young man of character and daring to hold a large body of undisciplined men together in time of danger and toil such as this train experienced, but Bicknell got his command through to Knights Landing, California, without the loss of a single man, though there was considerable loss of stock.

Young Bicknell remained on the West Coast until the Fall of 1863, passing his time in the mountains of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Greatly improved in health, he returned to Wisconsin, re-entered the State University at Madison, continued his studies until he entered the office of H. W. and D. K. Tenney, attorneys, to qualify himself for the legal profession. In January, 1866, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, to practice in all courts of the State. He then spent a year traveling through the southern states, finally locating in Greenfield, Missouri, and opening a law office, practiced successfully in an area covering several of the southwestern counties of the State. His old enemy, asthma, returning, it became necessary to change to a better climate so he naturally turned toward California, where he had previously found relief, and in the Spring of 1872, he located in Los Angeles, at that time a very primitive town, with no dream of any such word as boom to disturb the serenity of the population. Shortly after locating here he formed a partnership with two other attorneys, and later with Stephen M. White. The firm of Bicknell & White with offices in the Temple Block for many years, enjoyed a large and profitable practice, being dissolved when Mr. White entered upon his political career as United States Senator. In 1890, the firm Bicknell & Trask was organized, and later the firm Bicknell, Gibson, Dunn, & Crutcher was organized. Mr. Bicknell was attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad for

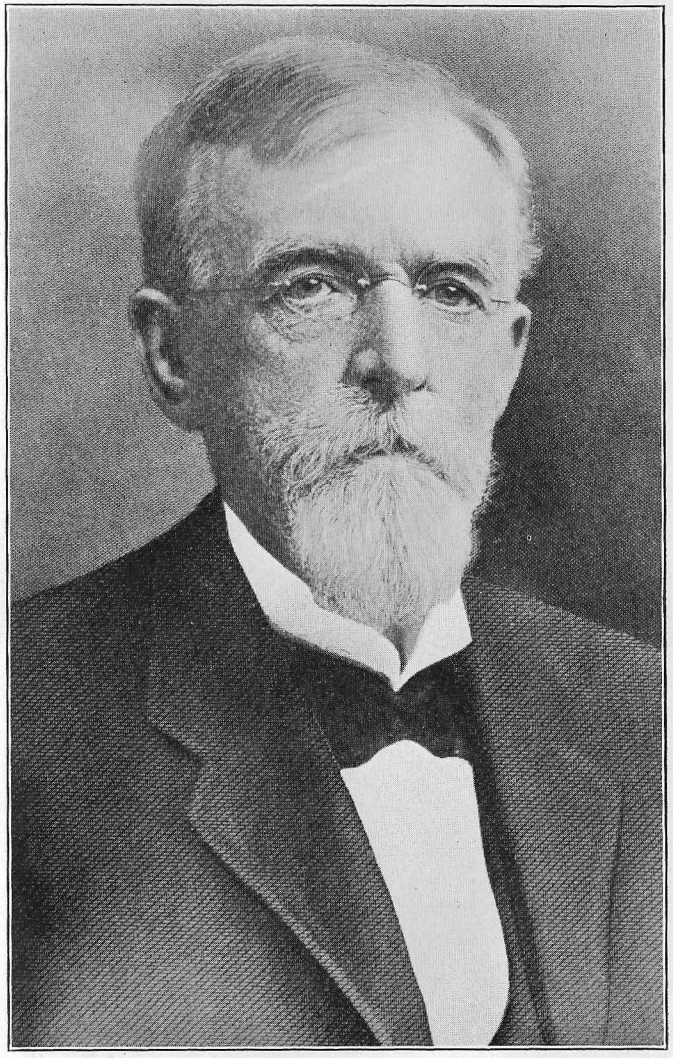
fifteen years, in the Southern California District, for the Los Angeles Railway Co., and many other large interests, being Vice-President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, for several years, was President of the Abstract & Title Insurance Co., in its early period, and was prominent in Masonry, being Commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 9, for seven years.

Mr. Bicknell was twice married, first to Miss Hatch, of Chittenden County, Vermont. She died shortly after their marriage. His second marriage was to Mrs. Nancy Christian Dobbins, a widow, daughter of Alexander M. Christian, of Todd County, Kentucky. This marriage took place in Missouri, and the couple settled in Los Angeles, where four children were born to them. Two daughters are still living, Mrs. Mary Bicknell Cates, and Mrs. Edna Bicknell Bagg. Judge Bicknell died July 7, 1911, leaving a considerable estate invested in the City and County of Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Boom

There were a number of contributing causes to the Los Angeles boom of 1885–6–7.

Rail communication with the north was established in 1877 and in 1881 the Southern Pacific, building eastward, met the Santa Fe at Deming. In 1882 the Southern Pacific was opened to New Orleans. This brought an influx of tourists, home-seekers and speculators. The population of Los Angeles grew to 15,000 and in 1883 to 25,000. An active growth continued through 1884 and in 1885, until the Santa Fe reached Los Angeles, when one of the greatest real estate booms known to the Pacific Coast began. This road opened the flood-gates of the east and south and the people poured into the city in bewildering numbers. They were fascinated by the climate and began to buy everything in sight. So frenzied was the demand for property that every man who could find office space entered the real estate business. When new subdivisions were to be placed upon the market people stood in line from daybreak waiting for an opportunity to purchase and prices



Judge J. D. Bicknell

increased by leaps and bounds. Lucky buyers would effect a re-sale before the ink on their contracts were dry and only the first payment was needed to turn a deal. Fortunes were made over night and everybody who could find the price of a first payment became a buyer and great profits were made by all while the boom was raging.

At the time Monrovia was founded, the buying of property was progressing upon so large a scale that the speculators were becoming interested in realty surrounding Los Angeles to a distance of from twenty to thirty miles.

This state of affairs existed when Monrovia held her first sale of lots on May 17, 1886. These lots were very conservatively priced at first, inside lots being offered for one hundred dollars and corners for one hundred and fifty dollars, but before the boom burst in the Fall of 1888, some of the business corners sold for as high as ten thousand dollars.

Every device that ingenuity could invent to excite purchasers was the order of the day. Subdivisions were opened with picnics and brass bands. Free lunch was served to the eager buyers, while the band discoursed lively airs to arouse the spirit of adventure.

Construction followed sales immediately and so active was the building industry, that workmen in sufficient numbers were difficult to secure.

The first building to be erected in the new town was the Mills Hotel, variously known as the Monrovia Hotel and as the Wistaria Hotel. It was located on the east side of Myrtle Avenue, on the north side of the alley between Orange and Lemon Avenues, and was built by John C. Anderson, whose son, George Anderson, is now teller in the First Branch of the Security Trust and Savings Bank.

The first mercantile establishment was erected on the northeast corner of Myrtle and Lemon and contained store rooms below and town hall above. This still stands as a part of the present building used now as a billiard hall and rooming house by the John Baxter estate. This was built by Colonel Samuel Keefer and the first merchant to occupy the store was

L. Barnes, who moved in from Duarte and established a general store. The general character of Mr. Barnes' business is told in an advertisement which read "dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, hardware, queensware, paints and oils."

Colonel Keefer purchased a tract of land from Mr. Baldwin, and erected on the northwest corner of Lemon and Ivy La Vista Grande Hotel, whose name was more often anglicized into Grand View Hotel. This famous establishment rightfully enjoys a prominent place in the annals of Monrovia and will receive later attention more at large.

Most of the first store rooms that were built in the city have disappeared, either by fire or wrecked to make way for more modern buildings. One of them can still be seen standing on the northeast corner of Orange and Magnolia and bears the name "Frank J. Cornes, Warehouse." The building removed about two years ago from the southwest corner of Lime and Myrtle to Lemon Avenue near Ivy Avenue, by the late W. L. Hanna and remodeled, is now used for a cleaning works and is one of the old structures.

Many of the old residences are still standing and some of them continue to constitute attractive homes, as they were built of redwood which has a fibre that yields but slowly to time and the elements.

From the time W. N. Monroe built his handsome home known as "The Oaks," until the first hotels were erected, he kept open house, and both he and Mrs. Monroe earned the reputation of being a most gracious host and hostess. Visitors to the locality were entertained for weeks, and in some cases for months at a time, and their home was as free to the public as it was to themselves. All early Monrovians are lavish with praise for the free open-handedness of these pioneer settlers. People of wealth and distinction were entertained by them and induced to take an interest in Monrovia. Among their guests could be named Colonel Samuel Keefer, who built La Vista Grande Hotel; J. M. Studebaker, the well-known wagon maker; and J. I. Case, the threshing machine manufacturer

and owner of the famous racehorse that bore his initials. One of the streets of Monrovia, now known as Alta Vista, for a number of years was called "J. I. C." after Mr. Case.

Among those who helped with the construction work of the first buildings in Monrovia, was Alexander McAlonan, the proprietor of the Central House, located about a half block east of Myrtle Avenue on the north side of Orange Avenue. The Central House was one of the first buildings to be erected in the city, and at first occupied the lot adjoining its present location to the west, from which it was moved. Mr. McAlonan came to Monrovia on May 5, 1886. He helped to build the Mills Hotel and has been a resident of Monrovia ever since.

A short time after Monrovia was founded, L. L. Bradbury opened up a little townsite at the Santa Fe station and called it West Duarte. He built a hotel, two stores, a livery stable and an office building, but the town did not thrive and later the buildings were moved to Monrovia. Some little feeling existed for a while, because people coming by train to Monrovia would have to get off at West Duarte, which station was called by the conductor of the train as there was no Monrovia on the Santa Fe line until Mr. Bradbury generously changed the name of the station to Monrovia. Through a spirit of retaliation, Monrovia referred to Duarte as East Monrovia, and thus matters stood until the abandonment of the townsite of West Duarte by Mr. Bradbury.

As a part of the inducement to purchase lots in Monrovia, free water was given. It was piped to the alleys and for a number of years furnished free.

Upon the completion of the town hall at the northeast corner of Lemon and Myrtle Avenues, union religious services were held in it, Rev. D. H. Colcord, a Congregationalist minister, officiating. The Methodists and Baptists also held meetings there, the former in charge of Rev. J. H. Reider and the latter in charge of Rev. Charles Schilling.

One of the early industries to be started in the town was a weekly newspaper. The Townsite Company offered E. L. Buck, a newspaper man, a lot free if he would start a paper,

and on November 20, 1886, he issued the first number of *The Planet.* He erected a modest two-story building on the north side of Lemon, about a half-block east of Myrtle Avenue, near the present location of the Owl Garage. The lower floor was used as a printing office and the upper as a residence. Mr. Buck soon became enthused over the opportunities presented in the real estate business and sold the *Planet* to J. W. Harvey, who issued his first number on December 18 of the same year. Everybody took the *Planet* and all of the merchants advertised in it, so it thrived.

The people of Monrovia were boosters from the start and always willing to make sacrifices for the good of the town. This was demonstrated in the Fall of 1886, when a big Republican rally was scheduled for Pasadena. Monrovia was invited to send a club to join the line of march, carry torch lights, banners, etc. W. N. Monroe conceived the idea of a little publicity, so he gathered together all of the men and big boys in both Monrovia and Duarte, Republicans and Democrats alike, and made a big banner which read "As Goes Monrovia so Goes the Nation." He mustered one hundred fifty-three for his club and marched his cohorts to the Crown City, and inasmuch as he had the largest club present, his forces were put at the head of the parade and everybody knew of Monrovia.

Chicago Park Addition

A flagrant fraud was perpetrated in 1886–7 by the platting of certain land along the San Gabriel River bed just south of Monrovia, under the name of Chicago Park, to which also the name of South Monrovia was attached. At the time alluring posters were prepared showing steamboats plying up and down the river and taking on freight and passengers at Chicago Park.

Chicago Park realty got the benefit of the boom that was raging in Monrovia at the time and the lots sold readily to people who did not inspect their location, owing to their proximity to the City of Monrovia. Eventually the buyers

learned that they were duped and abandoned their purchases, but periodically since then there has been activity in the transfer of these lots to non-residents who rely wholly upon the representations made to them by the owners or agents.

The business houses were scattered promiscuously around town. Myrtle Avenue was not at first marked as the principal street. The first impetus was given to Orange Avenue as the main business street, but this soon changed, and the mercantile houses began to center on Myrtle.

One of the daily sights of the town that lent a little feature color, remembered by the oldest inhabitants, was an equestrian stunt "pulled" by "Sammy" Wilson who made his trips morning and evening to Duarte to milk his cows. He rode horseback without saddle or bridle and guided his horse with his knees. Upon his return, he would carry a bucket full of milk in each hand with his pony going at full gallop and never spill a drop. Sam still lives in the city and is one of our prominent painters.

In the Fall of 1886, Dr. O. A. Wheeler came to Monrovia and practiced his profession a number of years, later retiring in favor of his son, Lawrence N. Wheeler, who still maintains a busy office on East Lime Avenue.

On December 1, C. C. Hotchkiss, from Davis County, Iowa, purchased the Mills Hotel, and ever after took an active interest in the affairs of the city.

One of the important developments in 1886 was the organization of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railroad Company which proved to be a part of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

One of the familiar personages of the city at this time was "Uncle Billy" Monroe, an uncle of W. N. Monroe, who, long before the founding of Monrovia, had carried the mail from Duarte to San Gabriel, and was the first carrier of mail from the Santa Fe station to the postoffice in Monrovia. He always had a seat on his conveyance for anybody going his way.

The people of Monrovia have at all times set their faces resolutely against the vendors of intoxicating liquors and

every effort made to introduce the traffic into the town has been successfully discouraged. In the Fall of 1886, a big Frenchman opened a saloon in a building near the southwest corner of Myrtle and Orange Avenues. Pressure was brought upon him to leave and he did so. A little later another prospective grogshop keeper shipped a stock of liquor to the city, was met at the station and ordered not to bring his goods into town. He obeyed the none too gentle request.

The Year 1887

The year 1886 had been a busy one in Monrovia and 1887 continued in the full glow of the prevailing boom. The extensive business of the growing town called for the conveniences of a bank, and the Granite Bank of Monrovia was organized in the latter part of March, 1887, although it did not open for business until some months later. The organizers and original stockholders of this institution were E. F. Spence, J. D. Bicknell, J. M. Studebaker, J. I. Case, B. S. Hayes and W. N. Monroe. The capital stock was $200,000. It existed but a few years, being unable to withstand the desolation that followed the bursting of the boom, and was absorbed by a Los Angeles banking house.

The month of May of this year saw the organization of the First National Bank by Messrs. Myers, Wilde, Brossart, Perkins, Sartori and others. It weathered all panics and industrial and commercial storms and was one of the solid rocks upon which the business interests of the city was founded. It grew in stature, power and importance, and in the year 1924 was absorbed by the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

Until the charter was received from the United States government, this institution was carried on as a private bank under the name of the Bank of Monrovia, in offices in a building on the west side of Myrtle Avenue between Orange and Olive Avenues.

In the meantime, their beautiful bank building at the southwest corner of Myrtle and Orange Avenues, constructed of

pressed brick with Tehachapi greenstone finish, was in process of erection.

The first officers of this bank were J. F. Brossart, president; G. W. Perkins, vice-president; J. F. Sartori, cashier. The officers elected at the first annual meeting, June 1, 1888, were I. W. Hellman, president; John Wilde, vice-president; J. F. Sartori, cashier; and John H. Bartle, assistant cashier.

In April of this year, the construction of the Granite Building, on the southwest corner of Palm and Myrtle, was commenced by W. N. Monroe. It first housed the Granite Bank, and afterwards for many years has served as our city hall. This was less than one year after the town was founded. The building was erected at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, and when the slump came the ground and building sold for five thousand dollars.

In May, L. L. Bradbury, assisted by other local capital, constructed the Myrtle Avenue Railroad. At this time there was a great influx of visitors to Monrovia over the Santa Fe Railroad, and the great distance of the station from the town made such a transportation line seem necessary and such a business venture appear profitable. The line of this road lay north from the Santa Fe station on Myrtle Avenue to Lime, thence east to Heliotrope and north on Heliotrope to White Oak. The lone car of the system was operated by a span of mules which drew the car from the station to the end of the line and was then placed in a trailer and permitted to ride back to the other end of the line as the car made the return trip by gravity. This proved to be a workable scheme until one day the car, making the return trip, got beyond the control of the driver and he was unable to negotiate the turn at Heliotrope and Lime Avenues safely. The trailer was upset and the mules thrown into the street. They refused afterwards to be passengers. However, the habit of riding down hill persisted with them. They were sold to a farmer who had no trouble in inducing them to pull the plow or harrow up hill, but on the down trip they insisted on getting on the farm implement for a ride down hill.

Close upon the heels of the Myrtle Avenue Railroad Company came the organization of the Monrovia Street Car Company. The course of this new road was north from Duarte Road on Magnolia Avenue to Lemon, thence east on Lemon to Myrtle and north on Myrtle to White Oak. Their stables were located on the corner of Magnolia and Lemon Avenues.

The Orange Avenue School was constructed in 1887 at a cost of $18,000. Of this amount $10,000 was raised in a novel manner. J. D. Bicknell and E. F. Spence offered what was known as a premium sale of lots. Their lots were offered at a set figure, and all in excess of that sum realized in the sale of the lots, was paid in to the building fund. The lots in the Bicknell addition were appraised at $400 each and sold for sufficient in addition thereto to realize $5,100.40 for the school, the lots in the Spence addition were appraised at $500 each and sold for sufficient to realize $4,947.64, making a total of $10,048.40.

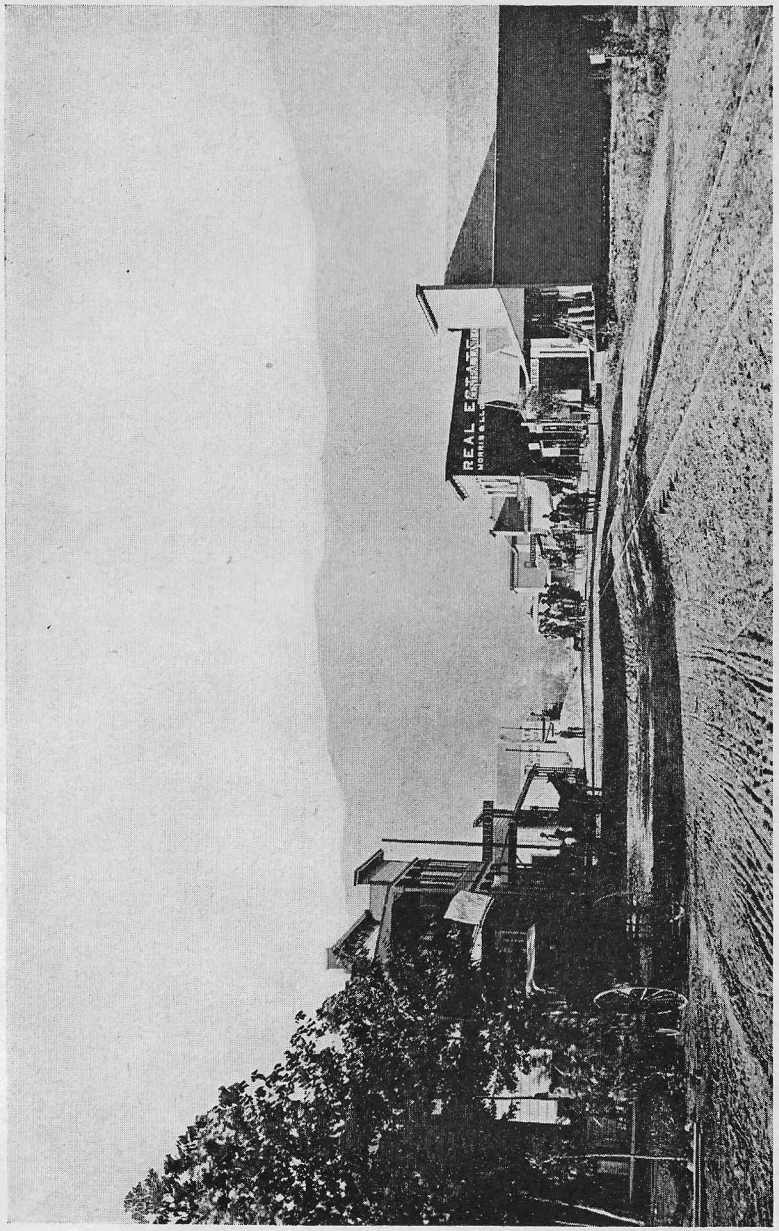
Miss Emile A. Rice, of Asbury Park, New Jersey, was the principal of the school the first year and Prof.. James A. Foshay began his service in September, 1888. A library of several hundred books was donated to the school by interested citizens.

The board of education under which the building was erected was composed of W. N. Monroe, E. W. Little and J. F. Tuttle.

In addition to the business improvements already noted, the first year of the town's life found a number of public institutions either completed or in a fair way to completion. Church and lodge life had been especially active. The Baptists had a church on the southwest corner of Charlotte—now Canyon—and Olive Avenues, which was nearly ready for occupancy. It was built at a cost of between five and six thousand dollars.

The Methodists had a building nearly completed at the northwest corner of Primrose and Olive Avenues, which had a seating capacity of three hundred fifty people.

The Congregationalists had organized and chosen Rev.



MYRTLE AVENUE AT AN EARLY DATE
(Courtesy Security Trust & Savings Bank)

D. H. Colcord pastor, but they had not yet commenced the construction of a church edifice. Their numbers were then small, but they were growing rapidly and were holding their meetings in the town hall over Barnes' general store, on the northeast corner of Myrtle and Lemon Avenues.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been organized for four months and had a large membership.

An Odd Fellows' Lodge had lately been organized, with lodge rooms in the Badeau Building located on the southeast corner of Myrtle and Orange Avenues. The Masons were also considering the institution of a lodge, as there were many Masons in the town.

A Carpenters' Union had recently been organized.

There were four hotels in the town,—the Mills Hotel, the Grand View, and the Belmont, the latter being on West Lemon and operated by Stephen Bowerman, who also took a lease on the Mills Hotel in April, 1887, and the Central House operated by Alexander McAlonan.

In the latter part of May, F. M. Monroe and E. S. Armstrong organized a livery, feed, and sale stable to be operated under the firm name of Monroe and Armstrong, located on the northwest corner of Magnolia and Lemon Avenues. The building just completed was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars.

On May 28, L. R. Blair, the architect of the Orange Avenue School, had his plans, which showed a structure eighty-six feet on Orange Avenue and sixty feet on Mayflower, completed. The plans provided for a structure two stories high with six school rooms, each one averaging twenty-eight by thirty-five feet in size. A large tower arose from the center of the front of the building.

In June, the postoffice was moved from Perham's drug store two doors to the west to the new building erected by Dr. C. H. Stewart, then postmaster. This building was near the southwest corner of Lemon and Ivy.

Near the middle of June, C. O. Monroe commenced the construction of a large reservoir at the mouth of Sawpit

Canyon above Grand Avenue. This was to be used as a part of the town's water supply equipment, made necessary by its steady growth. While the water supply during the twenty-four hours of the day was equal to the demand during the twenty-four hours, yet the use of it during the daytime was greater than the flow at that period, and the reservoir was built to conserve the evening flow for the day's use. The new reservoir was one hundred twenty-four feet in diameter at the top and one hundred feet at the bottom and eleven feet deep. It was built at an expense of three thousand dollars which was raised by a tax of a dollar each upon the water users.

In July the first preparations were made to construct a rapid transit electric railroad from Los Angeles to Monrovia, to be known as the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad Company. It was the original intention to build this road from Los Angeles to San Bernardino. The capital stock was $250,000 and all subscribed. The directors were E. F. Spence, W. N. Monroe, John Bryson, Sr., F. Q. Story, J. DeBarth Shorb, George H. Bonebrake, H. A. Unruh, F. C. Howes and W. G. Kerckhoff.

This was a narrow gauge road and was built as far as Monrovia in 1888. It was later taken over by the Southern Pacific line, which broadened it to standard gauge and continued to operate it for freight between Monrovia and Los Angeles.

Personal Mention

J. F. Sartori, one of the pioneers of Monrovia, who assisted in the organization of the First National Bank and first served it as cashier, is now president of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, a powerful financial organization with many branches, and one of the leading financiers of the State of California.

William A. Chess and his brother Ed. Chess opened a real estate office in September, 1887. W. A. Chess was later city treasurer and for many years served the First National Bank as assistant cashier, also cashier, and retired from active service in 1925.

W. H. Evans' "Emporium of Fashion" was established in February, 1887. The Judge, as he was later called, was the arbiter of correct styles in dress and was a notable leader in fashions. He was city clerk for a number of years and city recorder where his title of Judge was acquired.

Johnson and Parker, two active young business men of the east, were among the first grocers. Their establishment was located on Ivy Avenue across the street from the present fire station. Their building was later moved to southwest corner Myrtle and Lemon Avenues and they were succeeded in business by Cornes and Morris.

"Jud" Rush, of the firm of Davis and Rush, Los Angeles attorneys, came from El Monte and opened a butcher shop and while he dealt out steaks, sausage and bacon, he studied Blackstone on the side and experienced some of his first trial practice in the justice court.

Lee Valentine was in the butcher business a while but generally followed contracting. Some of his children still live in Monrovia.

Miss S. M. Killian (later Mrs. T. C. Forbes), came to Monrovia in 1887 with her sister, Mrs. Bagley, and opened a millinery business. She remained in business in Monrovia a great many years.

George A. Lawrence came to the town in the Fall of 1886, and purchased a hardware business, which he later sold to J. C. Moore, who was succeeded by the Monrovia Hardware Co.

The following news item is noted as of September 15, 1887: "Today's arrival from Cynthiana, Kentucky, Dr. C. H. Stewart and family; Mrs. E. A. Stewart, mother of the Doctors Stewart; James J. Renaker and family; Mr. Martin and family." Among the family of James J. Renaker to arrive was his son, Charles T. Renaker, now familiarly known as Taylor Renaker. He is now one of the most prominent citizens in the business, lodge and civic life of the city.

October 8, 1887, the members of the Holiness band commenced the erection of a church on Ivy Avenue south of Lemon, near Orange Avenue.

Frank Kasson in October of this year started *The Leader*, a weekly publication.

We wonder if the great cartoonist and sport writer, Robert Edgren, remembers when he and Malcolm Hayes, then mere kids, got lost in the mountains and built a fire to attract the attention of searchers. This event happened early in September, 1887. The rescue party was composed of B. S. Hayes, F. M. Monroe, Ed Chess and Gus Morgan. The youthful adventurers were found by their campfire which they were industriously feeding with fuel. They entered the Santa Anita Canyon intending to come out over the foothills and be home before dark, but Bob said the canyon went the wrong way and they got tangled up in direction.

By September of 1887 the city had grown to the point where the urge was felt for incorporation. Without incorporation no public improvements could be directed, or in any way developed, nor could the liquor traffic be controlled. This was a matter of vital interest to the city. A saloon had settled in their midst and there was no law by which it could be driven out. The founders and the early settlers of Monrovia were militant prohibitionists. Few towns can be found the world over that have cleaner records upon the temperance issue than Monrovia. This was one of the main reasons that inspired the incorporation of the town. A mass meeting was called at the office of W. E. Pile & Co. for September 16 to discuss the matter of city organization. W. N. Monroe presided at the meeting and E. W. Little, an attorney, served as secretary. Favorable action was taken.

Chapter V

INCORPORATION OF MONROVIA, 1887

THE initial steps in our corporate life were taken on November 7, 1887, when there was filed with the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, after due publication, a petition praying for the incorporation of a certain part of the County of Los Angeles under the name and style of City of Monrovia, signed by more than one hundred qualified electors. The Board of Supervisors appointed Friday, November 11, for the hearing of the petition. On that day they granted the prayer of the petition, and on the 21st day of November issued the following notice of election:

"Beginning at the middle of Section 12, Township 1 North, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Meridian, running thence south through section 12 to the north line of section 24, 480 rods, thence due south to a point 120 rods south of the north line of section 36, all in said township and range, thence west one and three-quarters miles, thence north to north line of south half of section 10; thence east to place of beginning; said territory containing 500 inhabitants, to be incorporated under the 6th class and being in El Monte township, Los Angeles County, California. The election will be held on the 8th day of December in the town of Monrovia, at the Monrovia Hotel."

They were also to vote for five persons to serve as trustees, one to serve as clerk, one to serve as treasurer and one to serve as marshal. W. N. Monroe was appointed inspector and E. W. Little and L. Barnes, judges of election; notice to be published for three weeks in the Monrovia *Leader*.

This petition was signed C. H. Dunsmood, Clerk, by J. M. Dunsmood, deputy clerk, and dated November 21, 1887.

There were one hundred ten votes cast upon the issue of incorporation, with but one dissenting vote and no one ever learned the name of the dissenting voter.

The canvass of the voters disclosed the following count for officials:

For trustees: W. N. Monroe, 108, W. A. Pile, 79, L. Barnes, 105, W. Baxter, 112, F. N. Myers, 112, Tomerlson, 3, A. B. Tomerlson, 18, L. C. Hunter, 3, Tomlinson, 2, C. L. Hunter, 1, E. P. Large, 1, Sinclair, 1.

For clerk, C. A. Reynolds, 112, C. O. Monroe, 1.

For treasurer, J. F. Sartori, 112.

For marshal, T. P. Herbert, 101, Culver, 1, Wm. London, 6, London, 2, Rev. Reider, 1.

A certified copy of the certificate of election was sent to the Secretary of State and on December 15, 1887, the Secretary certified that the said certificate had been received and filed in his office.

The officers so elected assembled in the office of W. E. Pile & Co. on Myrtle Avenue, at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 16. C. A. Reynolds, the clerk, took the oath of office before Jacob T. Norman, a Justice of the Peace of El Monte township, and the trustees took the oath before the clerk. Mr. Pile moved that Mr. Monroe be elected president of the board; the motion was seconded by Mr. Baxter and adopted unanimously.

Rules were adopted and standing committees were established: 1, Ordinances; 2, Finances; 3, Police and Police Regulations; 4, Streets and Sewers; 5, Water Supply and Water Regulations. Each committee consisted of three members.

E. W. Little was appointed city attorney; Jacob T. Norman, Justice of the Peace of El Monte township, was appointed Recorder of the city and Judge of the Recorder's Court.

The Committees were: On Ordinances, Pile, Monroe, Myers; on Finance, Myers, Pile and Baxter; on Police, etc., Baxter, Barnes and Pile; on Streets and Sewers, Monroe, Barnes, Baxter; on Water and Water Regulations, Barnes, Myers and Monroe.

The above is the complete organization of our first official machinery. The first resolution passed ordered the ordinance committee to present an ordinance against tippling houses, etc.

The minutes of the first meeting, of which the above is a copy, were written in the beautiful Spencerian penmanship of W. A. Chess, who later played so prominent a part in the life of the city.

As there was no official home for the city fathers, they had to establish one in private quarters and on the second meeting they passed an ordinance providing that the meetings of the city trustees be held in the law library of E. W. Little. They also provided for the publication of the ordinances in the Monrovia *Leader*, or Monrovia *Planet*, or be printed and posted in three public places.

That the liquor question was uppermost in the minds of the city officials is shown by the fact that they lost no time in preparing and enacting into law an ordinance against such places. Ordinance No. 4 prohibited tippling houses, saloons, disorderly places, etc.

At the time the city was incorporated, a saloon was being operated on Myrtle Avenue and members of the city council and Deputy City Marshal Oglesby went in a body to the hard drink emporium, and each called for a different beverage by pre-arrangement. One named whiskey, another wine, and another beer. They were seeking first hand information of the presence of the evil, so it is said, and preparing, if necessary, to testify to the nature of the commodity dispensed. The bartender eyed them furtively as he filled their orders and nervously mopped up the counter when they were through.

Deputy Marshal Oglesby was a typical Southerner of the anti-bellum days who had formerly been a sheriff in Texas. He had a long and rakish mustache, a fierce and glaring eye and a large and fearsome frame. When the city fathers were convinced with their sampling of the evidence, the deputy approached the bartender and said, "We-all have incorporated and we-all don't want you here. This place is closed—now."

So it was—and so it remained. It was temporarily reestablished to the east of the city limits, but it did not endure for long, being permanently removed in a short time.

On December 28, Frank M. Cherry filed a petition for a franchise to lay pipe for gas for domestic heating and illuminating purposes, and at the same time John Thompson was given the right to lay water pipes from Section 11 to Section 14. This pipe brings the water from Clamshell Canyon to Diamond Flats, now known as Chateau Park. The water was developed in a tunnel on the east side of the canyon, near where the Clamshell trail takes its precipitous rise up over the mountains.

In 1887, John H. Bartle and family moved to Monrovia and early in the following year Mr. Bartle made a connection with the First National Bank which has endured until the present time. Mr. Bartle's activities have been of the most potent force in the upbuilding of the city. His management of the First National Bank has been safe, sound and certain at all times, yet his assistance in developing industry was as generous as safe banking would permit.

The Year 1888

The land boom was still on in Monrovia in the fore part of 1888 with but little indication of a break, as shown by the extensive developments that were started and maintained for the major portion of the year.

On January 4, 1888, W. N. Monroe presented a petition asking for a franchise for the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad Company, to include a double track on Chestnut Avenue from Magnolia to Mayflower. This franchise was granted and the work upon the road was prosecuted vigorously. This, it will be remembered, was finally taken over by the Southern Pacific road.

The following is a description of the seal adopted for the city, January 9, 1888: "A circular space one and three-quarters inches in diameter, the central portion to be occupied by an engraving of a California fan palm, around which shall be the words, 'City of Monrovia, Incorporated December, 1887.' "

It is of record that on February 1, an ordinance was passed

that no person should lie or sleep on the streets or alleys of the city. Had it not been for the latter part of the ordinance it might be construed as a gentle chiding to the real estate promoters, but as no one ever accused a real estate man of being asleep, it is recorded here without interpretation.

On the same day, the Committee on Finance was authorized to employ an engineer to obtain a topographical survey of the city.

On February 15, the Granite Bank opened for business and received $35,000 in deposits, of which $10,000 was in gold coin.

The president, Hon. E. F. Spence, presided over the affairs of the bank the first day. J. I. Case was vice-president, T. V. Lamport, cashier, and W. T. Bull, assistant cashier.

On February 11, the Monrovia Building and Loan Association was formed. George W. Dumbell solicited stock subscriptions and raised $225,000 before the forming of the organization. G. W. Dumbell, C. A. Campbell, M. S. Monroe, F. N. Myers, U. Zimmerman, Frank Kasson and A. H. Johnson were elected directors. It was estimated that twelve hundred dollars would be received monthly upon stock for loaning.

The development of the streets was pursued with vigor, as on February 15 the Finance Committee was instructed to enter into an arrangement with surveyor McDonald to take levels and place grade stakes every fifty feet upon Myrtle, Ivy, and Primrose avenues and cross avenues between White Oak and Fallingleaf.

Some idea of the city's growth is conveyed in the fact that at this time a man named Brown was employed a half-day each week to collect garbage for five dollars per week.

On February 22, Harry Henricksen was appointed *zanjaro*. This Spanish word, meaning water foreman, which crept into the city council minutes, showed the lingering influence of the old California days.

In the first week of March, Albert E. Cronenwett and bride arrived from Carrollton, Ohio. He opened a jewelry and

optician business in the same building with W. H. Evans, the tailor on the east side of Myrtle Avenue between Lemon and Orange. He immediately took an active part in the town's welfare, and during his long residence here has had many interests. He purchased La Vista Grande Hotel, which he operated for a number of years.

On March 6 occurred the death of Dr. Charles H. Stewart, at his residence on the corner of Myrtle and White Oak. In the Fall of 1885 Dr. Stewart moved from Cynthiana, Kentucky, to Duarte, on account of his health. He practiced medicine there during the winter and when Monrovia was founded, he moved over and established a drugstore on the southwest corner of Lemon and Ivy with F. E. Perham. He also practiced medicine here and was appointed postmaster, which office he held until his death. At first the postoffice was in their drugstore and later was moved a short distance west on the same street. He was a brother of Dr. J. Taylor Stewart then living in Monrovia. He was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1855. The body was returned to Kentucky for interment.

J. J. Renaker, a cousin of the deceased, who had been assistant postmaster under him, was appointed postmaster on March 17.

On March 17, the Monrovia Gas Company gave Baxter Bros. a contract to lay four and one-half miles of pipe.

A little indication of the trend of business affairs is noted in the fact that in April J. F. Keefer and associates made arrangements for the construction of a two-story business and office block on the southwest corner of Palm and Primrose Avenues which were never carried out.

Up to the Spring of 1888 the feeling had been optimistic, but at this time the eastern papers began to print many articles casting doubts upon the permanency of California's prosperity. The local papers were scornful of these journalistic barages and treated them as emanating from jealousy and spite. However, the eastern comment grew greater and greater, and the replies became weaker as time went on.

First City Elections

The first election held for city officers was on April 9, with the following results:

Trustees, W. N. Monroe, Wm. Baxter, J. F. Banning, William A. Pile, J. F. Stewart. W. A. Pile was chosen president.

J. F. Sartori was elected treasurer, C. A. Reynolds, clerk, and T. P. Herbert, marshal.

It was settled by lot that William Baxter and J. F. Banning hold four-year terms and the others two years.

On March 29, the Board of Health was created, and Gen. W. A. Pile, Dr. J. T. Stewart and Dr. Baker were appointed its first members.

Apparently the boom "busted" in May, as we find in that month a petition signed by practically all of the business men of the town addressed to the city council, asking that it abate the license system on all business for the present and ensuing quarters. It further states that they feel justified in making the request on account of the present depression and total stagnation of all kinds of business in the city.

An additional evidence of this fact is also carried in the next record on the city council minutes, when Dr. Stewart moved that two of the city's nightwatchmen be discharged. The garbage wagon was discontinued and the city marshal instructed to employ a wagon once a week.

On the date of the second Monrovia Day celebration, the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad had been built from Monrovia to Ramona, a station a little west of Alhambra. This road agreed to carry passengers on this occasion free of charge, and stated it had only one engine and two coaches, but had several flat cars it could fix up suitable for carrying passengers.

The first election for the purpose of voting bonds for sewers and fire equipment was set for July 26. This was to be in the sum of $50,000, $35,000 of which was to be for sewers and $15,000 for fire equipment. A mass meeting was called for the purpose of advising the people of the necessity

for the issue. There were 118 votes cast, of which 102 were for and 16 against the issue.

On July 26, 1888, *The Messenger* made its first appearance, being a consolidation of the *Planet* and *Leader*. Frank Kasson, former editor of the *Leader,* was the editor of the *Messenger* and J. W. Harvey, the former editor of the *Planet,* was the business manager.

The spirit of economy was still active in the breast of the city council, for in July they reduced the salary of the city marshal from fifty to thirty dollars per month, and the salary of the city attorney from seven hundred to five hundred dollars per annum.

In September, a new petition signed by all of the business men of the city was addressed to the city council, asking that the license ordinance be repealed. As a result of the petition the business licenses were suspended for six months, or until January 1, 1889.

On January 10 the salary of the city attorney was reduced from $41.67 to twenty-five dollars per month.

The boom that was at its peak in 1887, when for three months the sales of Los Angeles real estate averaged over $12,000,000 per month, fell flat to practically nothing in 1888. In the wild flurry of this frenzied raid upon the real estate market, every man, woman, and child purchased lots to sell to the many thousands who were supposed to be coming from the east in the Winter of 1887 and 1888. The hordes did not come, so there were one hundred sellers to one buyer and the result could not long be in doubt. The bottom fell out of the market and there were no quotations on real estate at any price. Hundreds of the lots sold in Monrovia went back to the original owners, as the payments could not be met and the owners who were carrying mortgages on the property found themselves unable to meet these demands, as there were no more payments coming in and the whole house of cards fell with the mortgagees property poor.

This staggering blow fell upon all of Southern California, and Monrovia, with all the rest of this part of the country,

floundered in the slough of a deadly financial depression.

The First National Bank, always prudent, careful, and conservative, weathered the storm, though many others came down with a crash.

Monrovia's canyon water supply has been a bone of contention more or less since Bradbury and Baldwin first warred over it. In the Summer of 1887, L. H. Emerson, W. H. Mace, Mr. Fields and the Deer Park Development Company, laid claim to some of the water and diverted it from its natural flow in the canyon. This was repeated in 1888. Mr. Emerson lived on the left branch of the canyon and Mr. Mace on the right branch. This Summer they diverted the waters, thus lessening the flow. In the early Summer, H. A. Unruh, agent for E. J. Baldwin and L. L. Bradbury, commenced injunction proceedings against Emerson and Mace. The court issued a restraining order which Mr. Unruh claimed was disregarded and Mayor W. A. Pile ordered Harry Hendrickson, the *zanjaro,* to turn the water back. This was done and again Emerson was charged with diverting it, contempt proceedings were brought, and a citation issued against Emerson. However, the matter was finally adjusted to the satisfaction of the city.

Notwithstanding the depressed financial condition of the country, a few people continued to come to Monrovia and occasionally a new industry was started. In August, James Brownlie, a recent arrival from Brooklyn, N. Y., arranged to establish a steam laundry in the city. He was associated with John H. Bell, who arrived a little later. They leased five acres of land on the east side of Grand Avenue upon which they erected a building. They purchased the engine and equipment used in the Grand View Hotel laundry, and supplemented it with other machinery brought from the east.

On August 28 there occurred the formal opening of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway. The road had built up to the city limits of Los Angeles, but had not secured terminal facilities. They were compelled to transfer passengers by bus from the end of their line to the center of the city.

On this day a trainload of guests came from Los Angeles, including Mayor Workman and other members of the city council. The guests were first taken to the home of W. N. Monroe, "The Oaks," and next to that of Gen. W. A. Pile, "The Idylwild." After elaborate receptions at these homes, they were taken upon Gold Hill and given a view of the mountains and valley, and for dinner were entertained at the Grand View Hotel.

One prediction made by Mayor Workman, no doubt in a moment of enthusiasm, is worthy of note because time is bringing its realization. He said the time would come in no great distant future, when there would be a solid city between Los Angeles and Monrovia. That appeared to be an extravagant statement at the time, but now we see the few remaining gaps between here and there being closed in the progress of subdivision development.

The officers of the Railroad Company were, E. F. Spence, president; W. N. Monroe, manager; F. Q. Story, treasurer and auditor; H. A. Unruh, secretary.

Great hopes were entertained for the city of Monrovia on account of this road, as it would give rapid and frequent transportation facilities to and from Los Angeles. However, it found the Southern Pacific in its way to prevent terminal facilities, or at least to make impossible terms for the common use of its terminal facilities.

The Year 1889

In February, 1889, J. W. Harvey retired from the *Messenger,* leaving Frank Kasson the sole proprietor, and assumed editorial charge of the San Pedro *Pilot.*

In March of this year, considerable interest was excited by the discovery of gold in the gulches of the Bliss Ranch, in Duarte, east of Sawpit wash. W. C. Williamson and C. W. Barnes made promising finds in the fields, and a number of their friends from Pasadena joined them in the formation of a company, and filed on nine claims. A number of people on the ground were ready to furnish unlimited capital if the showings warranted it. Already Nelson Van Tassel, B. H. Paddock and W. L. Godman had located a tin mine in the Van Tassel Canyon east of Duarte. This lent confirmatory interest in the later discovery of placer gold.

By April the interest had increased to the point that there were fifty men in the field working the mines. General Snyder, of Philadelphia, had charge of a company, and James Dewey, of Alhambra, was in charge of the work on the ground. August Miller, an experienced miner, was examining the field as an expert. He expressed the opinion that the geologic formation was favorable to gold, being the same as the northern mountains that yielded so richly. All of the land from Gold Hill east to the Bliss Ranch was worked and "colors" were being found everywhere.

The month of April was a busy one on the Bliss Ranch. Mr. Bliss was considerably annoyed by the hordes that were trekking over his land. Inasmuch as this was private property, no one had a right to file a mining claim upon it without first making arrangements with him. Notwithstanding this fact, there was a constant stream of prospectors trailing through his orchards hunting for the yellow metal.

One miner at least made what might be regarded by some today as a valuable find. He discovered an old unused tunnel forty feet long. He penetrated its depths and upon removing some old rubbish found a quart bottle full of sherry and another full of port wine. These had probably remained there since 1858 when mining was active in this locality, but hastily abandoned to rush to new "diggin's" in Arizona.

From five hundred to one thousand dollars were taken out of the fields in April and Van Tassel was claiming a good showing from his tin mine.

James Dewey, who had control of the placer mining works on the Bliss Ranch, found gold that assayed as high as nineteen ounces of gold to the ton and sold for twenty dollars per ounce. The company indicated an intention of operating the mine for one year to test the possibility of the ground.

Monrovia Day in 1889 was celebrated by the planting of

a number of trees near the schools, churches, and in the streets. The State Board of Forestry donated two hundred trees of different kinds; William Chappelow contributed twenty grevillas, an excellent variety of shade tree. R. H. Wilson of the Pioneer Nursery, gave six English ivies, two Empress trees, four arborvitæs, two fan palms, two Japan maples and six grevillas. F. Q. Story, of Alhambra, gave a number of loquats and other trees.

On June 13, J. W. Harvey returned to Monrovia, purchased the *Messenger* from Frank Kasson and again assumed its management.

Notwithstanding the depressive influences under which the town was laboring, the place had not altogether lost its importance as a business center, as shown by the coming of the Western Union Telegraph Company which early in January built a line up Myrtle Avenue to the store occupied by A. E. Cronenwett, where an office was established.

On April 4, W. N. Monroe tendered his resignation as city trustee and C. C. Monroe, his brother, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The new appointee served on the city council for many years afterwards and was mayor for several terms. W. N. Monroe left Monrovia to engage in railroad work again.

When the residential district advanced north of Hillcrest Avenue, known then as Banana Avenue, a new angle of possible difficulty arose with reference to the use of the water from Sawpit and Santa Anita Canyons.

When this water was originally appropriated it was taken for use on the Santa Anita and Duarte ranches. Inasmuch as the north line of the Santa Anita Rancho was on Hillcrest Avenue, the property to the north of that street would not be entitled to the use of any of this water. The city council desired the use of the water for all of the residents of the place, but feared that a prescriptive right to the use of the water might attach, if that district were served without making note of the fact that it was given voluntarily by the city, so the council directed C. O. Monroe to secure waivers from all

water users north of Hillcrest Avenue to the water in Sawpit Canyon.

The first Monrovia band was organized in June of 1889 by A. E. Cronenwett, and contained the following players and instruments:

L. T. Graves, drum major
Thomas Moore, piccolo
Lawrence Wheeler, B flat clarinet
A. E. Cronenwett, E flat cornet
James A. Foshay, solo B flat cornet
Sam Wilson, first B flat cornet
Seth Hart, second B flat cornet
Ralph Wardall, third B flat cornet
Kenneth Bowerman, solo alto
Hal Slemmons, first alto
Will Lamport, second alto
Will Young, third alto
Harry Miller, first B flat tenor
Than Johnson, second B flat tenor
C. F. Cooke, baritone
Walter Monroe, B flat bass
J. W. Harvey, E flat bass
D. A. Dingley, snare drum
G. M. Cooper, bass drum
Victor Cooper, cymbals.

J. W. Harvey, who was a member of the band and therefore in position to libel it at will, said, " 'Cronie's Band' will long be remembered. He organized a score of raw recruits one night, and by sundown the next day had gathered together a number of instruments and held a rehearsal. Shades of Wagner, what a noise! However, the following Saturday night the 'band' occupied a prominent position in a political parade in Los Angeles. And they had uniforms, too."

Looking with an eye to securing municipal aid, the band tendered to the city all of their instruments upon the promise that the city would supply the rest of the needed instruments

and father it generally. This offer was accepted and the city council ordered the expenditure of $75 for new instruments.

On July 7, General William A. Pile, mayor of the city, passed away. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a pastor in a church in St. Louis which he closed to enter the war as a chaplain on the side of the Union. He never served in that office but obtained an assignment with General Lyon and at once gained the reputation of being "the fighting parson." He was given the command of a battery and rapidly arose to the rank of Brigadier-General, earning his promotion by gallantry in action. After the battle of Fort Blakely he was brevetted Major-General for conspicuous bravery.

At the close of the war, he entered Congress from a St. Louis district. At the expiration of his term he was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Grant. After two years' service he was promoted to the post of Minister to Venezuela. He held this position for three years, when he resigned and engaged with General Cornell of New York and other prominent men, in a project for the navigation of the Orinoco River and other Venezuelan waters. The Venezuelan government appointed him Counsel of Government and General Agent of the War Department. In this capacity he managed the diplomatic relations of that government with the United States and the Netherlands.

His last South American achievement was to inaugurate, and to successfully complete the building of a railroad through the Andes from La Guaira to Caracas.

He came to Monrovia shortly after it was founded and always occupied a commanding position in its public affairs.

General Pile was a tall man of massive frame, a wise counselor, and an orator of high ability.

He was survived by a son, William E. Pile, and two daughters, Mrs. E. W. Little and Mrs. Henry Ludlum.

Hon. E. F. Spence was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board of trustees caused by the death of General Pile and was made chairman of the board.

The reports from the gold and silver mining were coming

in with promising news. The word came that the Victoria mills operated by General Snyder were working and turning out rich silver ore every day. Many new finds were being reported daily. Near a place known as the Narrows, in San Gabriel Canyon, a Mexican named Felipe and another man had driven a tunnel and found a rock containing free milling ore. Bill Potter, an old guide, had discovered a rich ledge he was working successfully, and old Aeneas Brenna, who kept the camp "Good Hope," discovered a ledge that contained free gold from which the ore ran twenty-four hundred dollars per ton.

Henry C. Roberts and his sons, who lived at the mouth of the canyon, did most of the packing into the canyon. They knew the field thoroughly and gained a reputation for unselfish kindness in telling the prospectors where to hunt for ore.

A matter of interest to this part of the country as well as to Monrovia was the construction of a bridge across the San Gabriel River on Fallingleaf Avenue, now Foothill Boulevard. This bridge was a single span twenty feet wide and two hundred feet long. It was supported by six wire cables secured to an anchorage eighteen feet below the surface, laid in cement with the end resting on concrete abutments. It was a wooden bridge with a three by twelve inch plank floor spiked to heavy joists. It was tested by placing one hundred tons of rock upon it and letting it remain there all night, apparently without injury to the bridge.

The opening of the bridge, September 5, was regarded as a matter of considerable consequence. The members of the Board of Supervisors were present, also contingents from the surrounding cities.

This bridge was replaced by a concrete structure in 1923, which, however, does not cross the river at the same spot, a point a little to the south being chosen.

An idea of the extent of Monrovia's taxable property will be seen in the report of the Board of Equalization which reported a total amount in the sum of $726,602. The rate for

this year was fifty cents for the general fund and fifteen cents for the sewer fund.

C. E. Slosson, a man who took an active and prominent part in the affairs of the city, became one of the official family of the city by being appointed city clerk, October 10, 1889, in place of C. A. Reynolds whose office was declared vacant by his continued absence from the city. Mr. Slosson was already a deputy in the office and his promotion was earned by faithful service and attention to business.

Another prominent family to join its destiny with that of Monrovia at this time was that of F. W. Burr of Illinois, who came in October.

That West Duarte, the town started by L. L. Bradbury at the Santa Fe station, yielded up the ghost early, is indicated by the fact that John H. Bartle on November 7 purchased a large two-story building which had been a part of the incipient village growth and moved it to the southwest corner of Myrtle and Lemon Avenues. The postoffice went into one part of it and a store into the other. This building was later destroyed by fire.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, which established an office this year, was given a little rivalry in the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, which made an application for a franchise in the latter part of December, 1889, which was awarded in January of the following year.

Professor J. A. Foshay, principal of the Monrovia schools, was appreciated as an important addition to the musical culture of the city. He sang in public often and had a voice of fine quality.

A considerable ripple of interest was excited in November, in the report that Gus A. Larson had made a very rich strike in a silver mine recently opened up. It was located in the right hand fork of Wright Canyon about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Bliss Bros.' house. He discovered the vein from the outcropping which appeared on the north wall of the ravine in the form of a rainbow. This suggested the name and he christened his mine "The Rainbow." The ore

was all high grade, running from one hundred to two hundred dollars per ton. Mr. Larson was an old miner who had vast experience in mining in the States of Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and California.

A test of new fire hose made December 9 showed the gravity pressure from the hills to be seventy-five pounds to the inch.

Chapter VI

CHRONICLES FROM 1890 TO 1900

The Year 1890

City Officials

Trustees, C. O. Monroe
Andrew Boddy
Henry Hart, to June 23, 1891
U. Zimmerman from June 23, 1891
William Stevenson
J. F. Banning, *President*
Treasurer, John H. Bartle
City Clerk, C. E. Slosson
City Marshal, J. A. Baxter (declined office), J. F. Smith
City Attorney, from Aug. 11, 1890, Henry M. Smith
Recorder, from Nov. 10, 1891, J. H. Todd

In January, 1890, E. F. Spence and J. D. Bicknell opened a ladies' college in "The Oaks," W. N. Monroe's spacious home. It was known as The Monrovia Young Ladies' College of the University of Southern California, and was opened on the 15th day of January with formal ceremony. Speeches were made by Mayor Spence and Judge Bicknell. On the opening day all rooms were taken. The school was conducted for a year at the expense of Mayor Spence and Judge Bicknell but the times were not propitious and the institution was closed at the end of the year.

In the Summer of 1890 the Leslie Fruit Drying Company of Chicago installed a large plant and employed two hundred hands. This institution lent a most acceptable aid to the city at a time when aid was sorely needed. It handled peaches and apricots and gave material assistance to those orchardists. Late in the Fall the Company purchased of L. L. Bradbury fifteen acres of land east of California Avenue adjoining the Santa Fe tracks. The reputed purchase price was

two hundred dollars per acre. The plant was operated on a large scale for three years when it was closed down, but the title of the property remained in the name of the Company until three or four years ago.

According to the old timers who endured those parlous times, merchandising fell to a very low ebb. "One man could attend to three or four stores as well as one," according to Dr. L. N. Wheeler. "I kept store for a man for three days and took in only 80 cents."

Labor was very scarce and many people found it necessary to seek employment elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the dull times there was a gradual growth of the town. In August of 1890 John A. Baxter put wagon scales on Myrtle Avenue and in the following year W. A. Crandall duplicated the improvement by putting another pair in front of the John Wilde Building.

While the town had always maintained its reputation for strict adherence to prohibition, yet efforts were continually made to break through this barrier. In October, 1891, Robert B. Nathan and August J. Steinke asked of the city trustees the privilege of operating a saloon, agreeing to pay twenty dollars per month, but the petition was denied.

The Year 1892

City Officials

Trustees, E. F. Spence, *President* until date of death
W. H. Cook, from Sept. 24, 1892, to Aug. 26, 1893
C. E. Slosson, from Aug. 26, 1893
U. Zimmerman
E. P. Large
C. O. Monroe, *President,* from Sept. 24, 1892
Andrew Boddy
City Clerk, George A. Pearson, to Aug. 26, 1893
Treasurer, John H. Bartle
City Marshal, Josephus Combs
City Clerk, from Aug. 26, 1893, W. H. Evans

February 9, 1892, A. M. Stevens was appointed city adviser upon the resignation of H. M. Smith, City Attorney.

One of the most important movements started in 1892 was for a public library. In January, Mrs. Annette Nye and Mrs. Catherine Wilson appeared before the board of trustees as a committee from the Saturday Afternoon Club and asked for aid for this purpose. This was the initial move that finally terminated in our present institution.

John H. Bartle, who had been serving the city as treasurer for two years, presented a communication to the city trustees donating his salary as treasurer to the city. He had drawn no part of it in the past and the city was enriched to that extent. The offer was accepted with thanks. Mr. Bartle was re-elected treasurer and at the end of his term of office again donated his salary to the city. This was a period of distress for the struggling municipality and Mr. Bartle donated his services throughout his period of service as treasurer.

In August of 1892 occurred the death of E. F. Spence, the president of the board of trustees and one of the city's most distinguished citizens. Mr. Spence had been mayor of Los Angeles before he became interested in Monrovia and had been lavish with his funds in the development of the city and its many activities.

The library received its first boost in 1893 when a number of volumes and a fund in cash was presented to the Saturday Afternoon Club for this purpose, and by it reported to the city trustees, who in July reported the collection of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash and certain books.

The Year 1894

City Officials

Trustees, A. Stedman
C. O. Monroe, *President*
C. E. Slosson
W. F. Spence
U. Zimmerman
City Clerk, W. H. Evans

Treasurer, John H. Bartle, to Nov. 17, 1894
City Recorder, James H. Todd, to Jan. 19, 1895
City Treasurer, from Nov. 17, 1894, William A. Chess
City Recorder, from Jan. 19, 1895, Cyrus F. Cooke

Monrovia was one of the first stopping points for the great Coxey Army that organized in Los Angeles and marched eastward until its thinned ranks were dispersed upon the White House lawn in Washington, D. C.

This body, known as an industrial army, organized about three thousand strong in March of 1894 and word came from Los Angeles that it would stop in Monrovia. It reached here about the middle of the month and was housed over night in the drying sheds on South California Avenue.

Mr. H. Zerell, then running a bakeshop in the city, received orders from the city officials to bake six hundred loaves of bread for the army. The grocery firm of Cornes and Morris also supplied them with provisions and had their bill allowed by the city council.

General Coxey was not with the army when it stopped here. The organization was orderly while making its brief stay in the city as no depredations were reported.

The city trustees created a library board and made the offices subject to election. The first board was composed of Henry Canoll, W. A. Chess, John Hayes, E. P. Hopkins and O. A. Wheeler. At this time there was started a custom that was kept up for a number of years, of electing men on the board, having them resign and appoint women in their places. While the board had to be elected primarily, yet the council had the power to fill all vacancies. Thus was the law satisfied and women obtained to serve instead of the men. The library board was elected in April, 1894, and on the 28th day of April all of the men resigned and their places were filled by Mrs. Amelia Bartle, Mrs. Anna F. Slosson, Mrs. Emily Wheeler, Mrs. E. T. Armstrong and Mrs. Catherine Wilson.

In May of 1894, Mr. B. R. Davisson erected two cement water tanks on the east side of Myrtle Avenue, that were

long remembered landmarks in the town. In this month W. N. Monroe constructed a burro road to Deer Park.

The physical features of the city were gradually undergoing a change during this period, by street improvement. Early in 1895, the council arranged for the grading of Primrose Avenue from northern city limits to Olive Avenue; also J. I. C. Avenue from northern limits to White Oak. The presence of the Sawpit wash on White Oak Avenue on the east side of Charlotte Avenue, made the construction of a swale at that point necessary. There were also low places east of Ivy Avenue and between Myrtle and Magnolia Avenues on White Oak, that were leveled with a covering of decomposed granite and clay.

The heavy dust on the streets caused a great inconvenience to the worshipers, who were compelled to travel through several blocks of it to go to church. It was the custom of all attendants to dust their shoes in the vestibule of the church before being seated. This led to the building of cement walks from Myrtle Avenue to the Baptist Church on Canyon and Olive Avenues and to the Methodist Church on Primrose and Olive Avenues. This improvement was made in the Spring of 1895.

In July of this year the public library was for the first time lodged in a home. A room on the south side of the Granite Building was secured, for which a rental of two dollars and fifty cents per month was paid.

For a few years the Vista Grande Hotel was known as The Antlers. It is variously referred to as La Vista Grande or Grand View, which is merely the anglicized form of its original Spanish name. In 1895 it bore the name of The Antlers and as such made a request for a permit to serve wines and beer to its guests. There was a fair sized minority that favored this measure, upon the ground that its guests were of a metropolitan nature who came from many large cities both in this country and abroad, and that these beverages could be served to its regular guests at meals without causing intemperance in the general public.

As the result of this petition, the law was changed, permitting the hotels to serve wines and beer to regular customers at meals; also permitting regularly licensed physicians to prescribe it as a medicine in case of illness, and allowing its sale for chemical or mechanical purposes.

This brought a counter agitation and a later battle, as will be seen, when the drys prevailed.

One of the industries that came into the city at an early date, was a Chinese laundry. For a number of years it was located near the Southern Pacific depot site, but in 1895 it was stationed on West Lemon Avenue between Myrtle and Primrose. Soon Lee was the proprietor and he frequently gave the city fathers more or less trouble, as he had difficulty in taking care of the surplus waters from his establishment. His cesspools were often running over, and it was only after an official visit from the marshal that the nuisance was abated.

The Year 1896

City Officials

Trustees, Chapman A. Clarke, to April 17, 1897, resigned
A. Stedman
C. O. Monroe, to March 20, 1897, resigned
I. A. Jackson, from March 20, 1897, to fill vacancy
C. E. Slosson, to April 3, 1897, resigned
C. G. Rogers, from April 3, 1897, appointed to fill vacancy
John C. Anderson, appointed to fill vacancy caused by C. A. Clarke's resignation

City Clerk, W. A. Walker

Treasurer, W. A. Chess

Marshal, Josephus Combs

Activity in securing water from the mountain sources at this time is shown by the letting of a contract in October, by the city council, to sink a well in the canyon.

In December, City Marshal Combs and Constable Davidson offered to build a calaboose, if the city would furnish the

material. The offer was accepted and the officers were ordered to proceed.

The Year 1897

A fire district for the city was first established in January of this year, which included all of blocks L, O, K, and P of the original town of Monrovia.

A matter of great interest to the city occurred in December. A. B. Chapman, who possessed some acreage four and a half miles west of the city, reported that he had just completed the boring of an artesian well, which flowed eight inches of water at the surface, or forty inches ten feet below the surface and he offered this water to the city for five hundred dollars per inch.

This was the first substantial information coming to the city that water could be secured in quantity elsewhere than in the mountains. The city council had made desperate efforts to augment the city's water supply and had not been successful. This information initiated activity that eventually resulted in the securing of the bountiful supply now possessed by the city from its artesian wells from the valley, both at the Chapman property and at the San Gabriel property later acquired.

This year records the passing of Dr. O. A. Wheeler, one of the pioneers of the city.

Dr. O. A. Wheeler

Dr. O. A. Wheeler was born in Halifax, Vermont, in 1840. He was married at Lyden, Massachusetts, and in 1887, at the time of his coming to Monrovia, he was living at Bernaidston, Massachusetts. Upon his arrival here in February of that year, he looked over the San Gabriel Valley for a suitable place in which to locate and selected Monrovia out of all the places examined.

Dr. Wheeler was very active in public affairs as well as in the pursuit of his practice. He was a member of the school board for a number of years, to which he gave close and

valued attention, and was one of the organizers of the Monrovia Board of Trade, an association which performed the functions of a chamber of commerce. It operated without a paid secretary and its effectiveness was measured by the voluntary activities of its members. Dr. Wheeler was an earnest and active laborer in the organization and contributed materially to the work accomplished by it. He assisted others in making a survey of the water power possibilities in Sawpit Canyon, which in the early life of the city gave promise of being a material asset to the industrial growth to the city.

Dr. Wheeler was a highly skilled physician and surgeon and built up a large practice before his retirement in 1895.

His son, Dr. L. N. Wheeler, still in practice in the city, was associated with him for a short time before his retirement and assumed his practice when he withdrew from professional activities.

Dr. Wheeler died in 1897 and was survived by his widow and two children, Dr. L. N. Wheeler, a son, and Mrs. E. D. Lyman, a daughter, now residing in Los Angeles.

The Year 1898

City Officials

Trustees, John C. Anderson
Irwin I. Jackson, to Sept. 16, 1899, resigned
A. H. Johnson, from Sept. 16, 1899, to fill vacancy
Charles G. Rogers
William P. Spence
U. Zimmerman
City Clerk, William A. Walker
Treasurer, William A. Chess
City Marshal, Josephus Combs
City Recorder, William H. Evans, Sept. 2, 1899, to fill vacancy

The Year 1899

A committee of trustees and citizens was appointed to confer upon the water problem early in 1899, the personnel

being, A. H. Johnson, U. Zimmerman, W. P. Spence, I. A. Jackson, J. P. Spence, F. J. Cornes, P. T. Seymour, J. R. Cutting, J. H. Bartle, J. W. McManamann, C. O. Monroe and C. E. Slosson. After investigation, it reported favoring the purchase of the Chapman property consisting of about five and a half acres. The council acted favorably upon this report and purchased the property for the sum of $3,973, and obtained a right-of-way for a pipe line and road from the Chapman wells of E. J. Baldwin.

In February of the same year the city purchased of the United States Government, through the General Land Office, fractional sections 7 and 17, Tp. 1, N. R. 11 West of San Bernardino Meridian, for which $165.90 was paid.

The "Monrovia Rifles"

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 caused a surge of patriotic enthusiasm which vitalized itself in the formation of a military order known first as the "Monrovia Rifles," and afterwards as the "Monrovia Guards." The inspiring cause that led to the formation of this organization is succinctly phrased in the pledge of the hundred and three members who formed it:

"We, the undersigned, realizing the fact that our government is liable to need additional volunteers, and that there may be need of soldiers to defend our country from marauders during the excitement of the present war with Spain, agree to join a company of home guards for the purpose of learning military tactics, so that should it be necessary to go to the front, we would not be ignorant of the duties assigned to us, also for the additional purpose of maintaining order in the vicinity of Monrovia, should occasion require."

Walter Monroe was selected as captain, with Hal Slemons and L. N. Wheeler, lieutenants. Slemons succeeded Monroe as captain and drill master. An open space known as the Commons, located west of the present site of the First National Bank Building, northwest corner of Myrtle and Orange Avenues, was used as drill grounds, and the militant

citizens, over one hundred strong, practiced army maneuvers with great enthusiasm, and kept the flame of local patriotic fervor burning brightly.

This organization, like most of the others, ran true to form by appointing W. A. Chess, treasurer. L. Barnes served as secretary and kept a detailed account of the many meetings held.

Only the officers had uniforms and the variety of arms was as great as that of dress, some having rifles and others shotguns. Like all true military bodies, it had a band which discoursed martial airs as the guards went through their manual of arms.

One of the principal events, to which this organization contributed with great zest during the few months of its existence, was the Monrovia Day celebration. It thrilled the celebrants with rapid marches and many rifle squad salutes.

However, lapse of time demonstrated that no local disorder seemed imminent, and as the threat of danger vanished, it likewise disappeared.

A roll call of the Guards shows that our most prominent citizens responded to the call of arms when the need seemed probable. The following roster reveals the eminent personnel of the Guards:

L. N. McClure, A. W. Reese, G. L. Spence, Robert Pottol, W. A. Chess, L. Barnes, C. F. Cooke, Geo. W. Hutchins, L. E. Hotchkiss, Frank L. Cornes, A. Gregory, G. F. Lewis, J. H. Thomas, R. N. Fisher, J. C. H. Hutchinson, Jr., Thos. Neville, D. C. Bell, W. H. Evans, S. T. Neely, Hal M. Slemons, B. F. Crews, K. E. Lawrence, C. F. Moore, J. T. Milligan, Pardon Wooley, Jr., Joe Combs, G. W. Burt, James Harrison, W. A. Baxter, J. K. Wooley, T. C. Forbes, H. C. Jellison, W. T. Watthall, George Zimmerman, E. E. Thomas, J. W. Harvey, J. C. Chambers, C. E. Slosson, W. R. Whitaker, J. J. Renaker, J. H. Strine, G. W. Black, L. N. Wheeler, George Griffith, Asa C. Casner, E. F. Spence, H. E. Hutchinson, G. W. Palmer, B. Duncan, M. H. Moore, L. M. Valentine, W. F. Spence, G. W. Spence, E. S. Armstrong, C. J. Jackson, Will T. Hayes,

Sidney Seymour, John Smith, Ennis Combs, Walter M. Boroff, C. E. Furgason, G. W. Kramer, Clarence Bowerman, E. A. McCartney, E. A. Robson, W. Guy Skinner, Charles A. Patton, H. M. Bovee, J. B. Berkenhager, E. L. Hargreaves, T. Z. L. Rowland, Jr., John Goddard, E. A. Bovee, G. W. Monroe, Ned Wardall, Charles Jackson, John B. Adams, T. Dorsey, Sr., W. D. Hollins, W. F. Bovee, Joe Maxwell, W. H. McNaughton, F. N. Monroe, Will Patton, Temple Heath, C. B. Moore, James Felix Buckner, T. W. Patton, Will Patton, David Dryden, Charles Hodge, Walter G. Burr, Will A. Barnes, Will Boroff, George Boddy, Bert Willey, Ed Hayes, Len Wilson and James McNaughton.

While the city was acquiring new domain in the valley for a water supply, it was also strengthening its mountain supply. In the same year it purchased of Mary A. Mace and her minor heirs the N. W. ¼ Sec. 18, Tp. 1, N. R. 10 W. S. B. M.

The question of water usage was a serious one. Those who purchased property in the early days of the city's history also received water rights and claimed the free use of the water. In 1899, Ordinance No. 120, which provided for the payment of a fee by all water users, was passed by the city council and aroused considerable opposition. A report reached the city trustees that City Recorder Cook had expressed the opinion that the ordinance was unconstitutional. This proved to be a very tender matter with the city fathers, because either the city must fix a charge for water users, or it must cease furnishing water. A committee of the trustees was appointed to wait upon the Judge and interrogate him upon his attitude. This committee reported that the Recorder was guilty of making statements unbecoming a Recorder, and recommended that the office be vacated, which was done, and on September 2, 1899, William H. Evans was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Chapter VII

FIRST DECADE OF THE NEW CENTURY

The Year 1900

City Officials

Trustees, A. H. Johnson
Isaiah W. McManamann
John H. Bartle
F. M. Pottenger, to Oct. 5, 1901, resigned
W. A. Walker, from Oct. 5, 1901, to fill vacancy
U. Zimmerman
City Clerk, George O. Renner
Treasurer, J. F. Banning
City Marshal, E. C. Willits

In the latter part of 1899, the Monrovia Electric Light and Power Company, through John H. Bartle, submitted a proposition to the city for street lighting, which, in January, 1900, was accepted and a permit issued to the Company for the use of the streets.

Also in January, D. E. Juvinall requested the granting of a special permit to install a telephone system, which was granted. Thus these two public utilities were started in Monrovia at practically the same date.

The Year 1902

City Officials

Trustees, John H. Bartle, *President,* to April 15, 1903, resigned
M. R. Williams, from April 15, 1903, to fill vacancy
W. A. Walker
U. Zimmerman, to April 15, 1903, resigned
C. F. Moore, from April 15, 1903, to fill vacancy
A. H. Johnson, *President,* after April 15, 1903
Isaiah W. McManamann