

VISITING ORANGE COUNTY'S PAST



LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Our Neighbor on the North-West

LA HABRA
Founded 1902
Bostanchury Orange Ranch - Largest in World

BREA
Founded 1917
Oldest Valencia Grove in Orange County 1874

PLACENTIA
Founded 1911
Teodocio Yorba Adobes

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Our North-East Neighbor

THE DESERT WIND swoops Down upon Us Periodically from the North-East

ORANGE COUNTY
A HISTORICAL MAP
PUBLISHED BY THE A.A.U.W.

DRAWN BY JEAN GOODWIN
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1929

Ranchos - Los Coyotes
Early American Army Camp
1847

FULLERTON
Founded 1887

OLIVE
Founded 1877

SANTIA ANA
Founded 1870

VILLA PARK
Battle with Indians - 1822

EL MODENO
1886

IRVINE PARK
Given to the County in 1877

SANTA CLARA
Coal Mine 1878

Silver Mine Worked in 70's

German Colony First to Settle in County Planted Vineyards 1857

ANAHEIM
Settled - 1859

GARDEN GROVE
Founded 1871

ORANGE
Founded 1870

TUSTIN
Founded 1869

Old Stage Depot

Two Bandits Hung On Sycamore Tree in 1856

Madame Modjeska's Home - 1898

Old Horse Trail of the 50's

Settled by Presbyterians in 1870

WESTMINSTER
Founded 1874

SANTA ANA
Founded - 1859
County Seat - 1889

EL CAMINO REAL

Early Legend of the BULL Arose Here

EL TORO

Treasure Hunt Near Trabuco Adobe Since 1818

Popular Orange Citrus Ground

Rock Carved by Prehistoric Indians

ANAHEIM BAY

COSTA MESA
Founded - 1916

SANTA ANA

Sherrif Barton's Posse Waylaid Here in 1856 - Five Killed

EL CAMINO REAL

EL TORO

Treasure Hunt Near Trabuco Adobe Since 1818

Popular Orange Citrus Ground

Rock Carved by Prehistoric Indians

SUNSET BEACH

HUNTINGTON BEACH
Founded - 1908

COSTA MESA
Founded - 1916

Sherrif Barton's Posse Waylaid Here in 1856 - Five Killed

EL CAMINO REAL

EL TORO

Treasure Hunt Near Trabuco Adobe Since 1818

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Rock Carved by Prehistoric Indians

ANAHEIM BAY

NEWPORT BEACH
Lumber Schooner First Vessel to Make Newport Harbor - 1877

BALBOA

Sherrif Barton's Posse Waylaid Here in 1856 - Five Killed

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PACIFIC OCEAN

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Our Neighbor to the South-East

JEAN GOODWIN AMES

Santa Ana-born Jean Goodwin, now Mrs. Arthur Ames, has achieved eminence as a graphic artist, mosaicist, and designer. Her career began with the small printing plant at the Santa Ana High School and Junior College, now known as the Fine Arts Press. Evidence of her exceptional talent is found in the multi-colored prints she designed in 1933 for John Harrington's prestige edition of Fr. Geronimo Boscana's *Chinigchinich*, the first book to receive the Fine Arts Press imprint. The Orange County Map on the cover of this book was drawn by Jean Goodwin in 1929 and is reproduced here with her permission.

VISITING ORANGE COUNTY'S PAST



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Orange County Historical Commission
Santa Ana, California
1984

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ORANGE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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ORANGE COUNTY HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
10 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana, California



The old Orange County Courthouse
as it looked in 1901.

Courtesy Cecil Slaback

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PREFACE

Visiting Orange County's Past commemorates the 95th Anniversary Year of the founding of Orange County. It was on March 11, 1889, that Governor Waterman signed a bill enabling Orange County to become a separate political entity. Since that significant event, Orange County has progressed dramatically from an essentially agricultural region to a sophisticated urban area of over two million inhabitants.

The landmarks described in *Visiting Orange County's Past* were places of significance in the County's eventful past. Due to space limitations, this commemorative publication includes only a selected sampling of the sites and events that chronicle our history. The places cited are representative of the rich tapestry of the County's ethnic heritage including our American Indian, Spanish, Mexican, Anglo-Saxon, and Japanese pioneers.

To facilitate visiting these sites, Orange County has been divided into six zones. Entries are arranged alphabetically by city within each zone. Many of our historic landmarks have received national, state, and county recognition. The following abbreviations for these historic designations have been used:

- NRHP National Register of Historic Places
- California Historic Landmark
- OCHC Orange County Historical Commission

Although the days and hours the sites are open to visitors were correct at the time of publication, it would be wise to confirm the information before a visit. Places not open to the public have been noted in the text. Please respect the privacy of the owners.

This 95th Anniversary Year marks an important milestone on the way to the County's Centennial that will be celebrated in 1989. In *Visiting Orange County's Past*, we provide the reader — newcomer or native, young or old — with an opportunity to become acquainted with Orange County's cultural heritage.

Orange County Historical Commission

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A commemorative publication like *Visiting Orange County's Past* cannot become a reality without the cooperation and interest of many people. The Orange County Historical Commission is grateful to everyone who has assisted in the preparation of this volume.

A special note of appreciation is extended to County Librarian Elizabeth Martinez Smith and the staff of the Orange County Public Library for their skillful assistance with the typography and book design. This contribution leaves us deeply in their debt.

Others who have been most cooperative in this venture include Jean Goodwin Ames, who graciously gave us permission to use her Orange County Map on the cover of this guidebook; the many individuals, organizations, and institutions whose assistance has been invaluable in assembling the historical photographs; and the Historical Commission staff and others in the Environmental Management Agency who have generously contributed their time and expertise to the production of this volume.

We acknowledge, too, the encouragement and interest shown by the members — both past and present — of the Orange County Historical Commission. Special thanks are also due Dr. Keith Dixon for his knowledgeable reading of the text.

Finally, it is with genuine gratitude that we express our appreciation to the Orange County Board of Supervisors who have been most supportive of our efforts and have proclaimed *Visiting Orange County's Past* the official publication of the 95th Anniversary Year of the County of Orange.

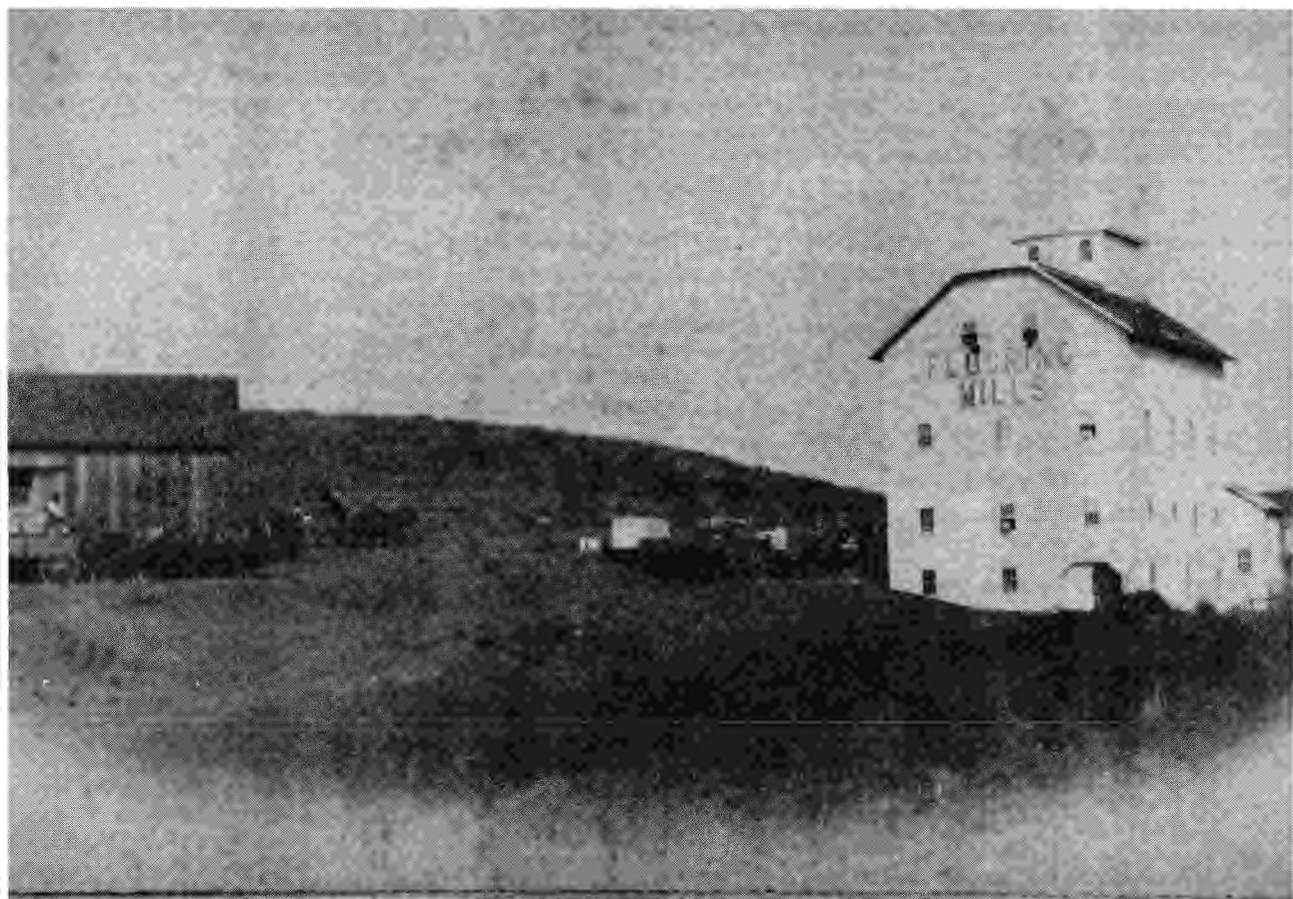


P A C I F I C O C



E A N
COUNTY OF ORANGE

Courtesy The REGISTER



The first Olive Mill, 1882-1889

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library

CENTRAL ZONE

OLIVE

OLD SANTA ANA SITE
Orange-Olive Road north of
Lincoln Avenue

CHL #204

It was here near the banks of the Santa Ana River that the Yorbas and Peraltas built their adobe homes, creating the first settlement after the founding of Mission San Juan Capistrano. The place was first known as Santa Ana and later Santa Ana Viejo to distinguish it from the townsite William H. Spurgeon founded in 1870.

ORANGE

AINSWORTH HISTORICAL HOUSE
414 E. Chapman Avenue
532-0380

NRHP

The pioneer Lewis Ainsworth family came to Orange in 1901. As a lumber merchant and banker, Ainsworth was a major figure in the growth of the town. He built this dwelling in 1910, and the family retained ownership of the property until the City purchased it in 1976. It has been restored to reflect the styles of the early 1900s.

HOURS: Sunday, 12M. - 5 P.M. Group tours by appointment.

FRIENDS CHURCH
4328 E. Chapman Avenue

The first Quaker house of worship in Orange County was established here as a Friends monthly meeting-house. It was leveled by a Santa Ana wind soon after its completion in 1887. A new edifice was erected the next year. The historical wood frame structure, now Moreno's Mexican Restaurant, served the Friends for over eighty years.

MORETON BAY FIG TREE
530 S. Glassell Street

On March 6, 1875, pioneer Henri F. Gardner planted this tree near his home to honor his first son, Henri Howard Gardner, on the day of his birth. The species (*Ficus macrophylla* Desf.) is a native of New South Wales and Queensland in Australia. It is reported to be nearly extinct. Gardner owned the land on which the Holy Family Cathedral, the rectory, and the parish school are now located.

OLIVE MILL SITE
Eisenhower Park
1405 E. Lincoln Avenue

The first of the flour and feed mills in Olive was established by Thomas Dillin and sons in 1882. Power for the mill was provided by a turbine turned by water from the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company canal. On September 29, 1889, fire destroyed the structure. Because it was one of Orange County's most important pioneer industries, work to rebuild the mill began immediately. It continued in operation until 1932.

ORANGE UNION HIGH SCHOOL
333 N. Glassell Street

NRHP

For nearly fifty years, students in Orange attended high school here. After Chapman College acquired the campus in 1954, the original building was named Wilkinson Hall. It was erected in 1905 from the architectural design of C. B. Bradshaw and is still in use today. Memorial Hall, with neo-classic columns, contains a 1000-seat auditorium with a rare horseshoe-shaped balcony.

PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Intersection of Chapman Avenue
and Glassell Street

NRHP

Boundaries of the Plaza were established in the 1871 survey that Capt. William T. Glassell made for the town's founders, Alfred B. Chapman and Andrew Glassell. Today, the Plaza is surrounded by over fifty commercial buildings of architectural interest. Many date back to the turn of the century and contribute to the area's historic character.

SITE OF THE FIRST BUILDING

OCHC #18

On the southwest corner of the Plaza, near Glassell Street, stood the first building erected in Orange in 1871. It was Agent Glassell's home and tract office. Glassell maintained two seedling orange trees in front of his land office to attract settlers to the townsite.

SANTA ANA VALLEY IRRIGATION TUNNEL SITE
Eisenhower Park
1405 E. Lincoln Avenue

The SAVI Company, a cooperative water venture, was chartered in 1877 to serve agricultural customers in Orange, Olive, Tustin, and Santa Ana. It required an ingenious engineering design to divert water from the Santa Ana River to irrigate the groves and ranches. Commemorated here is the feat of constructing a tunnel through the solid rock of Burruel Point to this site.

SANTIAGO ORANGE GROWERS ASSOCIATION
350 N. Cypress Street

This packing house, owned and operated by the Santiago Association for over fifty years, reached a peak production in 1945 when over two million field boxes of oranges were packed here. The Villa Park Orchards Association acquired the plant in 1967 to supplement the packing space at their main facility. When Orange groves became housing developments in Villa Park, all operations were moved to this packing house. It is one of the last extant reminders of Orange County's vast citrus industry.



Union High School, Orange, California,
built in 1905

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library



The Orange Plaza around 1890

Courtesy Orange Community Historical Society

SANTA ANA

CHARLES W. BOWERS MEMORIAL MUSEUM
2002 N. Main Street
972-1900

The past lives on in this museum founded to contain a record of Orange County and California history. Although the museum was erected in 1932 with funds from a trust established by Bowers in 1924, it was not opened to the public until 1936. The Spanish Colonial style buildings and spacious grounds retain the flavor of the County's early heritage. Overlooking the lovely patio entrance is a life-size statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the first European to explore the California coast in 1542. It was executed by local sculptress Ada May Sharpless Cornish.

HOURS: Sunday, 12M. - 5 P.M.; Tuesday - Saturday, 10 A.M. - 5 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.

BUILDERS EXCHANGE BUILDING
202-208 N. Main Street

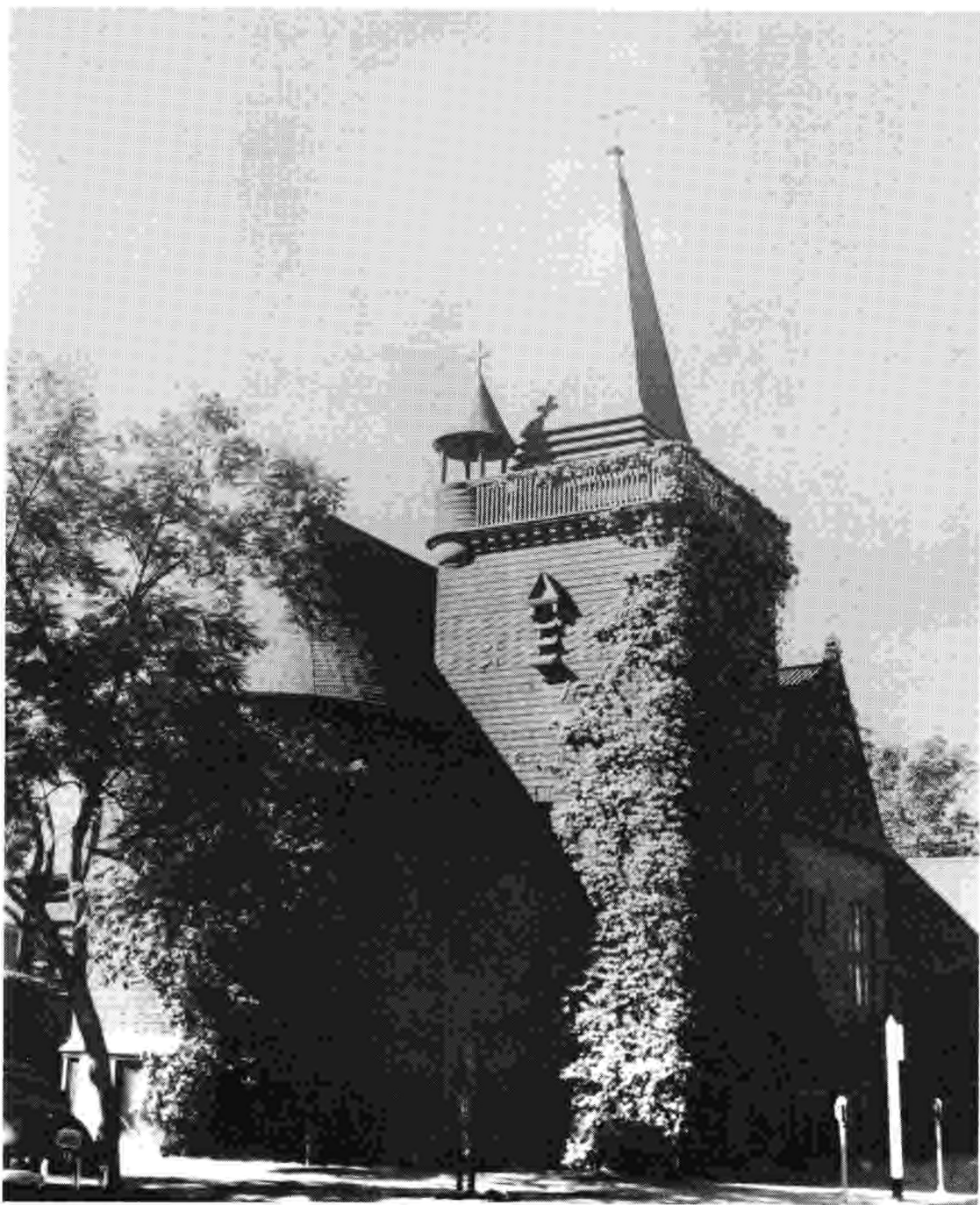
NRHP

Designed in a simplified Beaux Arts style by Carl A. Lansdowne, this building was constructed in 1928 for the Orange County Builders Exchange. It showcased the most progressive building techniques and materials in use by the construction industry at that time. Builders Exchange was the predecessor of today's Building Industry Association of Orange County. The elegant building had just been rehabilitated and converted to professional offices when fire gutted the structure in December 1983. Work to restore the building is again underway by the owners.



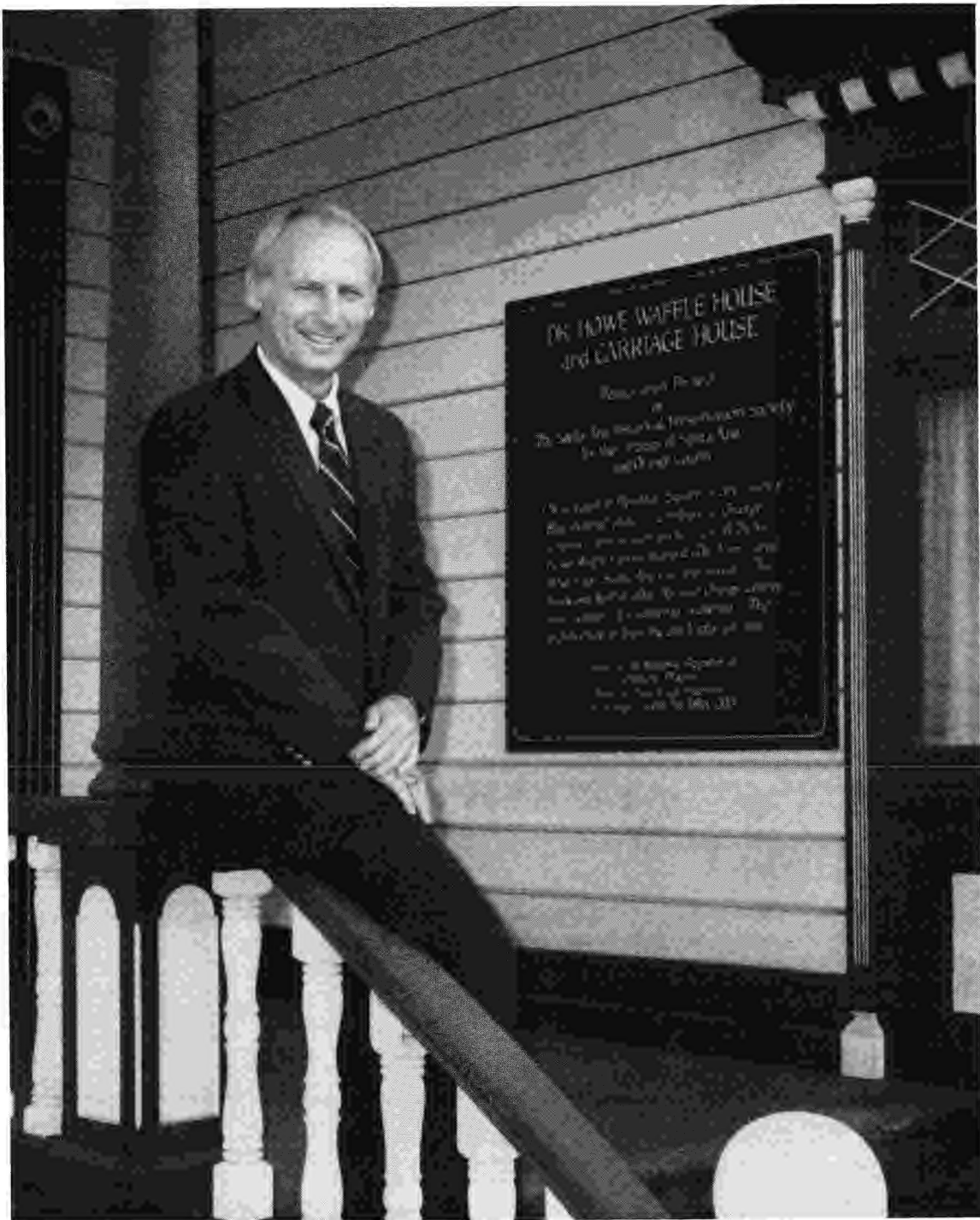
The statue of Cabrillo, the explorer, in the patio at Bowers Museum

Courtesy Bowers Museum



The Episcopal Church of the Messiah,
in use for almost a century

Courtesy Eldon McNeil Collection/Tustin Area Museum



Supervisor Roger R. Stanton at the Howe-Waffle House

DR. JULIUS A. CRANE RESIDENCE
518 N. Broadway

NRHP

With its elegant white-pillared rotunda, this is one of the few architecturally beautiful buildings in downtown Santa Ana. To old-timers it is more familiar as the undertaking establishment of Smith & Tuthill. It is now the Civic Center office of California Federal Savings & Loan.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH
614 Bush Street

OCHC #3

This house of worship is the oldest public building in Santa Ana still in use today on its original location. It was dedicated in 1889 on Easter Sunday. Plans for the redwood sanctuary were drawn by Ernest A. Coxhead, noted English architect, who designed many Episcopal churches in California. The statue of St. Francis of Assisi in the church garden was placed there in memory of Dr. Willella Waffle, a generous benefactor of the church.

GREENVILLE COUNTRY CHURCH
3501 Greenville

This little church was built in 1876 on land donated by William N. Tedford to the Methodist Church South. It was on the same circuit as Talbert, Wintersburg, and others in the area originally known as "Gospel Swamp" where the pious settlers held nightly revival meetings.

HOLLY SUGAR FACTORY SITE
1567 Dyer Road

When the Santa Ana Cooperative Sugar Company erected their four-story brick factory building in 1912, it towered over the surrounding countryside. At that time, with thousands of acres planted to sugar beets, the production of beet sugar played a vital role in Orange County's agricultural economy. In 1916, the Holly Sugar Company acquired stock in the firm. The plant was closed in 1982 after operating at a loss for several years. Despite opposition from preservationists, the company ordered demolition of the plant in 1983.

HOWE-WAFFLE HOUSE and CARRIAGE HOUSE
120 Civic Center Drive West
543-3086 and 549-2857

NRHP

In this Queen Anne style two-story home, Dr. Willella Waffle treated patients at the turn of the century. It was built in 1889 by her first husband, Dr. Alvin J. Howe. He was Santa Ana's second Mayor. So popular was the homeopathic physician that she often traveled by horse and buggy over a wide area of Orange County to care for her patients. The house features a small medical museum.

GROUP TOURS by appointment.

KELLOGG and MAAG HOUSES
Exploratory Learning Center
3101 W. Harvard Avenue
548-7652

In the development stage is a unique concept in education which will provide students and adults an opportunity to relive the past, experience the present, and plan for the future. Two extraordinary houses of historic interest have been relocated to the center. When fully restored, they will provide an insight to the County's cultural heritage at the turn of the century.

HIRAM K. KELLOGG HOUSE

Kellogg, Santa Ana's first city engineer, designed and built this residence, an urban example of Victorian era architecture of the 1890s. Its innovations, unusual for the time, included an air conditioning system built to cool the ten-room mansion without using electricity and a forced-air heating system that carried heat from a basement furnace to the top of the three-story structure by utilizing natural air currents.

JOHN A. MAAG HOUSE

This structure is, in reality, several buildings. When the two-story farmhouse was built by Maag in 1899 in northeast Santa Ana, it was surrounded by acres of farmland. Much of that acreage is now Fairhaven Memorial Park and Cemetery. Among the outbuildings moved to this site with the Maag House are a carriage barn, a water tower, and a windmill.



George W. Minter Residence

Courtesy First American Title Insurance Company

GEORGE W. MINTER RESIDENCE
322 W. Third Street

The twelve-room, two-story dwelling, one of the last of the pioneer residential structures in downtown Santa Ana, dates back to 1877. The home is located directly opposite the City's first public park. It is named Birch Park in honor of Albert W. Birch, a relative of the Minter family. The old Minter home has been restored to its elegant appearance of more than a century ago by its new owners.

ODD FELLOWS HALL
309-311 N. Main Street

NRHP

The first fraternal organization in Santa Ana, Lodge No. 236, I.O.O.F., had its beginning in 1874. When the Lodge built this Temple in 1905, gas lights lit the building and there was no heating system. In restoring the historic landmark, the new owners have preserved its most striking feature designed by architect C. B. Bradshaw, the original lodge room with its **twenty-four-foot ceiling**.

OLD ORANGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
211 W. Santa Ana Boulevard

NRHP
& CHL #837

This imposing courthouse was built of Arizona red sandstone in the modified Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. After its opening in 1901, it became Orange County's first permanent tribunal. A number of landmark decisions were made here, including the Whipstock case involving offshore slant oil drilling and the Overell trial which led to new regulations on the possession of explosives. In recent years, the monumental building has frequently served as the setting for courthouse dramas in motion picture and television shows. Since 1979, when the building was declared seismically unsafe, the old Courthouse has been closed. Rehabilitation of the historic structure for working courtrooms, a museum of Orange County history, and office space became a project of the Harbors, Beaches & Parks District in 1983.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY SUBSTATION #14
802 E. Fifth Street

NRHP

The "Big Red Cars" of the Pacific Electric Railway Company were the best public transit system Orange County will ever have. A visible reminder of the Santa Ana line, completed in 1905, is this small brick building which was constructed to provide power for the electric trolley cars. After years of neglect, the old substation will be preserved by its conversion to commercial use.

RANKIN BUILDING
117 W. Fourth Street

NRHP

It has been nearly seventy years since John H. Rankin opened the doors of his retail department store in this building. The three-story structure was built in 1917 by Henry T. Rutherford under lease to the pioneer merchant. Rankin offered local residents a splendid assortment of such goods as women's clothing, millinery, jewelry, china, and other small household wares. The old Rankin Building, still in use today, was well designed for retail exposure in what was then the thriving commercial center of Orange County.

SANTA ANA CITY HALL
217 N. Main Street

NRHP

Nearly fifty years have passed since Santa Ana's city fathers moved into this, their fourth, City Hall. It was constructed in 1935, two years after the "Long Beach" earthquake prompted the adoption of strict building codes. The edifice served as the center of civic government until the new Civic Center was built in 1973. The old City Hall has been restored by its new owners and renamed the Barrister Building.

SANTA ANA'S BIRTHPLACE SITE
W. Fifth Street bet. Sycamore
and Broadway

OCHC #12

It was here, from a tall sycamore tree, that William H. Spurgeon first viewed the acreage he purchased in 1869 for a townsite. A young California sycamore was planted here on October 27, 1976 to commemorate the site where the original "founder's tree" grew.

SANTORA BUILDING
207 N. Broadway

NRHP

A combination of the names "Santa Ana" and "Orange," the Santora Building was designed in the Moorish style by Frank Lansdown in 1926. An ornate two-story shopping arcade, some of Santa Ana's finest shops were once located here, including the popular Daniger's Tea Room. The building has been restored for business and professional offices.



Courtesy Eldon McNeil Collection/Tustin Area Museum.

The Spurgeon clock tower as seen from Fourth and Main Streets during World War I.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES GAS COMPANY
207 W. Second Street

NRHP

Construction of this building was completed in 1923. For over three decades it served as the office and show room of the Southern Counties Gas Company. The structure has been revitalized and is now the Handlebars Saloon. The owners have collected period furnishings, fixtures, and accessories from all parts of the United States to recreate a saloon of the 1890s.

SPURGEON BUILDING
206 W. 4th Street

NRHP

The four-story Spurgeon Building, surmounted by a neo-classic Swiss clock tower, has been a landmark in downtown Santa Ana since 1913. It was the third Spurgeon building to occupy this site. The first was erected by Spurgeon in 1875, and the second, constructed less than ten years later, included an opera house on the second floor.

TESSMANN PLANETARIUM
Santa Ana College
W. 17th Street at N. Bristol

For many years, students at Santa Ana Junior College used the private observatory of Attorney Clyde Bishop on Lemon Heights for laboratory assignments in astronomy. The Bishop Observatory, with its 8-inch refractory telescope, is now mounted on the roof of the Tessmann Planetarium. It is named for Jennie Lasby Tessmann, an internationally-known astronomer and pioneer teacher at the college. Santa Ana College sponsors shows on varying subjects at the Planetarium.

SHOW HOURS: For information phone 667-3097.

WALKERS ORANGE COUNTY THEATRE
308 N. Main Street

NRHP

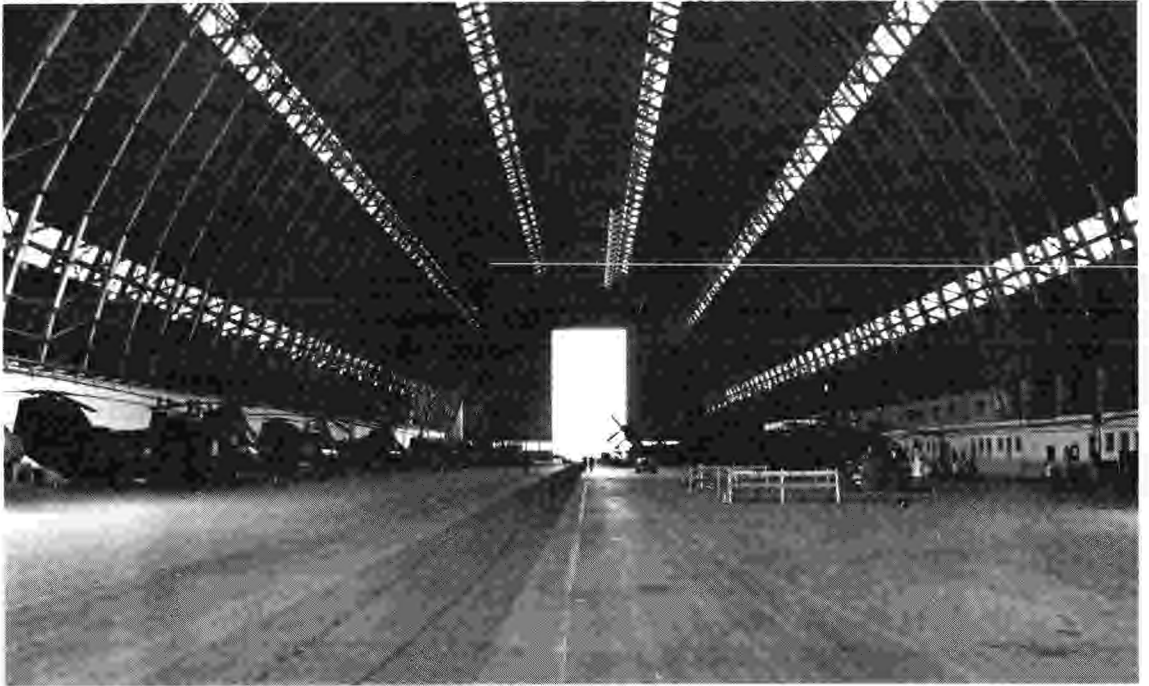
There has been a movie house on this site since 1910 when the Blue Front Livery Stable was converted to a movie house. This picture house was an architecturally impressive building when it opened as Walker's Theatre in 1924. It was designed by Carl Boller. The upper facade still retains the ornate Spanish Renaissance theme. At the street level, the marquee, entrance, and theater interior were altered in 1935 in the Art Deco Moderne style. The theater now serves the Hispanic community with Spanish-language films.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT HOME
831 N. Minter Street

NRHP

George Wright arrived in town in 1885 just before the Boom of the Eighties hit Southern California. He built this handsome ten-room, two-story residence in 1913 after he had been a successful businessman and civic leader. Located in the French Park District, the house is the largest example of the Craftsman style of architecture remaining in the area.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.



“Whirlybirds” now occupy the giant hangars built during World War II for blimps.

Orange County Historical Commission



A reminder of Tustin’s past — the Sherman Stevens House.

Courtesy First American Title Insurance Company

TUSTIN

FIRST ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH
555 W. Main Street

OCHC #26

This was the first church in Tustin. It has been in continuous service by the same denomination since 1881. Only two of the original pews brought around Cape Horn by sailing ship remain. The others were replaced in 1982.

HEWES MANSION
350 S. B Street

OCHC #4

When David Hewes, prominent California pioneer, built this fourteen-room mansion in 1881, it was the largest and most elegant house in town. Hewes influenced agricultural development in the County and used his wealth to enhance local civic, religious, and educational institutions.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

LIGHTER-THAN-AIR HANGARS
Valencia and Redhill Avenues
651-7245 (bet. 8 A.M. & 4:30 P.M.)

NRHP

Commissioned in 1942 as a naval air station, the giant twin hangars were constructed to house the blimps used in anti-submarine surveillance along the Southern California coast during World War II. Among the largest unsupported wooden structures in the world, each hangar housed six airships. In 1951 the station was recommissioned as a Marine Corps Air facility to become the first installation in the United States devoted entirely to helicopters.

TOURS: Saturday at 10 A.M. from the Main Gate
of the Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter)
on Redhill Avenue bet. Edinger and Warner.

RED HILL
Browning and La Colina Avenues

CHL #203

Red Hill is the most significant natural landmark in Orange County. It was known to the Indians as "Katuktu" (Place of Refuge) and to the Spanish as "Cerrito de las Ranas" (Hill of the Frogs). At its 347-foot summit was the survey point that marked the intersecting boundaries of three ranchos: Santiago de Santa Ana, San Joaquin, and Lomas de Santiago. Red Hill has been mined for cinnabar (mercury or quicksilver), which gives the soil its red color.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

STEVENS HOUSE
228 W. Main Street

NRHP

Sherman Stevens was a partner with James Irvine II and C. E. Utt in the San Joaquin Fruit and Investment Company on the Irvine Ranch. He built this Queen Anne style home in 1887 of redwood shipped south from Eureka to Old Landing on Newport Bay. The stately home, recently restored, is now the focal point of seven two-story buildings of Victorian era architecture which have been constructed on the historic property. The complex of luxurious office suites is named Stevens Square in honor of the pioneer family.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

TUSTIN AREA MUSEUM
Tustin Chamber of Commerce
395 El Camino Real
731-5701

The featured display in this small, local history museum is the town's first fire engine, a 1912 Buick. The museum is located in the Knights of Pythias building which the fraternal organization erected in 1925.

TAKE MAIN STREET TO TUSTIN HISTORY

This do-it-yourself walking tour is an introduction to nearly twelve decades of Tustin history. It features the architectural and historical treasures of the town that Columbus Tustin founded in 1870. Copies of the guide are available at the Museum or by mail if you include a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope with your request.

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 9 A.M. - 12 M., 1 - 5 P.M.;
1st Saturday of the month, 10 A.M. - 3 P.M.

VILLA PARK

SMITH & CLARK BROTHERS
RANCH HOUSE and GROUNDS
18922 Santiago Boulevard

NRHP

Over a century has passed since James Montague Smith purchased this property in Mountain View (now Villa Park) for a homesite. Like many rural homes of the Victorian era, the ranch house, built in 1880, is a single-story structure of simple design. The principal name of importance identified with this landmark is Smith's son, Willard. He was born in 1882 on the home ranch he operated for many years with his two half-brothers, Orange and Abbott Clark. A man of prominence in matters of commercial and political importance, Willard Smith was elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1924, a position he held for thirty-three years.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

COASTAL ZONE

COSTA MESA

COSTA MESA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

Cor. of Anaheim Avenue
and Plumer Street
631-5918

This museum honors the history of the early settlers and events of Costa Mesa, a town originally known as Harper. Other important items chronicle the story of the Santa Ana Army Air Base.

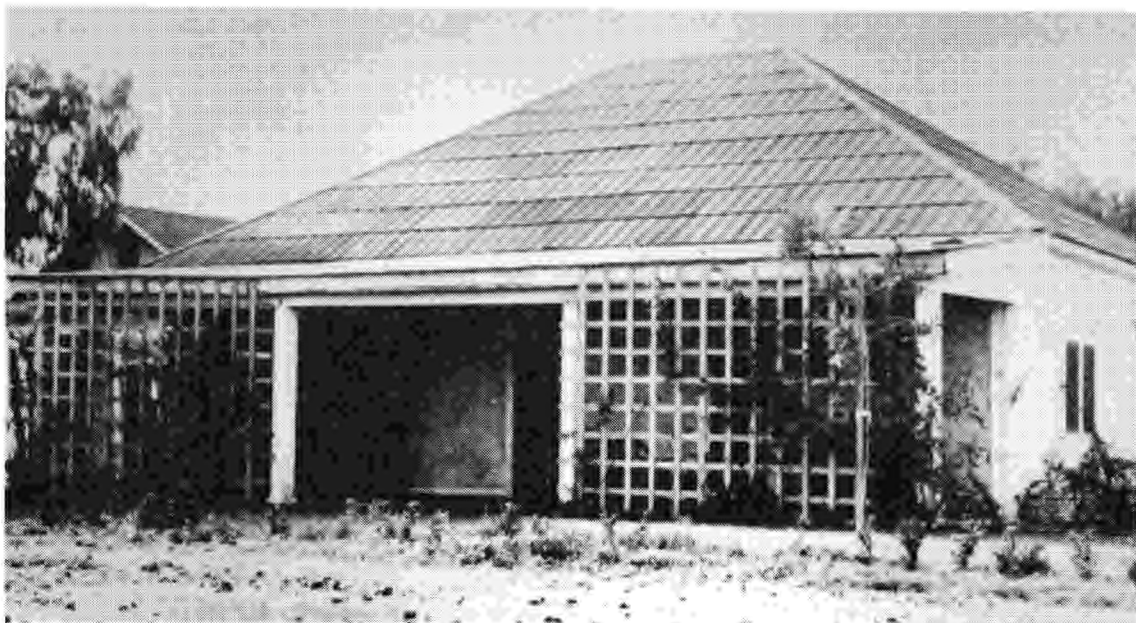
HOURS: Thursday, 10 A.M. - 3 P.M., or by appointment.

DIEGO SEPULVEDA ADOBE

CHL #227

Estancia Park
1900 Adams Avenue
631-5918

The story of this adobe dates back to the early 1800s when it was built as a shelter or station for Indians who herded cattle for Mission San Juan Capistrano. After secularization, the property became part of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, and the adobe was used as headquarters of Diego Sepulveda. To many, the house is more familiar as the home of Gabe Allen, a colorful character who was a veteran of the Mexican War. From the Allens the Estancia passed to the William L. Adams family for whom Adams Avenue is named. The property was later purchased by members of the Segerstrom family who gave the



Diego Sepulveda Adobe in 1936

Courtesy W.P.A. Research Project #3105

adobe and its five-acre site to the City of Costa Mesa in 1963. Now restored as a museum, furnishings in each of the three rooms reflect a different time period in the Estancia's history.

HOURS: Saturday, 1 - 5 P.M.; 2nd & 4th Sundays, 1 - 5 P.M.
For group tours call 754-5303.

FAIRVIEW INDIAN SITE

NRHP

Placentia Avenue, south of Adams Avenue

There is evidence that this site was once the home of at least two different Indian cultures, the earliest dating back as far as 1500 B.C. To preserve this archaeological landmark, which covers some 257 acres, plans are currently underway to develop the area as a County of Orange regional park.

SANTA ANA ARMY AIR BASE SITE

OCHC #16

Orange County Fairgrounds

Little remains today to identify the original site of the Santa Ana Army Air Base. Opened in 1942, the base was the nation's largest preflight training center for World War II fliers. Cadets were classified here as pilots, navigators, or bombardiers prior to transferring to other bases for advanced training. Orange Coast College, the Costa Mesa Civic Center, the Orange County Fairgrounds, and the new Pacific Amphitheatre are among the facilities that now occupy what was once air base land.

LAGUNA BEACH

CRYSTAL COVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP

7402 Southeast Coast Highway

bet. Corona del Mar and Laguna Beach

Once a private coastal enclave of cottages built on the rocky bluffs surrounding the cove, the historic district preserves the last remaining example of Southern California beach life during the 1920s and 30s. Change is in store for this beachside colony as development plans for California's new Crystal Cove State Park call for conversion of the property to public use.

IRVINE BOWL

OCHC #17

Irvine Bowl Park

650 Laguna Canyon Road

494-1145

The Bowl is situated on land donated in 1941 by the late James Irvine II, pioneer California rancher and patron of the arts. Each summer, during July and August, the Bowl is the scene of the art colony's internationally-famed Festival of the Arts.

PAGEANT OF THE MASTERS

Highlight of the Festival is the famous Pageant of the Masters where "living pictures," depicting paintings, sculptures, and bas-relief figures, are recreated nightly on the stage by live models. Since the first presentation in 1933, the traditional closing of all performances has been Leonardo da Vinci's great masterpiece, "The Last Supper."

The Festival also provides a showcase for noted artists, sculptors, potters, and photographers who display their creative crafts each day in attractive booths in the six-acre setting of Irvine Bowl Park.

Early in the twentieth century, the picturesque shoreline of Laguna Beach attracted many artists to the area. They formed the Laguna Beach Art Association in 1918. Their first exhibits were held in Old Town Hall until this permanent gallery was constructed in 1929. The museum collection emphasizes the works of early California artists who preserved the beauty of the seaside community in scores of superb paintings.

HOURS: Daily, except Monday, 11:30 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

NEWPORT BEACH/BALBOA/BALBOA ISLAND

BALBOA ISLAND FERRY

Balboa: Palm Street and the Bayfront
Balboa Island: Agate Street and the Bayfront
673-1070

The ferryboats, which ply back and forth between Balboa Island and the Peninsula, are among the few remaining in California. Early ferry service, although sporadic, began soon after the Island was created from a sand bar when mud was dredged from the floor of the Bay in 1906. At first the ferries carried only passengers but would occasionally push an auto across the Bay on a barge. The three ferries in use today are around thirty years old. Each day they shuttle hundreds of people and cars across the Bay, much to the delight and convenience of tourists and residents alike.

HOURS: Sunday-Thursday, 6:30 A.M. - 12 P.M.
Friday and Saturday, 6:30 A.M. - 2 A.M.
FEE charged for ferry service.

BALBOA PAVILION 400 Main Street (on the Bayfront)

NRHP

When this waterfront landmark was built in 1905 by the Newport Bay Investment Company, it was an open-air building with a Victorian era balustrade edging the second floor. On July 4, 1906, the Pacific Electric Railway extended their "Big Red Car" service to the Balboa Peninsula, and the Pavilion became the hub of the investment company's land development efforts. Over the years the cupola on the building has become a navigational aid, marked on harbor charts.

FIRST WATER-TO-WATER FLIGHT SITE Balboa Pier opp. Balboa Pavilion

CHL #775

Commemorated here is Glenn L. Martin's history-making flight from Newport Bay to Catalina Island on May 10, 1912. It was the first recorded over-water round-trip flight, the longest and fastest to that date. On his return, Martin carried the day's mail from Catalina, another first.

BALBOA PIER

The pier at Balboa has long been a popular place to stroll and fish. It was erected soon after the original pier, built in 1905, was destroyed by a violent storm in 1939.



The Balboa Pavilion in an earlier day

Courtesy First American Title Insurance Company



October 13, 1891 — Waiting for the first passenger train to arrive at McFadden's Wharf.

Courtesy Jim Sleeper

LOVELL BEACH HOUSE
1242 W. Ocean Front
Newport Beach

NRHP

Austrian-born Rudolph Schindler, a disciple of Frank Lloyd Wright, designed and built this house between 1923 and 1926. With large glass windows and out-of-doors living space, it served as a proving ground for Schindler's innovations that have become widely-accepted elements of the modern California home.

McFADDEN WHARF SITE
Newport Pier
McFadden Place bet. 20th and 22nd Places

CHL #794

Newport's municipal pier is on the site of the historic McFadden's Wharf, which was severely damaged by the September 1939 storm. Because the original wharf was the terminus of the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad line, it became an important stop for coastal steamers which supplied the Santa Ana Valley with lumber and other goods during the boom years at the turn of the century.

DORY FISHERMEN

Time has not significantly changed the routine activities of Newport's dory fishing fleet. Their landing operations have been based near this location since the 1890s. Dorymen's wives first started selling the day's catch of fresh fish from booths beneath the wharf and later from the beached dories — a practice that continues today.

OLD LANDING SITE
Dover Drive north of Pacific Coast Highway

CHL #198

It was in 1870 that the steamer *Vaquero*, commanded by Capt. S. S. Dunnells, was the first to enter the uncharted waters of the bay and drop anchor here. When Dunnells' application for a wharf and franchise on the San Joaquin Bay was granted, it created a "new port" between San Diego and San Pedro. After the McFadden brothers built their wharf on the ocean front at Newport Beach in 1888, this "old landing" on the Bay was abandoned.

MOUNTAIN AND CANYON ZONE

BLACK STAR CANYON

BLACK STAR CANYON INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

CHL #217

In the Canada de los Indios (Canyon of the Indians), as this site was originally known, was an Indian village. Large boulders with deep grinding holes and the remains of ancient campfires are unmistakable signs that Indians once lived here. In 1878, coal was discovered at the mouth of the canyon, and the Black Star Coal Mining Company was formed. Although the mining venture proved unprofitable, the name of the company has been attached to the canyon since that time.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

MODJESKA CANYON

FLORES PEAK

CHL #225

NW of Tucker Wildlife Sanctuary

Soon after California became a part of the Union, lawlessness gripped the state. One outlaw was Juan Flores, leader of a gang of badmen who murdered Sheriff John Barton on the Rancho San Joaquin. With Don Andres Pico and a posse in pursuit, the gang fled to a spot high above the canyon. Most of the men surrendered but not Flores. He escaped and was eventually captured and hanged in Los Angeles.



“Arden” — Madame Helena Modjeska’s mountain retreat.

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library

MODJESKA HOME
Modjeska Canyon Road

NRHP
& CHL #205

Madame Helena Modjeska and her husband Count Bozenta built this rambling one-story frame house in 1888. It still stands today in the canyon since renamed in her honor. The mountain retreat, reminiscent of the "Arden" of Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, was designed by Stanford White, the celebrated New York architect. Although the home is not open to the public, it remains today a visible reminder that the world-famed actress once called Orange County her home.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

OLD OLIVE GROVE
Modjeska Canyon Road

The canyon road winds its way past a grove of olive trees planted in 1890 or 1891 by Count Bozenta, Modjeska's husband.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

TUCKER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
29322 Modjeska Canyon Road
649-2760

This nature sanctuary, famed for its hummingbirds, is a haven for more than 144 species of native birds. Watching the birds from the observation deck or following the marked nature trail is a fascinating experience for young and old alike. The ten-acre site is administered and maintained by the non-profit California State University, Fullerton, Foundation. The bird refuge serves as a laboratory and center for ecological education for the university's science classes.

HOURS: Daily, 9 A.M. - 4 P.M. (Closed Christmas Day.)

Group tours by appointment.

ADMISSION fee charged.

SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS

OLD SADDLEBACK

The range of mountains known as the Santa Anas, which generally lies within the Cleveland National Forest, stretches from the Santa Ana Canyon south to Camp Pendleton. Familiar to all County dwellers is "Old Saddleback," the area's most prominent natural landmark. What appears to be one mountain peak is actually two with a saddle between. The 5,687-foot Santiago Peak is the highest point in the range. It lies southeast of the 5,496-foot-high mountain called Modjeska Peak in memory of the famous Polish actress.



A view looking east across the Irvine Ranch toward "Old Saddleback." *Courtesy Environmental Management Agency/County of Orange*



Irvine Park in the 1920s

Courtesy Helen C. Smith Collection/Tustin Area Museum

SANTIAGO CANYON

IRVINE PARK
21501 Chapman Avenue
Orange
633-8072

NRHP
& OCHC #5

Indians gathered acorns here long before Columbus discovered America. In 1897, James Irvine II gave the public their "picnic grounds," which the early German settlers in Anaheim had found a favorite spot for family outings. The original 160-acre grove of live oaks and sycamores was known as Orange County Park until 1928. Over the years, the erosion of time and weather had taken its toll on Irvine Park. To enhance and improve its beauty, a general restoration effort has revitalized the park. In 1983 Irvine Park was placed on the National Register and rededicated during the California Historic Preservation Conference held in Orange County that year.

HOURS: October 1 - March 31, 7 A.M. - Sunset
April 1 - September 30, 7 A.M. - 10 P.M.
PARKING fee charged.

SUBMERGED DAM
Santiago Oaks Regional Park
2145 N. Windes Drive
(off Santiago Canyon Road)
Orange
538-4400

In the dry year of 1879 local landowners served by the Serrano and Carpenter Water Companies built one of the first reservoirs in what was to become Orange County. With the aid of Chinese laborers, a small underground dam of local clay was constructed on Santiago Creek to capture the water and force it to the surface for year-round use. The original dam was nearly destroyed by floods five years later but was reconstructed in 1892, this time using river rock. The dam still stands within the park, a reminder of one of the County's pioneer water systems.

HOURS: Daily, 7 A.M. - Sunset
Group tours by appointment.
PARKING fee charged.

SILVERADO CANYON

CARBONDALE TOWNSITE
Silverado Community Church
8002 Silverado Canyon Road

CHL #228
& OCHC #1

Coal was discovered near here in 1878. After the Southern Pacific Railroad Company took over the Santa Clara Coal Mine in 1881, a bustling mining camp sprang up on the flat, complete with hotel, saloons, shacks, store, and post office. Three years later the mine played out, and Carbondale disappeared without a trace.

SILVERADO CANYON FOSSIL SITE

Silverado Canyon Road (past the Forest Service Fire Station) to Silverado Creek. Park and cross the creek to the cliffs.

Marine fossils, leaves, and rare shark teeth occur in the mudstone cliffs cut by the Silverado Creek. The 70-million-year-old Cretaceous Period fossils were deposited in a shallow sea that covered the County during the decline of the dinosaurs.

SILVERADO TOWNSITE

CHL #202

End of the paved Silverado Canyon Road

Canada de la Madera (Timber Canyon) became famous in 1878 when silver ore was discovered nearby. With hoards of eager prospectors swarming the area, the mining town of Silverado flourished for four years. During the boom period, daily stages ran out of Silverado to Santa Ana and Los Angeles.

NORTHERN ZONE

ANAHEIM

ANAHEIM CEMETERY

1400 E. Sycamore
535-4928

In 1866, shortly after the end of the Civil War, the Anaheim Cemetery Association was formed. In this burial ground are tombstones written in Spanish, German, English, and Chinese.

HOURS: Daily, 8 A.M. - 6:30 P.M.

FERDINAND A. BACKS HOUSE

NRHP

and CARRIAGE HOUSE
225 N. Claudina Street

In 1904 the Anaheim Gazette reported that "Architect Bradshaw of Orange has completed plans and specifications for a new two-story residence for merchant Backs." While the Backs family lived here, it is said that many persons of national importance graced the home with their presence. A prominent businessman, Backs and his brother Joseph established the first furniture store and undertaking parlour in Anaheim.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.



Once there were five Carnegie Libraries in Orange County.
Today only this one remains.

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library

OLD BACKS HOUSE SITE
215 N. Claudina

The first home of the Ferdinand Backs family began in 1873 as a two-room German immigrant's cottage. As the pioneer merchant prospered, the original dwelling was remodeled and enlarged to accommodate his growing family. The house was of Italianate design, an architectural style that was prominent in the Mother Colony in the late nineteenth century. The Old Backs House, one of the oldest in Anaheim, survived as an Anaheim landmark until 1983 when it was razed following a fire of unknown origin.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
241 S. Anaheim Boulevard

NRHP

Completed late in 1908, the Library was erected with funds provided by steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, who donated \$10,000 for construction costs. It is the only remaining evidence of Carnegie's beneficence in County. The Library was designed by John C. Austin, best known for his landmark Shrine Auditorium and the Griffith Park Observatory in Los Angeles. Today, the old library is being restored to house a museum where exhibits and artifacts will depict Anaheim's unique past. It is scheduled to open in 1985.

DISNEYLAND
1313 S. Harbor Boulevard
999-4565

Walt Disney brought international attention to Anaheim and Orange County when he opened his now famous Magic Kingdom on July 17, 1955. What is now Disneyland was once part of the great Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana which Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado granted to Juan Pacifico Ontiveros in 1837. With the celebrated theme park as the catalyst, Orange County has become a mecca for tourists from all parts of the world.

ADMISSION fee charged.

EL CAMINO REAL BELL
241 S. Anaheim Boulevard

El Camino Real is the Spanish name for the old trail that linked the chain of twenty-one mission settlements established by Franciscan padres in California between 1769 and 1823. The historic path extended from San Diego north to Sonoma as a roadway called "The King's Highway." It paralleled the present-day Highway 101. In 1906, the Camino Real Association began marking the old mission route by placing more than 450 bell guideposts along the way. Anaheim's first bell was dedicated on February 15, 1911. The bell has been refurbished for preservation and relocated on the grounds of the old Carnegie Library. It will be rededicated when the new museum is opened in 1985. As streets became wider and freeways built many of these bells were lost. How many can you still find in Orange County?



May 14, 1955 just 64 days 'til Disneyland's opening day.

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library



Blessing of the El Camino Real Bell on February 15, 1911

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library



George Hansen's pioneer home in the Mother Colony

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library



Peralta Adobe in 1936

Courtesy W.P.A. Research Project #3105

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

129 E. Cypress Street

When this house of worship was consecrated on August 17, 1873, the sanctuary became the first Protestant church building in what is now Orange County. It was the center of activities for one of the Colony's major religious denominations for over fifty years. The edifice remains in active use today as the Korean Presbyterian Church of Anaheim.

SAMUEL KRAEMER BUILDING

76 S. Claudina Street

NRHP

When this six-story building with a rooftop penthouse was completed in 1925, it was called the "Kraemer skyscraper." It was built by Samuel Kraemer, a prominent Orange County businessman, millionaire oilman, and rancher. The elegant building, with decorative tile and classical trimming, was in an architectural class by itself when it was erected. The recent restoration of the 60-year-old structure has returned the building to the simple elegance of design that was the work of architect M. Eugene Durfee.

MODJESKA STATUE

Pearson Park

Cor. N. Lemon and W. Sycamore Street

For a brief period in the 1870s, Anaheim enjoyed the distinction of being the residence of the distinguished Polish actress, Madame Helena Modjeska, and a small group of her countrymen. This tribute to Modjeska depicts the famous tragedienne in her favorite role of Mary, Queen of Scots. The sculpture was executed by Eugen Maier-Krieg as a Public Works of Art Project, a program sponsored by the federal government during the days of the "great depression" in the 1930s.

MURAL DEPICTING ANAHEIM HISTORY

Home Savings of America

101 S. Harbor Boulevard

A colorful depiction of the early history of the vineyard colony of Anaheim is found in the mosaic on the facade of this banking institution. The mural pictures nineteenth-century figures and incidents from Anaheim's past. It was designed and executed by Millard Sheets, who is considered one of California's premier artists.

MOTHER COLONY HOUSE

414 N. West Street

774-3840

CHL #201

The small redwood frame residence of George Hansen, probably built either late in 1857 or early in 1858, was dedicated on June 15, 1929, as Orange County's first historical museum. The landmark, fondly called the Mother Colony House, served as Hansen's headquarters while he supervised the development of the townsite for the Los Angeles Vineyard Society. The museum is filled with furnishings and personal mementos of many pioneer Anaheim families. The attractive garden includes a grape arbor with the same variety of Mission grapes that Hansen planted for the early colonists.

HOURS: Wednesday, 3-5 P.M.; Sunday, 1:30-4 P.M.

Group tours by appointment.



Supervisor Ralph B. Clark at the historic Red Cross House

NORTH GATE SITE
SW cor. Anaheim Boulevard
and North Street

CHL #112

The original townsite of Anaheim was once walled by a living fence of willow poles planted to protect the vineyards from the herds of wild cattle which roamed the countryside. Entrance to and from the town was gained through four gates erected at the north, east, south, and west ends of the two principal streets in the Colony. Commemorated here is the Los Angeles gate, as it was called, which opened the road to travel from the north. (See also San Pedro Gate Site.)

PERALTA ADOBE
SW cor. Fairmont Boulevard
and Santa Ana Canyon Road

Here is the last remaining structure of what was once a cluster of adobe homes belonging to Juan Pablo Peralta I (co-grantee of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana) and his descendants. Maps and deeds of the site indicate that this hipped-roof adobe in the Monterey style was built in 1871 by Ramon Peralta, a grandson of Juan Pablo I. Records show that Ramon lived there for only a brief period of time. The adobe later passed into ownership of the Dominguez family. To preserve the historic landmark, it has been incorporated into the design of a new shopping center at this location.

PICKWICK HOTEL
225 S. Anaheim Boulevard

NRHP

The Pickwick Hotel was originally named the Hotel El Torre (The Tower) when it was erected in 1926. A venture of the Pickwick Stage Company, the Spanish Revival style building was designed to accommodate a motor bus depot, a 49-room hotel, and numerous business enterprises. Time may be running out for the aging hotel as it is located in an area marked for redevelopment by the City of Anaheim.

RED CROSS HOUSE
418 N. West Street
778-4526

This three-story house is a perfect example of Victorian Queen Anne elegance. It was built by Chicago restaurateur, John Woelke, in 1895. The house, designated a landmark by the Anaheim City Council over a decade ago, still retains its original woodwork, balustrades, flooring, tiled fireplaces, and stained and leaded-glass windows. The property was donated to the American Red Cross in 1953 for a service center. The Anaheim Chapter, chartered in 1917, was the first Red Cross unit formed in Orange County.

TOURS by appointment only.

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
311 W. South Street

OCHC #15

This religious edifice was constructed in the year 1876, shortly after Anaheim celebrated the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. The little white church, designed like those of the English countryside, was moved to this site in 1955 when the parish purchased the property for a new edifice. Today the Pioneer Church stands near a new and larger sanctuary. It is still St. Michael's most treasured possession.

SAN PEDRO GATE SITE
Intersection of Lincoln Avenue,
West and Center Streets

OCHC #11

At the western end of Center Street in the pioneer townsite of Anaheim was this gate, an important one to the early colonists. It was through here that stages and horse-drawn wagons moved to and from the Port of San Pedro and Los Angeles. When Anaheim Landing (now a part of Seal Beach) became a seaport, the San Pedro Gate became a busy one. Vineyardists used it when they hauled their wine to the Landing for shipment to San Francisco. (See also North Gate Site.)

PHILIP ACKLEY STANTON HOUSE
2200 W. Sequoia

NRHP

Stanton was a wealthy entrepreneur and a powerful force in California politics. He was also a developer and was instrumental in founding the cities of Stanton, Seal Beach, and Huntington Beach. After Stanton built this elegant two-story mansion of Spanish Colonial style architecture in 1928, most of his activities were directed from this home. The Anaheim showplace is now the focal point of a commercial enterprise known as the Stanton Estate.

PRIVATE property; not open to the public.

TRUXAW-GERVAIS HOUSE
887 S. Anaheim Boulevard

NRHP

To old-timers this landmark, erected in 1909 by Dosithe Gervais, evokes memories of the years when the spacious, three-story house was the home where Dr. John W. Truxaw and his wife Louise raised their eight children. During his forty years of general practice in Anaheim, the beloved physician, surgeon, and City Health Officer delivered over 3,500 infants, spanning three generations. Today, after years of neglect, the new owners have restored the stately home. With its colonial columns, expansive green lawn and shrubbery, and "old glory" waving over it, the home appears more and more like the way it looked when the Truxaw family lived there. The venerable structure is now the fashionable White House Restaurant.

BREA

OLD CITY HALL AND PARK
401 S. Brea Boulevard

It was ten years after the town of Brea was incorporated on February 23, 1917 that voters approved a \$60,000 bond issue for this City Hall and Park. The architecturally elaborate building was completed in 1929. It was the first city government facility in Orange County to consolidate all municipal functions, including a library, in one building. This landmark site has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

OLINDA TOWNSITE
Carbon Canyon Regional Park
4442 Carbon Canyon Road
996-5252

CHL #918

Today, little remains of the small boom town of Olinda but the memories of old-timers. After Edward L. Doheny discovered oil here in 1897, the town flourished for over four decades. Then, Olinda slowly declined as the oil supply dwindled. Walter "The Big Train" Johnson of Baseball's Hall of Fame spent his boyhood years here.

HOURS: October 1 - March 31, 7 A.M.-Sunset
April 1 - September 30, 7 A.M.-10 P.M.
PARKING fee charged.

PORTOLA TRAIL SITE
East side of Brea Boulevard,
north of Central Avenue

The first Spanish expedition, headed by Governor Gaspar de Portola, passed through the County in 1769. On July 29, the group camped near the mouth of Brea Canyon, the site commemorated here. As Father Crespi described in his diary: "we climbed a medium sized hill, quite steep, and descended to a very green little valley, which has a small pool of water, on whose bank there is a very large village of very friendly heathen." This was the expedition's last campsite in present-day Orange County.

BUENA PARK

EMERY BORROW PIT FOSSIL SITE
Los Coyotes Regional Park
8800 Rosecrans Avenue
522-4660

Over 10,000 years ago, this site was a marsh inhabited by many forms of life that are now extinct, including the ancient mammoth, ground sloth, and ring-tailed cat. Paleontologists have discovered here the only known fragments of an unusual prehistoric camel in western North America and the largest collection of fossilized pond turtles in Southern California. Today this unique park not only preserves the prehistoric fossil beds but also provides a variety of recreational and educational opportunities for all ages.

HOURS: October 1 - March 31, 7 A.M.-Sunset
April 1 - September 30, 7 A.M.-10 P.M.
PARKING fee charged.

KNOTT'S BERRY FARM
8039 Beach Boulevard
827-1776

OCHC #20

It was back in 1920 that Walter and Cordelia Knott arrived in Buena Park and rented a small acreage of farmland. From a roadside stand on the property they popularized the boysenberry, propagated by Anaheim's "Rudy" Boysen. From berry fields evolved the nation's oldest themed amusement park. Major attractions include authentic replicas of a wild west Ghost Town and Independence Hall along with exciting rides, shows, and souvenir shops.



Wall of prehistoric life at Los Coyotes Regional Park

Orange County Historical Commission



Knott's Berry Farm — where it all began!

Courtesy Knott's Berry Farm

From this typical one-room schoolhouse pioneer children were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. It was constructed in 1868 in the Rivera School District and was moved to the Berry Farm for preservation.

ADMISSION fee charged.

LILY CREAMERY SITE

OCHC #7

6586 Beach Boulevard

In 1889, when J. M. Pitblado erected a condensed-milk factory here, Buena Park was known as a dairy farming community. Later Charles F. Bixby purchased the property. With Jotham Bixby, he formed the Pacific Creamery Company, and the plant became the first evaporated-milk cannery in California. Their "Lily California Sterilized Cream" won many gold medals in international competition.

WHITAKER-JAYNES HOUSE

7842 Whitaker Avenue

522-2788

Filled with treasures of bygone days, this historic home has been named to reflect the occupancy of the house by two prominent Buena Park families. Andrew Whitaker, the original owner, built the dwelling in 1887. He was a brother of James Whitaker, the town's founder. Later Isaac Jaynes acquired the property. Like the Whitakers, Jaynes was active in all aspects of community life. Old furnishings and other objects of interest serve to attract visitors to the home.



Two historic homes — the Whitaker-Jaynes House with the Bacon House in the background.

Courtesy Buena Park Historical Society

BACON HOUSE

A striking contrast to the Whitaker-Jaynes residence is the Bacon House moved onto the same property. This two-story, two-room frame structure was constructed of enduring redwood. It was once occupied by the family of Robert D. Bacon, a farmer. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, early settlers believe it to be the oldest building in Buena Park.

HOURS: Thursday, 10:30 A.M.-2:30 P.M.; second Sunday of the month, 1-4 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.

FULLERTON

AMERIGE BROTHERS LAND OFFICE

Amerige Park
340 W. Commonwealth

In 1887, when George and Edward Amerige founded the city of Fullerton, the Boom of the Eighties was in full swing. This simple one-room establishment served the Ameriges as their real estate office for town lot sales. It is the only known land office exemplifying those early days that has been preserved in Orange County.

ANTHROPOLOGY MUSEUM

California State University, Fullerton
Humanities Building, Room 313
800 N. State College Boulevard
773-3977

The Anthropology Department at the University maintains a small museum of well-preserved reminders of the ancient beginnings of what has become the second most populous county in California. There are rotating exhibits on various aspects of archaeological research, featuring specimens from student research excavations and from other collections.

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 1-5 P.M., when school is in session.
Also by appointment.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL

305 N. Harbor Boulevard

Built by popular subscription, the 121-room three-story California Hotel opened its doors in 1922. To celebrate its completion people came from even beyond Fullerton to view the new showplace. Today, **under the name of Villa del Sol, the hotel has been converted into a complex of elegant shops, gourmet restaurants, and offices.** A fountain and delightful courtyard lend distinction to this shopping center.

CHAPMAN BUILDING

110 E. Wilshire Avenue

NRHP

Charles C. Chapman, known as the "king" of the Valencia orange industry and one of the County's leading citizens, built Fullerton's first "skyscraper," known as the Chapman Building, in 1923. After standing vacant for a number of years, the renovated building has been restored to its original

appearance, except for the new canopies over the windows. It was designed in the ornate Chicago style of architecture by M. Eugene Durfee of Anaheim.

ELEPHANT PACKING HOUSE
201 W. Truslow Avenue

NRHP

This landmark is one of the few remaining physical reminders of Fullerton's once-thriving citrus industry. The packing house was built in 1924 in the Mission Revival style of architecture by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The name of the facility comes from the plant's first lessee, the Elephant Orchards of Redlands. Their Valencia oranges were packed in this plant under the "Elephant Brand." Technicians now build experimental aircraft parts in the sixty-year-old packing house.

FULLERTON JUNIOR COLLEGE
321 E. Chapman

OCHC #19

In 1907, the California legislature passed a bill authorizing high school districts to prescribe post-graduate courses of study. Under this act the Fullerton Union High School Board of Trustees established a junior college department and offered its first courses of study to twenty-eight students on September 25, 1913. Fullerton College, as it is now known, is the oldest community college in continuous operation in California.

HERITAGE HOUSE
The Arboretum
California State University, Fullerton
Yorba Linda Boulevard at Associated Road
773-3579

NRHP
& OCHC #2

This authentically-furnished residence of the Eastlake style of Victorian architecture was once the property of pioneer physician, Dr. George C. Clark. Built in 1894 on the original townsite of Fullerton, the house served not only as a home for the Clarks but was the physician's office as well. The house is surrounded by structures and gardens appropriate to the 1890s.

THE ARBORETUM

The botanical collection is grouped ecologically according to moisture requirements. Featured is a sub-tropical fruit grove with fruit trees and vines adaptable to Southern California growing conditions. Other areas in the arboretum are a carnivorous plant bog, cactus and succulent garden, a conifer area, an apiary, and a weather station.

HOURS: Heritage House: Sunday, 2-4 P.M.
(Closed in August)
Arboretum: Daily, 8 A.M. - Dusk
Group tours by appointment.



Heritage House — the home and office of Dr. George C. Clark, *Orange County Historical Commission*
Fullerton's pioneer physician.

MUCKENTHALER HOUSE
1201 W. Malvern Avenue
738-6595

NRHP

The Spanish Colonial Revival style mansion was built in 1925 by Walter Muckenthaler, member of a pioneer family. The historic showplace has tile floors, ornate fireplaces, a circular bronze and hardwood staircase, and a glass-enclosed atrium. In 1965, the Muckenthaler home was donated to the City of Fullerton for a Cultural Center. It has become the scene of art exhibits, theatrical performances, and countless educational programs for the enjoyment of the community.

MUSEUM OF NORTH ORANGE COUNTY
301 N. Pomona Avenue
738-6545

From 1942 to 1973 this Spanish Colonial style building served as Fullerton's third public library. Construction costs were funded by the federal government's Works Progress Administration (WPA). Today it serves as a museum where the natural and technical sciences are combined with art, sociology, and handicrafts in changing exhibits. Extensive educational programs are offered.

HOURS: Tuesday-Friday, 10 A.M. - 3 P.M.
Saturday, 10 A.M. - 5 P.M.
Sunday 12M. - 5 P.M. (Closed Monday.)

LA HABRA

LA HABRA'S BIRTHPLACE SITE
La Habra Civic Center
SE cor. La Habra Boulevard
and Euclid Street

OCHC #21

The first post office, officially naming the settlement "La Habra," was granted in 1896. It was established in Z. T. Coy's country store, located here. Because the old road (El Camino Viejo) passed this way, the corner became the central trading point in the fertile La Habra Valley.

NIXON LAW OFFICE
135 W. La Habra Boulevard

Former President Richard Milhous Nixon launched his career as an attorney in 1937 with a prominent Whittier law firm. His first law office was established at a branch of the firm located here. It has been purchased by a private organization which plans to restore the office as a museum.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC DEPOT
301 S. Euclid Street

NRHP
& OCHC #14

This structure symbolized the beginning of a new era of development in the rich La Habra Valley. When the depot opened in 1909, the La Habra line became one of the most significant factors in Southern California progress. Early crops and supplies to the new oil fields were rapidly transported by the



The old Pacific Electric depot in La Habra

Courtesy La Habra Old Settlers' Society

popular “Red Cars.” The old depot has been moved from its original location across Euclid Street to the children’s museum site. The frame structure has been restored to its original condition inside and out. The rear freight area has become the Depot Theater. Its 200-seat auditorium is now the home of the La Habra Community Theater.

LA HABRA CHILDREN’S MUSEUM

301 S. Euclid Street
526-2227 Ext. 271

This unusual museum for children (and adults, too) introduces the younger generation to a hands-on experience. Here they are encouraged to touch and feel the exhibits. The museum has the distinction of being the first attraction of its kind in Orange County. It is housed in this restored 1923 Union Pacific Railroad Station. On rails adjacent to the depot’s loading dock stands a restored caboose. It is filled with memorabilia, photographs, and artifacts from La Habra’s early days.

HOURS: Tuesday-Saturday, 10 A.M. - 4 P.M.
ADMISSION fee charged.

PLACENTIA

BRADFORD HOUSE

136 W. Palm Circle
993-2470

NRHP
& OCHC #22

Indelibly linked with Placentia’s past is Albert Sumner Bradford, who purchased and laid out the original townsite. He settled in the area in 1890 and built this home on his Tesoro Rancho in 1902. Bradford’s horticultural success in promoting the interests of the citrus fruit growers in the County was followed by his involvement in many civic and business activities in the community.

HOURS: Third Sunday each month, 2-4 P.M.

GEORGE KEY RANCH

625 W. Bastanchury Road
634-7065

NRHP
& OCHC #29

In 1893 George B. Key, civic leader and a founder of the Placentia Orange Growers’ Association, purchased this site for a citrus grove. He also served as ranch superintendent of the Southern California Semi-Tropical Fruit Company. The late Victorian era home, ornamental garden, citrus trees, historical memorabilia, and a remarkable collection of farm equipment and tools document the importance of citriculture in Orange County’s past. In 1980 the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District acquired the estate for development of the property as a County of Orange historical park.

TOURS by appointment only.

MACADAMIA NUT TREE

Macadamia Street west of Placentia Avenue

OCHC #33

Planted in the 1880s by the “Societas Fraterna,” this tree is the oldest of the species (*Macadamia tetraphylla*) in California. The Societas members, or “Grass Eaters” as others called them, were vegetarians and introduced many unusual vegetables, fruits, and nuts to this area of Southern California.



Bradford House

Courtesy City of Placentia



The three-story house on the George Key ranch as it looked around 1915.

Courtesy George G. Key

ONTIVEROS ADOBE SITE
Near cor. of Crowther Avenue
and Porter Way

OCHC #27

In 1841, Juan Pacifico Ontiveros, grantee of Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, built an adobe residence here. His holdings included the land which became the Anaheim Colony, as well as the later townsites of Placentia, Fullerton, and Brea.

YORBA LINDA

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE
4866 Olinda Street
(near Imperial Highway)

Soon after the founding of the small rural community of Yorba Linda, a schoolhouse became a necessity. Eager to provide the benefits of education for their children, the early settlers erected this school building in 1911 from donations of money and materials. When the school was no longer needed for education, it has housed at various times the Chamber of Commerce, the Citrus Association, the Women's Club, and the Community Church and Sunday School. For forty-six years the Yorba Linda Municipal Water District offices were located here. Still standing today at the original location, the old schoolhouse has become the Village Stitchery. This is the first historic site marked by the Yorba Linda Cultural Heritage Committee.

NIXON BIRTHPLACE
18061 Yorba Linda Boulevard

NRHP

Richard Milhous Nixon, 37th President of the United States (1969-1974), was born in this modest wood frame house on January 9, 1913. Nixon completed the fourth grade in Yorba Linda before the family moved to Whittier in 1922.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC DEPOT
18132 Imperial Highway

The Pacific Electric Company built this station in 1911 when they extended their interurban railway line to the farming community of Yorba Linda. The passenger and express service provided by the "Big Red Cars" was the first means of public transportation for the town. Nine times a day the cars carried riders and carloads of fruit raised on the farms to Los Angeles. On return, fertilizer, lumber, machinery, and other supplies were delivered to this station. The depot continued to be a focal point in the community until the loss of passenger revenue forced termination of the service in 1938. Gone now are the "Big Red Cars" but the depot still remains. It is in use today as the Yorba Linda Station Restaurant.

DON BERNARDO YORBA HACIENDA SITE
Esperanza Road at Echo Hill Drive

CHL #226

Yorba built his famous Hacienda San Antonio on the north bank of the Santa Ana River. It was located on the land Mexican Governor Jose Figueroa granted him in 1834. No longer in existence, the two-story adobe was considered one of the most spacious in Southern California. Within its fifty rooms were family living quarters and accommodations for guests. Space was also provided for the various craftsmen, laborers, and servants who worked on the rancho.



Nixon Birthplace

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library



The Yorba Cemetery as it appeared in the 1960s

Courtesy Yorba Linda District Library

YORBA CEMETERY

6749 Parkwood Court

(off Esperanza Road east of Imperial Highway)

In 1858, Don Bernardo Yorba set aside this land for a cemetery. It is the oldest private cemetery in Orange County, predated only by the Mission Cemetery at San Juan Capistrano. Dominating the old cemetery is Yorba's headstone. Other markers bear the names of many pioneer families, Carrillo, Peralta, Dominguez, Castillo, Mendoza, Sepulveda, and Yorba.

SOUTHERN ZONE

DANA POINT

DANA POINT

CHL #189

Gazebo at the end of the
Street of the Blue Lantern

The historic site now known as Dana Point is named for the legendary Richard Henry Dana, Jr. He sailed into the harbor in 1835 as related in his autobiographical account, *Two Years Before the Mast*. It was here that Dana and his fellow sailors tossed the hides purchased from Mission San Juan Capistrano over the steep cliffs to the ship anchored in El Embarcadero, the cove below.

SAMPSON OVERLOOK

In 1975, the tiny park around the gazebo and marker became an official Orange County park. It was dedicated on July 4 as the Blue Lantern Lookout Park. Today it is known as the Sampson Overlook. It was renamed in honor of Kenneth Sampson, a former Director of the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District. Sampson supervised the design and construction of the man-made harbor below.

DANA STATUE

Island Way and Dana Drive
in Dana Point Harbor

If Richard Henry Dana, Jr. returned today to the seaport he acclaimed as “the only romantic spot in California,” he would find a statue dedicated in his honor. The magnificent bronze memorial, sculpted by John Terken, has become a prominent landmark in this coastal community.

EAST IRVINE

EAST IRVINE HISTORIC AREA

Intersection of Sand Canyon Avenue
and the Santa Ana Freeway

This small crossroads agricultural community had its beginning in 1887 when a station site was deeded to what is now the Santa Fe Railroad by the estate of James Irvine I. By the turn of the century, village life of the tenant farmers on Irvine’s great Rancho San Joaquin centered around the cluster of buildings adjacent to the large bean and grain warehouses. Still standing today are the 1912 Irvine General Store, a blacksmith shop, the Irvine Hotel, the Irvine Garage, an 1895 warehouse, and seven small bungalows that housed Irvine Company employees.



The rocky coastline at Dana Cove before construction of the man-made harbor began in 1969. *Courtesy Environmental Management Agency/County of Orange*



The old-time General Store that has served Irvine Ranch farmers for 72 years. *Courtesy Department of Special Collections, University of California, Irvine, Library*



May 15, 1982 — Supervisor Bruce Nestande at Heritage Hill Dedication

EL TORO

EL TORO SETTLERS CEMETERY
25751 Trabuco Road

The history of El Toro extends back to its founding as an agricultural colony of English settlers in the 1890s. The names of many of these pioneers are written on the gravestones in this burial ground. In 1898 the cemetery was acquired by the El Toro Land and Water Company. It is now operated as Orange County Cemetery District No. 1.

HERITAGE HILL HISTORICAL PARK
25151 Serrano Road
855-2028

OCHC #32

Silent reminders of El Toro's past are found here in Orange County's first historical park. In the shade of aged California pepper trees stand four structures that reflect the history of the area from the days of the Rancho Canada de los Alisos to its development as an agricultural community.

SERRANO ADOBE

NRHP & CHL #199

Rancho Canada de los Alisos (Canyon of the Sycamores) was a grant to Jose Serrano on May 3, 1842. It was supplemented by a later grant in 1846. Serrano and his relatives erected a number of adobes on the property. Only this one remains. In 1884, Dwight Whiting purchased the greater part of the rancho, including this adobe house. Whiting promoted the development of El Toro, called Aliso City in the early days.

EL TORO GRAMMER SCHOOL

In this one-room schoolhouse children of the early settlers of El Toro learned to read and write. It was built in 1890. The interior is furnished with typical Victorian-era accessories including a pot-bellied wood stove, old desks, and a library table and chairs.

ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL MISSION

This house of worship was dear to the hearts of the early English colonists who were far away from their native land. It was erected in 1891 on property donated by the El Toro Land and Water Company. Featured in the interior of the church are the original baptismal font, pump organ, altar, and kerosene ceiling lamps.

HARVEY BENNETT RANCH HOUSE

Charles F. Bennett, a pioneer citrus rancher in the Saddleback Valley, built this ranch house in 1908 for a live-in caretaker. When Bennett became ill, his son Harvey moved into the ranch house to oversee his father's property. It is the only turn-of-the-century bungalow remaining in the El Toro area.

HOURS: Daily, 8 A.M. - 5 P.M. Guided tours of the adobe given daily at 11 A.M., 2 and 3 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.



Serrano Adobe in 1936

Courtesy W.P.A. Research Project #3105

IRVINE

BARTON MOUND SITE
Laguna/San Diego Freeway Interchange

CHL #218

Near this small hill in 1857, Sheriff James Barton and three of his posse were killed in a gunfight with a band of desperadoes led by Juan Flores, the notorious bandit. Flores and his band were relentlessly pursued and eventually captured. (See also Flores Peak.)

IRVINE HISTORICAL MUSEUM
5 Rancho San Joaquin
786-4112

The collection is housed in the 100-year-old cooking wing of the first ranch manager's house on the Irvine Ranch. It contains Indian artifacts, agricultural paraphernalia, and displays of famous people and events associated with the ranch.

HOURS: Tuesday and Sunday, 1-5 P.M.
Docent tours by appointment.

IRVINE RANCH AGRICULTURAL HEADQUARTERS
Cor. of Irvine Boulevard and Myford Road

The origin of the giant Irvine Ranch dates back to 1864 when James Irvine I, along with several partners, purchased the Ranchos Lomas de Santiago, San Joaquin, and a portion of Santiago de Santa Ana. The

land had once been the old Mexican and Spanish land grants to the Yorbas, Sepulvedas, and Peraltas. In 1876 Irvine became the sole owner of the property. It was then that he established ranch headquarters at this location, where management of the vast acreage was centered for nearly a century. Today, visible reminders of the early beginnings of the famous ranch include the mess hall, a bunk house, the company store, two barns, and the gardens which surrounded the old Irvine mansion that was razed in 1965.

LAGUNA HILLS

FOSSIL REEF PARK
Aliso Meadows
25751 Via Lomas

OCHC #28

Preserved here are the white limestone remains of an 18-million-year-old tropical shell reef. Formed in a shallow bay, it contains fossils of scallops, clams, and tube worms. Nearby, mudstones of the same age hold fossil whales and shark teeth. Later as the Santa Ana Mountains rose, the rigid limestone buckled and broke along small faults. This is evidence that tropical seas once covered this area. Please do not remove fossils from this historic site.

SAN CLEMENTE

“CASA ROMANTICA”
415 Avenida Granada

San Clemente founder, Ole Hanson, built this eighteen-room palatial family home in 1928. With its white stucco walls, red tile roof, and interior courtyard, the mansion epitomized Hanson's dream of a Spanish Village-by-the-Sea. Located on a spectacular bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean, the estate has long been eyed as a prime location for redevelopment.

PRIVATE property; do not disturb.

LA CRISTIANITA MONUMENT
San Clemente Civic Center
100 Avenida Presidio

CHL #562

The event commemorated here occurred at a site in nearby Cristianitos Canyon on Camp Pendleton. It was there, in an Indian village, that Fr. Francisco Gomez performed the first Christian baptism in Alta California on July 22, 1769. The Franciscan padre was attached to the first Portola Expedition.

LA CRISTIANITA PAGEANT

Every July, San Clemente is the scene of a community-wide celebration where the highly-acclaimed pageant, “The Cross and the Arrow.” provides a dramatic climax to the city's month-long summer festival. Performed in a natural amphitheater on the old Forster Ranch, the outdoor spectacle recreates events which led to the first Christian baptism in Alta California.

OSCAR EASLEY BLOCK
101 El Camino Real

NRHP

Easley is credited as being “the contractor who built the foundation on which Ole Hanson erected his dream city.” He acquired this property in 1926. It was about the same time his street grading crews were turning the first soil on Hanson’s new subdivision. A 1929 permit called for the construction of this two-story bank and office building. A striking example of traditional Spanish architecture, the structure occupies the most prominent commercial site on El Camino Real (The King’s Highway) in San Clemente. Virgil Westbrook was the architect, having also designed the San Clemente Beach Club.

SAN CLEMENTE BEACH CLUB
Avenida Boca de la Playa

NRHP

Ole Hanson provided the funds to build this fashionable beach club. He dedicated it to the community on May 27, 1928. At that time, the swimming pool was considered one of the finest in the nation. It was the site of tryouts for the United States swimming team prior to the Xth Olympiad in Los Angeles in 1932. In the past fifty years club facilities became antiquated, and renovation for active use once more was completed in 1983.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

JUAN AVILA ADOBE
31831 Camino Capistrano

Built in the 1840s, probably over older ruins, this was the elegant town house of Juan Avila. Called “El Rico (the rich),” he was the grantee of Rancho Niguel in 1842. A disastrous fire destroyed much of the adobe in 1879 and only a small part was rebuilt. It served as Avila’s home until his death in 1889.

CAPISTRANO DEPOT
26701 Verdugo Street

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company built this station in 1894. It is the oldest depot of Spanish Colonial Revival style architecture in Southern California. Although the building was converted to a restaurant in 1975, Amtrak trains stop here regularly for passengers.

JUDGE RICHARD EGAN HOUSE
31892 Camino Capistrano

Called Harmony Hall, the distinguished terra cotta brick building was constructed in 1883 from bricks left over from Marcos Forster’s Casa Grande which stood nearby. The home was rebuilt in 1898 after a fire partially destroyed the second floor. Egan came to San Juan Capistrano in 1868. As Justice of the Peace, he was a prominent member of the community and remained active in civic affairs until his death in 1923.

GARCIA ADOBE
31851 Camino Capistrano

NRHP
& OCHC #23

The rare two-story adobe was built in the 1840s by Manuel Garcia, a Portuguese merchant. It is the only surviving Monterey style adobe in Orange County. Its uses have included the French Hotel, a general store, and the town’s first American-era post office.

HARRISON FARMHOUSE
27762 Ortega Highway

NRHP

This building, erected around 1906, is an outstanding example of single-wall construction, a style unique to Southern California. The house is associated with John Harrison, who purchased the property in 1917 and lived there for several years. Restored by the City of San Juan Capistrano, today it serves as the office of the Capistrano Indian Council.

HOURS: Sunday, 1-4 P.M.

JUZGADO AND JOSE ANTONIO YORBA II ADOBES
31891 Camino Capistrano

These two historic buildings were joined together to form the El Adobe Restaurant. Both adobes may date back to the Mission period. The south section was the juzgado (jail), justice court, and stage depot. The north part was a residence. It is believed to have been built by Jose Antonio Yorba II. However, it is more closely associated with his son, Jose Miguel "Chavito" Yorba.

LOS RIOS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Los Rios Street
bet. Del Obispo and Mission Streets

NRHP

A stroll down this historic street takes the visitor a hundred years into the past. A variety of structures — Victorian era houses, adobes, and wooden cottages — blend to make the area a unique part of San Juan's heritage. A city ordinance forbids the removal, demolition, or renovation of any structure within the district without special approval of the City Council.



Juzgado and Jose Antonio Yorba II Adobes
around 1900

Courtesy W.P.A. Research Project #3105



Supervisor Thomas F. Riley at the venerable Mission San Juan Capistrano

MISSION CEMETERY

Avenue de los Cerritos and Ortega Highway

From the founding of the Mission in 1776 until the middle of the 1800s all burials were made in the old Mission Cemetery located along the east wall of the Serra Chapel. Then a new cemetery was dedicated here. This graveyard goes back to 1846 which is the earliest date found on a grave marker.

MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

Camino Capistrano
and Ortega Highway
493-1111

NRHP
& CHL #200

The most renowned “jewel of the missions” was founded by Fr. Junipero Serra on November 1, 1776. It was the seventh in the chain of twenty-one missions established by the Franciscan priests along “El Camino Real” in Alta California. The buildings and grounds of the famous “mission of the swallows” occupy a ten-acre site. The small Chapel, where Serra said mass, is the oldest religious edifice in California still in use today. A new place of worship, San Juan de Capistrano, is now under construction on the mission grounds. When completed, it will be a replica of the mission’s Great Stone Church partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1812.

HOURS: Daily, 7 A.M. - 5 P.M. (Closed on Good Friday, 12M. - 3 P.M.)
Docent tours by appointment.
ADMISSION fee charged.

MONTANEZ ADOBE

31745 Los Rios Street

NRHP

This adobe dates back to 1794. It was named for Dona Polonia Montanez, the owner in 1875. She had charge of the religious instruction of the village children between 1886 and 1910 when the Mission was without a resident priest. Dona Polonia was nicknamed the “pied piper of San Juan” because she was always surrounded by children.

PARRA ADOBE

27792 Ortega Highway

NRHP

Although some historians theorize the adobe may have served as a barracks for Mission vaqueros (cowboys) in an earlier time, it was probably constructed in the 1860s. The adobe is associated with Miguel Parra, Jr., who built the adobe prior to its recorded ownership by Francois Riverin, a Frenchman.

ALBERT PRYOR HOUSE

31831 Los Rios Street
493-8444

Constructed in the 1870s by saloon-keeper Jose Dolores Garcia, the house is more closely associated with Albert Pryor, who purchased the property in 1904. The San Juan Capistrano Historical Society restored the building and operates it as the O’Neill Museum.

HOURS: Tuesday-Friday, 9 A.M. - 1 P.M.; Saturday and Sunday, 12M. - 3 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.

RIOS ADOBE
31781 Los Rios Street

This was the home of Feliciano Rios, a Spanish soldier who served with the mission garrison in the 1780s. It is believed to have been one of the forty adobes constructed for mission housing in 1794. An olive tree, brought from the Holy Land over a century ago by a priest, shades this historic dwelling. It has the distinction of being the oldest continuously-inhabited residence in California occupied by the same family.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO JAIL CELL
31971 Camino Capistrano

OCHC #31

Originally located on Camino Capistrano at the Ortega Highway intersection, this jail cell was built in 1896 to serve as a holding cell for miscreants on their way to the County jail in Santa Ana. The jail was the scene of several jailbreaks and one hanging.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO WALKING TOURS
San Juan Capistrano Historical Society
493-8444

Much of the original mission settlement that has been preserved or restored was built by Indian neophytes between 1794 and 1807. Among the historic structures highlighted on the tours are Judge Richard Egan's house and the adobes of Manuel Garcia, Domingo Yorba, Dona Polonia Montanez, Feliciano Rios, the juzgado, and Jose Antonio Yorba II.

DOCENT TOURS: Sunday at 1 P.M. from El Peon across the street from
Mission San Juan Capistrano.
FEE charged.

SAN JUAN HOT SPRINGS
Casper's Wilderness Park
35501 Ortega Highway
493-8827

Hundreds of years ago, Indians were the first to discover these natural hot springs which flow from a fault that extends through the Santa Ana Mountains. It is a place where mineral-rich waters have been bubbling out of the ground at a temperature of around 120-degrees for centuries. Like the health-seeker and other pioneer settlers who found curative powers in the medicated waters at the turn of the century, modern visitors once again have the opportunity to enjoy the historic spa. Closed for several decades, the mineral springs have been refurbished and were reopened for public use in 1982.

HOURS: Open 24 hours.
ADMISSION fee charged. Reservations by appointment only.

DOMINGO YORBA ADOBE
31871 Camino Capistrano

NRHP

This home of the former owner of Rancho Niguel was built in the 1840s. Some believe it was erected over older ruins by his father, Jose Antonio Yorba II. The adobe is more closely associated with the Oyharzabal family who have occupied it since 1880.

WESTERN ZONE

FOUNTAIN VALLEY

COURREGES RANCH
8572 Talbert Avenue

OCHC #30

Commemorated here is the homesite of Roch and Magdalena Mogart Courreges. Roch, a Basque sheep rancher, farmer, and businessman, came to the area in 1878 and purchased "the bluff" in 1896. He was a founder of the First National Bank of Huntington Beach, the Smeltzer Telephone Company, and the Farmer's Cannery. Although the ranch is now surrounded by urban development, the old tank house still remains. It was erected in 1908.

TALBERT REAL ESTATE OFFICE
Los Alamos Street

It is the Talbert name found in faded letters on the side of this building that makes this small real estate office of historical importance. Abandoned for many years, the gabled structure was once a part of Talbert Village, one of Fountain Valley's founding settlements. Information on the real estate office is limited. However, of the three Talbert boys, Sam, Tom, and Henry, it was Tom who found the greatest success as a real estate agent. A Japanese bath house and water tower were also discovered with the small office. All three buildings have been moved to undeveloped parkland south of the City Hall for preservation.

TALBERT VILLAGE
Bushard Street and Talbert Avenue

This village, comprised of a general store and post office, was located on the large acreage of swampland which James T. Talbert purchased in 1896. Associated with him in the venture were his three civic-minded sons, Sam, Tom, and Henry. There are few projects of major importance to the growth and development of Orange County of which the Talberts were not a part. Of these, the Talbert Drainage District was an achievement that reclaimed the swampland for agricultural usage.

GARDEN GROVE

HERITAGE PARK
12174 Euclid Street
530-8871

This two-acre site, owned and maintained by the Garden Grove Historical Society, perpetuates the heritage of the early pioneers in the village of Garden Grove.



The old Talbert Real Estate Office shown
with the Japanese bath house and water tower

Courtesy Fountain Valley Historical Society



The Stanley House in the late 1890s

Courtesy Garden Grove Historical Society

The main attraction of the historic park is this classic Victorian era farmhouse. It was built in 1891 by Edward G. Ware, a prominent rancher who developed the Eureka walnut, first grown in the area. For many years Ware's daughter, L. Agnes Ware Stanley, lived in the dwelling. Many of the family's original furnishings decorate the two-story house museum.

A windmill and tank house, a replica of Garden Grove's first fire station (with an old firetruck), a big red barn, and the original post office built in 1877 are among the other historic structures on the grounds. All are representative of the life in the rural community of early Garden Grove.

HOURS: Sunday, 1:30 to 4 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.

JAPANESE SCHOOL

10771 Sherman Street
(bet. Euclid and Taft)

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the first families of Japanese ancestry had settled in Orange County to engage in farming. To preserve the heritage and culture of their homeland, the Japanese of Garden Grove showed their enterprise and regard for education in building this school for the enlightenment of their American-born children. The Japanese Consul of Los Angeles attended the dedicatory services for the edifice in February 1917. The school still holds classes today for young students who study the history, customs, and language of their ancestors.

HUNTINGTON BEACH

BOLSA CHICA MESA

Pacific Coast Highway bet. Warner
Avenue and Golden West Street

Bolsa Chica Mesa was a part of the Spanish land grant to Manuel Nieto in 1784. The Bolsa Chica Gun Club, one of the first gun clubs to operate in Southern California, was established here in 1899 when the mesa became a private hunting preserve. The large redwood clubhouse, isolated by lagoons, dykes, and locked gates, was a conspicuous landmark to travelers on Pacific Coast Highway. It was demolished in 1964 when the gun club disbanded. Over the decades, parts of the property have been extensively farmed and used for oil extraction. Still visible are the large concrete gun emplacements and ammunition bunkers from World War II.

HUNTINGTON BEACH PIER

Main Street and Pacific Coast Highway

The old wooden pier, built early in the 1900s, was replaced in 1914 with this familiar concrete structure, 1,800 feet in length. Said to be the longest pier in California, it has endured decades of battering from sea and storms. Each September the landmark structure is the center of activities for the U.S. Surfboard Championships, held in this beach community since 1959. The pier also provides a view of the town's old brick buildings. One of these, the Golden Bear, offered bread and soup to needy families during the depression days of the 1930s.



Supervisor Harriett M. Wieder at the Newland House

Courtesy City of Huntington Beach

NEWLAND HOUSE
19820 Beach Boulevard at Adams Avenue
962-5777

OCHC #9

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture found in the latter part of the Victorian era is the thirteen-room home of Huntington Beach pioneers, William T. and Mary Newland. It was erected in 1898 on the large acreage owned by the Newlands. The community was then known as Pacific City. A prominent civic leader and agricultural developer, Newland pioneered the clearing of the Santa Ana River lowlands for productive farming.

HOURS: Third Sunday each month, 12M. - 4 P.M.
ADMISSION fee charged.

LOS ALAMITOS

LOS ALAMITOS MUSEUM
11052 Los Alamitos Boulevard
431-8836

In this former fire-engine house are exhibits depicting the history of Los Alamitos (the little cottonwoods). Special emphasis is placed on early families in the community.

HOURS: Tuesday and Sunday, 2-4 P.M.

SEAL BEACH

ANAHEIM LANDING
Seal Beach Boulevard
and Electric Avenue

CHL #219

Anaheim Landing came into being in 1864 when the Anaheim Lighter Company built a wharf and warehouse on Alamitos Bay where cargo was loaded and discharged from coastal steamers by lighters. It was the first seaport of importance in the early history of what is now Orange County. The seaport served the entire Santa Ana Valley until the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Anaheim in 1875 caused the demise of the shipping business at Anaheim Landing. However, its popularity as a playground carried up to the advent of World War II when the historic area was acquired by the U.S. Navy for an ammunition depot.

OLD SEAL BEACH CITY HALL
201 8th Street

NRHP

The construction of this two-story, Spanish style City Hall in 1929 was a major expenditure for the small town of Seal Beach, known as Bay City in earlier days. The building is historically significant for its role in the growth of the City as a permanent year-round community. The City Hall was built at a time when the city had acquired its first volunteer fire department and library facility. In the same year the community had also experienced its first major growth in population. This municipal building remained the seat of local government until a new building was erected in 1969.



Anaheim Landing in the year 1888

Courtesy Anaheim Public Library



Pacific Electric Red Car Museum

Courtesy Seal Beach Historical Society

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RED CAR MUSEUM

OCHC #10

707 Electric Avenue
(213) 596-2579

An old interurban work car has been converted into a museum featuring exhibits of early County history. It is located on the right-of-way the Pacific Electric obtained in the early 1900s to operate their "Big Red Cars" between Los Angeles and the beach communities in Orange County. This method of transportation played a key role in the growth of Seal Beach and neighboring cities.

SEAL BEACH PIER

Ocean Avenue and Main Street

Philip A. Stanton and his Bayside Land Company were involved in developing the townsite of Bay City at the time the first pier was erected in 1906. When another pier was constructed in 1916, the city became known as the "Coney Island of the Pacific" with its amusement zone that attracted visitors from all over Southern California. A severe storm destroyed that pier in 1938, and it was replaced by the present Seal Beach Pier. Extending 1,865-feet into the Pacific Ocean, it was completed in 1939 with WPA funds. Years of battering from the sea took its toll of the pier when two devastating storms in 1983 ripped out its midsection. The reconstruction cost to repair this coastal landmark for public use was shared by the county, state, and federal governments and the community-based "Save the Pier" fund raising committee.

WESTMINSTER

McCOY-HARE HOUSE

OCHC #8

Heritage Park
Cor. of Beach Boulevard and Hazard Avenue
893-0134

This two-room, board-and-batten dwelling of redwood was erected in 1874 by Dr. James McCoy, the first physician in the Westminster Colony. It served as a pharmacy where Martha McCoy, the doctor's maiden sister, dispensed drugs to the early settlers. In 1912, the drugstore became the home of Orel Hare and his bride, Marie Larter Hare. A prominent educator in the community, Marie Hare resided in the house until she passed away in 1975.

HOURS: Third Sunday of the month, 1-3 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.

POST BROTHERS PLOW

OCHC #24

15261 Brookhurst Avenue

For years, this fifteen-ton steel blade plowed through the sand and debris deposited on the farmlands when the Santa Ana River overflowed. Had it not been for this huge plow, built in 1937 by Charles and Norman Post, much of the County's productive agricultural acreage would have been wasted.

WESTMINSTER MUSEUM

14102 Hoover Street
891-1126

It was the purpose of the Rev. Lemuel P. Webber to establish a temperance settlement when he founded the Westminster Colony in 1870. Museum memorabilia and exhibits date back to the colonization of this unique community. Also featured is the recent history of Westminster, its schools and local personalities.

HOURS: Third Sunday of the month, 1-3 P.M.
Group tours by appointment.



This Seal Beach Pier was destroyed in the 1938 storm

Orange County Historical Commission



The McCoy-Hare House — a memorial
to two prominent Westminster names

Orange County Historical Commission

HISTORICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

For those who wish further information on Orange County's past, the following research libraries serve historians, students, authors, genealogists — anyone who has the need to use historical records.

Unlike other library resources, many of these archival collections are for reference use only. However, for the convenience of patrons, many facilities offer photocopy and microfilm printout service at a nominal charge.

ANAHEIM GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
440 N. Loara Street
635-2471

HOURS: Tuesday-Friday, 9 A.M.-9 P.M.
Saturday, 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

ANAHEIM PUBLIC LIBRARY
Elizabeth J. Schultz Anaheim History Room
500 W. Broadway
Anaheim
999-1850

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 9 A.M.-6 P.M.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON
800 N. State College Boulevard
Fullerton

Oral History Program
773-3580 or 773-3693

Special Collections, University Library
773-3444

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 8 A.M.-5 P.M.

HOURS: Monday and Tuesday, 1-7 P.M.
Wednesday-Friday, 9 A.M.-12M.

FEDERAL ARCHIVES & RECORDS CENTER
24000 Avila Road
Laguna Niguel
831-4242

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 8 A.M.-4:30 P.M.

FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
Historical Library
114 E. Fifth Street
Santa Ana
558-3211

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 9-11 A.M., 2-4 P.M.

FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Albert Launer Room
353 W. Commonwealth
738-6333

HOURS: Monday-Thursday, 10 A.M.-9 P.M.
Friday and Saturday, 10 A.M.-5 P.M.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

Huntington Beach Library
7111 Talbert Avenue
Huntington Beach
842-4481

HOURS: Monday, 1-9 P.M.; Tuesday-Thursday, 9 A.M.-9 P.M.
Friday and Saturday, 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

Buena Park Library District Library
7150 La Palma Avenue
Buena Park
826-4100, Ext. 20

HOURS by appointment only.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO REGIONAL LIBRARY

Sala San Juan
31495 El Camino Real
San Juan Capistrano
493-1752

HOURS: Monday-Thursday, 10 A.M.-9 P.M.; Friday-Saturday, 10 A.M.-5 P.M.

SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Santa Ana History Room
26 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana
834-4013

HOURS: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2-6 P.M.

SHERMAN FOUNDATION CENTER

Research Library
614 Dahlia Avenue
Corona del Mar
673-2261

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Special Collections, University Library
Campus Drive
Irvine
833-7227

HOURS: Monday-Friday, 12M.-5 P.M.

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Established 1973

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