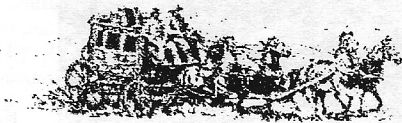


# TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



## NEWSLETTER

June 2003 Vol 3 Issue 6

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[www.tvhs.homestead.com/FrontPage.html](http://www.tvhs.homestead.com/FrontPage.html)

### SNAPSHOTS IN TIME

An article relating to the construction of Vail Dam is reprinted exactly as it appeared in October 1949. As a landmark and active part of water storage and water supply to this day, the dam's importance cannot be overlooked. So check inside for a few engineering and construction details on the who, how and when this facility was developed for Temecula Valley.



### Memoirs: The Series

In this portion of Mary Jane Welty's story, she and Johnson reach California at last and settle in Rainbow. With Johnson's innate restlessness, we can only wonder if little Mary will call this place "home" for very long.

We'll come to 1882 by the end of this episode, and tangle with wild beasts, torrential rain and earthquake. But that's not the worst of it.

See for yourself!



### President's Corner

It was a bumpy ride to Santa Rosa Plateau's human history site. Recent rains had roughened the roadbed but 18 cars made the three-mile drive from the visitor's center to hear Rob Hick's relate the stories and interpret the record of early man's inhabitation.

It is amazing what a knowledge of plants, terrain and animal populations teach about life as it was 6,000 years ago when native peoples hunted and foraged on these lands. Rob provided an excellent and often humorous commentary.

By filling us in on the historical and ecological aspects of this reserve, we can better understand and appreciate the unique character of this area and the reason why it's preservation is so important.

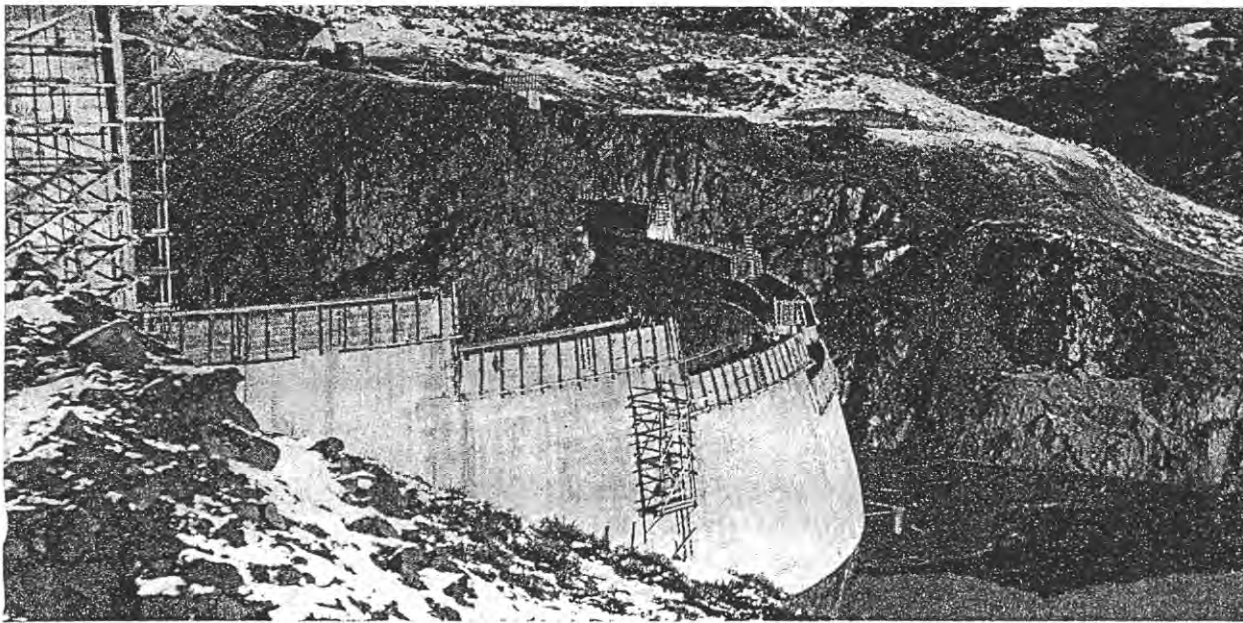
A special thanks to Myra Gonsalves for arranging this event, and thanks to all who attended.

*Charolette Fox*

### TOURS

Butterfield Stage Route	June
Pio Pico Adobe	Oct





**NARROW GORG.** at upper end of Nigger Canyon forms site for Vail Dam on Temecula Creek, Southern California, midway between San Diego and Los Angeles. Steep inner walls of gorge afford good abutments for arch dam with minimum excavation.

# Arch Dam Conserves Water for Vail Ranches

Constant-Angle Structure 150 Ft High to Store 50,000 Acre-Ft

**EARL HAGADORN**

Junior Assistant, A. L. Sonderegger, Consulting Engineer, Los Angeles, Calif.

A VALUABLE WATER conservation project has just been completed by the Vail Co. of Los Angeles, owner of the 93,000-acre Pauba and Santa Rosa Ranches in Riverside County, Southern California. By building Vail Dam, the company has utilized a fine dam site located on Temecula Creek, which is the major tributary of the Santa Margarita River. Headwaters of the river originate on Palomar Mountain, site of the 200-in. telescope, and in the Aqua Tibia Mountains, which rise to an elevation of 6,000 ft. The historical Butterfield stage trail from Arizona to Southern California, used by the Forty-niners and until the late nineties, followed Temecula Creek through the reservoir and damsite down to Pauba Ranch.

The almost ideal topography of this site makes it possible to store 50,000 acre-ft at spillway elevation. The dam is 4½ ft thick at the top and increases to 15 ft thick at the lowest point in the foundation, where the maximum height is 150 ft. This constant-angle arch will regulate the flow of Temecula Creek over wet and dry cycles, recorded to recur every 20 to 25 years.

Although later investigation proved the soundness of the abutment rock, conditions unfavorable to the construction of an arch dam were at first encountered. Owing to surface decay and the fractured condition of the rock, an earthfill dam initially was believed more desirable. However, on thorough investigation of

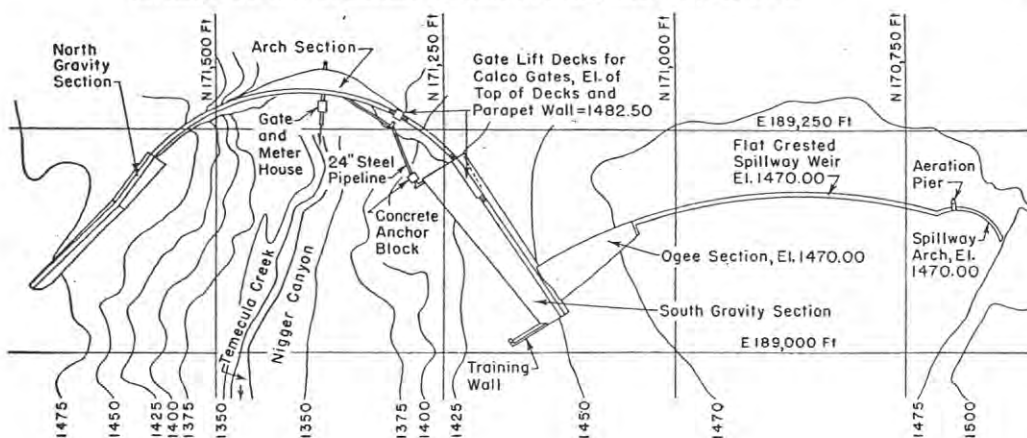
the abutments, it was found that the rock, although containing seams and small fractures, was adequate to resist the thrust of an arch dam.

An inactive minor fault was found at the base of the north abutment. The fault, 4 ft in thickness, contained weathered rock and bluish clay gouge unsuitable for water contact. Two tunnels, 12 ft apart, were dug into the fault to determine its nature. At a depth of 24 ft it was found that the seam pinched to a thickness of less than 1 ft. By filling the tunnels with concrete and pressure grouting the fault zone, the enclosed portion of the seam was sealed against excessive percolation and the bearing value improved.

Because of the excessive upstream lean at the ends of the arches, bracing walls were built to assure the stability of the dam, both during construction and when the reservoir is empty. Two at each end, the walls are 2 ft thick, and reach from 10 to 15 ft to the rock. The fractured surface rock was removed and the walls butted from 1 to 3 ft into the rock.

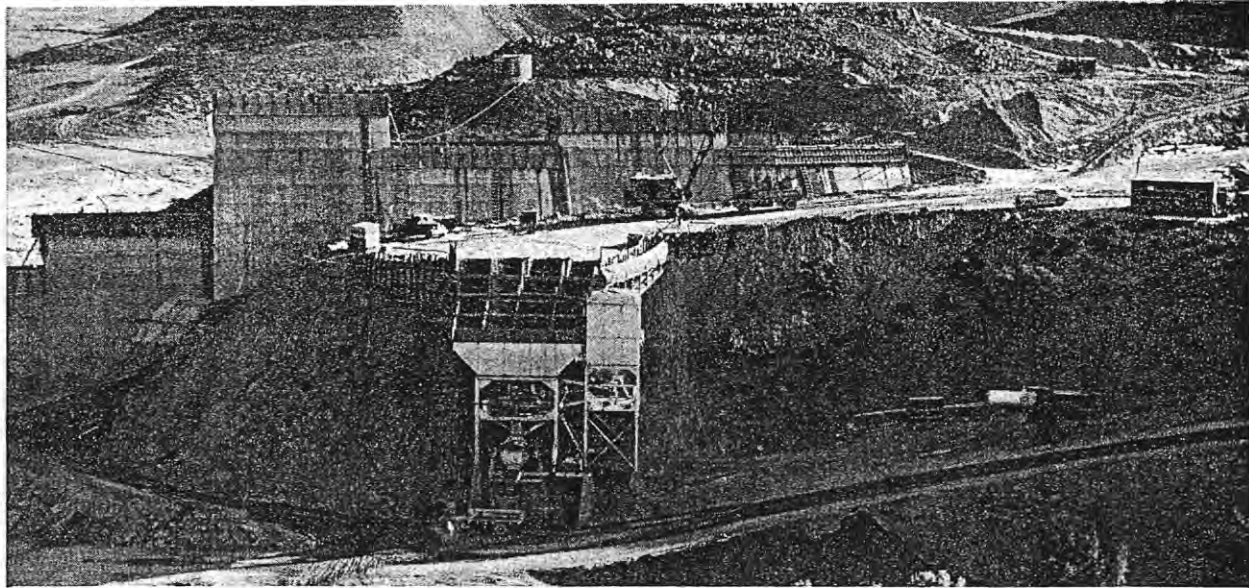
As shown in Fig. 1 the spillway is separate from the dam. It extends from the upstream end of the south gravity section for a distance of 520 ft, the first 125 ft of which consists of a concrete ogee section. The remainder is a combination of a 5-ft-wide flat-crested weir 330 ft long and an arch 3 ft thick. The arch which plugs an ancient river course, is 25 ft high by 70 ft in length and has a center-line radius of 50 ft. The arch also has an aeration pier 12½ ft high, the purpose of which is to sup-

**FIG. 1. PLAN OF VAIL DAM** and spillway fits structures into site on Temecula Creek, Riverside County, California. Project was completed in June 1949.





CONCRETE in south gravity abutment section is placed by 2-cu yd bottom-dump buckets carried on trucks. Trucks receive concrete from 2-cu yd mixer at compact batching plant on downstream side of dam, center foreground. Long-boom crane handles buckets from trucks to forms. Spillway site in upper middle of photo is being excavated to spillway elevation.



ply air (through a 10-in pipe) to the downstream face of the arch during overflow. This prevents a partial vacuum from being formed behind the falling water, which would suck the water against the foundation of the arch, causing excessive erosion.

With a difference in elevation of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft between the top of the dam and the spillway crest, a flood of about 72,000 cfs can be discharged. This is more than three times the maximum flood on record from the drainage area of 319 sq miles.

One of the deciding factors in favor of a concrete dam was the availability of suitable aggregate from nearby stream beds. Aggregate was screened from fine pebbles to cobbles passing a 6-in. screen. The unusually large aggregate required but 4 sacks of cement per cu yd of concrete to obtain a breaking strength of 4,000 psi in cylinders at 28 days. To overcome some initial difficulty in dumping the concrete from the 2-cu yd conical dumping bucket, after it had been trucked from the mixer and hoisted to the forms, Pozzolite was added to the cement at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb per sack.

The automatic batching and mixing plant was located 300 ft downstream

from the dam some 30 ft above streambed level. The plant consisted of a 2-cu yd mixer with aggregate bins above. Incoming trucks dumped the aggregate into the bins from the top of the gorge.

Topographic conditions and the amount of concrete to be placed—about 30,000 cu yd—favored handling the concrete by a truck and crane operation. This method was capable of placing more than 500 cu yd of concrete in a working day, and concreting was kept on schedule. Use of low-heat cement eliminated the need for any cooling system in the pours, which were 50 ft long and 5 ft deep.

An outlet from the reservoir consists of a simple 24-in.-dia pipe system, with intake openings, fitted with Calco lift gates and trash screens, every 10 ft in elevation on the upstream side of the south gravity section, and two intakes in the arch section. The lowest outlet in the arch section, which is connected to an infiltration pipe, has a gate valve on the downstream end. All outlets are connected to a common meter for recording the amount of water released into Temecula Creek.

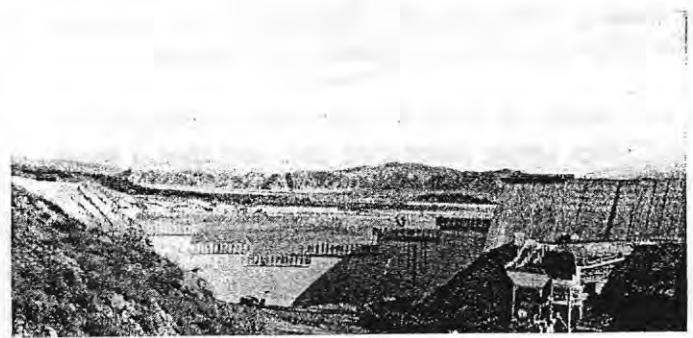
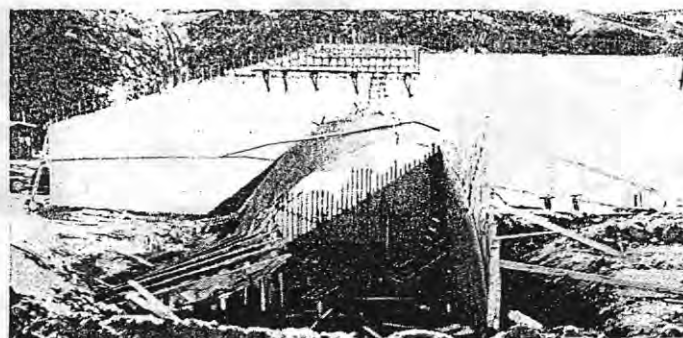
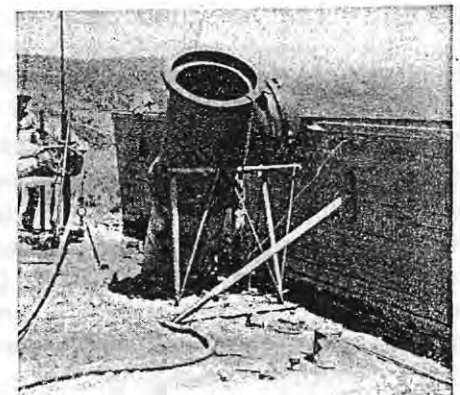
At present water will be released into the creek below the dam to unite

with the groundwater in Pauba Valley basin at the foot of Nigger Canyon, where it will replenish the wells and springs on the Pauba Ranch. Under consideration for future construction is a pipeline or flume from the dam to the Pauba Ranch irrigation system. Five months after construction, the reservoir contains over 2,000 acre-ft of water.

Consulting engineer for the Vail Co. is A. L. Sonderegger, M. ASCE, of Los Angeles. George E. Goodall, M. ASCE, designed the dam, and Kenneth J. Harrison, M. ASCE, was resident engineer.

The construction contract was let in February 1948, to the Bent Construction Co. for a bid price of \$583,739. Subcontracts were let to the Continental Drilling Co., and to the Caudell and Johnson Co., for drilling and grouting, and for the aggregate respectively. The dam was completed in June 1949.

OUTLET PIPE OF 24-in. diameter (at right) is one of several located in south gravity abutment. Discharge is controlled by Calco lift gates which are operated from top of abutment section. Core-drilling rig for pressure grouting of foundation appears in left background. WOODEN FORMS are placed for ogee section of spillway (below, left), which extends at right angles to south gravity abutment. (See Fig. 1.) Spillway has capacity of 72,000 cfs. ARCH SECTION OF DAM (below right) is poured in lifts 50 ft long and 5 ft deep. Height of south abutment, at right, indicates approximate final elevation of dam. View looking upstream shows wide valley above dam which will be filled by reservoir.



## REMEMBERING RAMONA

by Charolette Fox

Shortly after moving to Temecula, I looked about for opportunities to get to know this area. As a retiree and grandmother, the first thing that popped into my head was to volunteer as a Girl Scout leader. After renewing my training, the first roster of prospective scouts was given me and I set about gathering the parents together. They were as excited as I was and helped the girls plan some activities that would be fun, yet embody the principles Girl Scouting is founded upon ... self-sufficiency, patriotism, sharing, and exploring new ideas.

We were given a troop number, the girls chose a symbolic troop crest, made a troop flag, and learned several American flag ceremonies. We had day camps, photo contests, father-daughter dances, and the traditional cookie sales. The highlight of the year, however, was the upcoming Living History Day planned for the Old Vail Ranch. Because service is one guiding principle behind scouting, we looked at the history of Temecula and discovered we were the troop closest to some of the most significant events of the area, and that our weekly meetings were *just across the street from the Old Vail Ranch!*

Whalla! We would be Ramonas! We needed an Allesandro (my teenage grandson volunteered), and we needed costumes. We turned our energy into making gathered skirts and bright bandanas we could tie around our waist. We beaded necklaces and everyone agreed to wear white T-shirts. As a service project, we decided to provide a games and crafts booth to entertain other youngsters who would visit the Ranch on Living History Day.

Our troop was not the only troop to participate. Another local troop wore costumes reminiscent of Little House on the Prairie and charmed us with their dress-up ideas. Big bonnets, drawstring purses, and long skirts were definitely at the other end of the spectrum, suggesting perhaps ladies who had arrived via stagecoach or horse and buggy. The "ladies" joined us at our craft booth and made raffia dolls, stitched blanket purses, strung glass beads, and ran three-legged and gunny sack races. Allesandro whittled, beaded leather moccasins, and posed for photos when asked. He pow-wowed with tribal Indian leaders who attended the event and swapped ideas for improving the authenticity of his regalia.

There was plenty of time for the girls to observe the other activities taking place that day, and thus a great deal was learned about life in early California. There have been other Living History Days at the Old Vail

Ranch, and school children from local schools have participated as part of their 3rd grade history curriculum. But none was as fine for me as that earlier event when the troop dressed up to portray an era and a lifestyle characterized by the fictional "Ramona".

*These learning opportunities for children and their parents have been temporarily halted due to construction but should be resumed soon when once again the riches of local history can be demonstrated onsite.*







## Preserving the Past Piece by Piece

*Information for this article is supplied from a newspaper clipping in the archives of Darell and Rebecca Farnbach. The date of the article has been lost, but was written by Marisa Osorio Colon of the Press Enterprise. — Editor*

Ted Larson, a descendant of Louis Wolf living in Anaheim, thought about selling the 1863 Civil War revolver he inherited to make a quick profit, but decided against it. Larson got the gun from his aunt Maybelle Wolf. The gun's original owner was Louis Wolf, one of Temecula's early settlers. Larson and a cousin, John Larson of Minnesota, personally donated the side arm to [then] Museum Curator Tony Tobin.

Letters written by Helen Hunt Jackson to Louis Wolf's wife, Ramona Place, were also donated. Ramona Place was part Indian and believed to be one of the models for Jackson's novel, "Ramona". The author stayed at the Wolf house in 1882 while investigating local Indian treatment as a special agent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Her book was published two years later.

Wolf first came to the Temecula Valley in 1857. He died on September 13, 1887. His gravesite still exists and is currently the focus of restoration efforts by the Temecula Valley Historical Society. [At the time of his donations to the museum] Mr. Larson and other descendants of Louis Wolf stated their desires to "see the monument restored and benches installed so the public can appreciate the spot and enjoy the view."

*These items remain in the collection of the Temecula Museum and are a valued piece of Temecula's past. Displays in the gallery area change quarterly in order to showcase additions to the permanent collection or to highlight items placed on temporary loan.*



## Warner's Ranch and Insight to Its National Historic Registration

by Lynne Christenson, PhD

*Dr. Christenson is Historian for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation. In preparation for our upcoming tour of the Butterfield Stage Route, Dr. Christenson provides this excerpt from the registration material as both an insight into the process and historical background of the Warner's Ranch and Barn. We gratefully acknowledge Dr. Christenson for her role in opening this site for the Temecula Valley Historical Society tour scheduled for June 7th.*

The Warner Ranch is a Registered National Historic Landmark (1961) and California Historical Landmark #311. This resource is significant at the National level for its association with several historic themes, including the Mexican and American culture contact during the Mexican Republic; the frontier period in America; westward migration, trade and settlement; women's roles in the western frontier; Indian, Mexican, and American relations; and the gold rush period.

The National Park Service coordinated the preparation of in-depth condition assessment reports on selected threatened historic properties. Warner's Ranch House and Barn were chosen in 1985 because of the severe deterioration they suffered. The endangered status was listed as Priority 2- and the report documented loss of historic materials and structural stability (1986:1).

Warner's Ranch House and Barn are HABS number CA-424. The photographic and descriptive data report (1996) addressed both the house and barn. The document stated that Warner's Ranch House is an excellent example of an adobe and wood structure from the mid-19th century. It stated that entire portions of the building had been lost since its initial documentation.

### History

Warner's Ranch serves as a landmark in the history of the American West. The Spanish discovered the Valle de San Jose in 1795 (Van Wormer 2002). They recorded 10 Indian villages already in existence in the Valley and a hot springs at Agua Caliente (now Warner's Hot Springs). By the 1820s the San Diego Mission used the valley to graze cattle and sheep. In the 1820s explorations established El Valle de San Jose as a gateway through the mountains for an overland trail. Starting in 1827 Sonorans used the route that passed through the Valley to migrate to California in order to escape the Indian wars. In the 1830s the trail through El Valle de San Jose became a major trading route. In 1832 a trading party from Santa Fe, New Mexico camped in the Valley. In this

party was Jonathan Trumbull Warner where he received his first glimpse of his future home.

The Valley became a major stopping place for the next 50 years, and the Ranch House was built to accommodate these weary travelers. El Valle de San Jose became known as Warner's or Warner's Ranch. The Army of the West passed through here in December of 1846 during the Mexican War. After crossing the desert where water was scant, the hungry, cold, and wet soldiers arrived at Warner's on December 2. It is doubtful that they would have had the strength to continue had they not encountered food and rest at Warner's.

The discovery of gold dramatically changed the overland trail that passed by Warner's. Between 1849 and 1850 80,000 people traveled to California from around the world along various routes. Twenty thousand to thirty thousand people took the southern route, which passed by Warner's (Van Wormer 2002). Many immigrants, exhausted and out of supplies, were extremely grateful for the water, food, grasses, and friendliness found at Warner's. It was the first well-stocked trading post reached by emigrants after the long trek across the southwest deserts. Many emigrant diaries and letters document how they stopped in the valley to let their livestock graze and regain strength while the people rested and restocked their badly depleted supplies (Van Wormer 2002). At Warner's, the trail offered two choices - north to San Francisco and the gold fields or south to San Diego, where many people caught steamers to the gold fields.

This began the most intensive use of Warner's, which would last for the next 15 years. Gold seekers, military commands, government expeditions, and mail traveled through the Warner's Ranch. Warner's Ranch was a stage stop for the first Transcontinental Mail route, also known as the San Diego-San Antonio Mail in 1857-1858, and it served as a Way station for Butterfield's Overland Mail Company from September 16, 1858, until April 1861. It is one of very few remaining stage stops for both of these stage companies. During the Butterfield era it was run by Dona Vincenta Sepulveda de Yorba de Carrillo (Black 1975:98). She represented the beautiful, intelligent and highly competent Californio woman who was able to manage a family and household, while at the same time managing large herds of cattle, Indian workers, and crops. In addition, Dona Carrillo also managed the thousands of people who gratefully rested and replenished at her house and on her land. The Carrillo family occupied the ranch for approximately ten years, at which time it was abandoned and fell into ruin. Beginning in the late 1800s the ranch house and barn



continued to be used as a ranch headquarters, bunkhouse, and storeroom until 1961, when they again were abandoned. Since that time, both have suffered significant physical deterioration.

#### Native Americans at Valle de San Jose

The Native California village originally located in the Valle de San Jose was called Cupa. The Cupeno Indians were integral to the success at Warner's. Warner, like most other large landholders in California at the time, depended chiefly on Indian labor. The village of Cupa provided most of Warner's workforce. Some members of the tribe, during the time they worked for Warner, moved to the vicinity of the ranch house, and built their own adobe huts. According to Julio Ortega, one of the oldest members of the Cupeno tribe, Warner set aside about 16 miles of land surrounding the hot springs as the private domain of the Indians. When observing the Cupeno's living conditions in 1846, W. H. Emory, brevet major of the Corps of Engineers, described the Indians as being held in a state of serfdom by Warner, and as being ill treated (*Out West*, May 1902:471). Dona Vincenta continued the practice of using Indians for labor. The 1860 Census noted that the Carrillo ranch had 13,500 acres of land, with 100 horses, 120 cattle or cows, and 100 sheep, and fields of barley, wheat, and hay (Genealogical Society 1975:121). The same census listed 15 Indians located at Aqua Caliente (59-62). There were three additional Indian Villages close to Warner's Ranch.

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## SPANNING THE CENTURIES a look at Inland Empire 1878-2003

an insert of the  
Press Enterprise  
celebrating its 125th Anniversary

on Sunday, June 29

Watch for this special timeline  
on our regional history;  
follow the names and dates  
that make this place ours.

## PROTECTING OUR HISTORIC PLACES IN UNCERTAIN TIMES

*from the Journal of the National Trust for Historic  
Preservation, Spring 2003*

*The NTHP provides workshops and conventions throughout the year so that historians, preservationists, architects, landscapers, city planners and nonprofit organizations can be updated on the latest technology, legislation and funding opportunities available. Since 9/11 there has been heightened attention on security for our historic landmarks.*

*Securing people and property at our historic  
places must be part of the preservation agenda  
for the 21st century.*

Federal Hall National Memorial in New York, built 1834-42 on the site of the nation's first capital, experienced structural damage caused by the vibrations of 9/11.



*... today heritage protection should be an  
integral part of homeland security.*

## Mary Jane, Pioneer

a book chronicling the life of Mary Jane Welty  
(presented in serials)

*It is hard to connect with some of the perils of the trail that wagon travel involved. Mary Jane reported that they traveled and camped with other wagons and this afforded extra safety. One family didn't join this group and were all killed. We pick up the story with some details of the trek from Iowa to the ranch of Johnson's friend, John Atkins, in Idaho. From there, the goal was to get to California. Travelers then were usually reliant on friends or relatives to act as guides, as we'll see.*

As a measure of the migration to California, 500 wagons passed Fort Kearney in a single day in 1865 and that same year, 6000 outfits passed in 6 weeks. Johnson carved their names on a tree along with many others. Progress was slow. Only 150 miles from home, women and children often walked to rest from the jolting wagons. When a deer was shot, everyone feasted. Every camp was a dance and prayer meeting.

It was a great struggle for outfits to cross the Platt River, but all worked together and arrived at Fort Laramie. From there they started to climb the mountains through hot dry country suffering from lack of water. Holes were dug to water the animals that rushed and pushed to drink from them. Not far from the Sweetwater River, they passed Independence Rock and Devil's Gate.

Early in October it began to snow and the grasses were covered. It was hard for weaker animals to pull now, so men shoveled snow. They lightened one of the wagons so Johnson and Mary Jane could continue on with the family. John and Sam stayed with the second wagon and the supplies. They burned fires to keep the wolves away.

With little now to eat, Mary Jane divided the last biscuit between the girls. They came to a crude shack half buried in a snow drift. An old man welcomed them and gave them breakfast. "That was the best meal I ever had", said Mary Jane. The men had frozen fingers and toes and the animals could hardly stand. They stayed four days cooking and eating. Cattle fed on a haystack. (When two days passed and John and Sam had no news of Johnson and Mary, they turned back to Iowa.)

Continuing to Fort Bridges, the Weltys met miners heading for a gold strike in Alder Gulch, Virginia City, Montana and decided to join them. Mary Jane was now tired of traveling and hoped they could build a house and have a home again. Alder Gulch was a roaring stream of humanity which Mary Jane hated. She thought of a home and friendly neighbors. She tried to gather wood

in the rain and cold, then fell to the ground crying. She tried to hide her grief when Johnson picked her up, saying "I was just so homesick". Her only home was the wagon. Johnson realized their funds were getting low and it was getting colder. They needed to find the Atkins Ranch.

And soon they did. Their guide to Southern California was to be Finn Daley. The trip to Salt Lake City took 15 days. Two months and 11 days later, on March 6th, 1866, they arrived in San Bernardino at the home of Ed Daley. By the time they arrived, they had not eaten in 12 hours.

The next morning Mary Jane woke to the song of a mocking bird and a golden sunny day. After 10 months of travel, they welcomed the offer of a free house on the back of Daley's lot. Johnson bought Mary Jane a stove and one small sack of cornmeal -- all the money he had left. Johnson got work the next day husking corn for 50 cents a day. Mary Jane had a home again and Johnson got work at the San Gabriel Mission at \$30 a month with board and room for his family.

In the meantime, their daughter Hattie had been born in July of 1865. Mary finally wrote her folks that they were now in sunny California and mentioned the birth of Hattie, but avoided the details of the hazardous 15 month journey to get here.

Johnson moved his family into a cabin at Big Bear and worked in a sawmill. After being attacked by a band of Indians and shot in the shoulder, he decided to move his family to Grass Valley -- now Lucerne -- but not into a house. Johnson brought lumber from the mill and set up a temporary shelter. He boarded up one end, and put a door in the other. Square holes let in light and air.

They had no horses, so to get supplies Johnson left at daybreak with a wheelbarrow and walked 25 miles to San Bernardino to get them. He returned the next morning at 2:00am and found the door open. He called for Mary. No answer. He dragged his weary body in, fumbled for a match, stumbled over a root on the dirt floor, fell and hit his head. Mary Jane woke, grabbed her gun, then Johnson called, saying "Mary the door is wide open". "I know it. I left it open." "Weren't you afraid?", asked Johnson. "I was. That is why I left it open. A bear came in at the back and made more noise than you did. I had to open the door to let him out. I left the door open in case another one should want to come through!"

Not long afterward, they received word that John and Sam had returned home. The house in Iowa had been



sold and Joe was headed to California. Hearing this news, the Weltys bought 4 lots near Pioneer Park and built a house where Sarah was born on June 13, 1867.

Selling the lots, Johnson bought a team, a cow, a flock of sheep and some bees, and moved to Rainbow. With lumber, he made a shelter on a big sycamore branch like the shelter he'd made in Grass Valley. The beds were at one end, the table and stove at the other. Mary learned to milk. Then it began to rain and water oozed through the boards. Johnson had gone for more supplies when the girls saw the cow had crossed the stream. Mary tried to head it off but fell into the rushing stream. The cow was later retrieved.

On April 3, 1870, Mary had another baby girl she named Laura. Mary was rocking Laura to sleep when a bearded man appeared at the door. For a moment Mary gazed speechless. It was Joe Welty. "Where have you been?", they asked. "I enlisted in the army, then worked in the mines." "You must stay here with us", they said. Later that year, John traded his home at Rainbow for a part of the Alvarado Ranch near Pala Mission.

One Christmas morning there was an earthquake. The old bell tower [at the mission] fell, but was later rebuilt exactly as before with cactus planted at the foot of the tower. Johnson built a new house, larger than the one in Rainbow. Due to a faulty title, he had to move to land bought from John See. Here Lovica, the 7th daughter, was born.

Hattie, Nancy and Tilly went to a private school taught by Mrs. Ormsby -- their first real schooling. Tilly, now 14, Hattie, age 11, and Mary Jane went away a few days with Nancy and came back with another little girl named Martha. John moved to Lancaster Valley, Mary and the girls stayed in Pala for 2 years, with John returning when he could. Then a school was established at Aguanga, thanks to Mr. Tripp and Mr. Birdman. Five of the seven girls attended. Mary Jane had two more babies, Fannie and Sophenia (Fannie died of croup four years later). The eleventh girl, Henrietta, was born on January 3, 1881.

In 1882 John moved his family to a valley north of Pala. Nancy now 22, Tilly 20, Hattie, 17, and down to Allie, 1 year. Here in Happy Valley John built a large house. Maude Livingston was teaching the Indians at Pechanga. The school was housed in an old Indian hut. One rainy season, one side of the shanty collapsed. Maude moved her bed to the other side of the room and propped up the roof with some poles. John and Mary heard of her plight and invited her to share their home.

One evening John and Tilly had gone to San Diego with a load of honey and beeswax. At dusk, time for the cows to come home for milking, Mary stepped out the door. Sarah came screaming up to the house. Before she could say a word, sharp teeth and savage claws had grabbed Mary Jane by the ankle. She caught the animal by the throat and hung on. Lifting the lynx from the ground exerting all her strength, she tried to shut off its breath while all the while the claws worked up and down her leg ripping to the bone at every stroke.

"Get a lantern, Sarah, quick, and keep the little children in the house. Nancy get a rope and a knife to tie on to cut its throat", but she could do neither as she couldn't let go. The animal grew weaker. Mary loosened her grip only to have the battle renewed and to feel the slashing of those claws. At last, the little woman fainted from pain and loss of blood. The lynx dropped to the ground a lifeless heap.

Coming to, Mary still cut its throat and tied it up. Nancy said, "Mother, come into the house. You are bleeding to death." They tore sheets into strips for bandages. In the morning Hattie offered to go to Temecula for help. "No, Hattie, I need a doctor." They heard wheels. "If that is the mail carrier, stop him." They tried, but he just waved. For another night, Mary Jane dared not move lest the wounds bleed afresh. The next day Bessie Gonzales drove past, but couldn't be hailed.

Another day Mary Jane waited in pain so severe her whole limb was numb. Mrs. Gonzales stopped on her return, hastened to her home in Temecula and sent for Dr. Worthington in Los Angeles. The wounded leg had turned black, decayed flesh had to be cut away and the bone scraped. There was no antiseptic. For 3 months, Mary Jane laid in bed. For 2 years the leg remained numb and lifeless while Mary Jane used crutches.

Joe came often. Johnson tenderly cared for her. Sometime during those 2 years, Helen Hunt Jackson stayed with the family several weeks while writing "Ramona", and brought a store-bought doll for Allie.



*to be continued*

## CAPITAL MATTERS:

### The State Budget Crisis & Historical Preservation

recap from *History News*, an AASLH publication

In November 2002, 45 states<sup>1</sup> faced budget deficits for 2003, and many reported the problem had reached "crisis" proportions. Affected are state-supported historical organizations, as well as the vast majority of private or nonprofit heritage groups in America. The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) states, "There are two areas feeling the impact of budget cuts that have long-term implications -- facility maintenance programs and security."

There have been a few bumps from time-to-time as the economy slowed and organizations underwent budget cuts of 3% to 5% during a fiscal year. Typically these groups rebounded quickly and cuts were overcome with state funding or replaced by development programs through grants, corporate and individual donations. 2003, however, finds budget cuts up to 40% in some states. "According to the National Governors Association, the states are facing a combined budget shortfall of \$67 billion, their worst fiscal crisis since World War II."<sup>2</sup> "The most alarming news about the current downturn in the economy is that it does not appear that it will turnaround quickly, as in the past."

The signs of impending crisis have been there, but the cumulative effect was not anticipated. There are multiple causes, and we could shake a finger at various people or institutions. That, however, does not provide a positive base on which to recover, to plan and to move ahead. Productive steps and new strategies must be employed to stop the destructive tide.

State historical organizations that once provided field services programs to help and encourage the development of museums and historical societies should be urged to reinstate their commitment to this activity. Local organizations that stopped publishing newsletters, should be encouraged to renew their commitment to a written communication -- not just with their members, but as communication tools with other heritage organizations. Maintaining security staff helps both the heritage collections and the public, so cuts to personnel in this or other staffing that leads to a "brain and brawn" drain should be minimized.

Most significantly, the foundations, auxiliary groups and nonprofit organizations in every state will need to alert the public that their most precious resources for planning their community's future while understanding its present, lies in the preservation of its past.

<sup>1</sup> 47 states by April 30, 2003

<sup>2</sup> budget info at [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org) (*The Fiscal Survey of States-Nov 2002*)



## REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP

For several months the Society has set up information tables at southwest county events. At each of these events, we develop new contacts and gain new members. When asked to present programs to other organizations, we accept as often as we can. Eve Craig and Maggie Allen, Darell Farnbach, Myra Gonzalves, Charolette Fox, and Malcolm and Loretta Barnett have been our cadre of public speakers. Bill Harker and Wendy Lesovsky are our appointed representatives to local Chambers of Commerce.

Our information brochure is distributed to libraries, senior centers, realtors, Chamber offices, museums, and a copy is always mailed as part of a packet to prospective members. Prospective members also receive a courtesy copy of our newsletter. The newsletter has become an "ambassador" for us and goes to schools, various historical agencies such as County Historical Officers, Park Rangers, State Park personnel, some city councils, planning departments, and community services offices. Our visibility is high.

We are maturing in our role as preservationists and disseminators of information. This becomes evident when paid consultants consult us(!), when public works, transportation departments, land management companies and conservation groups call to get referrals or source information, and when we are honored with invitations to serve in the community as judges for children's history contests, convene regional meetings, or provide story leads for newspapers and magazines.

Our budget is quite modest as historical societies go, however, the Board has exercised due diligence and operated *within budget* since its inception, January 2001. And, here as in other aspects, our board is gaining maturity.

**Board meetings are open to members.** Individuals and organizations often bring matters before the board which need to be heard and discussed. These presentations are first on the agenda, followed by a regular business session. Historical societies flourish where they are supported by dedicated members and enjoy a high level of public trust. By these measures alone, the Temecula Valley Historical Society is fulfilling its mission.





## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !!

April 15 to May 15, 2002

### New Members

Arlie Bergman

Coral Bergman

Aline Harpham

Pat & Tom Laughlin

Mission Clay Products

Evelyn Otto Zinn

### Gifts & Donations

Naoki and Kimico Minikawa

Dr. Byron P. Sansom

Please remember us  
in your will or trust.



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Have you moved? Changed your email or phone number? Don't forget to report these changes to us. We depend on the accuracy of our mailing list to keep your newsletter coming.

Send a postcard, FAX, or call:

Newsletter Editor, 32800 Hupa Drive,  
Temecula, CA 92592; phone (909)  
302-0180, FAX (909) 302-0171.



## Calendar

Board meeting	June 6
Butterfield Bus Tour	June 7
Faire @ Sam Hiks Park	June 14
Street Painting Festival	June 21 & 22
4th July Parade	July 4

### Active Committees:

Research & Preservation

Wolf's Tomb

Plaques & Markers

Bus Tour of Butterfield Stage Route

Public Relations

Board meetings and member programs are held in the Conference Room of the Temecula Library, unless otherwise stated. No RSVP is required.

Date, time and location of committee meetings or special events fluctuates. For information, contact committee or event chair.

When possible, member reminders are sent via email or postcard 10 days prior to the meeting or event. In addition, public service announcements are usually placed in local newspapers.

## The Newsletter

Articles must include author's name and contact information. Historical research, biographies, and local history articles will be given preference.

All submissions are subject to editing. Some articles may be held for publication in the next newsletter or in a journal to be published at a later time.

Editor..... Charolette Fox

Assistant Editor..... Sheri Crall

Printing..... Potamus Press



*Life is not measured by the number  
of breaths we take,*

*but by the moments that take our  
breath away.*

[www.tvhs.homestead.com/FrontPage.html](http://www.tvhs.homestead.com/FrontPage.html)

**CHECK IT OUT !!**

## 4th of July Parade

**Volunteers needed  
for Society's entry.**

*Wear a patriotic costume, carry  
the Society Banner, help decorate  
antique cars, or lead the cheering  
squad. You can participate!*

*Call our parade chairperson,  
Darell Farnbach at 699-5148 to  
offer your time or talent.*

**LET'S BE A WINNER  
AGAIN THIS YEAR!!**



## Mission Statement

*The mission of the Temecula  
Valley Historical Society is to  
identify, preserve and promote the  
historic legacy of the Temecula  
Valley and to educate the public  
about its historical significance.*



**TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
 P.O. BOX 157  
 TEMECULA, CA 92593

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 share it with a friend? Please pass  
 it on and help us build our  
 readership. Thank you.

**TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

A tax exempt charitable & educational organization

**Membership**

*Membership/Donation Categories:*

<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$ 5.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Historian	\$ 300.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Single	\$ 15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Corporate	\$ 500.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Family	\$ 25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Founder	\$ 1,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributor	\$ 50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor	\$ 5,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron	\$ 100.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Supreme	\$10,000.00

*The Board of Directors formulate and vote on policies. The membership may vote for Directors at the annual meeting.*

*Membership is open to anyone regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.*

*Dues and donations are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. Donations may be designated or undesignated.*

**Checks payable to:**

Temecula Valley Historical Society

**Mail to:**

P. O. Box 157

Temecula, CA 92593-0157