1969

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CONFLICTS BETWEEN INDIANS AND WHITE SETTLERS OVER THE RICH LANDS OF THE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS CULMINATED IN THE BATTLE AT CHIMNEY ROCK ON FEBRUARY 16, 1867. ALTHOUGH THE INDIANS DEFENDED THEMSELVES FIERCELY, THEY WERE FORCED TO RETREAT INTO THE DESERT. IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING, THE INDIANS' TRADITIONAL MOUNTAIN FOOD-GATHERING AREAS WERE LOST TO WHITE ENCROACHMENT.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 737


Dedication of Official State Plaque and Monument for California Registered Historical Landmark No. 737 at Lucerne Valley, California May 4, 1986
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sponsors of the State Plaque:
Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus...Glenn Hearrell, Humbug
Lucerne Valley Museum Association...........Orville Green, President
Lucerne Valley Chamber of Commerce.....Mark Vandenbroke, President

Landmark Registration Application Report submitted by Ann Seeberg of
Lucerne Valley Chamber of Commerce Women's Group, March 22, 1960
Landmark Registration granted by California State Park Historical
Commission, June 6, 1960

State Plaque Allocation Request submitted by Phil Porretta of
Billy Holcomb Chapter of ECV, October 25, 1985
State Plaque Allocation granted by California State Park Historical
Commission, February 7, 1986

State Plaque Wording cooperative effort of Phil Porretta and
California State Park Historical Commission, April 2, 1986

Monument Construction Permission granted by Marvin and Patricia
McVay of Lucerne Valley, Monument Site Property Owners
The "All Volunteer" Monument Construction Crew of Billy Holcomb
Chapter

Rare Historical Research Source Information supplied by Arda
Haenszel, San Bernardino County Historian
"The Battle at Chimney Rock" Report by Phil Porretta

What sayeth the Brethren

Satisfactory!
The primary cause of the battle at Chimney Rock is familiar: native Americans defending their territory against white settlers. The importance of this battle was the finality with which it separated many Southern California Indians from their choicest food-gathering and hunting grounds.

Many Chemehuevi and Piute Indians who roamed the Mojave Desert traditionally used the more abundant vegetation and game of the nearby San Bernardino Mountains as a major food source. The higher elevations also held reliable water sources. The Indians saw that the intruding settlers were upsetting their balance with nature.

The Indians resolved to expel the invaders from their land. They thought that frightening the intruders would do the trick.

On March 25, 1866, a band of 26 braves ambushed three young cowboys on the Dunlap Ranch (now called Las Flores Ranch) in the San Bernardino Mountains near Cajon Pass. The funeral given in San Bernardino for the victims was reported as being the largest given in that area up to that time.

But the whites persisted in their mountain settlements. The Indians decided to directly attack a logging settlement in their favorite hunting grounds, Little Bear Valley (now the Lake Arrowhead area). Some 60 warriors left their families camped at Rabbit Springs, a series of seeps that extended eastward from the northeast base of Chimney Rock, and hiked to Little Bear Valley. There, on January 29, 1867, they burned a small sawmill and a nearby cabin.

A few settlers from the attacked area tracked the Indians through the snow and soon caught up with the Indians. After a bloody skirmish, most of the Indians escaped to the desert. Soon a retaliatory force of about 20 men from San Bernardino, the Holcomb Valley mining area, and Victorville was formed. The pioneers tracked the Indians back to their family camp at Chimney Rock. The pioneers managed a surprise attack on the Indian stronghold at daybreak on February 16, 1867.

The Indians defended themselves fiercely, but after a bloody battle, they evacuated their rocky defenses with their families. A secondary battle took place nearby two days later. The Indians retreated into the desert where they held their own for many years, but generally left the mountains to the pioneers.

Reports contemporary to the hostilities at Las Flores, Little Bear Valley, and Chimney Rock repeatedly identified the Indians involved as Piute and Chemehuevi. These tribes co-existed with Serrano Indians in the area of hostilities but the Serranos were not involved in any aggression. However, in the mop-up operations that followed the main battle at Chimney Rock, Serranos were slaughtered along with the others.
The three cowboys killed at Las Flores Ranch were Ed Parrish, Nephi Bemis, and Pratt Whiteside. It was reported in 1938 by William Talmadge, son of pioneer Frank Talmadge of Little Bear Valley, that none of these youths were over 17 years of age. If this is true, Parrish had not wasted any time because he had already married the sister of Dunlap, the owner of the ranch, and according to J. W. Gillette's 1866 letter to his widow, he also had children.

The pioneers who opposed the Indians at Little Bear Valley were reported as Frank Talmadge, Bill Kane (whose cabin, near what is now Arrowhead Village, had been burnt), Tom Welty, George Armstrong, Frank Blair, George Birdwell, Jonathan Richardson (whose nephew, Friend Richardson, later became governor of California), A. J. Curry, Henry Law, George Lish, John DeWitt, Jonathan Edwards, William Caley, "Noisy" Tom Enrufty, and Joab Roar.

At the Little Bear Valley skirmish Welty was seriously wounded from a gunshot through the shoulder. Kane was slightly wounded from a bullet which penetrated his boot and lodged against his calf. About six Indians were killed, including a chief shot by Talmadge, and a few more were wounded.

The Chimney Rock retaliatory force was given provisions by Dr. Ben Barton, David Seeley, George Lord, Sr. and some merchants at its onset in San Bernardino. The force soon divided into two groups: one going with horse teams and a wagon load of provisions through Cajon Pass, the other going via Little Bear Valley to the rendezvous just east of present Victorville. The rendezvous ranch has changed names and owners over the years. Chronologically, the ranch names have been Bemis, Brown, Verde, and Campbell. The ranch was located on the Mojave River.

The Little Bear Valley group picked up the Indian tracks from the skirmish site and followed them. Since the Indians dragged their wounded with them and it had recently snowed, the bloody, snowy tracks were easy to follow. The tracks led north into the desert where this group left the tracks to meet the other group at the rendezvous. But their scouts did locate the Indians with their squaws and papooses at Chimney Rock, a natural stronghold among rough, rocky and barren hills at the northeast edge of Rabbit Dry Lake.

Members of the retaliatory force at its onset were William F. "Billy" Holcomb, Jack Martin, W. H. "John" St. John, Samuel Bemis, Edwin Bemis, William Bemis, Harrison Bemis, Bart Smithson, John McGarr, Frank Blair, Jonathan Richardson, George Armstrong, George Birdwell, Joseph Mecham, Jack Ayres, and 16-year-old George Miller. Others who joined later were 19-year-old Dave Wixom, "Noisy" Tom Enrufty, Sam Button, preacher Stout and his son and son-in-law (Wesley Griffith), Mark Thomas, and Jake Buchanan. Ayres, Mecham, and one or two others returned home before the battle.

On a bitterly cold night the pioneers plotted their Chimney Rock attack strategy until midnight. They decided on a two-pronged surprise attack at the following daybreak.
Before dawn, preacher Stout, captain of one party, went south of Chimney Rock by the wagon road. St. John, captain of the other, went north of the mountain, a greater distance. The men's breath froze their moustaches. But most of the Indian wore only a breech clout and sandals, and in the mountains most of them tied their sandals to their breech clout and walked barefooted over the snow.

At daybreak, the southern party was high up the south slope of Chimney Rock. The northern party, a little late, was at the base of the north slope. The southern party saw their comrades starting up the hill. Because the southern party saw no Indians, they decided to return to the provision wagon (which was guarded by teamster Bard Smithson and two other men) so they fired a gun and yelled to indicate this to the other party. This immediately caused the Indians to leap about in their rocky hiding places and yelp like a pack of coyotes. Their incessant yelping continued throughout the battle.

The northern group consisted of twelve men (W. H. "John" St. John, Bill Holcomb, Jack Martin, Mark Thomas, Jonathan Richardson, John McGarr, Ed, Sam and Harrison Bemis, "Noisy" Tom Enrufty, George Miller, and Dave Wilson) who snuck up the mountain in groups of four. Four men would climb forward over the rocky terrain and then drop behind boulders and four more would go past them and drop. They proceeded until the Indians fired on them with guns and arrows. An arrow struck deeply into Richardson's chest. Miller pulled the arrow out.

Although the southern party had withdrawn to the dry lake, the northern party divided, some of them going around a bluff and nearly hemming in the Indians from the opposite direction. St. John assigned Miller the task of preventing the Indians from escaping through a split boulder. Although he valiantly attempted to carry out this order, many Indians escaped that way. But some Indians were captured: two squaws, a boy about 14, a girl about 10, and a baby.

Perhaps the Indians thought they might become entrapped. For whatever reason, the Indians evacuated Chimney Rock.

The pioneers immediately sent the badly wounded Richardson to San Bernardino, 50 miles away by wagon, for medical attention. He was escorted by Bill Holcomb, Sam Button, Armstrong and Blair.

The next day Bill and Ed Bemis, Jack Martin, and George Miller picked up the trails of the escaping Indians. The tracks led down the north slope of the mountain and to the mouth of a canyon. At sundown the trackers returned six miles to their new camp at Rabbit Springs.

At daybreak the next day the pioneers left three men in camp while all others went to pick up the Indian trail. The Indians had camped only a short distance beyond where the trackers had turned back the evening before. Had the trackers proceeded a little farther the previous evening, they probably would have been ambushed.
The pioneers continued tracking the Indians. By keeping among rocks whenever possible the Indians avoided coming out into the open. The Indians traveled in a half circle and by 3 p.m. the pursuing pioneers were nearer their camp at the base of Chimney Rock than when they picked up the trail that morning.

When the pioneers were very near the Indians they were tracking, southeast of Chimney Rock, the Indian prisoners of the pioneers made a dash for freedom. The prisoners were cut down in their escape attempt and converted to "good Indians" as the pioneers put it.

When most of the pioneers decided to return to camp for the evening, preacher Stout, his son, and son-in-law continued on alone to pursue the Indians, against the advice of St. John. While at dinner in camp, the pioneers heard gun shots. An Indian ambush resulted in Stout's son-in-law, Wesley Griffith, having a broken arm. The Indians pursued the Stout group back to camp where the pioneers fought them off.

Another escort was selected to carry the injured Griffith back to San Bernardino. Since only Jack Martin, the four Bemis boys, and Miller would remain, they all decided to leave.

The returning pioneers faced sleet all the way to the Mojave River. They waded through snow over Cajon Pass "almost frozen and nearly starved", and on to their homes.

The battle at Chimney Rock caused the Indians to drastically refrain from entering the San Bernardino Mountains. The pioneers maintained an unrelenting attitude toward the Indians and continuing hostilities and diseases nearly exterminated the Indians.
(Anonymous.) "Indian Outrages". San Bernardino Guardian issue of February 16, 1867. Gives specific date (Jan. 29, 1867) of Little Bear Valley hostility and mentions rendezvous at Benis Ranch.

"The Indian Campaign--Four Killed". San Bernardino Guardian issue of February 23, 1867. Gives specific date (Feb. 16, 1867) of battle at Chimney Rock. Reports Indians as being Chemehuevi and Piute.

Ballinger, Veronica. "The Serrano Indians, Early Inhabitants of Victor Valley". San Bernardino County Museum Ass'n Quarterly, vol. 9 no. 2, Winter 1962. Indicates that Serranos inhabited the area of hostilities and although they were peaceful, they were almost exterminated by the vigorous campaigns of the pioneers.


Belden, L. Burr. "Letter Tells of Indian Slayings in Summit Area". San Bernardino Sun-Telegram, Sept. 9, 1962. Reports Susan Strong Caley's eye-witness account of conflict at Little Bear Valley. She was step-daughter of pioneer Frank Talmadge and wife of pioneer William Caley. Identifies the Indians as Chemehuevi and the same Indians that killed the cowboys at Las Flores Ranch.


Gillette, J.W. "Some Indian Experiences". Historical Society of Southern California Annual, 1904. Gillette was at Las Flores during the hostility. Reports Indians as Chemehuevis.


Goldbrandsen, Jean. This artist depicted a view of Chimney Rock as seen from a high elevation on its north, looking south across Rabbit Dry Lake to the San Bernardino Mountains. It is shown between pages 13 and 14 with a credit on the Table of Contents page of the San Bernardino Co. Mus. Ass'n Quarterly v. 9 n. 2, Winter 1962. It is also shown on page 66 of the Quarterly v. 17 n. 1, Fall 1969.


Laird, Carobeth. The Chemehuevis. Banning, Ca.: Malki Museum Press, 1976. This study of the tribe indicates the Mojave Desert was their heartland and the San Bernardino Mountains was shared with the Serrano Indians.

Mills, Dr. H.W. "De Tal Palo Astilla". Historical Society of Southern California Annual, 1917. Includes a letter dated July 18, 1916, from George Miller, a participant in the battle at Chimney Rock, giving his account of the battle.


Pike, James F. as told to Albert Clyde. Edited by Arda Haenszel. "History of Pioneer Days". Heritage Tales, City of San Bernardino Historical & Pioneer Society, 1985. A pioneer's manuscript written in 1902 gives evidence, supported by Burr Belden, that a tragic rabbit hunting incident among white and Indian youths led to the hostilities at Las Flores, Little Bear Valley, and Chimney Rock.


BILLY HOLCOMB
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF E CLAMPUS VITUS

SPRING CLAMPOUT MAY 2-4, 1986
at Lucerne Valley

Commemorating the 1867
"Battle of Chimney Rock",
the Final Major Indian Fight in
Southern California

(Billy Holcomb was there!)
Clampsites directions: take I-15 to Bear Valley Cut-Off; go east on it about 22 miles to Kendall Road; follow signs north 4.5 miles to dirt road access to Clampsite Bear Valley Cut-Off on Lucerne Dry Lake.

(Old Woman Springs Rd. at Rabbit Springs Rd.)

Monument Site
11 am Sun.

CLAMP SCHEDULE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:30 pm to</td>
<td>Chili Feed (still going)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 pm to</td>
<td>Humbug Bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat. Morning</td>
<td>7:00 am to 8:00 am Breakfast**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 am to ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 am to</td>
<td>Greybeards Meeting, breakfast served by P.B.C.s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am to</td>
<td>Cleanup of Cooktrailer and Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am to</td>
<td>Monument building, Store open, PBCs meet*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm to</td>
<td>P.B.C. Instruction, Tour of &quot;Points of Historical Interest in Lucerne Valley&quot; by Orvil Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm to</td>
<td>Free Time, Store open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 pm to</td>
<td>Clamper Olympics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 pm to</td>
<td>P.B.C. Entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 pm to</td>
<td>Supper**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 pm to</td>
<td>Campfire and Talk by Ron Miller and whoever would like to drop a few words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun. Morning</td>
<td>7:00 am to 8:00 am Breakfast**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 am to</td>
<td>Camp Cleanup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 am to</td>
<td>P.B.C. Initiation on Highway 18 at Dedication of Monument. Rabbit Springs Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 am to</td>
<td>P.B.C. Initiation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* PBCs are to meet with Hangman John Burleigh Sat. at 9 am.
** A new meal policy will be enforced: no tickee, no eatee.

If any questions, see Humbug Glenn Hearrell, Patriarch Ken LeCourt, any Greybeard, Recorder Phil Porretta, Gold Dust Receiver Tony Calabrese, or Storekeeper Dave McCammack or Cook Goodrich.
Lucerne Valley plaque marks the spot of historic battle

“Wow, I didn’t know that,” said Charles Brewster of Bull Head City, Ariz., as he finished reading the historical marker plaque No. 737, located just four miles to the west of Lucerne Valley.

Like many others he had driven along Highway 18 from Victorville to Yucca Valley many times, but had never stopped to look at this place. This time he decided to see what the point of interest was and learned a lot in the process.

Often we are in a hurry to get where we’re going and can’t stop when we see that familiar sign in brown writing on a beige background, which proclaims: Historical Marker 500 Feet Ahead. They are all over California and, as of this moment, there are 1138 listed. Sadly finding out all about them requires a little searching on Google and other sites to get to the bottom of their history and placements.

One site, waymarking.com is building information on the site and invites you to add your notes; another, markeroni.com is doing the same thing. There is an official site at ohp.park.ca.gov, but it’s rather government oriented and hard to navigate around.

Historical marker No. 737 is placed to note the site of the last battle between American Indians and area settlers at Chimney Rock. In fact there are two markers there, and one has a sighting tube that will show you the rock where the American Indians camped before it all ended forever. Without the tube, finding the actual rock is difficult unless it is early or late in the day, when the clump stands’ out.

It was along this route in January 1867 that a group of settlers rode to finish a fight with local American Indians. Hostilities had reached a point where the settlers were deeply troubled and forced to make a stand. The vigilantes were led by a famous gold prospector and landowner, Bill Holcomb. The plaque states that after the fight many local American Indians were killed or injured and left the area permanently.

Traffic now roars along Highway 18, mostly unaware that two cultures were to finish their grievances here in the only way they knew — with force; desperate people and desperate times, not so long ago.

Back towards the desert in Hesperia on Lake Arrowhead Lane is the Hesperia Fishing Lake. A positive oasis in the hot season, it welcomes campers, travelers and fishermen with its cool water, shady trees and, of course, a historical marker.

The Anasazi people used this as a trading route to the sea 12,000 years ago. In 1776, Padre Francisco Garces came through, and later still, Kit Carson. More recently, a fractured pipe in 1917 created the lake from the spring beneath. All this information is on the monument located just inside the entrance.

Motorist Charles Brewster now knows a lot more about the last Indian fight in Southern California, but he would still be unaware if he hadn’t made that little stop along the way at one of the historical markers — and it only took him a couple of minutes. He’s richer for the experience.
ABOVE: Vietnam veteran Ted Alford of Redlands reacts while looking at one of the names on one of the panels.

BELOW: Chairman and Founder John Devitt of White Pine, Mich. left, and Vietnam veteran Steve Mackey, of Riverside, unload one of the panels.

As Mendoza's wife, Carmen, stood next to him, she pursed her lips and made every attempt not to cry. But her teary eyes and trembling voice revealed a personal connection to the wall. The Mendozas' youngest son, Robert, served in the Iraq War.

"I'm glad my son came back," Carmen said. "I feel for the mothers and wives and children and everyone."

Gene Cranford, a retired U.S. Air Force chief master sergeant, and his wife, Peggy, said people don't realize how much veterans' organizations do to give a voice to those who sacrificed their lives.

"You can see something in a picture, but you don't realize how big it is," Cranford said about the Moving Wall's impact.

"Plus you don't respect pictures as (much) as you do the wall, and it makes you think what all these veterans are serving for — freedom," Peggy Cranford said.

Mona Shadia can be reached at mona.shadia@sbsun.com or at (909) 386-3873.
The Legend of Chimney Rock

by
Raymond Bradley

South and east from Victorville, along California’s State 18, I overlooked an historic landmark. I now knew the story of Chimney Rock was more than just a legend. The great monolith towered beside me as I surveyed from its surrounding canyon’s rim of fractured granite the breadth of Lucerne Valley.

Below, on the distant floor, the thin ribbon of highway cut across the dust-burned, dry bed of Rabbit Lake, guarding the entrance to the little hidden canyon surrounding this column of rock. This pillar of nature, like some great chimney from the forges of Thor, rose some 300 feet into the bright blue of the
desert sky.

Long shadows of the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre mountains were stealing swiftly across the desert, as the pink hues of the hour tinged snow crested "Old Baldy" beyond the mountainous gap of the Cajon Pass.

It wasn't hard to imagine that I was standing as the Indian youth of 12 summers had eight decades ago as he watched a cloud of dust moving slowly across the desert. It came from the shadows of the pass before the great snow-capped mountain.

For a long time he watched the sun's rays tipping the dust clouds with bronze as they floated upward into the still hot air. Tall he stood, staring down his long nose with pride, as he felt the thrill of being the brother of Gray Horse, who at last had outwitted the pursuing whites, and was now returning with his brave raiders. There would be much dancing about the fires tonight before the great tall rock.

Turning slowly, he looked back into the shadows of the canyon, where a dark cave held the little white girl. He hoped that Gray Horse wouldn't bring any more slaves. She had come with the first raid-ers to return from the valley of smokes (San Bernardino). They had passed through the mountain and the valley of the bears, where a sudden snow had caught and stopped the white posse.

Now the old squaw was calling him. He could see her in the gathering gloom of the canyon below, as she waddled before her fire. Momentarily he glanced out over the desert again. If it hadn't been for the old woman's scolding he might have seen the other dust cloud far back in the mountain shadow.

The old squaw jerked her head in motion for him to eat. Deftly he plucked a skewered piece of meat from before the sizzling embers.

"Take a piece to the little white one," the old woman nodded knowingly.

The boy snatched another skewer from the embers; then standing, he eyed the water skin close by the squatting woman. Shrugging his shoulders, he turned toward the cave.

"Take the water," he heard her muffled voice from beneath the blanket about her head.

He could see the girl's white dress far back in the shadows of the cave. She moved as he held out the skewered meat. Quickly he sat, cross-legged, with the water skin before him.

Cautiously the girl moved toward him, she hadn't cried now for two days, and she was making sounds. He didn't know, but somehow he understood she was pleased for the food.

The old squaw had guessed her to be the same age as the boy. The girl squat to a cross-legged position and they ate the meat in silence. He held his hands out in cupped fashion, and this time she understood. Tilting the water bag, she poured water for him to drink.

Pleased with what he had taught her, he laughed, then they both giggled. She held out her cupped hands. Jumping quickly to his feet, he yelled, "No brave serves squaw!" She shrank away, not understanding, as he ran from the cave.

There was noise in the canyon below. The raiding party had returned and Gray Horse was looking for him.

"There, do you think you are big enough to ride that black stallion?" Gray Horse pointed to a shiny black, stand-
ing nervously tethered at the end of the hitching line.

"Wise brother shall see how I can ride."

The narrow canyon entrance thundered and echoed with wild whoops and pounding hoof beats, as horse and rider melted into one. With the speed of the wind they swept out onto the dry lake bed.

At a leisurely cantor he returned. The youth slipped to the ground to affectionately stroke the great mane as the animal slurped the water from the cool pool.

Night shadows had settled, and the big fire before the rock flicked high lights along the canyon's wall to bounce off the great chimney reaching into the darkness above. Halfway across the valley, others watched intently the glowing reflections dancing against the night sky.

A few braves still danced drunkenly about the cooling embers of the fire, while others slouched, or lounged sleepily grinning beside the squaws and children who were tiring of festivities.

A full moon, high in the zenith, lent a placid hallowness to the scene below, especially to eyes watching from the canyon rim.

At the first echoing rifle crack, the old squaw, already sitting asleep huddled beneath her blankets, rolled easily over on her side. Following flashes of fire burst spasmodically from around the canyon top. The sharp reports mingled with screams of women and frightened children, as whining and ricocheting bullets emphasized the high pitch of near panic.

Any movement in the canyon became visible to those on the rim of the canyon, and immediately drew a volley of fire. There was one spot of shelter. A little draw off the canyon where the horses were tethered. This was the most natural place for the Indian youth to be, petting his mount, when the attack began.

Almost immediately a dozen braves swarmed into the narrow draw with rifles to mount their nervous pitching horses; then with wild whoops they charged from the draw toward the narrow canyon mouth. Full attention of the attackers was now drawn to the charging Indians as they swept toward the opening.

For a moment there was a dead silence, as if time was waiting. The youth watched from behind a large boulder.

If half the riders could get through, they could get behind the attackers, he reasoned—if not? His thoughts turned to the white girl. She will be killed if we are all to die.

He was leading the black stallion across a narrow trail up from the draw where more gun fire reverberated through the canyon. The scream of horses sounded above the echoing shots; then all became suddenly quiet again.

That was a plain answer. Now he had to hurry. The girl was so frightened he had to drag her. The shooting had started again, rifle fire was raking the whole canyon.

She began to sob and he slapped her hard across the mouth, then shook her as he glared into her eyes. Defiantly he shook her head, and she understood. Grasping her hand, he ran up over the ridge, pulling her with him, and jumped across to the other side.
Suddenly they were sliding down a long shale bank. Yanking her to her feet, he lifted her astride the shivering stallion, then sprang up behind her, forcing her head down against the animal's mane. He covered her with his own body as they charged out onto the desert, out past the spitting rifles' range. At last he pulled the stallion down to a walk and they rode among the moon shadows and gray brush of the night.

"Where are we going?" She looked up into the now thoughtful features of this wild boy for an answer. He only grunted and reined the stallion about, goading him into a smooth cantor.

"We are going back," the girl cried as they came to the dry lake bed and the sound of shooting could be heard again. Beside a large boulder at the lake shore they dismounted. Pushing her close to the boulder he forced her to sit down.

"Stay," he said simply and gestured that she remain there until he returned. She nodded assent.

Grasping the stallion's mane, he swung to the broad, silky back. With a long look at the girl, he kicked the animal's flanks. Straight off across the lake he rode, on toward the canyon opening that led to Chimney Rock.

That afternoon they found her asleep by the big boulder. Her father held her close, as she told of her escape and the Indian boy's bravery in saving her life.

"That must have been the rider that I saw riding like the wind up into the canyon this morning about dawn. He was riding a big black horse."

"Didn't you shoot?" asked one of the other men.

"Naw, I figured that if the crazy Indian wanted to die with his people, it was his privilege, so I let him pass."

"Well, where's the big black horse? We didn't find an Indian boy or a big black horse. You must have been dreaming."

"No, he told me to wait, he would return," the girl sobbed.

If you happen to be driving along State 18 and crossing Rabbit Lake at the time, and the moon is high in the zenith, you might take a closer look at a large jack rabbit, or a coyote crossing in the tall shadows, beyond your headlights—it could be a rider and a big black stallion.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER GENERAL MEETINGS WILL BE HELD AT PIZZA CHALET IN FONTANA (ON SIERRA AVE. 1 MILE NORTH OF I-10). NEXT GENERAL MEETING IS WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1986, AT 7 PM.

Please join the fun at the annual FamClamPicnic at Rancho Jurupa County Park in Rubidoux (West Riverside) on SUNDAY AUGUST 3, 1986. The Park entrance is reached by turning south from Mission Bl. onto Crestmore Rd. DO NOT PAY THE PARK ENTRY FEE (see explanation below).

Festivities start at 11 am at the nearby historical marker dedication. The low low rub of this family clamper outing: $5 per male over age 20; $2 per female over age 11; $2 per male age 12 to 20; $1 per child under age 12.

The Chapter will provide hamburgers and hot dogs with all the fixings and high-octane beans (good grub). Please send your check (payable to Billy Holcomb Chapter, ECV) to Wade Kirloff 12472 Roche Canyon Rd #210 Colton, CA 92324

Please indicates how many will be in your picnic group so that Wade can order the proper amount of food. Please bring your own beverages (beer is allowed in the park), and folding chairs and/or whatever for picnicking on the good earth.

The picnic is to immediately follow the dedication of a beautiful bronze official Riverside County historical plaque (co-sponsored by West Riverside County Businessmen's Assoc.) at 11 am at Fort Dr. & Molino Way (just a mile or two from the picnic site). The plaque commemorates the Louis Robidoux (he spelled his name "Ro" not "Ru") Grist Mill (California Registered Historical Landmark Number 303). From 1846 to 1862 the mill provided flour, an important but scarce commodity in these parts at that time. Don Kurz, an authority on the local history, is scheduled to give us a brief talk at the dedication. County officials probably will be in attendance so demure behavior is requested.

Because of our sponsorship of the plaque, the County is waiving its normal $2 per vehicle entry fee to the park. Just mention that you are a clamper (or clamper guest) to the entry ranger and ask for directions to our picnic area.

The Billy Holcomb Chapter Fall 1986 Clampout is planned for the weekend of October 10-12, 1986, at or near the Colorado River near Blythe. Anyone interested in participating in a raft trip on the Colorado River during the Clampout should notify Admiral Tom Neyman, 1989 Sepulveda Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92404.
July 22, 1986

Dear Members of E Clampus Vitus:

The date of the Fam Clamp at Rancho Jurupa County Park is fast approaching. The park ranger has arranged for the use of a special entrance to the park for Clampers and your guests on Sunday, August 3 following the dedication of the Robidoux grist mill marker. Instead of using the Crestmore Road entrance as indicated in an earlier mailing, please use the Reo Road entrance as shown on the enclosed map. Signs at important junctures will guide you to the picnic site.

Please inform your guests of this important change concerning the access point to the park. We look forward to meeting all of you and your guests at the dedication and picnic.

Yours truly,

Marshall Duell
Marshall Duell
History Division Museum Assistant

MD:mlr
c: Diana Seider
Enc.

"To acquire, protect, develop, manage and interpret for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of all people, a well-balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreation, and historic importance."
The Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus will hold a picnic at Rancho Jurupa County Park following the dedication of the grist mill site historical marker. Please use the entrance off of Reo Road as shown on this map. The entrance fee will be waived.
Special Thanks to:

E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter
State Historical Resources Commission
Riverside County Historical Commission

DEDICATION OF THE BLYTHE INTAKE SERVICE
HISTORICAL MARKER

California Registered Historical Landmark #948
October 12, 1986
Blythe, California
The Blythe Intake is of state-wide significance because it served as the impetus for the first legally-filed claim to Southern California's most important water source, the Colorado River. Built in 1877 through the efforts of Thomas H. Blythe, a San Francisco financier, and the planning of Oliver P. Callaway, a civil engineer, the Blythe Intake was a temporary diversion dam supplying the water necessary for the first reclamation project planned for the Palo Verde Valley. The claim, filed by T.H. Blythe on July 17, 1877, was to be diverted from Black Point, the location of the future permanent diversion heading. On the same day in 1877, Blythe filed another claim at Olive Slough, a reservoir and settling basin for the irrigation system.

These initial claims became invaluable when, in 1931, the Palo Verde Irrigation District was awarded first priority of the seven claiming parties to the Colorado waters controlled by Hoover Dam. This decision was based upon the direct line of ownership, from Blythe and Callaway to the District, of the water diverted at and to the lands surrounding Blythe Intake. Today's diversion dam is located at the same spot as the original.

Had it not been for the untimely death of T.H. Blythe and a subsequent lack of financing for continued development, the Palo Verde Valley may have been settled as Blythe and Callaway had envisioned. Instead, the development was delayed. But, these early contributions of Blythe and Callaway marked the beginnings of major change for this region of California.

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PROGRAM

Introductions
Glenn Hearrell, Humbug, E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter

Marker Dedication
Remarks
Don Kleinhesselink, Curator of History, Riverside County Parks
Paul Romero, Director, Riverside County Parks
Honorable Patricia Larson, Supervisor, Fourth District, County of Riverside
Honorable Steve Clute, Assemblyman, 68th District, State of California
B.J. Mylne, Chairman, Riverside County Historical Commission
Blythe, with the help of dummy claims, was assigned an additional 35,971 acres in the Palo Verde Valley under the Desert Land Act. In December of 1878, Blythe and Callaway claimed another 95,000 Miner's Inches of water plus all the silt to be used as landfill from the Intake area.

Blythe visited the Palo Verde Valley in 1882 and upon his return to San Francisco filed for 99,840 acres of land under the Swamp and Land Act. Blythe also filed for 100,000 Miner's Inches of water to be diverted from the Blythe Intake, now the location of the permanent intake.

Before all could be settled and before development could begin, tragedy struck. Blythe died suddenly in 1883. He left no will, and no apparent legal heir, and was not a United States citizen; the estate remained in litigation for twenty-one years whereupon it was awarded to Florence, his natural daughter. When title was finally decided, Florence leased the original 40,000 acre Blythe Rancho to Frank Murphy, an Arizona cattlemaster. Murphy and some Oxnard businessmen went to purchase the land, believing the irrigation system could be restored, and the land subdivided and sold to future settlers. These men formed the Palo Verde Land and Water Company.

The 1920s proved disastrous for the Palo Verde Valley and the Mutual Water Company. Residents of the Palo Verde Valley claimed the federally-funded Laguna Dam, completed in 1909 near Yuma, Arizona, had caused the river to rise, making the levee system inadequate, and, therefore, the federal government was responsible for further refinements of the irrigation system. A series of improvements began and was not to end until the construction of the present Palo Verde Diversion Dam in 1957. Many of the so-called improvements proved to be ineffective, even destructive, experiments.

The Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID) was formed in 1923 to more efficiently coordinate the different agencies involved with the water systems of the valley.

In 1927, all the Colorado desert was still subject to floods and drought. It became apparent to the residents that a permanent flood control and storage dam was necessary to control the level of the Colorado. The federal government's direction was mandatory due to the high costs and difficulty coordinating negotiations between seven states and public lands. In 1928 the Boulder Canyon Project passed Congress, but it did not provide any arrangement for who would receive water and how much. Therefore, in 1931, the seven agencies designated to divert water from the Colorado met and produced the Seven-Party Water Agreement which gave the PVID first priority to the water controlled by the Hoover Dam, based upon the original Blythe water claim that had been passed down the line of ownership to the PVID. Hoover Dam was completed in 1935 and was successful in controlling the Colorado's alternating floods and low waters.

New problems arose for Palo Verde Valley when Parker Dam closed its gates in 1938 and allowed silt-free water to cut the river channel deeper. By 1943, action was essential if gravity diversion was to continue in the Palo Verde Valley. The Reclamation Bureau built a temporary weir to raise the water level. A new intake heading to the west and above the weir was excavated and united with the valley's irrigation system by extending the main canal northward. The temporary weir continually broke; it was obvious to all that a permanent solution was needed. After several efforts and proposals, Congress passed a bill loaning the PVID $1.7 million and paid the remaining $6 million for the building of a permanent dam at the original Blythe Intake site. The dam was completed in 1957, marking an end to the series of diversion constructions begun by Callaway and Blythe in 1877. The diversion dam is still maintained by the PVID.

The Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus
Billy Holcomb Chapter
FALL 1986
BLYTHE INTAKE
The Blythe Intake is of statewide significance because it served as the impetus for the first legally-filed claim to Southern California's most important water source, the Colorado River. Built in 1877 through the financing of Thomas H. Blythe, a San Francisco capitalist, and the planning of Oliver P. Callaway, a civil engineer, the Blythe Intake was a temporary diversion dam supplying the water necessary for the first reclamation project planned for the Palo Verde Valley, at the edge of California's Colorado desert. The claim, filed on July 17, 1877, by T.H. Blythe, for 95,000 Miner's Inches (the quantity of water passing through one inch square in cross section under four inches of pressure), was to be diverted from Black Point, the location of the future permanent diversion heading. On the same day in 1877, an additional 95,000 Miner's Inches were claimed by Blythe at Olive Slough, a reservoir and settling basin for the irrigation system. Blythe and Callaway added to these original claims by filing for an additional 95,000 Miner's Inches of water to be diverted at Blythe Intake, attempting to further their reclamation and development plans.

These initial claims became invaluable when, in 1931, the Palo Verde Irrigation District was awarded first priority of the seven claiming parties to the Colorado waters controlled by Hoover Dam. This decision was based upon the direct line of ownership, from Blythe and Callaway to the District, of the water diverted at, and the lands surrounding Blythe Intake. Today's diversion dam is located at the same spot as the original.

The Blythe Intake was also the primary engineering structure built to successfully reclaim lands for agriculture in California's Colorado desert. Although a large scale irrigation project was first proposed in the 1850s and 1860s by Oliver P. Wozencraft, it was never realized due to Wozencraft's failure to convince the federal government to allocate to him the enormous tract of land necessary for reclamation. Blythe and Callaway not only succeeded in receiving title to nearly 40,000 acres of Colorado desert lands, but they also completed the first irrigation system in the region, making the cultivation of their forty-acre experimental tract a success. If it had not been for the untimely death of Thomas Blythe and the subsequent lack of financing for continued development, the Palo Verde Valley might have proceeded to be settled and developed as envisioned by Blythe and Callaway. Instead, development was delayed, but Blythe and Callaway's contributions, nevertheless, marked the beginning of major change for this region of California.
CLAMP - OUT = October 10, 11, 12, 1986

CLAMP - SITE = Mayflower-Riverside County Campground

Clampers have a section of campground reserved. Follow the signs. All clampers, who arrive before Friday noon, will cover their own expenses for camping.

The rub for this outstanding clampout will be $45.00 for all "Redshirts" and $50.00 for all lowly P.B.C.s.

For all you "would-be-Ship-Captains" of Clampedom, there is a float-trip down the Colorado River to a pickup point about 3 hours float south. Admiral Tom Neyman and Bosen's Mate Bill Pearson will be our fearless leaders. For all people on the trip bring adequate protective clothing and sunshield. Also, bring something to float down the river in, like water wings, innertubes, a canoe?, rubber boats, but be very sure you bring a Coast Guard approved life vest.

Your Hunbug.

CLAMP SCHEDULE.

Friday Night:
5:30 pm to ? Chili Feed ('till gone)
7:00 pm to ? Hunbug Bar

Sat. Morning:
7:00 am to 8:00 am Breakfast**
7:30 am to ? am Greybeards Meet, breakf. served by P.B.C.s
8:00 am to 9:00 am Cleanup of cook trailer and Camp
9:00 am to 10:00 am Monument building, store open, P.B.C.s meet.*
10:00 am to 1:00 pm P.B.C. Instruction, Float-Trip down river, free time, store open etc..
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm Clamer Olympics
3:30 pm to 4:30 pm P.B.C. Entertainment
5:00 pm to 6:00 pm Supper**
7:00 pm to ? Campfire and Talk by Ken LeCourt and whoever would like to drop a few words.

Sun. Morning:
7:00 am to 8:00 am Breakfast**
8:00 am to 9:00 am Camp Cleanup
9:30 am to ? P.B.C. Initiation
11:00 am to ? Dedication of Monument at site on 95 N.

* P.B.C.s are to meet with Hangman John Burleigh Sat. at 9 am.
** A new meal policy will be enforced: no tickee, no eatee.
If any questions, see Hunbug Glenn Hearrell, Patriarch Ken LeCourt, any Greybeard, Recorder Phil Porretta, Gold Dust Receiver Tony Calabrese, Storekeeper Dave McCammack or Cook Goodrich.

Caritas por Viudas y Huertinos
Ructumus Secundum Retromandibularis Humerus
Hear Ye! Yer Landlubber Clampers! If yer wants to become a River Rat, then I, Yer Admiral, this day set forth a proclamation that any and all able-bodied Clampers (or yer lowlife PBC) who wishes to may set forth on uncharted exploration of the Colorado River.

Be in body and spirit present at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday the 11th of October for adventure on the high seas (at least the high river).

Bring ye a floater or raft (no big boats, please) and a 6 to 20 pack of yer favorite beverage, clothes to suit yer sunburn, and all the sunscreen you can bear for a 3 to 4 hour ten-mile fun float down the big river.

Note: If ye don't swim well or have a bad bag in the head from the night before (No Clamper would dare) or likes to overindulge in the spirit, please bring a life preserver. Mae West's aint all bad!

So---- meet me at the River, and bring a buddy (2 by 2 for safety), and yer buried treasure, and an adventure will be yers!

Sincerely,

Tom Neyman
1st. Admiral of the Colorado

PS: Reverend Bill Pearson will bless this trip. (Oh, Help Us!)
RELEASE AND WAIVER OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT

IN consideration of being permitted to attend, work for, or for any purpose whatever to participate in the Billy Holcomb Clampout on OCTOBER 8, 9, and 10, 1982 and any subsequent event sponsored by the Billy Holcomb Chapter the undersigned for himself, his personal representatives, heirs, and next of kin HEREBY RELEASES the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitusi Officers, and members referenced to herein as Releasees from any and all liability to the undersigned, his personal representatives, heirs, and next of kin for any loss or damage on account of injury to the undersigned or his property or resulting in the death of the undersigned whether caused by the negligent act of omission of Releasees while the undersigned is attending, working or for any purpose participating in such event or subsequent event. IN ADDITION the undersigned AGREES TO INDEMNIFY AND HOLD HARMLESS the Releasees from any loss, liability damage or cost they incur due to any working or participating by the undersigned, whether caused by Releasees' negligence or otherwise AGREE TO ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND RISK for any bodily injury, death, or property damage from Releasees' negligence or otherwise while the undersigned is attending in, working for any purpose participating in the Billy Holcomb Chapter Clampout of OCTOER 8, 9, and 10, 1982 and any subsequent Billy Holcomb Chapter sponsored event.

All officers, members, and PBC's must fill out this form/Make a copy for your brother Clamper if needed/Enclosed PBC petition for memberships are to be filled out on both sides.

GOLD DUST PROCLAMATION The basic fee remains unchanged, however due to the increased costs of two plaques and the extraordinary camp we are assessing $4.00 extra per person.

FEE SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAILER FEE</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL CLAMPOUT FEE</td>
<td>$35.00 (includes a patch, food, beer, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC FEES (includes a master patch)</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITIATION GARB</td>
<td>$5.00 (optional donation...5 Smackers minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>$5.00 (if you feel generous, drink inesquitable amounts of beer or perhaps have inadvertently screwed us out of any large sum of gold dust please take this opportunity (without admitting guilt) to make a voluntary contribution)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAIL THIS ENTIRE FORM TO: Tony Calabrese Phone#714-628-8352 13149 Sequoia Ave. Chino, Ca. 91710 TOTAL GOLD DUST $_____

WRITE SUGGESTIONS HERE _______ CHECK PAYABLE TO BILLY HOLCOMB

SIGNATURE AND DATE _______________________________________________________

HOME PHONE ( ) ____________________________

WORK PHONE ( ) ____________________________

ADDRESS OR PHONE CHANGE? ______________

MEMBER OR PBC? ______________
TO THE GRAND NOBLE RECORDER:

I hereby petition for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus. I certify that I have received my novitiate instruction from my sponsor, Clamper__________. I hereby solemnly affirm my belief in the Dictum of the Order, "PER CARITATE VIDUARIBUS ORPHANIBUSQUE, SED PRIME VIDUARIBUS," and wholeheartedly, without reservation, agree to render SATISFACTORY SERVICE at all times.

I further agree to present myself at the E.C.V. Hall of Comparative Ovations at such time and place designated by the NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG, guaranteeing that I shall arrive fully equipped to negotiate the Chasm of Terror and Despair and to reach the safe haven of CLAMPERDOM.

As evidence of my good faith, I forward herewith my gold dust ($____________) in payment of the initiation fee unusually charged each POOR BLIND CANDIDATE. In return I humbly beseech you to transmit my Badge of Office which I shall proudly wear when presenting myself for infamous induction. I realize that without this Badge of Office, the Grand Hangman and the Damnfool Doorkeeper cannot permit to enter the Hall of Comparative Ovations.

Be it known, if you are accepted and inducted, that to remain a Clamper you must either attend each and every Clampout or send in the required gold dust for remaining active if you can't make it. If not you are no longer a Clamper.

Witness my Hand and Privy Seal

this________day of__________, 19__________
IMPORTANT
• BRING A P.B.C.

Send your gold dust (ASAP)
To Tony Calabrese
13149 Sequoia Ave.
Chino CA, 91710
Ph 714 628 8352
5 to 9 PM

I AM READY HERE IS $45.00
I HAVE A P.B.C. HERE IS $50.00
HERE'S $1.00 FOR ALL THE RIVER WATER I DRINK
HERE'S $1.00 FOR THE OLD CLAMPER FUND
HERE'S $5.00 BUCK'S, IF NOTHING ELSE APPLYS

Oct. 10, 11, 12.

Very Wet Camp

“We'll be looking for you.”

Name _______________________
Address _______________________
Ph. _______________________
More Info: _______________________

---

[Diagram of a route or map with landmarks like Palo Verde Valley and Low Desert, and instructions for navigation through streets like 6th Ave, 8th, 10th, and Blot the Chrysler way.]

[Additional notes:]

- Palo Verde Valley
- Low Desert

[Hand-drawn illustrations of western characters and an area marked "India" with a grid overlay for navigation, including "Inicio" and "Baja the Clamper Way." ]

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[End of document with a humorous note:]

[Sketch of a person in a cowboy suit running towards the map.]
WELCOME, Poor Blind Candidate to the Ancient and Honorable Order of

E CLAMPUS VITUS

As a prospective member of our organization, it is important that you be made aware of some of the ground rules P.B.C.'s are expected to follow.

The most important order of business for a P.B.C. is to get to know the members attending the clampout, especially the officers and Greybeards.

Please, for your health and safety, make sure to bring the following necessities:

(a) Something to sleep in.
(b) Eating utensils.
(c) Complete change of clothes.
(d) Booze and grub (for when we don't feed you).
(e) Red shirt and black hat (to be worn only as a member following initiation).
(f) Musical instruments (if you have any).

Please remember to write your phone number on your application form.

You will be expected to gather for a meeting with the Keeper of the P.B.C.'s and the Grand Noble Recorder at 0900 hours, Saturday, at the City Hall, where you will be informed of what is expected of you as a P.B.C. You will, of course, be sober, for no P.B.C will be initiated in an inebriated condition. There will be plenty of time for nonsense after initiation.

If you should fail to appear at 9:00, you will not be initiated, therefore, be prompt.

Should any questions arise, at anytime, please feel free to contact the Keeper of the P.B.C.'s or the Grand Noble Recorder, whose names and phone numbers are, John Burleigh (Hangman) 714 524-3991 and Phil Poretta (Recorder) 714 861-3834.

As you know, the purpose of the Clampers is to commemorate events and sites in California History and to have one hell of a good time........ which we will........ Satisfactory!!!!!!

(Buzzword of the Clampers)

Caritas por Viudas y Huerfinos
THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF
E CLAMPUS VITUS
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER

CLAMP-OUT = October 10, 11, 12, 1986

CLAMP-SITE = Mayflower-Riverside County Campground

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Your Humbug.

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<td>7:30 am to</td>
<td>8:00 am Cleanup of cooktrailer and Camp</td>
</tr>
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<td>8:00 am to</td>
<td>9:00 am Breakfast**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am to</td>
<td>10:00 am Monument building, store open, P.B.C.s meet.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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If any questions, see Humbug Glenn Hearrell, Patriarch Ken LeCourt, any Greybeard, Recorder Phil Porretta, Gold Dust Receiver Tony Calabrese, Storekeeper Dave McCammack or Cook Goodrich.

Caritas por Vludas y Huerfinos
Ructumus Secundum Retromandibularis Humerus
Special Thanks to:

E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter
State Historical Resources Commission
Riverside County Historical Commission

DEDICATION OF THE BLYTHE INTAKE SERVICE
HISTORICAL MARKER

California Registered Historical Landmark #948

October 12, 1986

Blythe, California
The Blythe Intake is of state-wide significance because it served as the impetus for the first legally-filed claim to Southern California's most important water source, the Colorado River. Built in 1877 through the efforts of Thomas H. Blythe, a San Francisco financier, and the planning of Oliver P. Callaway, a civil engineer, the Blythe Intake was a temporary diversion dam supplying the water necessary for the first reclamation project planned for the Palo Verde Valley. The claim, filed by T.H. Blythe on July 17, 1877, was to be diverted from Black Point, the location of the future permanent diversion heading. On the same day in 1877, Blythe filed another claim at Olive Slough, a reservoir and settling basin for the irrigation system.

These initial claims became invaluable when, in 1931, the Palo Verde Irrigation District was awarded first priority of the seven claiming parties to the Colorado waters controlled by Hoover Dam. This decision was based upon the direct line of ownership, from Blythe and Callaway to the District, of the water diverted at and to the lands surrounding Blythe Intake. Today's diversion dam is located at the same spot as the original.

Had it not been for the untimely death of T.H. Blythe and a subsequent lack of financing for continued development, the Palo Verde Valley may have been settled as Blythe and Callaway had envisioned. Instead, the development was delayed. But, these early contributions of Blythe and Callaway marked the beginnings of major change for this region of California.
Ceremony set for dedication of pioneer irrigation project

By GREG KUBELEK
Times Staff Writer

They blasted through solid rock, dug through the rubble and built gates from timber that had to be brought here through the treacherous desert by freight wagon a century ago.

They also failed miserably, the men who attempted to convert the and Palo Verde Valley to agriculture by building an "intake" from the Colorado River into the Valley. The remnants of that crude diversion dam, built with Indian labor, is 9.5 miles north of the city. But in 1877, it was the same distance north of nothing, pre-dating Blythe by almost 40 years.

On Sunday, however, the noble effort will be commemorated by the Riverside County Historical Commission and an organization of men who trace their heritage to the California gold mining days, "They banded together to protect the widows and orphans of men who were killed in that dangerous profession," said Ken Le Court, a member of the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E. Clampus Vitus, a fraternal history organization. State and county officials will also be on hand for the 11 a.m. dedication ceremony. This photo is from a 1911 postcard.

The theory was simple: build a channel, with gates, along the river bank to control irrigation, via canals, into the Valley. Blythe, the financier died before the land here could be developed and agriculture was abandoned until after the turn of the century. But Blythe's attempts led to one of the first legal claims of proprietary rights to river water.

Where Blythe and Callaway left off, the Palo Verde Land and Water Co. took over, rebuilding intake after the turn of the century. That organization was the forerunner of the current Palo Verde Irrigation District.

While Blythe and Callaway had their eyes on exploiting the agricultural riches of the west, the men of E. Clampus Vitus were exploiting the mother lode.

"The inception was during the gold mining days," Le Court said. "They (miners) banded together to protect the widows and orphans" of men who were killed in that dangerous profession.

The organization dates to the building, Le Court said. "The Family Clampus and Widgers Night are the only two functions we let women at." At the dedication, the group expects to initiate new members, called PCBs-Poor Blind Candidates. The rules for admission are strict: be a male, over 21-years-old, have an interest in history and be sponsored by a current member. "There's a lot of verbal harassment" to the PCBs and they will be expected to face the brunt of the hard labor in putting up the monument.

Department and history commission will pay verbal homage to financier Thomas Blythe and civil engineer Oliver Callaway's efforts to tame the desert with the intake, the men of E. Clampus Vitus will be doing the physical labor. Like a similar dedication last year at the Wiley's Well rest stop, west of the city, the group will build a nearly indestructible monument at the intake site of concrete and stone.

The members of the Billy Holcomb Chapter will come to the area on Friday, set up shop, build the monument, partake in a certain amount of fraternal revelry and participate in the Sunday morning ceremony.

The "no women" rule applies only to the activities before the dedication, so the members can focus proper attention to the difficult task of monument building, Le Court said. Everyone is invited to the dedication on Sunday.

The actual site of the 11 a.m. dedication will be the Palo Verde Diversion Dam, off U.S. Highway 95, north of the city, said Marshall Duell of the county parks department. A brass plaque noting the site will be installed on the concrete work.

Blythe Intake was among the first attempts to tame the Colorado River, it pre-dated the sophisticated series of dams along the waterway by decades.
Guest editorial

State will benefit from recycling act
ATTENTION CLAMPERS

THE NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG PHIL PORRETTA AND THE DEMENTED
GRAYBEARDS OF THE BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER OF E CLAMPUS VITUS
WILL SOUND THE HEGGAG ON FRIDAY NIGHT FEBRUARY 6TH, 1987
CALLING ALL BRETHREN AND THEIR WIDDERS TO ASSEMBLE AT THE
POMONA VALLEY MINING COMPANY, 1777 GILLETTE ROAD, POMONA FOR
WHISKEY AND GRUB AND AN EVENING OF MERRIMENT.

EVENTS FOR THE EVENING:

6:30 TO 7:30 PM  CHECK IN. NO HOST SLIPPERY GULCH
7:30 TO 8:30 PM  DINNER WITH SOFT ROMANTIC MUSIC
8:30 TO 11:30 PM DANCING UNDER THE ROOF TO THE LIVE MUSIC
     OF THE MEMORABLE "LOOKING GLASS"

MENU FOR THE EVENING:

SALAD BAR WHICH INCLUDES POTATO SALAD, MACARONI SALAD,
THREE BEAN SALAD, COLE SLAW,
WALDORF SALAD, CARROT SALAD,
CUCUMBERS IN SOUR CREAM, AND
TOSSED GREEN SALAD WITH DRESSING

ENTREES

BEEF STROGANOFF
SLICED ROAST BEEF
SLICED BAKED HAM
CHICKEN TERIYAKI

ALSO INCLUDED WITH YOUR DINNER ARE VEGETABLES, RICE PILAF,
ROLLS, COFFEE, TEA OR MILK, AND FOR DESSERT, HOW ABOUT
CHOCOLATE MOUSSE

NOW, YOU MAY ASK YOURSELF, "SELF, HOW MUCH IS THIS EPICUREAN
DELIGHT GOING TO COST ME?" "$100, $200, $300 MORE?" WELL, TO
THIS MIND BOGGLING QUESTION WE SAY, "NO WAY JOSE!" FOR THIS
EXCITING EVENING OF FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6TH, 1987 YOUR COST IS
ONLY $40.00 PER COUPLE OR $25.00 STAG. (THIS IS THE SAME
PRICE AS LAST YEAR).
AND WE NOT ONLY GUARANTEE YOU A GOOD TIME, BUT WE WILL ALSO HAVE COMPLIMENTARY VALET PARKING THAT EVENING SO YOU CAN IMPRESS THAT LOVELY WIDDER IN YOUR LIFE ONE MORE TIME.

MAP FOR YOUR EVENING

Pomona Valley Mining Co.
(use Dudley off ramp)

Dudley Ramp off the San Bernardino Frwy (10)
1777 Gillette Road, Pomona, CA 91768
(714) 623-3515

OH YEAH, BEFORE WE FORGET, CAN WE PLEASE REQUEST THAT YOU HELP US BY BRINGING A DOOR PRIZE TO BE RAFFLED ON THIS
Directions:
From the junction of I-40 and SR-95, about 8 miles east of Needles, go north on SR-95 about 6 1/4 miles to Arrowhead Junction. Continue north on SR-95 about 2 miles. The plaque is on the north or east side of the highway in a turn-out.

History:
In attendance at this Clampout and dedication was the Sublime Noble Grand Humbug of all Clamperdom. Many chapters don't see such a rare personage. However, the Billy Holcomb Chapter can boast that one of their own was Sublime. Sublime Noble Grand Humbug, Sid Blumner, Billy Holcomb XNCH-1972, held reign over this Clampout and the next two years worth of E Clampus Vitus events.
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER  
E CLAMPUS VITUS

CHIEF JUAN ANTONIO AND HIS BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS HELPED WHITE SETTLERS IN THE SAN BERNARDINO AREA DEFEND THEIR PROPERTY AND LIVESTOCK AGAINST OUTLAWS DURING THE 1840'S AND 1850'S. IN LATE 1851, JUAN ANTONIO, HIS WARRIORS AND THEIR FAMILIES, SETTLED AT NEARBY SAAHATPA. DURING THE WINTER OF 1862-63 A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC SWEPT THROUGH SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA KILLING MANY NATIVE AMERICANS, INCLUDING JUAN ANTONIO. CAHUILLA TRADITION ASSERTS THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SENT ARMY BLANKETS THAT WERE CONTAMINATED WITH SMALLPOX. AFTER THIS DISASTER, SAAHATPA WAS ABANDONED.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 749


COMMEMORATES SAAHATPA, 
VILLAGE OF CAHUILLA CHIEF JUAN ANTONIO
MAY 3, 1987

Text by Phil Porretta
Chief Juan Antonio and his band of Mountain Cahuilla Indians helped southern California settlers defend their property and livestock against outlaws during the 1840s and 1850s. The year of his birth is estimated to be 1784. He was a member of the costakiktum (kiktum is the Cahuilla term for clan) and came from a place called Coos-woot-na from which the clan derived its name.

Coos-woot-na was located in Mountain Cahuilla territory on the west side of the southern San Jacinto and northern Santa Rosa Mountain Ranges. Probably Coos—woot—na was just west of Santa Rosa Mountain about 20 air miles south of the present city of Palm Springs.

The Mountain Cahuilla land is mostly barren rocky plateau, 3000 to 5000 feet above sea level, with some pleasant little mountain stream valleys. This is where the real Ramona and Alessandro lived. They too were Mountain Cahuilla.

The Cahuilla, a major native American group of southern California, belong to the Shoshonean division of Uto-Aztecan linguistic family which includes the Aztecs of Mexico, the Hopi of Arizona, and the Ute of Utah. Cahuilla other than the Mountain Cahuilla are designated by their geographical territory: Pass Cahuilla (Riverside-Banning-San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area), and Desert Cahuilla (Indio-northern Salton Sea area).

Juan Antonio was an outstanding chief of the Mountain Cahuillas. His influence extended over all Cahuillas and into neighboring tribes. In 1844, he agreed with Rancho San Bernardino settlers to resist the raids of the hostile Paiutes. Probably in 1846, he moved with five Mountain Cahuilla clans from the Santa Rosa Mountain area to Politana (on a ridge above the Santa Ana River, near the present city of Colton) on Rancho San Bernardino. The move was requested by the Lugo brothers, owners of the rancho, for the purpose of protecting the rancho stock.

Between December 8 and 12, 1846, eleven of General Andreas Pico's men were murdered near Palomar Mountain by anti-Californio Indians of the Pauma Valley. In January, 1847, Jose del Carmen Lugo of Rancho San Bernardino led a revenge expedition of 21 Californios augmented by Juan Antonio and some 50 of his warriors. They ambushed and annihilated at least 38 Indians at Aguanga. This was the bloodiest battle of the Mexican War in California.

On February 3, 1848, Jose del Carmen Lugo reported that he and Juan Antonio and his band pursued and fought Indians who had stolen horses. Six of the thieves were killed, including two chieftains.
On a later occasion, Utes came through Cajon Pass and ran off some fine Lugo stock. Juan Antonio and his men, together with rancheros, tracked the Fleeing Utah Indians through Cajon Pass where the pursuers came upon a pair of campers who may have led them to believe that the Utes were armed only with bow and arrows. Perhaps not being as careful as they otherwise might have been, some of the pursuers were ambushed near the Mojave River by the Utes who, using rifles, shot and killed one pursuer who was a friend of the Lugos. The pursuers then turned back. On returning through Cajon Pass, two young Lugo boys revisited the campers. A little later that day, January 27, 1851, the two campers were found dead. The two young Lugos, grandsons of the wealthy Antonio Maria Lugo, were prime suspects and consequently were jailed in Los Angeles on murder charges.

John "Red" Irving, leader of a group of ruffians, including Aussie convicts, fresh from the California gold mines and robbing and terrorizing Los Angeles, audaciously offered to spring the young Lugos from jail and whisk them to Mexico for $10,000. Old Antonio Lugo declined the offer and Irving vowed revenge. The young Lugos were released on bail. Irving plotted to kidnap the freed Lugos and hold them for $10,000 ransom.

On May 27, 1851, Irving's gang of 13 outlaws rode to the Lugo rancho. Not finding the young Lugos there, they began pillaging the ranch house when Juan Antonio and his warriors arrived on the scene, drove them off, trapped them in a box canyon, and killed them. One survivor secretly escaped.

At first Juan Antonio was reprimanded by General Joshua Bean, commander of the state militia, for slaying white men, however evil. This caused Juan Antonio and his Cahuillas to move back to near Santa Rosa Mountain. However, an inquest later cleared Juan Antonio and he was rewarded with $100 worth of supplies when he and his people returned to Politana about the end of June, 1851.

The Lugo case was dismissed on October 11, 1852, because of lack of evidence. The Lugo lawyer received a fee of $20,000!

During the fall of 1851, Antonio Garra, a mission educated Indian living near Warner's Hot Springs, organized an Indian uprising against Americans in southern California. The main grievance was taxation without representation. Indians, without Juan Antonio's help, attacked Warner's Ranch on the morning of November 21, 1851. This caused the recent Mormon settlers of San Bernardino to build a fort enclosing their colony in anticipation of Indian attack.

The Lugos decided to sell their rancho to the Mormons. The new owners did not need Juan Antonio's services and gave him some land in San Timoteo Canyon in exchange for the land at Politana. Shortly before December 4, 1851, Juan Antonio and some 100 followers moved 12 miles east into San Timoteo Canyon where they camped on their land which they called Sahatapa. Here they remained to farm for themselves and work for Anglos. Various Indian alarms delayed the completion of the rancho sale until February 27, 1852.
About December 5, 1851, Juan Antonio captured Garra and soon turned him over to American officials who tried and executed him. This time General Bean gave Juan Antonio commendation and gifts, including an officer's old army coat with epaulettes, which Juan Antonio proudly wore at official functions. Bean, without authority, pledged that the State would protect Juan Antonio in possession and occupation of his land, with the understanding that his Cahuillas would remain friendly. A signed document specifying this agreement was dated December 20, 1851.

The Temecula Treaty of January 5, 1852, was to provide farm tools, supplies, livestock, clothing, and education for Indians as well as set aside a tract of land forty miles long and thirty miles wide between San Gorgonio Pass and Warner's Ranch for Indian use with the provision that the Indians would claim no other land. Juan Antonio headed the list of Indian leaders who signed the treaty in good faith with U.S. Indian Commissioner Dr. Oliver Wozencraft and other American officials.

The agreement with Bean and the Temecula Treaty (never ratified by the U.S. Senate) were broken by the whites and caused resentment by Juan Antonio and the Indians who maintained their part of the bargains.

Juan Antonio was physically stout and scarcely 5 feet 4 inches tall, yet wiry even in old age, and with a countenance reported to resemble that of an African lion. He was an able orator in his own language and used interpreters to register protests that American families had settled on Cahuilla land without Indian permission and that no farming implements had been distributed to his people. He held meetings with federal officials to discuss these problems but no benefits of any magnitude were granted to the Indians.

Unfortunately, Juan Antonio held no deed to his land because the U.S. government did not recognize the right of Indians to own property until 1875. The Mormons still retained title to the Sahatapa area but had withdrawn to Utah in 1857, leaving no one to prevent squatters from intruding on Juan Antonio's land.

In December 1861, a Cahuilla who had killed a fellow tribesman was arrested by the sheriff and jailed in San Bernardino. Juan Antonio with some 40 of his men rode to the County Judge where they demanded that the Cahuilla prisoner be turned over to them for their own trial. The judge referred them to the Justice who turned the prisoner over to them, knowing that the Indians' punishment would be short and swift, which it was.

A smallpox epidemic started in late 1862 and spread from Los Angeles. The Indians had little immunity to the disease which consequently devastated them. Smallpox was unknown to Indians before their contact with whites.
By February 28, 1863, fatalities of the disease included Juan Antonio, nearly 80 years of age, and several of his Sahatapa villagers. The remainder had left. The dead bodies remained unburied for several days until Duff Weaver, a half-breed neighboring rancher and friend of Juan Antonio, interred them. The scourge greatly reduced the number of Cahuilla and they never resumed their position of power. Within a few years, the Sahatapa area was completely taken over by white settlers.

Most of the Sahatapa survivors returned to the Cahuilla Valley area near Santa Rosa Mountain where some of their descendants reside today. Juan Antonio's costakiktum descendants carried on the clan name by using the surname "Costo". One of them, Rupert Costa, was a recent president of the American Indian Historical Society.

On October 4, 1956, earth moving equipment, while obtaining fill for a dam near the Sahatapa site, uncovered an Indian burial site where seven skeletons were discovered including a male skeleton with the remains of an army coat with an epaulette. These remnants allowed the San Bernardino County Museum staff to identify the remains of Juan Antonio!

The Sahatapa village site has been registered as California Historical Landmark Number 749. The site is along the north side of San Timoteo Canyon Road about a half mile west of where Woodhouse Road branches north from San Timoteo Canyon Road.

**ADDENDUM**

The Anglo spelling of "Sahatapa" recently has been corrected to "Saahatpa" (meaning "place of the willows") by Cahuilla language expert Katherine Saubel. She has been a commissioner of the Riverside County Historical Commission and was instrumental in the founding and managing of the Malki Museum on the Morongo Reservation near Banning.

Many thanks to Diana Seider, director of Riverside County Parks, and her able assistant Marshall Duell for obtaining permission from CalTrans to place the official California historical landmark plaque in the Brookside Rest Area.

"Satisfactory!" to Rick Bostrom and the Billy Holcomb Chapter volunteer crew for building the marker in the Rest Area on west-bound Interstate 10 about three miles west of where I-10 is joined by the 60 Freeway.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Riverside County Historical Committee. Landmarks of Riverside County. Riverside: County of Riverside, 1968.


Smith, Dr. Gerald A. "Juan Antonio, Cahuilla Indian Chief". San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly. Fall 1960 and Spring/Summer 1974.


Walcott, Marjorie T. "The Lugos and Their Indian Ally". Touring Topics magazine. December 1929.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF
E CLAMPUS VITUS
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER

SCHEDULE OF PBC EVENTS
(times are approximate)

Friday, May 1st
5:15 pm  PBC's erect farting post
8:30 pm  Hangman, all ex-Hangmen, Keeper of the PBC's and PBC's
together for tour of Clampsite
9:00 pm  Presentation of PBC's to the ECV brethren and PBC
entertainment warm-up

Saturday, May 2nd
9:00 am  PBC's leave Clampsite to build monument at I-10 rest
area in Cherry Valley
2:30 pm  1st Annual "Low-Life Derby" (PBC pageantry complete
with horses, jockeys and a race for WIN/PLACE/SHOW
based upon probability - not speed
3:30 pm  PBC Entertainment

Sunday, May 3rd
9:00 am  PBC Initiation

Caritas por Viudas y Huérfanos
Ructumus Secundum Retromandibularis Humerus
Billy Holcomb Chapter - Spring 1987

Map to Campsite and Plaque Dedication Site
PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP
E Clampus Vitus

BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER

TO THE GRAND NOBLE RECORDER:

I hereby petition for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus. I certify that I have received my novitiate instruction from my sponsor, Clamper________________, and hereby solemnly affirm my belief in the Dictum of the Order, "PER CARITATE VIDUARIBUS ORPHANIBUSQUE, SED PRIME VIDUARIBUS," and wholeheartedly, without reservation, agree to render SATISFACTORY SERVICE at all times.

I further agree to present myself at the E.C.V. Hall of Comparative Ovations at such time and place designated by the NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG, guaranteeing that I shall arrive fully equipped to negotiate the Chasm of Terror and Despair and to reach the safe haven of CLAMPERDOM.

As evidence of my good faith, I forward herewith my gold dust ($_________) in payment of the initiation fee unusually charged each POOR BLIND CANDIDATE. In return I humbly beseech you to transmit my Badge of Office which I shall proudly wear when presenting myself for infamous induction. I realize that without this Badge of Office, the Grand Hangman and the Damnfool Doorkeeper cannot permit to enter the Hall of Comparative Ovations.

Be it known, if you are accepted and inducted, that to remain a Clamper you must either attend each and every Clampout or send in the required gold dust for remaining active if you can't make it. If do not you are no longer a Clamper.

GRAND NOBLE RECORDER'S RECORD:
Application received________________________________________
Application approved________________________________________
Application rejected________________________________________
Ritual taken________________________________________
Scroll mailed________________________________________

Witness my Hand and Privy Seal

this day of _________, 19____

Illegal Signature

TO BE DETACHED ONLY BY GRAND NOBLE RECORDER

P.B.C. APTITUDE TEST
(To be filled out by P.B.C.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHECK</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am a jolly good fellow</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am interested in California history</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(State any special field)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can draw or cartoon</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can sing</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>I enjoy theatrical work</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>I play a musical instrument</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>(State which)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am willing to help if called upon</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am not a jolly good fellow</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(For G.N.R.) CLAMPERATING________

FOR P.B.C. TO FILL OUT. PLEASE PRINT.

Full name________________________________________
Address________________________________________
City__________________________ Zip Code__________
Occupation________________________________________
Age________ Place of birth__________________________
The Billy Holcomb Chapter has reserved the Bob Bailiff Ranch for the clampout. The rub for this outstanding event will be $35 for honorable redshirts, $40 for honorable redshirts at the event, and $45 for lowly PBC's. Rub includes two breakfasts, a steak dinner, an event patch, and an historical keepsake, and chili feed and Humbug Bar.

The chapter will erect and dedicate California Registered Historical Landmark No. 749 for the Sahatapa Site. During the 1840's and 1850's Juan Antonio, a Cahuilla chief, led a brave band of Indian warriors who spectacularly helped the white settlers of Southern California. In late 1851 Juan Antonio and his warriors and their families settled at a nearby site called Sahatapa. During the winter of 1862-1863 a smallpox epidemic swept through Sahatapa killing Juan Antonio and several of his followers. Smallpox was a white man's disease to which the Indians had little immunity. The survivors abandoned Sahatapa.

### Clamp Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday Night:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30pm to ?</td>
<td>Chili feed ('til gone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00pm to ?</td>
<td>Slippery Gulch (Humbug Bar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00am to 8:00am</td>
<td>Breakfast (show meal ticket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30am to ?</td>
<td>Greybeards meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am to 9:00am</td>
<td>Cleanup of cook trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00am to 11:00am</td>
<td>Monument erection, PBCs meeting with Hangman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00am to 1:00pm</td>
<td>PBC instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00pm to 3:00pm</td>
<td>Clamper Olympics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30pm to 4:30pm</td>
<td>PBC entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00pm to 6:00pm</td>
<td>Supper (show meal ticket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00pm to ?</td>
<td>Clampfire</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00am to 8:00am</td>
<td>Breakfast (show meal ticket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am to 9:00am</td>
<td>Clamp cleanup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00am to 10:30am</td>
<td>PBC Initiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00am to ?</td>
<td>Dedication of monument at I10 rest area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Cahuilla Indians are performing sacred ceremonies privately this weekend, give them your usual courtesy. Please refrain from recreational activities on the Indian Reservation land. We are their guests. Four-wheel driving is available in the Millard Canyon dirt road which goes toward the National Forest. Dry camp, so bring water. Also bring your own eating utensils.
Special thanks to:
E Clampus Vitus
Malki Museum
Riverside County Historical Commission
State Historic Resources Commission

About the Illustration

"Mountains and Valleys" is from I’sniyatam (Designs):
A Cahuilla Word Book, By Katherine Siva Saubel and
Anne Galloway (Banning: Malki Museum Press, 1977)

QAWISH, PANIWANET
This basket, meaning "mountains and valley," symbolizes
the high mountains, wooded valleys, rocky canyons
and desert of Cahuilla territory

DEDICATION OF THE SAAHATPA
HISTORICAL MARKER
California Registered Historical Marker #749
May 3, 1987
Banning, California
The marker dedicated today identifies the location of Saahatpa village, for years the home of Chief Juan Antonio and his fellow Cahuilla warriors who protected white settlers in the region. Suddenly in 1862, the village was tragically abandoned as a result of a smallpox epidemic.

Previous to the establishment of Saahatpa, Juan Antonio had engaged the aid of a group of Cahuillas from the San Jacinto Mountains, who protected rancheros and subdued the notorious Irving gang. In the Garra revolt, Juan Antonio sided with the American government and reputedly captured Garra. But the treaty of 1852, which Juan Antonio signed ending this Indian uprising was never ratified by Congress. Antonio and his men then moved to San Timoteo Canyon where they built the village of Saahatpa. Though disappointed by the failure of the treaty, the Cahuilla used Saahatapa as a base from which they continued to protect white settlers in the San Bernardino area.

Ironically, the white government which Juan Antonio supported may have contributed to the abandonment of Saahatpa. As a smallpox epidemic spread throughout Southern California in the winter of 1862, the U.S. Army distributed blankets infected with the dangerous virus. For the Cahuilla, most of whom had not developed an immunity to smallpox, the results were devastating. Juan Antonio and numbers of the Mountain Cahuilla died at Saahatpa that winter, leading to the village's abandonment.
Indian site commemorated

Alvino Siva, of the Riverside County Historical Commission, right, speaks during yesterday’s unveiling of a plaque commemorating the approximate site of Saahatpa, the village of Cahuilla Indian chief Juan Antonio. Members of the historical and recreational organization Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, and the State Department of Parks and Beaches played a part in the placement of the California registered historical marker. The memorial is in the Brookside rest area off westbound Interstate 10, about three miles northwest of where Highway 60 joins I-10.

Suspect arrested in weekend death of woman in Rubidoux

A Rubidoux woman was in custody yesterday after the shooting death of a woman Saturday, Riverside County Sheriff’s deputies said.

Pamela Anne Travis, 26, was being held yesterday at the county jail in Riverside on suspicion of murder. Her bail was set at $250,000, deputies said.

On Saturday, Travis was arrested at her residence on Grand View Avenue in Rubidoux after deputies discovered the body of Karen Balderas, 30, of Fontana.

Balderas had been shot to death. Also wounded in the incident was Robert Ramos, 28, of Rubidoux, deputies said.

Deputies said yesterday they were investigating the reason for the shooting.

San Bernardino march and rally boost amnesty

The Press-Enterprise
Of May Days and ‘humbugs’

By Judy Hyland

The Boys and Girls Club of Redlands changed its name in 1986, said Jim Robinson, who is celebrating his first anniversary as its executive director today.

Jim said about 30 percent of the club’s members are girls.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of the Inland Empire in Ontario and the Boys and Girls Club of Pomona also have changed their names to reflect the trend.

However, the Boys Club of San Bernardino hasn’t.

“It is not an issue with the board of directors,” says executive director Jerry Herndon.

Forty-five percent of the club’s 1,400 members are girls, he said, and they dominate some programs. The club’s girls track team was No. 3 in the nation last year “... and we’re going to get the gold this year,” he said.

Maybe the name will change sometime, but that’s not as important as a full range of programs and services for girls, Jerry said.

Karen Rosenberg, the store’s owner, said he also plans to spend about 10 minutes playing his guitar and reading some of his poems and stories.

Among his works are The New Kid on the Block, Ride a Purple Pelican, The Random House Book of Poetry for Children, and Read Aloud Rhymes for the Very Young.

The Boys Club of America opened discussion of changing its name to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America at its national conference last weekend. It will come to a vote next year.

Local clubs don’t have to wait.

The Fine Arts Committee of the San Bernardino Chapter of Links Inc., a service organization of black women, will present the Evergreen Singers directed by Sylvia Cichoski in their fifth free concert, "Artistry in Music," at 3 p.m. Sunday in the Highland Avenue Lutheran Church, 1530 E. Highland Ave., San Bernardino.

The 40-voice chorus of men and women work to preserve Negro spirituals, but its performances are not limited to them.

Also unlimited is the joy the Evergreen Singers share with their audiences through music. You get as much as you can hold.

Spiders: Black widows on rise in High Desert

Don’t fret that black widows and other spiders thrive on. At least 95 percent of our business is on calls about spiders,” said B&D Pest Pro’s Jim Krum.

B&D has added 50 new customers during the past month due to concerns about spiders, mainly in the most areas. Only the female bites, and normally only if she or her egg sacs are disturbed.

But they can be found anywhere.

“Be wary when you’re working

Ed Mauer

Each chapter leader “Noble Grand Humbug.”

One of the superstars of children’s literature, Jack Prelutsky, will visit the Inland Empire next week on his way home to Albuquerque from the International Reading Association’s convention in Anaheim.

He will be at Imagine That!, a children’s bookstore in Riverside’s Canyon Crest shopping center, 8225 Canyon Crest Drive, from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Thursday to autograph books.

Karen Rosenberg, the store’s owner, said he also plans to spend about 10 minutes playing his guitar and reading some of his poems and stories.

Among his works are The New Kid on the Block, Ride a Purple Pelican, The Random House Book of Poetry for Children, and Read Aloud Rhymes for the Very Young.

The Boys Club of America opened discussion of changing its name to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America at its national conference last weekend. It will come to a vote next year.

Local clubs don’t have to wait.
The celebration and dedication of this marker has been a community-wide effort. Listed are only a few of the many organizations which have participated.

City of San Jacinto
County of Riverside Historical Commission
County of Riverside Parks Department
County of Riverside Road Department
County of Riverside Sheriff Department
E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter
San Jacinto Chamber of Commerce
San Jacinto Valley Museum Association
San Jacinto Valley Transpolar Committee
Hemet Area Museum Association

Marker Donors
M.L. McIntyre
Helena Weiner
Eleanor Scudder
Dorothy Drews
Harriet Walton
Mr. and Mrs. Al Pastor
Mr. Boykin
Sarah Hormell
Casey Cameron
Alma Ross
Gina Rowland
Nawton Bashaw
Vincent Hague
Fred James
Alan McMahon
Bill Jennings

DEDICATION OF THE TRANSPO' AR
RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGISTERED HISTORICAL MARKER NO. 52

Riverside County Registered Historical
Marker No. 52
June 27, 1987
Nearly 50 years ago, three Soviet aviators landed their single engine AN-25 Monoplane near San Jacinto and ended their world record-setting flight from Moscow via the North Pole. Their intended destination was fogged in, so on July 14, 1937, Mikhail Gromov, Andrei Yumashev, and Sergei Danilin ended their 62 hour, 17 minute flight at a landing site near Cottonwood and Sanderson streets west of San Jacinto.

According to local historian Tom Patterson, the year of the transpolar flight was important in the history of aviation. Amelia Earhart's aviation career met its tragic end and the era of dirigibles was terminated when the Hindenberg exploded. Three transpolar flights originated near Moscow, two landed on the North American West Coast. The first stopped at Vancouver, Washington on June 20. The second, which landed near San Jacinto, was originally intended to land in San Francisco. Failing that, it was to have landed in San Diego. Both cities were fogged in and the pilots landed the plane in the first clear field, thereby earning San Jacinto a place in aviation history. The third transpolar flight of 1937 ended in tragedy when the plane disappeared over the North Pole.

All three pilots of the San Jacinto flight became generals in World War II. Only one of them is alive today, Yumashev, the co-pilot. The only other surviving member of the three flights is General Georgi F. Baidukov, the co-pilot of the airplane which landed in Vancouver.
Soviet ballet dancers
and other classical performers
PERFORMING SOVIET ARTISTS

Vitaliy Nikolayevich Bortaykov
Ballet Dancer with Djamil Kazan Theatre

Dugarzhap Tsyrenovich Dashiyev
Opera Soloist with Buryatsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet

Mara Fuatovich Daukayev
Leading Ballet Dancer with State Leningrad Theatre

Tatyana Ivanovna Fesenko
Leading Ballet Dancer with Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad

Sofiya Mikhaylovna Gromova
Noted Concert Director and Pianist in Soviet Union

Lyubov' Alimpiyevna Kunakova
Leading Ballet Dancer with State Leningrad Theatre

Irina Sharifovna Khakimova
Leading Ballerina with the Tartar State Opera and Ballet Theatre and Djamil Kazan Theatre

Natal'Ya Yevegen'Yevna Mikhaylova
Leading Opera Soloist with the Moscow Philharmonic

Vasiliy Bor'Sovich Ostrovskiy
Leading Ballet Dancer with the Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre

WELCOME
Master of Ceremonies............David Muniaim

INTRODUCTIONS

PRESENTATION OF PLAQUES......Mayor Wayne Stuart

SOVIET PERFORMANCE

Male Opera Soloist.........Dugarzhap Dashiyev
Female Opera Soloist......Natal'Ya Mikhaylova
Accompanied by...............Sofiya Gromova

INTERMISSION

Ballet Performers.............Vitaliy Bortaykov
................................Marat Daukayev
................................Tatyana Fesenko
................................Lyubov' Kunakova
................................Irina Khakimova
................................Vasiliy Ostrovskiy

CLOSING PRESENTATION

Miss San Jacinto..............Robin Miller

RAMONA BOWL
San Jacinto Valley

ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ В САН ХАСИНТО!
-WELCOME TO SAN JACINTO-
The celebration is the climax of events which began in July, 1983, when two plaques were dedicated at the San Jacinto Museum to note the pioneer flight.

At that time, the idea to visit the Soviet Union began to form. The following year, in August, 1984, 33 residents of the San Jacinto Valley and their friends were winging across the same Polar route to the Soviet Union to pay their respects to the hero airmen.

There, the Friendship group met with Soviet officials, including General Georgi Baidukov, the surviving member of the flight to Vancouver. The Americans were treated as VIPs, with television film crews filming the meetings.

Although the visitors were not able to meet the airmen, they met with their relatives. Gromov had taken sick the day before and subsequently died the following January. Yumashev is still alive, but ill, in the Soviet Union. Danilin died in 1978.

The San Jacinto Valley Transpaler Committee wishes to thank the following:
City of San Jacinto
San Jacinto Chamber of Commerce
Hemet Area Museum Association
San Jacinto Valley Museum Association
Arrow Printing, San Jacinto

EXTRA EXTRA
News Flash

SAN JACINTO Valley Register

Soviet Non-Stop Flight Plane Forced Down at San Jacinto

Long Air Path Over the Top
The Story

Early one summer morning, July 14, 1937, a huge red and silver bird swooped out of the sky and landed in a San Jacinto Valley pasture, to make aviation history and to prove that flight over the polar route was feasible.

Out of the plane climbed three handsome young Soviet fliers who had just spent 62 hours and 17 minutes cramped in its cockpit, to triumphantly set distance (6305.6 non-stop miles) and time records flying non-stop over the North Pole from Moscow.

The three were Pilot Mikhail Gromov, Co-Pilot Andrei Yumashev and Navigator Sergei Danilin.

However, they were not the first to fly the polar route. Twenty-four days earlier, a similar plane landed in a meadow near Pearson Field, in Vancouver, Washington.

The single-engine ANT-25 plane which landed that day in the farmer’s field was designed by the famous designer, Tupolev. It looked like a glider, with its 113-foot wingspan and 950 horsepower engine.

The brakes had been removed in order that the weight might be used for larger gas tanks. The fuselage was completely filled with fuel tanks except for a very small tunnel equipped with a cable trolley system for sending messages between the pilots and the navigator.

The aircraft was powered by a large, liquid-cooled, V-type engine, and carried a large diameter propeller of three blades.

The San Jacinto landing attracted the attention of people all over the Southland who came in autos and planes to inspect the aircraft.

After the landing, the aviators were whisked off to March Air Base, where they ate breakfast and rested. That night they were wined and dined at a reception in their honor.

The men expressed their desire to meet Shirley Temple, so they traveled to Hollywood, where the tiny actress escorted them on a tour of her studio.

Before returning home, the aeronautic heroes were presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House.

The plane was dismantled and sent by ship back to the Soviet Union. It later was destroyed by fire.

The celebration in San Jacinto is the third of three noting the 50th anniversary of the epic flights. Earlier this month, the Soviets held their celebration in Moscow. They then flew to the United States, stopping first in Vancouver, Washington, to celebrate there, and then traveling to San Jacinto.
Russian Plane

At the top of this page is the Russian plane that landed in a cow pasture in San Jacinto 50 years ago. The spot is being commemorated with a visit from Russian dignitaries.

The plane was an ANT-2, with 112-foot wings, 44 feet long, 18 feet high with a weight of 9,240 pounds. It was powered with an M34, 12 cylinder, water cooled engine developing 950 horsepower. At a speed of 101 mph, it traveled 6,295 miles over the North Pole, carrying 2,475 gallons of gasoline — a true feat in those days.

(Continued on Page 2)

Russian Dignitaries Here
For Celebration of Epic Plane Landing 50 Years Ago

by Bill Jennings

On a hot summer day in July, 1937, a huge, single-engine red and silver monoplane rolled to a lumpy stop on a cow pasture three miles west of San Jacinto to make aviation history. The 50th anniversary celebration will recall late this month (June).

The aircraft completed a 6,305-mile, 62-hour and 17-minute flight from Moscow over the North Pole, to put Soviet Russia and the San Jacinto Valley on the aviation map.

Members of the San Jacinto Valley Museum Association and participants in a Russian goodwill visit of 1984 have joined the San Jacinto City Council and City Manager Ross Hammar to plan a three-day civic celebration this month to mark the 50th anniversary.

Soviet officials, musicians and ballet dancers will come to San Jacinto with members of a Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon goodwill group to commemorate the flight, and an earlier record attempt that ended safely at Vancouver Barracks a month earlier than the San Jacinto record feat.

Highlights of the celebration will include two public programs at the Ramona Bowl, a “thank you” invitational gala at Mt. San Jacinto College and dedication of a commemorative marker near the landing site.

(Continued on Page 7)
Beaumont Honors Cherry ... (Continued from Page 1)

caterina, 6th and Orange avenues. Service will start at 7 a.m.

Thursday night, which is Family Night, there will be the Cherry Pit Derby, which begins at 7 p.m. with mouse races, rabbit race and "the Great Derby Run," a snail race in which everybody participating has a "personal" entry (provided at the Derby).

Then Friday evening there will be a Cherry Festival Carnival Street Dance, beginning at 8 p.m. On Saturday, on the community stage in Stewart Park, there will be "Show Stopper and Headliner" acts.

Sunday a horse show in Noble Creek Park will round out the special events for each day of the festival. On Saturday and Sunday, in Stewart Park, there will be an arts, crafts and fine arts show.

Of course, no festival is complete without a carnival. This starts on Wednesday evening at 5 p.m. in Stewart Park and will be open every evening. Sat. it will be open from noon to midnight; Sun., from 1 p.m. to closing.

But a week prior to the Festival, there will be a Cherry Festival Ball, sponsored by the Beaumont Kiwanis and Soroptomist clubs. It will be held on June 6, beginning at 8 p.m. in the gymnasium of City Hall. Tickets, $12.50, may be purchased at the door or from a club member.

History of the Cherry Festival

Initially, 69 years ago, the Cherry Festival was designed to attract buyers for ready picked cherries displayed in stalls along California St., then downtown Beaumont.

However, during and following World War II labor shortages changed that project and the "U" Pick was started. The names and locations of the orchards which this year are allowing picking by individuals can be obtained from an information booth at the corner of Beaumont Ave. and Cherry Hills Blvd., which is open all during the season.

A local service club used the festival as a fund raiser enterprise during the 70’s. It was only loosely affiliated with cherry growers and the Chamber of Commerce during those years. However, by 1981 that club no longer had the members to manage a festival.

Members of the business community got together and, in 1982 the Festival was operated by a Cherry Festival Association which is now a year-round organization. Its membership is composed of all age groups and financial categories from throughout the community; from students willing to work to those who are unable to be actively

involved but want to assist financially.

Cherry trees were first planted as a decorative ornament in the San Gorgonio Pass area by Sheriff Reed of San Bernardino County at Mile High Ranch in 1885. This was a Royal Anne cherry. These trees produced crops beyond expectations and the taste was unequaled anywhere. Soon cherries were replacing apple orchards which had become diseased. Other varieties were tried, also successfully, and it was discovered that one variety helped to pollinate another.

Cherries were originally a transplant from Europe where they date back as far as the time of Charlemagne. This fruit is related to the peach, plum and also the rose family.

July 4th — In The Pass

SAN GORGONIO PASS — Both Beaumont and Banning will celebrate their 75th birthdays within the next few months: Beaumont in November and Banning in February.

The two cities are coordinating their Fourth of July fireworks display, which will be held at the Beaumont High School football field, beginning at dusk. During the afternoon there will be food, fun, and games available for all age groups.

Banning Fund-Raiser

Banning traditionally has its "Stagecoach Days" in September and as a fund-raiser for this event, there will be a Trail Ride on June 6 at A.C. Dysart Equestrian Park, on 22nd St., just south of I-10. Sign-up begins at 8 a.m. for three types of trails: advanced, medium and beginners. Fee is $5 for the ride. If one wishes to partake of breakfast snacks, lunch

(Continued on Page 5)
SOVIETS TO VISIT SAN JACINTO

Returning the visit paid by San Jacinto Valley residents, a large delegation of Soviet citizens will arrive, June 26, to participate in dedication ceremonies for the Gromov Flight marker.

Included in the delegation will be Soviet "performing artists," who will entertain their hosts with a program of music and dancing at Ramona Bowl, set for 7:30 p.m., June 26. Tickets for the event are available at City Hall, the Chamber office, and at the Museum.

Dedication of the Gromov Flight marker, at Cottonwood Road near Sanderson Street, is planned for 10:00 a.m., June 27.

A "Celebration of Friendship" program will be observed in the theater of Mount San Jacinto College, at 1:00 p.m., June 27, with participation limited to Museum Association members, because of lack of seating available in the theater.

Sponsored by the City of San Jacinto, the San Jacinto Chamber of Commerce, the San Jacinto Valley Museum Association, and the Hemet Area Museum Association, the Soviets' visit is a result of a Social and Cultural Exchange agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

It is also a culmination of months of planning by the Gromov Flight Memorial Committee, to honor the remarkable achievement of three intrepid Soviet flyers who brought their single-engined airplane 6300 miles, over the north pole, from Moscow to San Jacinto Valley, in 1937.

Pilot of the historic flight was Mikhail Gromov, and his co-pilot was Andrei Yumashev. Their navigator was Sergei Danilin.

Representatives of the families of the three airmen will be among the visiting Soviet delegation.

Soviet Plane in San Jacinto Valley

San Jacinto Valley Observes Epic Flight of Soviet Pioneer Plane
San Jacinto Valley Museum Newsletter

Vol. VI, No. 3

San Jacinto, Calif.
May 20, 1987

"THIS AND THAT FROM HERE AND THERE"

By Bill Dugan
S.J.V.M.A. board met at the museum, May 20. Minutes of that meeting will be read at our June 10 general meeting.

City Museum Board met for their monthly session at City Hall, May 21. There will be no meeting in June, due to the many activities scheduled in San Jacinto, that week. Next meeting of that board will be July 16, at 4:00 p.m. Public is always invited.

Inventory and cataloging at the museum are scheduled to begin, in September. I would like to know if you are available to help on these projects. A "docent" program will begin as soon as these other projects are completed.

The marker deed will be filed soon on behalf of the Association. This will be an obligation on our part for maintenance, etc., during the years ahead.

Ramona Pageant attendance at the museum during the three weekends of the play totalled 1700. Total to June 1 is over 6000 visitors, which keeps pace with last year's attendance. Total of 15 bus tours were among the visitors.

There are now two cases on exhibit in the museum with memorabilia of the Soviet Union. Please come by during June and visit the museum. Are your dues paid?

No late news concerning the Hart estate. Our attorney, James Cox, says it should be out of probate, soon. A sale of personal items will be held at that time, according to Jim Byrd.

Our used Xerox machine has been taken to be sold -- we had no use for it at this time, and it did not work very well.

Dates of the Hart auction will be listed in our next newsletter.

Celebration Plans On Program

Plans for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the historic flight of the Soviet ANT-25 will be subject of the program for the Wednesday, June 10, meeting of San Jacinto Valley Museum Association, to be held at the Community Center, on Pico Street.

Next meeting of the Association, gavelled by President Jim Byrd, will start at 7:00 p.m., followed by the program of slides and a talk by Wayne Stuart, chairman of the Gromov Memorial Marker Committee. His subject will be the coming visit of the Soviet delegation to San Jacinto Valley.

All members and friends of the Museum are urged to attend this meeting. Coffee and refreshments will be served.

Next meeting of the Association has been set for August 12. It will be a picnic "pot-luck" at a site not yet determined.

Additional information will be in the next newsletter.

Dugan Named As City Rep

Bill Dugan, museum curator, has been named an official representative of the city, for the June 20 Chkalov Flight celebration in Vancouver, Wash., and the Association and the local Chamber of Commerce are participating in collecting funds to send Bill's wife, Justine, with him.

Those wishing to contribute should make checks payable to the San Jacinto Chamber of Commerce and send them to the Chamber at 188 East Main St., San Jacinto, designating "Dugan Fund."

Bill was an early promoter of the idea of recognizing the achievement of the Gromov flight over the north pole, in 1937, and he has worked hard and long to secure successful completion of the project.

Champagne hangover--the wrath of grapes.

SHOW TICKETS ON SALE SOON

Tickets for the social and cultural exchange program, to be given by a group of Soviet entertainers, will go on sale soon, for $10 per ticket.

The program will be presented one night only, Friday, June 26, 7:30 p.m., at Ramona Bowl. Tickets will be sold at the City Hall, Chamber of Commerce office, and San Jacinto Museum.

A fourth ticket office is planned for a Hemet location, soon. Tickets will be sold on an un-reserved basis--first come, first served. A once-in-a-lifetime program of professional Soviet entertainers will be a first, for this area.

DONATIONS SOUGHT FOR MARKER FUND

Approximately $700 has been raised for the installation of the County Marker commemorating the 1937 landing of the big Russian plane, at the Cottonwood and Sanderson site.

More help is needed. $1200 is budgeted to finish the installation.

Will you please help? Send donations to San Jacinto Museum, c/o Marker Committee, PO Box 922, San Jacinto, Calif. 92530.

"Thank you," says Jim Byrd, SJVMA president.

BE HAPPY. It is a way of being wise.

"Gosh, mom--none of the other guys are wearing red fingernail polish."

"Be quiet, stupid," the mother replied, "we're almost to the draft board."
SEITEM8ER 22: »»

Mr. K has come and gone. And nowhere did I read that the boss Russky asked to see Mr. Earl Smith.

By protocol and just plain downright propriety, Khrushchev should have called on Mr. Smith and expressed the appreciation of his people to him.

For, you see, Mr. Smith was once host to a party of Russians who received almost as much publicity on their arrival as did Mr. K himself.

Mr. Smith was the Hemet dairy farmer in whose cow pasture three Russian fliers landed after a non-stop flight across the North Pole from Moscow in the early dawn hours of July 14, 1937.

★

The fliers had pushed their single-motored craft as far as Tijuana and, fogged in by soupy weather, had attempted to reach March Field. Over Hemet, with their last gas tank leaking, they dropped down through the clouds and rolled to a bumpy landing in the cow pasture, touching off a worldwide news story. The Russian fliers were Col. Mikhail Gromoff, Maj. Andrei Yumasheff and Capt. Sergi Danilin. They had made history's longest flight—6,262 miles!

Unaware of their exact whereabouts the three Russians crawled out of their craft. In minutes, they were greeted by Walter Harvey, caretaker of a cemetery in Hemet.

Harvey had been listening in on a short-wave radio set and heard the Russians trying to communicate with March Field to ask permission to land. Sensing that the craft was immediately overhead, he stepped out of his house nearby and saw the red plane, a single-winged craft of 11 tons, in the pasture.

★

Harvey called the only man in Hemet who could speak Russian—Henry Fandi, the town's street sweeper, to act as interpreter. Fandi, a native of Russia, came running to the pasture, arriving even ahead of Smith, whose home was two or three miles from the pasture.

In no time at all, almost everybody in Hemet, San Jacinto and for miles around, had gathered in Earl Smith's cow pasture to view the record-shattering plane. The fliers were hustled off to March Field but before nightfall, Hemet had had its biggest day in history.

Homer D. King, the able editor of The Hemet News, tells me that the telephone exchange in Hemet did its biggest business that day as news correspondents flashed the story around the world.

The top Russians in the nation, opportunists all, rushed to greet the fliers. From San Francisco came Consul-Gen. Gregori Gokman with congratulations, and from Washington, the Soviet ambassador, Constantine C. Oumansky flew in to make a speech at a reception in Los Angeles for the fliers.

Meanwhile, back at Earl Smith's cow pasture, the people kept coming by the thousands. It is not recorded that either Gokman or Oumansky tendered Smith any rubles as compensation for landing in his pasture but Smith was a pretty fair businessman and made out all right. He cut a gate in the fence around his pasture and charged the curious $1 a head to get in for a close-up view of the plane. The story was that he made more money than he had in a lifetime of dairying.

★

It was late in the week when the Russians had landed and, come Sunday, the roads to Hemet were lined with cars. I recall walking the last half mile to the pasture to see the plane.

The Russians, of course couldn't take off from the rough terrain of the pasture and they sent a crew of mechanics to dismantle the craft. In charge was a pretty Russian girl. They called her Nina or some such name. Within a few days, the dismantled ship was loaded on trucks and carted away.

As in the case of all momentous events, things settled back to normal in a week or 10 days and Smith turned his cows back into the pasture. Later Smith sold his dairy farm and moved to Oregon.

Now Mr. K, in whatever party office he occupied in 1937, must have thrilled to the flight of his three countrymen. It strikes me that even at this late date, he might have looked up Earl Smith and said thanks for the use of your pasture, or something like that. Frankly, such words would have been more readable than that stuff about communism burying capitalism or hollow proposals of world disarmament which you and I doubt that he means.
What sayeth the Brethren

Satisfactory!

Special thanks to:
  E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter
  Glenn Hearrell, Patriarch
  Rick Bostrom, Clamplaque Supervisor

San Bernardino County Museum
  Alan Griesemer, Director
  Ann Bethel, Historian

Yucaipa Valley Historical Society
  Glenda Baumann, President

Yucaipa Woman's Club
  Mabel Siron, President

Billy Holcomb Chapter
E Clampus Vitus

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 620
Abundant archaeological evidence indicates Indian occupation of Yucaipa Valley from about 2000 years ago to the present century. The main excavation site was located about one mile east of the Sepulveda Adobe in Yucaipa. Specifically, the site was just west of the present intersection of E Avenue and Tenth Street.

Yucaipa Valley was within the territory of the Serrano Indians. Most of the tribe inhabited the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. "Serrano" is a Spanish word meaning "highlander." Serranos were a peaceful people belonging to the Shoshonean division of the Uto-Azteca linguistic group. The group includes the Utes of Utah, the Hopi of Arizona, the Aztecs of Mexico, and the Cahuillas of California. Although the Serranos were a major tribe in southern California, they were never as numerous nor as influential as their neighbors, the Cahuillas. Serranos were described as being of medium height and strong. A few Serranos currently reside at the Morongo Reservation near Banning. The reservation was named for past Serrano Chief John Morongo. The name Morongo derives from Maringayam, a generic family name for Serranos of the Banning-Morongo Valley-29 Palms area.

The excavation site is identified as Yucaipa Rancheria ("rancheria" is a Spanish word meaning "Indian village") because that term was used in early Spanish reports of the area. The excavation site was on a low ridge and an adjoining high knoll overlooking and just north of Oak Glen Creek. There the creek passed through a marsh with a spring. The ridge was on the old Charles Simpson ranch; the adjoining knoll was the property of John Greven. The ridge yielded mostly late prehistoric material while the knoll material was mostly earlier. The Serranos probably lived most of the year at this location, making seasonal food-gathering expeditions into the nearby mountains when pinon nuts or other edibles were abundant.

In 1947 Dr. Gerald Smith, then with the San Bernardino County Historical Society and later with the County Museum, excavated the site. During the next two years Dr. Gilbert Becker of the University of Redlands continued excavation at the site. In January 1970 he led a University of Redlands class in a careful and systematic excavation of the site. Almost daily traces of Indian culture were uncovered. Many artifacts (such as grinding stones, arrowheads, and human teeth) were found at the rich archaeological site. All artifacts found were turned over to the San Bernardino County Museum. Some of these artifacts are on display at the County Museum in Redlands and at the nearby branch museum at the restored San Bernardino Asistencia.

The application report to register the site as a California Historical Landmark was written by Arda Haenszel, eminent San Bernardino County historian. Her application report was dated July 26, 1957. Exactly thirty years later the official State Landmark plaque for which the site qualifies, is finally dedicated.
Please join us at the Billy Holcomb Chapter Plaque Dedication of Yucaipa Rancheria, California Registered Historical Landmark No. 620. The dedication will be at the Sepulveda Adobe, in Yucaipa (see the enclosed map) at 11:30 am sharp! The restored Sepulveda Adobe is a branch museum of the San Bernardino County Museum. The plaque commemorates a nearby rich archaeological site which for many years was inhabited by Serrano Indians.

The Famclamp picnic is to immediately follow the plaque dedication. The picnic is at Yucaipa Regional Park (see enclosed map), Group Picnic Area No. 1. The park entry fee is $2 per vehicle. The park is about three miles northeast of the dedication site.

The Chapter will provide Hamburgers, Hot Dogs with all the fixings and high-octane Beans. The Chapter will also provide lemonade. Beer is allowed in the park, so you can bring your own.

The low low rub for this great event is:
- $5 per adult male (21 or over)
- $2 each for everyone else

Please send your check payable to Billy Holcomb Chapter, ECV to Wade Kirloff
12472 Reche Canyon Road Space 210
Colton, California 92324

For your recreational pleasures, volleyball and horseshoe pitching will be available.

Billy Holcomb Chapter — Remaining 1987 Events

26 July — FamClamp, Yucaipa at 11:30 am

5 August — General Meeting at the usual place, Hens and Herefords Restaurant corner of Foothill and Vineyard in Cucamonga at 7:15 pm

2 September — General Meeting, Cucamonga at 7:15 pm

9-11 October — Fall Clampout, Clampsite on Red Cloud Road; Plaque Dedication at Jensen Ranch in Rubidoux at 1 pm on 11 October
John Sugar wrote to be notified
Hemmoroid at Laughlin

at June 26 for Jacinto, Cottonwood & Sanderson

plaque erection & dedication


62 Y = 204.5

F. Tree Turn off 62 251.9

F. T. Y 260.2

White Tank 262.7
Admission is free.
Your donation helps support
the preservation of this historic site.

The
Yucaipa Adobe
California State Historical Landmark #528

Visit the Museum
and its Historic Sites
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374
(909) 307-2669
Agua Mansa Cemetery
2001 W. Agua Mansa Rd, Colton. (909) 370-2091
John Rains House
8810 Hemlock, Rancho Cucamonga. (909) 989-4970
San Bernardino Rancho "Asistencia"
26930 Barton Road, Redlands. (909) 793-5402
Yorba and Slaughter Families Adobe
17127 Pomona Rincon Road, Chino. (909) 597-8332
Yucaipa Adobe
32183 Kentucky Street, Yucaipa. (909) 795-3485

32183 Kentucky Street
Yucaipa, California 92399
(909) 795-3485
Open Tuesday–Saturday 10 A.M.–3 P.M.
Closed Sunday, Monday, New Year’s Day, Thanksgiving
and Christmas.
Group tours by appointment.
Before European contact, the site of the Yucaipa Adobe was occupied by the Serrano Indians. The marsh land, fed by springs, supported abundant vegetation and wildlife.

In 1842, Antonio Maria Lugo received a grant of land in the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys from Mexican Governor Alvarado and established the San Bernardino Rancho. Diego Sepulveda, a cousin by marriage to the Lugo family, brought a herd of cattle from other ranchos and settled in the Yucaipa Valley.

Oral history and tradition attributed this adobe home to Diego Sepulveda. But historical and archaeological studies undertaken during restoration and seismic strengthening of the adobe in 1989-1990 provided a new interpretation. It is now believed that Diego Sepulveda’s adobe was located a few hundred yards away, near 16th and Dunlap Boulevard, and that James Waters, noted hunter, trapper, and mountaineer, built the Yucaipa Adobe in 1858-1859. Mr. Waters stocked his Yucaipa Rancho with sheep, driving herds as far as Arizona and Montana.

John Dunlap, a Texas cattleman, purchased the Yucaipa ranch in 1869. The Dunlap family moved into the adobe and used the land for grazing and for raising grain and alfalfa. The Dunlap family maintained ties to the ranch until the 1950s. By that time, most of the property had been sold.

In 1954, the Yucaipa Woman’s Club raised funds to save the deteriorated adobe dwelling from demolition. Eventually they gave the property to the County of San Bernardino to be administered as a part of the San Bernardino County Museum system. The front section of the adobe was refurbished, and caretakers’ quarters were placed at the back of the structure.

The Yucaipa Adobe contains furnishings from the 1840s rancho era through the late nineteenth century, when the Dunlap family was resident.

Horse-drawn farm implements are exhibited outside the adobe. The exhibit was donated by the Haley and Melton families, early Yucaipa ranchers. The Lions Club of Yucaipa hauled the farm implements to the site and organized the exhibit. A blacksmith shop at the Adobe features living history demonstrations periodically.

Today, the Yucaipa Adobe is one of the oldest standing residences in San Bernardino County. Community involvement in its continuing renovation and improvement continues with the help of local residents and service organizations. The adobe is available for parlor weddings and festive outdoor receptions and ceremonies. Spinners and weavers, storytellers and school groups make regular use of the site.
DANISH SEA CAPTAIN CORNELIUS JENSEN SAILED TO SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE GOLD RUSH TO SELL HIS CARGO. IN 1854 HE SETTLED IN AGUA MANSA, ESTABLISHED A STORE, AND MARRIED MERCEDES ALVARADO, A DESCENDANT OF A PIONEER CALIFORNIO FAMILY. THE JENSENS PURCHASED THIS RANCH IN 1865 AND BEGAN PLANTING VINEYARDS AND ORCHARDS. THEY USED LOCAL MATERIALS TO BUILD THEIR HOUSE WHICH IS OF DANISH VERNACULAR DESIGN. THE JENSENS MADE THIS RANCH AN IMPORTANT CIVIC, SOCIAL, BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURAL CENTER.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 943

Cornelius Jensen was born in 1814 in Westerland on the Isle of Sylt, off the west coast of Denmark. At an early age, he became a commercial seaman. In 1848, he was captain of a merchant ship which docked in San Francisco. His crew deserted to the California gold fields. Unable to recruit a new crew, he stayed in California.

Jensen soon operated a store in the Sacramento Valley. Two ranchers from what is now the Pomona area, Ygnacio Palomares and Ygnacio Alvarado, drove their cattle to the lucrative northern California markets. There the ranchers met and befriended Jensen. They suggested that he move to southern California. Jensen took their advice and he was operating a sawmill in Devil’s Canyon above San Bernardino about 1852. This venture failed. In 1854, Jensen established a general store in Agua Mansa between the present cities of San Bernardino and Riverside. This venture was successful.

Jensen spoke Spanish and blended into the Californio culture. In 1854, he married a 16-year-old relative of his friend Ygnacio Alvarado, Mercedes Alvarado of Los Angeles. Her grandfather had been foreman of San Bernar din o Asistencia, an outpost of San Gabriel Mission. Cornelius and Mercedes were to have 12 children, but two died in infancy. Between 1856 and 1877 Jensen served nine one-year terms as San Bernardino County Supervisor.

In 1865, Jensen began to buy ranch property from Louis Rubidoux just west of what is now Riverside. In 1868, Jensen began building and planting on this land. He designed his own ranch house. It was a red brick one-story-and-attic house of Danish vernacular design. By late 1870 his ranch house was completed and the Jensen family had moved into it.

Examples of the typical Danish style architecture of the house were: thick brick walls, paired rooms off a small entry room rather than a central hallway leading to interior rooms, a long low pitch of the roof, a small room at each end of the large gabled attic, the interior placement of three large fireplaces. Showing a blend of Californio architecture was a Greek revival porch across the long front of the home.

The Jensen ranch house is the oldest brick home in the Riverside area. The major alteration to the original house is a bathroom added to the rear of the house. The rectangular house measures 67'2" by 33'1". A long front porch with a low hip shingle roof supported by eight columns and a wood floor was removed about 1935.
The original wood plank flooring of the house was covered with rugs. The ceiling was 15 feet high; the 13-inch thick brick walls were plastered and painted or papered. Some original wall papering remains. Hand-painted wood graining on doors, moldings, and fireplace mantels still distinguish the house.

The bricks of the house were made at the ranch from clays available there. The Jensen quarry in the hills north of the house provided rocks for the foundation and lime for mortar. The house beams were hauled by oxen from sawmills in the San Bernardino Mountains.

The house was furnished in the Victorian style of that time. Some of the original furniture remains in the house. Armoires were used for clothing storage because only one closet was in the ranch house.

Other ranch buildings were a brick winery, a small brick milk house, and a wood frame tank house. About 1871, a larger brick winery was built and the original winery was used for living quarters and storage. Later a wood frame pump house, a washhouse, and a chicken coop were built.

Agriculture at the ranch was typical of 1870-1900 inland southern California. Grapevines were planted for wine and later for raisins. Apricot trees were grown and the fruit was picked and dried. Some orange trees were planted in the late 1870’s or 1880’s. Fig trees, walnut trees, and olive trees were grown. Later a lone pomegranate tree grew behind the house. Other crops were alfalfa, grain, corn, pink beans, and pumpkins. Later a vegetable garden was cultivated. Cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and chickens were raised.

Jensen died in 1886 and the ranch was eventually subdivided among the children as they married. Mercedes Jensen continued residing at the ranch until her death in 1914. The Jensen’s youngest daughter, Mary, and her husband Walter Pitney continued on at the ranch, raising their three children there. After Mary’s death in 1977, her three children began to sell and donate the ranch to Riverside County Parks Department for restoration as a living history museum.
Ranch House--Attic

Bedroom

Stairway

Bedroom
Ranch House—Ground Floor

Bedroom #4
Guest Bedroom

Bedroom #3

Bedroom #2

Bedroom #1

Kitchen

Fireplace

Curved Stairway

Closet

Parlor

Sitting Room

Dining Room

Entry Hall

Non-existing Front Porch
JENSEN RANCH SITE PLAN

1. Barn
2. Corral
3. Water trough
4. Shed
5. Hog pens
6. Vegetable garden
7. Family orchard
8. Fig trees
9. Ditch
10. Wash/feed house
11. Tank house
12. Pump house
13. Pomegranate tree
14. Milk house
15. Pepper trees
16. Scalding tank
17. Winery
18. Cottonwood tree
19. Olive tree
20. Bathroom addition
21. Back porch
22. Original winery/annex
23. Ranch house
24. Front porch
25. Vegetable garden
26. Washingtonian palms
27. Seedling oranges
28. Cypress trees
29. Orange trees
30. Olive trees
31. Cottonwood fence posts
32. Vineyard
33. Pasture
34. Corral
35. Open storage area for farm implements
36. Alfalfa, corn for silage, grain, pink beans, pumpkins for hogs
37. Navel and Valencia oranges
38. Walnut grove
39. Ditch
40. Chicken coop
--- Non-existing features
FALL 1987 CLAMPOUT — OCTOBER 9-11

The Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, of the Great and Giant Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside, hereby invites all Clampers to attend the fun-filled doins at Red Cloud Road (Clampsite) and Jensen Ranch (Clamplaquesite). The enclosed map clearly indicates these do-not-miss locations. All brothers are encouraged to bring a miserable PBC.

We will be camping at a secluded spot in the beautiful desert and participating in a gala State Historical Landmark plaque dedication under the direction of Humbug Phil "Roadrunner" Porretta.

PRECLAMP SCHEDULE, CLAMPSCHEDULE, and PBC RULES:

PRECLAMP OUT

Please explain to yer PBC exactly what to expect at the Clampout. Rules are detailed in this document.

SAT. SEPT 26

Clampfee and paperwork are due postmarked no later than this date. If you are late, add $5. Send to Gold Dust Receiver Danny Stark.

SAT. OCT 3, 9am

Historical Marker construction at Jensen Ranch, California Registered Historical Landmark No. 943, 4350 Riverview Drive, Rubidoux, CA. Come join us.

FRI. OCT 9, 6pm

Chili Feed at Red Cloud Road so that all Clamperdom can hear the official start of the Clampout. Cordon Bleu chef Greybeard Gabriel Lopes will do the honors. Unofficial Clampfraternizing throughout the evening. Meet some new Brothers, welcome any PBC’s, but Red Shirts cannot command PBC’s until Sam Saturday.

SAT. OCT 10, 7am

Breakfast is served. Prepared by an experienced crew under the direction of Clampcook Wes Beavers.

8am PBC’s must check-in with Hangman Wade "Vulture" Kirloff for assignments, instructions, etc.

9am PBC’s are presented to the Greybeards. The ridiculous meet the sublime. Greybeard Meeting will immediately follow (and maybe precede too).

9am-10am The Chapter Store is open. Visit Storekeeper Dave McCammack and browse the latest Clamper fashions.

9am-10am Signups for Clamper Olympic Games. Events include horseshoes, darts, and broad jumping. Sorry, the final event had to be canceled because females are not allowed in camp.

10am The Clamper Olympic Games begin with the Parade of PBC’s. Contestants compete for valuable trophies.

3pm PBC Entertainment. Showtime.
4pm-5pm The Chapter Store is open. PBC's: get your red shirts, but don't wear them until initiation is complete.

5pm Dinner. This is the biggie: steaks with all the fixins.

8pm Clampfire talk. Presentation of new Chapter Officers.

SUN. OCT 11
7am Breakfast for all survivors.

8am Camp Cleanup. Leave only footprints. Take only photos.

9am PBC Initiation. Woe to any PBC who has misbehaved. Certificates to be distributed at Jensen Ranch.

10:30am Depart Red Cloud Clampsite and head for an unforgettable historical marker dedication at Jensen Ranch, Rubidoux.

1:30pm Dedication at Jensen Ranch. The dedication coincides with the Grand Opening of Jensen Ranch County Historical Park to the public. This will be a gala event and should not be missed by any sober Clamper. The Jensen ranch house was completed in 1970 and has been restored by Riverside County Parks Department. A detailed history of the landmark will be distributed. Please attend. Diana Ceider would like to meet you there.

IMPORTANT INFO TO TELL YER PBC

The Hangman has complete charge of all PBC's throughout the weekend. Starting at 8am Sat. PBC's will perform all reasonable requests from the Hangman and Clampers. PBC's should expect verbal harassment but NO PHYSICAL ABUSE! PBC's will not wear anything with red or black coloring until initiated. PBC's will be assigned duties. PBC's must attend all scheduled and spontaneous meetings. PBC's should be told about the following list of items to bring to a Clampout.

CHECK LIST OF ITEMS TO BRING TO A CLAMPOUT

Something to sleep in, eating utensils, water, soap and toilet articles, change of clothes, drinks (ice?), snacks (for when we don't feed you), money, a folding chair, extra firewood, anything special that you would like to have (because we probably don't). Most important: bring a good attitude and be prepared for one hell of a good time.
Acknowledgments

Chinese Pavilion Committee
Galleano Winery
La Haye Bronze, Corona
Mission Inn Foundation
National Register of Historic Places
Riverside County Historical Commission
Riverside Mission Florist
Riverside Municipal Museum
Robertson's Ready Mix, Inc.
State Historical Resources Commission

National Register Marker Donors
E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter
Jensen-Alvarado Ranch Associates
Jurupa Chamber of Commerce
Native Daughters of the Golden West,
   Jurupa Parlor #296
Riverside Parlor #299,
   Native Sons of the Golden West
The Rotary Club of Riverside

Our sincere apologies if you have inadvertently been left off of the above list.

* * * * * *

If You Donated Time, Money, Materials, or Gave Us a Discount on Our Bill,

WE THANK YOU!
Honoring Our Ranch and Its Pioneers

Captain Cornelius Boy Jensen was born in 1814 on the Frisian Island of Sylt, then claimed by Denmark. He sailed into San Francisco Bay during 1848, the first year of the Gold Rush. After his crew deserted, Captain Jensen set up a store and sold his cargo. Several years later, Spanish friends convinced him to move south. During 1854, he was operating a store in Agua Mansa and married Mercedes Alvarado, descendant of prominent Spanish pioneers.

Purchasing this land in 1865, the Jensens planted vineyards and orchards. Family memories tell us that some of their New Mexican friends and some Indians living in the area worked on the Ranch.

Family memories also tell us that Cornelius Jensen hired Chinese brick masons and carpenters to build his brick house and three brick outbuildings. This has been confirmed by Mr. Philip King-Wah Liu, presently a brick mason living in Culver City, who formerly worked as a brick mason in Canton (now called Guangzhou), China. The house was completed shortly before November 1870. It was unique to California architecture then—it is unique today.

The Jensen-Alvarado House is Riverside County's first brick house. It was lived in by Cornelius Jensen until his death in 1886, by Mercedes until her death in 1914, and continuously by other members of the family until Riverside County purchased it in 1980. Since then, the County Parks Department, the Jensen-Alvarado Ranch Associates (a non-profit organization), and some members of the Jensen Family have been working to restore the Ranch as a living historic agricultural museum.

This afternoon, we are not only celebrating our important National Register and State Historic Landmark designations, but we are also honoring the Chinese pioneers who were working on this Ranch two years before Riverside was founded.

Marker Dedication Chant

Leader: To Cornelius Boy Jensen, captain of a sailing vessel, rancher, County Supervisor, and a man respected by those who knew him...

People: WE DEDICATE THIS MONUMENT.

Leader: To his wife, Mercedes Alvarado, daughter of Spanish pioneers, a woman who lovingly raised ten children on this Ranch...

People: WE DEDICATE THIS MONUMENT.

Leader: To the Jensens' children and grandchildren who passed on their memories of Cornelius Jensen and Mercedes Alvarado, and who preserved for us their treasured letters, documents, and worldly goods...

People: WE HONOR THEM AS WE DEDICATE THIS MONUMENT.

Leader: To the Jensens' grandchildren and great-grandchildren who have been generously helping us to restore this Ranch to its finest days of the 1880's...

People: WE SALUTE YOU

AS WE DEDICATE THIS MONUMENT
IN MEMORY OF CORNELIUS BOY JENSEN
AND HIS WIFE, MERCEDES ALVARADO.
Dedication Program

Welcome and Opening Comments

Introducing Our Speakers

Speakers

Paul Romero, Director
Riverside County Parks

O. Ken Nilson, President
Jensen-Alvarado Ranch Associates

Supervisor Melba Dunlap

Assemblyman Steve Clute

Tom Mullen, Representative for Senator Presley

Councilman Ron Loveridge

Patricia Cologne, Member of the State Historical Resources Commission

Karen McSpadden, introducing Chinese Guests

Marjorie Schroeder Miles, Jensen Family Descendant

Don Schroeder, Jensen Family Descendant

Jacquelin Dooley, Jensen Family Descendant

Harry Lawton, UCR, introducing Philip Liu

About Our Markers and E Clampus Vitus

Unveiling and Dedication of Monument

Closing Comments

Bill Jennings, Chairman
Riverside County Historical Commission

Bill Jennings, Jacquelin Dooley, Marjorie Miles, and Don Schroeder

Diana Seider, Director
Riverside County Parks History Division

Don Kleinhesselink, Curator of History for the Jensen-Alvarado Ranch

What Sayeth the Brethren?
continued before mostly empty stands, some afternoon events had to be canceled. Fair spokesman Arballo said, "There haven't been any reports of leaking tents or flooded buildings, though."

Jensen-Alvarado Ranch marker dedicated, christened by rain

By SYBEL ALGER
The Press-Enterprise

RUBIDOUX — A new national and state historical marker at the Jensen-Alvarado Ranch was christened by rain yesterday only a few minutes after it was dedicated.

Fortunately, the ranch's restored winery offered refuge from the afternoon downpour. More than 120 people drank champagne, examined wine industry and Chinese historical exhibits and celebrated the multi-cultural relationships that shaped Southern California.

The 6-foot-tall plaque identifies the ranch as a California Historical Landmark as well as an entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Jensen-Alvarado Ranch was the first brick home in Riverside County. Although the architecture was pure Danish, the brickwork was Chinese.

Philip King-Wah Liu provided the Chinese connection. A Culver City brick expert who learned the trade in Canton, China, he came to the ranch to assist in restoration efforts. He said he recognized the Chinese style of bricklaying as soon as he drove up the main driveway.

"That was the way they laid bricks at my grandmother's house near Canton," he recalled. The property's historical significance was immediately broadened.

Jensen received a plaque yesterday to thank him for his contribution.

Jensen was forced to give up the sea when gold fever hit the crew while his boat was docked in San Francisco, historian Phil Porretta wrote in the historical landmark application. Jensen moved to Agua Mansa, nine miles north of Riverside, in 1854, where he opened a store and married Alvarado, a member of a pioneer family. They were flooded out in 1865, so they moved south to land he bought from Louis Robidoux off Riverview Drive. The couple had 12 children; 10 grew to adulthood.

At yesterday's ceremony, Jensen's great-great-granddaughter, Jacquelin Dooley, Matt Schroeder, Don Schroeder and Elsie Fesler unveiled the historical marker for the ranch.

(See RANCH, Page B-2)
THE BILLY HOLCOMB, JULIA C. BULETTE
AND
SNOWSHOE THOMPSON CHAPTERS
OF E CLAMPUS VITUS
PROUDLY PRESENT
"A CANDLELIGHT DOIN' S"
FOR THE
DEATH VALLEY SCOTTY COLONY — ECV
OF SOUTHERN NEVADA

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH 1987, THE HEWGAG WILL BRAY IN SOUTHERN NEVADA FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE WALTER E. SCOTT, A.K.A. DEATH VALLEY SCOTTY ROAMED THE DIGGIN'S AROUND RHYOLITE.

THE NOBLE GRAND HUMBUGS OF THE CO-SPONSORING CHAPTERS, BILLY HOLCOMB, JULIA C. BULETTE, AND SNOWSHOE THOMPSON, HAVE SET THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE FOR A MEMORABLE EVENT IN THE LAS VEGAS VALLEY:

SAT OCT 24TH

10:30 AM GATHERING AT OLD MORMON FORT FOR SOLILIQUY OF HISTORICAL INTEREST. (SEE MAP)
NOTE: Park in Cashman Field lot. The Old Mormon Fort is on the corner of N. Las Vegas Blvd. & Constantine Way, north of US 93,95, & I-515.

11:30 AM CHECK-IN AT THE PALACE STATION HOTEL & CASINO, ROUND HOUSE BALLROOM. LOCATED ON SOUTHWEST SIDE OF I-15 AT THE SAHARA AVE. OFFRAMP WHERE WE WILL COME TOGETHER AS BRETHREN, AND HAVE OUR ATTITUDE ADJUSTED WITH A SPECIAL NO HOST BAR.
Special commemorative shirts will be available! Order yours in advance to ensure the correct size.

12:30 PM PBC'S WILL KNOW THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF ST. VITUS.

1:30 PM BON APPETITE, A FULL BUFFET IS SERVED AND IN TRUE CLAMPER TRADITION, IT'S ALL YOU CAN EAT. UNOFFICIAL CLAMPF RATERNIZING THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON.
IMPORTANT RED SHIRT STUFF

** ALL CHAPTERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BRING THEIR STORES **

CHARTERED PARTY BUS LEAVING FROM SAN BERNARDINO TO DOIN’S
CONTACT CLAMP MARSHALL TOM NEYMAN (714) 883-7892
AFTER 6:00 PM FOR MORE INFO.
Call before Oct. 9 so you are assured of a spot on the Party Bus!

WIDDERS ARE WELCOME TO COME, BUT REMEMBER SHE CAN’T ATTEND
THE DOIN’S...SO, BRING HER AND PARK HER IN THE CASINO!!!

TELL YOUR PBC HE MUST BE CLEAN AND SOBER (NO WOMEN’S
CLOTHING PLEASE) AND HE SHOULD EXPECT VERBAL HARASSMENT,
BUT NO PHYSICAL ABUSE. HE IS NOT TO WEAR ANY RED OR BLACK
TILL HE HAS BEEN INITIATED.

YOUR PBC WILL RECEIVE A JOINT MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE FROM
ALL THREE CHAPTERS... TELL HIM THIS IN ITSELF IS WORTH THE
TROUBLE...

IF YOU HAVE A SPECIAL PERSON (FATHER, GRANDFATHER, ETC.)
THE TYPE OF PERSON YOU WANT TO BE A MEMBER BUT YOU DON’T
THINK HE COULD MAKE THE WHOLE WEEKEND AT A REGULAR
CLAMPOUT, THIS WOULD BE THE BEST TIME FOR YOU TO BRING HIM.

REAL IMPORTANT RED SHIRT STUFF

MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO: BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER - ECV
SEND IT TO: DANNY STARK, GDR
5763 RUTILE STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA. 92509
(714) 681-6654

*******************************************************************************

----- COUNT ME IN, I’M A RED SHIRT HERE IS MY $15.00
----- I’M BRINGING A PBC, HERE IS $30.00 FOR THE LOW
LIFE. HIS NAME IS ________________________________
----- Commemorative Death Valley Scotty Shirt $10. SIZES: M L XL XXL
----- HERE IS A SICK JACKASS FEE OF $5.00 PUT ME ON THE
MAILING LIST OF ALL THREE CHAPTERS.
----- LATE FEE OF $10.00 IF NOT POSTMARKED BY OCT. 17TH.

MY NAME________________________________________
MY ADDRESS _________________________________________
MY CITY ____________ STATE ___________ ZIP _________
MY PHONE NUMBER IS (___) ____________________________

IMPORTANT: Be sure to fill out the reverse side of this form and
include one for each Clamper and PBC attending.
AGREEMENT AND RELEASE FROM LIABILITY

1. I, ____________________, acknowledge that I have voluntarily requested to accompany the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus for the purpose of dedicating various plaques and/or monuments to major and lesser events of California, Nevada, and Utah history.

2. I AM AWARE THAT THE MEETINGS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF E CLAMPUS VITUS OCCUR IN THE WILDERNESS, AND THAT: DRIVING FROM MY POINT OF DEPARTURE TO SAID MEETING, HEREINAFTER CLAMPSITE; MY PARTICIPATION IN THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES AT SAID CLAMPSITE; AND DRIVING BACK TO MY POINT OF DEPARTURE ARE POTENTIAL DANGEROUS AND HAZARDOUS ACTIVITIES. I AM VOLUNTARILY PARTICIPATING IN THESE ACTIVITIES WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DANGER INVOLVED, AND HEREBY AGREE TO ACCEPT ANY AND ALL RISKS OF INJURY OR DEATH, AND VERIFY THIS STATEMENT BY PLACING MY INITIALS HERE: ____________.

3. As consideration for being permitted by the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus to participate in these activities, I hereby agree that I, my assignees, heirs, distributees, guardians, and legal representatives will not make a claim against, sue, or attach the property of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus or any of its officers or members for injury or damage resulting from the negligence or other acts, howsoever caused, by any member, agent or officer as a result of my participation in and travel to and from the Clampsite. I hereby release the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus and any of its officers or members from all actions, claims or demands that I, my assignees, heirs, distributees, guardians, and legal representatives now have or may hereafter have for injury or damage resulting from my above-described participation at the Clampsite.

KNOWING AND VOLUNTARY EXECUTION

4. I HAVE CAREFULLY READ THIS AGREEMENT AND FULLY UNDERSTAND ITS CONTENTS. I AM AWARE THAT THIS IS A RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND A CONTRACT BETWEEN MYSELF AND THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF E CLAMPUS VITUS, ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, AND I SIGN IT OF MY OWN FREE WILL.

Executed at ______________, ____________ on ______, 19__.  

Releasor
PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP
E Clampus Vitus

BILL HOLCOMB CHAPTER
Julia C. Bulette Chapter,
&
Snowshoe Thompson Chapter

TO THE GRAND NOBLE RECORDER:

I hereby petition for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus. I certify that I have received my novitiate instruction from my sponsor, Clamper__________________________, and hereby solemnly affirm my belief in the Dictum of the Order, "PER CARITATE VIDUARIBUS ORPHANIBUSQUE, SED PRIME VIDUARIBUS," and wholeheartedly, without reservation, agree to render SATISFACTORY SERVICE at all times.

I further agree to present myself at the E.C.V. Hall of Comparative Ovations at such time and place designated by the NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG, guaranteeing that I shall arrive fully equipped to negotiate the Chasm of Terror and Despair and to reach the safe haven of CLAMPERDOM.

As evidence of my good faith, I forward herewith my gold dust (> 30) in payment of the initiation fee unusually charged each POOR BLIND CANDIDATE. In return I humbly beseech you to transmit my Badge of Office which I shall proudly wear when presenting myself for infamous induction. I realize that without this Badge of Office, the Grand Hangman and the Dummfoot Doorkeeper cannot permit to enter the Hall of Comparative Ovations.

Be it known, if you are accepted and inducted, that to remain a Clamper you must either attend each and every Clamplout or send in the required gold dust for remaining active if you can't make it. If do not you are no longer a Clamper.

TO BE DETACHED ONLY BY GRAND NOBLE RECORDER

P.B.C. APITUDE TEST
(To be filled out by P.B.C.)

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FOR P.B.C. TO FILL OUT. PLEASE PRINT.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Oct. 9, 10, 11 Holcomb's Fall Clampout at Red Cloud Road.
Contact Danny Stark, CDR for more info.

Oct. 24 Death Valley Scotty Doins'.

Feb. 13, 1988 Holcomb's Widders Nite @ Pomona Valley Mining Co.
More info. to follow.

March 1988 It's the best thing since Prep. H! H.E.M.O.R.R.H.O.I.D. J.U.N.K. GETS S.T.U.C.K. A not to be missed event when these three unique treks combine to erect a plaque on the Mojave Road (Mile 3), adjacent to the Colorado River, the Calif./Nev. stateline, and Laughlin! Watch your mailbox for details.

Spring 1988 Death Valley Scotty Doins' date and place to be announced.

Spring 1988 Holcomb & Squibob joint Clampout on the Imperial/Riverside County line at Taylor's Ferry site. This will be another river excursion near downtown Paloverde.

Fall 1989 A 5 way Clampout in Rand, CA with Peter Lebeck, Billy Holcomb, John P. Squibob, Slim Princess and the Floating "Whang" Chapter. Really something to look forward to!
Top Row, left to right: Chris Christensen, Rod Stock, Bill Cross, A. J. Butler, Harrison Barton, Lloyd Ploutz, Woody Boles, Robert Means, Tony Calabrese, unknown, Bill Pearson, unknown, John Boing

Bottom Row, left to right: Mike McMullen, Leroy Hansen, Sid Blumner, Gene Chamberlain, Glenn Stickles
Phil Holdaway  
3559 Wall Ave.  
San Bernardino, CA 92404

Dear Phil:

Thanks for the copy of the group photo taken at Las Vegas on Oct. 24th. In the group I see four identifiable X-Humbugs from Squibob, not bad out of the eighteen in the picture. There are two "duplicate membership" Clampers who are attached to Squibob, Blumner and Ploutz.

I realize that the picture is not "for sale." However, you are out the costs of the film, the postage, and the printing. Please accept the $2 enclosed as a token of my thanks for your efforts.

Clampfraternally yours,

Doc Gene Chamberlin