

# TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



## NEWSLETTER

September 2004 Vol 4 Issue 9

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visit us at

[www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com) or  
[www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org)

### FINDING FUNDS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Folks with a flair for rehabbing or remodeling look for an old house, or barn, firestation, church, cemetery, or mill which needs repair. With tender loving care, these individuals have made some astonishing finds and restored a little bit of history for us. They've gladly placed their personal funds, as well as their time and labor into the task. And occasionally, these places are opened as private museums.

The Clean Air and Water Act of 2002, included a provision for historic preservation. For California this means \$122 million in capital grant funds are now available. Capital grants are used for historic buildings projects. The group tasked with allocating the funds, is seeking projects that exemplify the diverse cultural heritage of California, regardless of location, era of significance, or historical context.

Look inside for more information on the grant and how to apply online through the California Cultural Heritage Endowment (CHHE).

[www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com)  
[www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org)



### Who's Who in Historic Preservation

Confused? Concerned? Curious? See inside for a matrix of organizations that offer varied and valuable resources.

### President's Corner

On August 1, several members of the Board met with officials of the City of Temecula to discuss the improvements for the Wolf Monument site. It has been determined by City staff that the Monument is classified as a legal non-conforming use in a residentially zoned area. Our plans to build a driveway into the site with several paved parking places designed to relieve parking in front of the site, will not be allowed. So we are near the end of the renovation work being directed by Eve Craig. We will be able to place a wrought iron fence in front of the site and a privacy fence on the remaining three sides.

The restoration of the monument has been a priority of the Society for the past four years. The Plaque Committee, too, has made great strides in identifying and placing memorial plaques on many of the historic buildings and sites in the community. Now it is time to plan ahead.

I have asked each Board member to bring three ideas for new projects to the meeting on September 3, at noon, in the Community Room of the Temecula Library. If you have projects in mind that you would like to submit, please attend the meeting, or mail your ideas to: Temecula Valley Historical Society, P.O. Box 157, Temecula, CA, 92593. We will have a brain-storming session to select and set priorities for future projects.

On Tuesday, August 10, the Temecula City Council and the Planning Commission met in joint session to receive and review the Temecula General Plan. During the public comment session Board members Eve Craig, Darell Farnbach, and Bill Harker spoke on the importance of preserving our historical sites. The Council and Commission members were all in agreement. The draft plan states, "The City reviews development proposals to ensure historic and cultural resources are conserved..." We are so fortunate to live in a community that values our history. Thank you City of Temecula.

*Jimmy Moore*

*"It is important that mail facilities, so indispensable for the diffusion of information, and for the binding together of the different portions of our extended Confederacy, should be afforded to our citizens west of the Rocky Mountains."*



Pony Express Park in Marysville, KS

- U.S. President James Knox Polk

## Thomas J. Bedford, Pony Express Rider

*from research by Tom Crews, Author and Historian*

*In previous newsletters we have given the historical accounts of some early local post offices and the postmasters or postmistresses who ran them. We've also discovered something of the building and operating of stage lines, particularly the lines in and around southwest Riverside County. In the story that follows, we can experience the restless mobility and astonishing range of occupations that early Americans employed. And we will see how history often attaches one name to a given locale.*

Though he hailed from Breckinridge County, Kentucky, Thomas Jefferson Bedford lived many places and for a time he lived in Temescal Canyon off I-15, south of Corona, CA. He literally "rode into fame" as the first rider to carry the Pony Express mail overland from Benicia to Oakland, CA. The Bedford family was extensive, most achieving notoriety in one form or another. From material written by Tom Crews, author, historian, and a member of the California Council of Historical Societies, we learn that in 1830, Thomas, his father John Bedford, mother Elizabeth, four brothers and two sisters moved to Mead County, Kentucky. At the death of their parents [cause of death not listed], the Bedford children went to live on the old Bedford homestead with their Aunt Elizabeth.

By 1848, Thomas was in Iowa and established a trading post at a site near the limits of what is now Bedford, Iowa. In his store, Thomas handled mail for the early settlers who were his customers and for the few traders and travelers who came his way. Although Thomas was not a regularly appointed postmaster, for a time he handled the mail addressed in care of "Bedford's Trading Post." This he did as an accommodation for his patrons long before the first U.S. post office was established. "Bedford's Store and Trading Post" later became shortened to just "Bedford."

In October 1849, Thomas went to California to establish a business in Sacramento. In 1850 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he bought a store, selling it just weeks later for \$2,500 over his purchase price. While in St. Joseph, he married Martha A. Stewart at the home of his brother, William. Soon thereafter in May of 1852, brother William, his family, and Thomas and Martha left St. Joseph to return to

California, settling on a farm on the outskirts of Benicia, California. The farm was sold in 1858, to buy a livery and feed business, and he was listed in the 1860 Census as "Livery Stable Keeper."

The details are fuzzy, but probably because he was in "the horse business" as a livery keeper, Thomas was the first rider to carry the Pony Express mail overland from Benicia to Oakland. The exciting story of that ride comes to us from Tom Crews, who's research we fully acknowledge....

*"Thomas Bedford waited quietly by the ferry berth at the foot of First Street in Benicia. It was just before 7:00 o'clock on the morning of April 23, 1860. The ferryboat, 'Carquinez' had been fired up and readied for service. This would be a day that Thomas would not soon forget.*

*He was thinking of the talk he had heard the week before about the new Pony Express bringing the news all the way from St. Joseph, Missouri in just ten days. Could you believe it? Now the Pony was actually coming through Benicia. The Pony Express Office in Sacramento had telegraphed last night. They urgently needed a relay rider to take the mail to Oakland. Indians had delayed the Express at Roberts Creek, causing the Pony to miss the San Francisco steamer.*

*"Pony rider coming!"*

*Rider Sam Hamilton had just turned down First Street. He had left Sacramento six hours before. It had been a moonless night, and although his horse could see, it was still a little unnerving to travel an unfamiliar road in the dead of night when he could not even see his hand in front of his face.*

*Now it was Thomas Bedford's turn, for he was the one selected to carry the mail on to Oakland. Taking the mochila from Sam, Thomas boarded the ferry 'Carquinez.' The ferry had just left its berth when Thomas discovered to his dismay that his horse had lost one of its shoes. What was he to do? He would be unable to continue unless he could fix that shoe. As fate would have it, Casemoro Briones, who had a blacksmith shop in Martinez, was also onboard. He agreed to loan Thomas a horse so that the trip could be continued.*

The ferry arrived at Martinez. Horse and rider sprang from the deck, dashed up the wharf and were soon lost to sight. They headed out the road to Pacheco, onto The Corners, through Lafayette, over the Oakland Hills, down Claremont Canyon, and into Oakland.

After all his efforts, it looked as if he might still miss the San Francisco ferry. The ride over the Oakland hills had been slower than expected. A few minutes ago he had heard the departure whistle from the ferryboat 'Oakland.' The ferry slip finally came into view. He saw the Captain on the bridge of the 'Oakland' urging him on.

He reached the ferryboat just in time, completing the 24-mile trip from Martinez to Oakland in one hour and forty minutes. A local newspaper of the time reported that "...the Pony did not shed his shoes, his rider did not break his neck, nor was there any appreciable smell of fire upon his clothes when he came in."

The mochila with its precious packages of mail and news was placed aboard the ferry and left for San Francisco where it arrived at 10:30 in the morning; total time from Sacramento was nine hours and fifteen minutes."

Tom Crews goes on to tell us that there were other times that the Pony Express was routed overland between Sacramento and San Francisco, but that first ride was the benchmark establishing that the Express could maintain a schedule of delivery.

The month following Thomas's thrilling ride, he moved his family to Carson City, Nevada Territory. He and a partner, Mark McDonald, built a toll road between Eagle Valley and Virginia City. His occupation in 1862 was listed as a teamster on A.D. Treadway's Ranch located on the north side of Carson City. By 1863, he was in the wholesale wine and liquor business in King (near Carson City), but dissolved that business before the end of the year and became a cattleman in Austin.

*"Men Wanted" The undersigned wishes to hire ten or a dozen men, familiar with the management of horses, as hostlers, or riders on the Overland Express Route via Salt Lake City. Wages \$50 per month and found."*

*- Ad in Sacramento Union, March 19, 1860.*



*Pony Rider Leaving Red Buttes Station  
by William Henry Jackson*

October 1865, Thomas was acting Special Deputy to the Sheriff of Carson City, and was considering running for the office of Sheriff. This however, did not happen, and a warrant for bankruptcy was issued against his estate.

In 1869 (at age 43) he listed his occupation as Trader, living in Temescal Township, San Bernardino County, California. In February he purchased the Butterfield Stage Station and its 160 acres near Temescal, California for \$3,500. His partner in this venture was William G. Wayman. Wayman sold his half of the Butterfield Stage property to Bedford for \$1,750.

In the 1870 Census (age 44), Thomas was listed as Farmer living in San Salvador Township, San Bernardino County. The San Bernardino Guardian carried several reports of Thomas Bedford's county politics throughout 1871.

In August 1873, Thomas transferred his voter registration from San Bernardino County to Los Angeles County, and over the years until he retired, he listed his occupation variously as Stock Raiser, Cattle Dealer, Officer, City Jailer, and Detective.

In May 1896 (age 70), Thomas was admitted to Los Angeles County Hospital and Farm for "old age." Ten years later at age 80, he was admitted to the Los Angeles County Farm for treatment of asthma. He died September 26, 1906 in the Los Angeles County Hospital of endocarditis. He is buried in the Rosedale Cemetery, on Washington Street in Los Angeles, California.

*mochila, Sp, n. a flap of leather on the seat of a saddle, used as a covering and sometimes as a base to which saddlebags are attached; from the Spanish for knapsack, deriv. of mochil errand boy.*

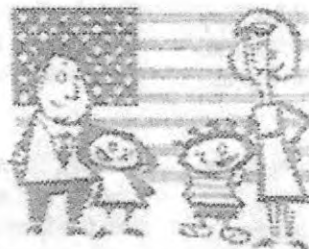
*Before Sacramento became the State Capitol, another city held that distinction. Do you know which city that was?*

*In 1968, Congress enacted the National Trails System Act and in 1978, National Historic Trail designations were added. The NHTS commemorates these historic routes and promotes their preservation, interpretation and appreciation. These historic trails generally consist of remnant sites and trail segments, and are not necessarily contiguous. Along many segments, the trail's actual route and exact length are matters of conjecture. Yet, 50 existing Pony Express stations or station ruins may eventually be open to the public.*

**THE VAIL RANCH**  
**CELEBRATING THE VAIL RANCH CENTENNIAL**  
**1904-2004**

**SEPTEMBER 9 AT 6:00 P.M.**  
**GALLERY TALK**  
**DARELL & REBECCA FARNBACH**  
**HISTORY OF THE VAIL RANCH**

**SEPTEMBER 18 AT 2:00 P.M.**  
**FAMILY DAY PROGRAM**



**CHUCK WAGON**  
**AND**  
**BLACKSMITH PRESENTATIONS**  
**STORYTELLING BY AUTHOR OLIVE DAVIS**



**TEMECULA VALLEY MUSEUM**  
**28314 MERCEDES STREET**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL (951) 694-6450.**

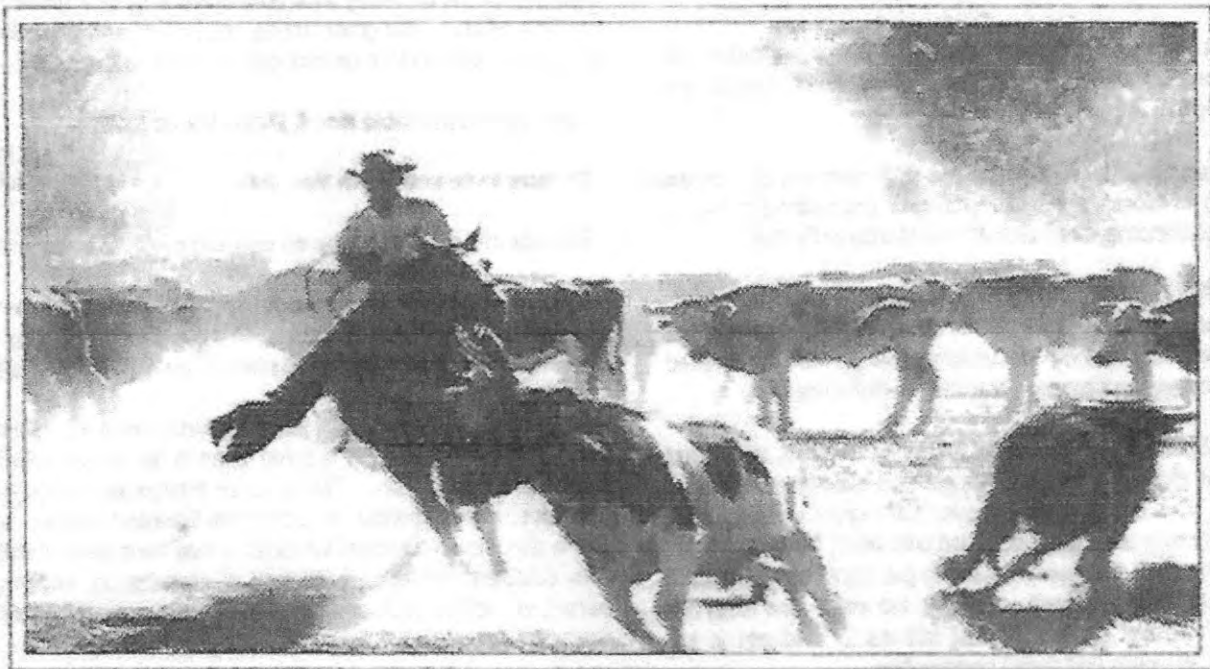
**TEMECULA VALLEY MUSEUM**  
**CITY OF TEMECULA, COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

**THE CITY OF TEMECULA  
TEMECULA VALLEY MUSEUM**

Announcing a new exhibition

**THE VAIL RANCH  
CELEBRATING THE VAIL RANCH CENTENNIAL  
1904-2004**

**SEPTEMBER 4 - OCTOBER 24, 2004**



Louie Roripaugh sorting cattle on the Santa Rosa (Vail Ranch). Photograph gift of Hedy Roripaugh

SHARE YOUR MEMORIES OF THE VAIL RANCH AT OUR MEMORY BOOTH

**TEMECULA VALLEY MUSEUM  
28314 MERCEDES STREET**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL (951) 694-6450.**

TEMECULA VALLEY MUSEUM  
CITY OF TEMECULA, COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

## DIG INTO LANDSCAPES: News about Workshops & Grants

### The Empire That Citrus Built: Landscape History of Old San Bernardino County

Lectures, Luncheon and Garden Tours

November 5-7, 2004 -- Riverside, California

California  
Garden  
& Landscape  
History Society

Visit [www.cglhs.org](http://www.cglhs.org) or  
Contact Marlea Graham  
(925) 335-9156  
[maggie94553@earthlink.net](mailto:maggie94553@earthlink.net)

Through a series of public forums, MWD has worked for two years to involve all sectors within their water authority in a collaborative, collective, and cohesive water conservation program. This effort has resulted in a growing array of publications, videos, CDs, and other education tools for the homeowner, family farm, local water district, commercial and nonprofit organizations.

To further incentivise this collaboration, a matching grant program was rolled out in 2003. The total available funding for 2003 was \$450,000. Water agencies, cities, counties and other consumers within MWD's service area were notified of the program. Some groups submitted applications for projects that were already underway, and some groups worked feverishly to gather material and develop a project to meet the grant criteria.

Entries came from six counties, a few cities, and a number of public and private organizations. These applications were assembled, judged, and cash grants of up to \$75 were promptly made.

"Heritage landscapes" harken back to the pre-settlement era of a region. A heritage garden in Montana will have different characteristics than a heritage garden in Oklahoma, Connecticut, New Mexico or Florida.

Early California, 1700 to 1900, provided an incredible variety of plant types, colors, fragrances, and landscaped vistas, including riparian, mountain, chaparral, desert and forest. Southern California was particularly identified by its climate zones, ranging from coastal to low- or high-desert.

The diaries of the Spanish, Mexican, and early white travelers, tell us that this whole area was slightly wetter then, though it did experience severe or periodic drought. The native plant life over the region was incredibly adapted to these rigorous changes of heat and cold, wind, flood, dry spells, and even periodic burning. However, non-native plant species "introduced" in the past 100 years also grew well -- perhaps too well -- and today we have very thirsty "invasive" plants that cost millions to eradicate in our streams, chaparral, mountain and desert communities.

Recognizing that people are one with the environment, Metropolitan Water District has stepped up efforts to encourage a return to the heritage landscapes of the 1750s, 1800s and 1850s. Breaking the stigma that native plants are "weeds" is a task taken up by water districts throughout Southern California. Eastern and Western Municipal Water Districts, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, and Rancho California Water District hold workshops on the design and construction of landscapes that are beautiful, water-conserving, cost efficient and low-maintenance.

While what grows best in Coachella, may not grow best in Canyon Lake, the look and style of "themed" gardens is possible. Japanese style, Mediterranean style, Italianate style, Early California style, maze, manicured, wild or English-type landscapes can be achieved! The secret is in design, plant selection, and appropriate groupings of plants with similar sun, shade, watering requirements.

Water features in the landscape do not have to be eliminated; instead they, along with trees, walkways, arbors and seating areas, can be incorporated into the overall design to add beauty and variety, whether it's a home garden or a public park.

MWD's 2004-2005 grant cycle for heritage gardens is about to begin. The funding pool will be nearly \$1.6 million dollars, or 3 times greater than the first effort. The grant criteria, application and allocation process is being developed and the general guidelines set forth:

- Applications available Nov 4, 2004 - March 5, 2005
- Winners to be notified in May, 2005.
- Reports and early followup on winning projects to be in Sept 2005.
- Winning projects can be collaborative partnerships with other organizations, must incorporate an educational interpretive component, have high visibility and encourage high public visitation.

With awareness that historical places are enhanced with plant-appropriate landscapes, new emphasis is being given to the overall context of historic landscape preservation. The recently inaugurated website (known as NetGuide) of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, has a directory of historical landscapes that have been identified to date. This database allows users to sort by organization, location, landscape period, as well as landscape type, and provides services and networking resources needed to preserve and manage historic sites.

To visit NetGuide, go to [www.aabga.org](http://www.aabga.org).

To learn more about heritage gardening in Southern California, go to [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com).

To attend the next series of Saturday classes for "California Friendly" landscapes offered by Eastern Municipal Water District, go to [www.emwd.org](http://www.emwd.org), or call (951) 928-3777 Ext 4531. Space is limited; reservations are required for the workshops.

October 7: "Art in the Garden" with Pam Waterman, Thursday morning, 9:45-12pm, LA County Arboretum, fee \$35, registration required. (626) 821-4624 or [www.arboretum.org](http://www.arboretum.org)

October 14: "The Arts & Crafts Garden in SoCal," Thursday morning, Rick Fisher, 9:45-12pm, LA County Arboretum, fee \$35, registration required. (626) 821-4624 or [www.arboretum.org](http://www.arboretum.org)

## Six Bits is "Real" Money

submitted by Loretta Barnett  
reprinted from the *Siskiyou County Scene*.

At a time in our country when anything under a \$50 dollar bill is called change and \$100 dollar bills are in everyday use, it's not surprising when you tell a high school senior that he owes you "six bits" that all you get in return is a silly grin. It may be that a lesson in history on what has long been called a dollar is in order.

Before the revolutionary War, the greatest part of the money used in the 'Colonies' was Spanish milled dollars. This was a large silver coin minted in Mexico and Spain and was scored in such a fashion as to allow it to be easily broken into eight pie-shaped pieces called "bits." Each 'bit' was valued at 12-1/2 cents and was called "Real" in Spanish.

In the 1790s, the United States minted its first dollars, along with 50 cent pieces and quarters. Nothing was more natural for the people that used them than to call a quarter dollar "two bits" and a 50 cent piece "four bits." At that time the going price the hunter got for a deer skin was one dollar, soon to be known as a 'buck.' It's likely that our dollars will always be called 'bucks' but the practice of calling a quarter 'two bits' seemed to fade into history about the time of World War II.

When the Indians of our country first saw the newly minted dollars of the 1790s, they were impressed by the Liberty Head embossed on them and promptly named them "Iron Men."

It is said that the term "Hog Dollar" came from the farmer of that day who found that he could buy one 'wiener' pig for each of these 1930s coins.

When the nation started printing well accepted paper money, the Roman Numeral X on the face of a ten dollar bill reminded many people of the frame they used to cut firewood on ... so the name 'saw buck.'

Except for the name 'buck' most of this nomenclature hasn't endured passing time, but occasionally one hears an expression that brings back memories. When one says he "felt like two bits," he may have found himself feeling cheap in an embarrassing situation. A cheap enterprise is still called a "two bit outfit" once in a while.

Musicians of the 1930s sometimes ended a tune by playing a series of notes that seemed to say "a shave and a hair cut - six bits."

The seventy five cents owed by the high school senior mentioned earlier has the value of three quarters of a coin that pirates of the 1700s called "pieces of eight."

## Shop Til You Drop at the "Shopping Extravaganza"

a report and an invitation by Duane Preimsberger

Lake Elsinore Outlets is doing a really nice thing to financially benefit some of the non-profit organizations in the Temecula Valley, including our Historical Society! They're giving us an unusual opportunity to make a fair amount of money and enjoy a great day of shopping and saving at their facilities.

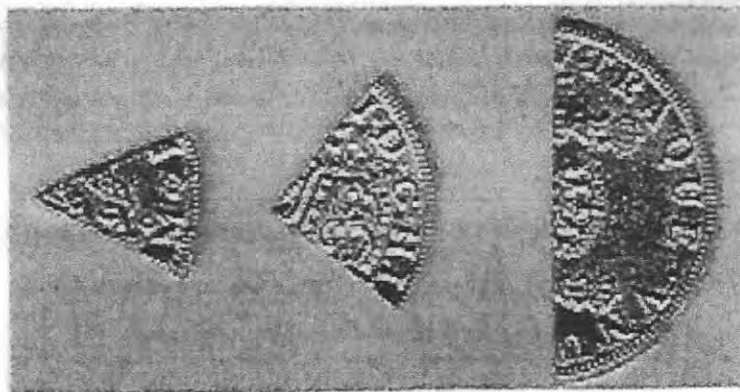
On Saturday, October 16, 2004 from 10am to 4pm many of the Outlet stores will extend their already considerable discounts by 10% - 60%. These extraordinary savings will be available to those shoppers who have purchased "Shopping Extravaganza" tickets for the event.



In addition to the great savings, ticket holders will be treated to some special items included in the ticket price. Wine tasting, a Gourmet Box Lunch, and a chance to win a \$500.00 shopping spree are but a few of the benefits included in the \$15.00 ticket price. Ten of those dollars will be returned to the organization that sells that ticket. Throughout the shopping day there will be entertainment including a fashion show, Polynesian dancers, musicians from the Andes and in-store demonstrations.

This is a great way to enjoy a special shopping adventure and an opportunity to support and benefit the Historical Society. Have a party on the 16th of October and invite your friends, neighbors and relatives to shop along with you as well. Buy your tickets from the Historical Society now before they're all sold!

For tickets, call Duane or Judy Preimsberger at (951) 699-6619, or Jimmy and Peggy Moore at (951) 302-9536.



## America's Roots in Cultural Heritage \*

excerpted from *History News*  
from an article by Antoinette J. Lee

Once every quarter, the most wonderful magazine arrives in my mail! It is the publication of the American Association for State and Local History, AASLH. Easy to read, yet very informative, the articles cover topics from historic house restoration, new technologies for museum science, where to locate information on refurbishing books, furniture, period costumes, successes/failures of docent programs, and much, much more. It also provides information on conferences and courses for the professional or amateur historian. The following article appeared in the Summer 2004 issue. Here is the gist of it....

Diversity and minority history publications were once rarely done, but during the past decade government agencies, private organizations, and individuals have identified, preserved, and interpreted hundreds of historic places and materials of all sorts on this topic. Given the robust activity this past ten years, why does the attention of minority audiences and professionals still lag behind? And what can be done to change this picture?

Ms. Lee writes, "In 1990, the National Park Service issued the groundbreaking report, *Keepers of the Treasures: Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Lands*. This report was instructive in How American Indian tribes view historic preservation:

To American Indian people historic preservation is no less than the perpetuation of living cultural traditions: beliefs, lifeways, languages, oral traditions, arts, crafts, and ceremonies, as well as the places and properties associated with them."

Continuing, Ms. Lee writes, "This broad definition of preservation formed the foundation of the regular, annual program of Historic Preservation Fund Grants to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian Organizations. Included in the categories of funding are the preservation of historic buildings and sites, the preparation of oral histories, and the recording of a wide range of intangible cultural activity. A typical oral history project may include the videotaping of tribal elders who identify places of historic or cultural significance, events, and traditions. Other eligible projects include constructing boats according to traditional boat-building methods."

"In the conclusion of the *Keepers of the Treasures* report, the author recommends that the federal government develop a new way of looking at historic preservation:

To be responsive to the needs of Indian tribes, the federal government needs to shift from a focus on specific, clearly definable historic properties to a concern for the cultural environment as a whole,

including both historic properties and cultural traditions, and to adjust federal procedures, standards, and guidelines accordingly."

"The new perspective was important not only for addressing the needs of American Indian tribes, but could form the 'next logical step in the evolution of the national historic preservation program as a whole'."

Wow! There we have it! New paradigms coming to the fore. This movement toward more understanding and appreciation of ALL our roots has far-reaching implication, both expanding and encircling our total cultural heritage.

This broader interest in grant funding for history and historic preservation is manifest in the dispersment of Prop 40 money. The Clean Air and Water Act of 2002, known as Prop 40, provided \$126.8 Million for historic preservation in California.

AB 716 was enacted by California's legislature to provide the mechanism for distribution. An Executive Director and Board of Directors were appointed and are busily at work to determine the criteria, application and allocation process for this grant money. Shrinkage has reduced the original amount to \$122 Million, but "damage" control continues at a dizzying pace to make sure the full \$122 Million is on tap for California projects. There have been a series of public hearings throughout the State of California to speed the dispersment of funds to organizations which have capital building projects and which can best reflect this new and changing paradigm for cultural heritage. Diversity with a capital "D" is the key.

The group developed under AB 716 is known as the California Cultural and Historical Endowment (CCHE). To learn more about CCHE, the status of the grant process or how to apply, visit <http://www.library.ca.gov/cche>.

\* original title was, "Multicultural Dimensions to the Nation's Cultural Heritage."



*Pablo Apis, a Luiseno Indian, was a contemporary of Thomas J. Bedford. In 1845, he received a 2,233-acre land grant from California Governor Pio Pico. This grant came to be known as "Little Temecula Rancho," and the rancho played an important role in the history of Temecula.*

## Pablo Apis and Temecula

*from an article by Leland E. Bibb in  
The Journal of San Diego History  
researched by Agnes Gaertner*

Looking out over the Temecula Valley over a century and a half ago, Pablo Apis, a Luiseno Indian, chose a site along the Temecula Creek (at that time a year-long stream) as the site for his adobe. His home, located just three miles southeast of the present day Old Town Temecula, near the intersection of State Highway 79 and Redhawk Road, was later dubbed the Apis Adobe and served as a ranchhouse, a store, and the Temecula station of the Overland Mail Company.

Pablo Apis, a Luiseno Indian, was born about 1792 at Guajome, near Mission San Luis Rey. He was one of the first Indians to be baptized at the mission, where he learned to read and write and later held a position as one of missions's alcaldes, or magistrates. Using his innate leadership ability and his mission education, Pablo Apis attempted to keep the mission lands out of the control of the Californios in the decade following secularization of the missions. As a reward for his efforts, in 1843, Father Jose Maria Zalvidea and Administrator Jose Joaquin Ortega of the San Luis Rey Mission provisionally granted Pablo Apis a half league of land (approximately 2233 acres) in Temecula Valley. Pablo Apis immediately applied for official confirmation of this provisional grant, which included 150 stocks of vines, and Governor Pio Pico granted confirmation in 1845. The Indian village of Temecula was within the Apis grant and was probably the largest Indian village in southern California during this period. Although Pablo Apis was not the hereditary leader of the Temecula people, he quickly established himself as the most prominent man in the area. (During the 1840s and until late into the 1880s, Temecula was the only settlement in San Diego County north of Palomar Mountain. Temecula first became part of Riverside County in 1893.)

Running past the front door of the Apis Adobe was an important trail, known by various names including the Butterfield Stage Road, the Southern Emigrant Road, and the Gila Trail. This trail was the direct link between the Yuma crossing of the Colorado River and Los Angeles. In 1847, the Mormon Battalion used this trail while marching from Iowa to San Diego, marking the first time an American force came through Temecula. After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was ratified in 1848, ending the war between the United States and Mexico, Temecula became a popular place to camp along the Gila Trail as prospectors rushed to find gold in Northern California. In their journals, these travelers reported buying good beef from Pablo Apis and seeing Indians raising corn and beans and tending pear and peach orchards as well as vineyards. The creek had been dammed and irrigation ditches carried water to the fields, a skill that had been learned from the Spanish missionaries.

*Detail of the Apis Adobe, located along Temecula Creek, and sold in 1872 to Louis Wolf for 100 sheep and \$1.90 in gold coin.*



Who's Who In Historic Preservation

	<b>PUBLIC SECTOR ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH</b>	<b>PRIVATE NON-PROFITS</b>	<b>PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT</b>
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<p><b>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</b> -106 Reviews</p> <p><b>National Park Service</b> - National Register - Rehab Tax Credits - 106 Reviews - CLG Program</p> <p><b>National Center for Preservation Technology &amp; Training</b></p> <p><b>HUD</b> - CDBG Program</p> <p><b>Federal Highway Administration</b></p>	<p><b>National Trust for Historic Preservation</b> - National Preservation Conference - Regional Offices (Western Office in S.F.) - Nat'l Main St. Center</p> <p><b>Association for Preservation Technology</b></p> <p><b>National Alliance of Preservation Commissions</b></p> <p><b>Preservation Action</b></p> <p><b>NCSHPO</b></p> <p><b>American Planning Association</b></p> <p><b>American Institute of Architects</b></p> <p><b>Society of Architectural Historians</b></p> <p><b>Universities (USC)</b></p>	<p><b>Consulting Firms in:</b> Architecture; Planning; Engineering; Materials; Finance; Real Estate; Environmental Review; Architectural History; etc.</p> <p><b>Law Firms</b></p> <p><b>Property Owners</b></p> <p><b>Real Estate Developers</b></p>
<b>STATE</b>	<p><b>CA Office of Historic Preservation</b> - Hist Resources Com'n - National Register - Calif. Register - Rehab Tax Credits - CA. Heritage Fund - 106 &amp; 4(f) Reviews - CLG Program</p> <p><b>CA Main Street</b></p> <p><b>CA Hist.Resources Information System</b> - Register/Survey Lists</p> <p><b>State Historical Building Safety Board</b> - State Historical Building Code</p> <p><b>Caltrans</b> - Regional MPOs</p>	<p><b>California Preservation Foundation</b> - California Preservation Conference - Preservation Design Awards - Workshops/Assistance</p> <p><b>Society for California Archaeology</b> - Annual Symposium - Research/Policy</p> <p><b>California Historical Society</b></p> <p><b>Conference of California Historical Societies</b></p> <p><b>CA Council for the Promotion of History</b></p> <p><b>State Universities, Colleges</b> San Jose State University College of the Redwoods</p>	<p><b>Consulting Firms in:</b> Architecture; Planning; Engineering; Materials; Finance; Real Estate; Environmental Review; Architectural History; etc.</p> <p><b>Law Firms</b></p> <p><b>Real Estate Developers</b></p> <p><b>Building Contractors</b></p> <p><b>Property Owners</b></p>
<b>LOCAL (City/County)</b>	<p><b>Local Preservation Commissions/Boards</b> - CLG Program - General Plan Element - Ordinance - Survey/Inventory - Designation - Design Review - Mills Act - Special Incentives</p> <p><b>Planning Department</b> - CEQA Compliance - Environmental Review - Entitlements, Variances</p> <p><b>Building Official</b> - SHBC Utilization</p> <p><b>Redevelopment Agency</b> - CDBG Program</p>	<p><b>Local Preservation Organizations</b></p> <p><b>Local Historical Societies</b></p> <p><b>Local Main Street Organizations</b></p> <p><b>Civic Groups</b></p>	<p><b>Consulting Firms in:</b> Architecture; Planning; Engineering; Materials; Finance; Real Estate; Environmental Review; Architectural History; etc.</p> <p><b>Law Firms</b></p> <p><b>Real Estate</b></p> <p><b>Building Contractors</b></p> <p><b>Property Owners</b></p> <p><b>Community Development Corporations</b></p> <p><b>Financial Institutions</b></p>



## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !!

July 15 to Aug 15, 2004

### New Members

Verlin Grossman & Family

John C. Ludy

## 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 (951)  
302-0180, FAX (951) 302-0171.

[www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com)

or

[www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org)

## CHECK IT OUT !!

### 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

Printing..... Potamus Press

♦♦

## Calendar

Board Meeting Sept 3, Noon

Historic Home Expo Sept 10-12

### Active Committees:

Research & Preservation

Wolf's Tomb

Plaques & Markers

Youth & School Programs

Board meetings and member programs are held in the Conference Room of the Temecula Library, unless otherwise stated.

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 prior to the meeting or event. In addition, public service announcements are usually placed in local newspapers.

## VOLUNTEER HELP IS ALWAYS APPRECIATED

♦♦♦

## PLEASE REMEMBER US IN YOUR WILL OR TRUST

Questions? You can now reach the Society by phone!

Call (951) 501-9159

## 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.*

♦♦

## Quotes

*Good inventions do not come easily to man -- it took six thousand years to invent right and left shoes.*

*Sometimes the shade from the family tree comes in handy for covering up an unsightly past.*

*Enthusiasm is like premium gasoline; it helps to take the knocks out of living.*

*Success is like riding a bicycle -- you have to keep peddling to get anywhere.*

## BITS & BUCKS FOR LOCAL HISTORY

The Society announces a fundraiser



### "SHOPPING EXTRAVAGANZA" (ONE DAY EVENT)

10% - 60% discounts

fashion shows

gourmet box lunch & free  
winetasting

entertainment

prizes

in-store demonstrations

grand prize drawing of \$500

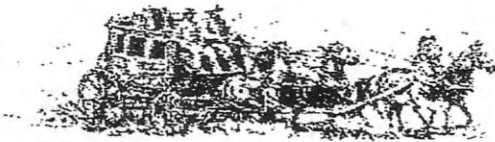
SATURDAY, OCT 16

10:00 am to 4:00 pm

LAKE ELSINORE OUTLET



For tickets contact Duane  
Preimsberger @ (951) 699-6619



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

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*If you enjoyed this issue, why not 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