

PART TWO

THE PEOPLE

Rancho Santa Anita *Chain of Title*

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KING OF SPAIN—1771

Title to the Californias, first Baja (Lower) then Alta (Upper), was vested in the King of Spain under the monopolistic Laws of the Indies. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in Alta California in 1771, more than 13,000 acres, extending north of San Gabriel to the Sierra Madre mountain range, became the mission farming land known as Rancho Santa Anita. Franciscan monks administered it for many years.

Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, grain and fruit were raised on the fertile land, the virgin soil. Water abounded, in springs, streams, and a natural lake where the enterprising *padres* built a grist mill. Besides supplying mission needs, they engaged in a flourishing "hide and tallow" trade with sea captains and "supercargoes" who sailed to the West Coast in increasing numbers from the outside world.¹⁰

THE MEXICAN NATION—1822

Spanish rule in Alta California yielded to Mexican in 1822, after Mexico's successful revolt against Spain. Temporal power of the Church was broken, through passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. But the able administration of Rancho Santa Anita by *padres* from the San Gabriel Mission continued until secularization of all the missions was completed, in the late 1830s.

¹⁰Company agents on shipboard, like "Don Alfredo" Robinson, acting on various coastal vessels for the Boston firm of Bryant and Sturgis.

HUGO REID "The Scotch Paisano"—1839-45

Reid, a Cambridge classmate of Charles Darwin, was a Scot who became a Mexican citizen in 1836 — after several years of trade in South America and teaching in Mexico. In '37 he married an Indian neophyte from San Gabriel Mission, and is best remembered for informed and interesting "Letters" on his wife's people. (16) He petitioned for Rancho Santa Anita in 1839, when church property was fast passing into private ownership.

Assured of eventual title, Reid built an *adobe* ranchhouse, using Indian labor, and started new orchard and vineyard plantings. In '41 he received provisional title from Governor Alvarado. But not until 1845, on the very eve of Mexico's war against the United States, did the first lay owner of Rancho Santa Anita receive full title from the last Mexican governor of California, Don Pio Pico.

HENRY DALTON—1847

Dalton was an English merchant who settled in Southern California in 1843, after a successful business career in Lima, Peru. A decade earlier, Hugo Reid had been his partner in a trading venture to Hermosillo, Mexico, and they renewed the old acquaintance. Like the "Scotch Paisano", the Englishman became a Mexican citizen and a Catholic in order to own land in California and marry a native daughter. Dalton's father-in-law was Don Augustin Zamorano, remembered as the first printer in the territory (11).

The newlyweds came to live near the Reid family at Rancho Azusa, adjoining Santa Anita on the east. During the Mexican War, when Reid became hard-pressed to the point of offering Rancho Santa Anita for sale, Dalton bought it for 20 cents an acre (\$2,700) — although he kept the Azusa as his permanent home.

After the War, Alta California was ceded to the United States and, in 1850, admitted to statehood. Henry Dalton's title to Rancho Santa Anita was upheld by the American Board of Land Commissioners, in spite of being a last-minute grant by the fleeing Mexican governor. Several such grants the Commissioners ruled invalid.

JOSEPH A. ROWE—1854

Rowe, owner and star performer of California's pioneer circus (19), bought the Santa Anita for \$33,000 — retiring from the sawdust ring to raise cattle. He also pastured a few wild animals and performing horses.

But Rowe and his pretty wife, both trick riders, were inexperienced and unsuccessful ranchers. After giving a mortgage on the place to William Wolfskill, they took the money and went back in show business — off to Australia — leaving a foreman to run the ranch as best he could, until a buyer appeared.

WILLIAM CORBITT and ALBERT DIBBLEE—1858

Albert Dibblee, a New Yorker who attained prominence in San Francisco's business and political life, bought the Santa Anita as an investment, sight unseen, in partnership with a Los Angeles promoter and trader named William Corbitt.

They took over the Wolfskill mortgage and acquired a fine ranch of 13,316 acres for \$16,645. Joseph Rowe, the only owner who did not make a profit out of Ranch Santa Anita, wanted to be rid of a burdensome property — even at a 50% loss.

Neither of the new owners ever lived on the ranch. It was managed by a younger brother of Albert Dibblee's named Thomas, who left a promising law practice in New York City to come to Southern California. Albert remained in San Francisco, earning the money for capital expenditures. Their hopes rode high until the catastrophic years of drought commenced in the early '60's, ending the great days of cattle ranching in California.

The beautiful lake at Santa Anita, fed by springs, dried and shriveled into an ugly marsh. Livestock died like flies on bare, paper-dry pastureland. When the partners decided to sell, Thomas Dibblee moved to Santa Barbara. He married into the royal family of the region, that of Don José de la Guerra; and managed another ranch, the Lompoc, for his older brother.

LEONARD ROSE—1865

Rancho Santa Anita was sold in two sections. The first and most important subdivision of Reid's original grant, 2,000 unimproved acres in the west, went to an industrious German named Leonard Rose, for \$2 an acre. In time, after extensive irrigation, he created a splendid estate — a showplace known as "Sunny-slope." Grapes grown from Rhineland slips and trotting horses became Rose specialties. He also produced highgrade citrus fruits, wine and the brandy called *aguardiente* (firewater) by the *paisanos*.

WILLIAM WOLFSKILL—1865

Wolfskill bought the remainder of Rancho Santa Anita including the homesite — 11,316 acres for \$20,000 — with the idea of irrigating and raising more diversified crops than anyone in the country. Widely known as a horticulturist, he appears in Bancroft's "Pioneer Register" as "the pioneer [with his French *vecino*, Louis Vignes] of California's greatest industry, the production of wine and fruit." He had known and coveted the Santa Anita ever since mission ownership.

Wolfskill first came to California from Taos in 1831, heading an overland beaver-trapping expedition (13). He was a Kentuckian of German ancestry, belonging to that "reckless breed of men" who met and overcame incredible hardships crossing the continent afoot or horseback — fighting hostile Indians, sinking in deep snow, suffering from thirst on interminable desert stretches.

The Wolfskill party made a winter crossing of the Wasatch Mountains, the great Mojave Desert, and then — only five years after Jedediah Smith showed the way — climbed over the Sierra Madre and down into San Gabriel, where exhausted men found beds and food at the mission. It was while resting there that the party leader first saw Rancho Santa Anita, and fell in love with the land.

Wolfskill settled down in Los Angeles. His home in the center of town became a mecca for former trappers, and a showplace surrounded by fruit trees. He married a daughter of Don José Lugo, Magdalena, with whom he raised

a large and congenial family. Often the Wolfskills would pile into a *carreta*, or ride horseback out to the Santa Anita — to visit with Reids, Daltons, Rows, or Thomas Dibblee. But possession came too late, for William died in 1866. He had only time to plant some eucalypti from Australia, and a few date palms which he introduced to California from Africa.



An attractive "birdseye view" of Arcadia in the 1880s. The Baldwin home (and the land now comprised by the Arboretum) is shown in the lower left-hand corner of the picture.

His youngest son Louis — named for Louis Vignes and married to a daughter of Henry Dalton — inherited the ranch, developed and further subdivided it. This period was one of rapid change in the use and value of California land. Among Louis' sales was the section now known as "Chapman's Woods," 1,740 acres adjoining the Rose estate, sold for \$19,500 to Alfred Chapman, a West Pointer with legal training.

Although inexperienced in ranching, Chapman was intelligent and industrious. He set out and irrigated a record number of orange trees. Citrus orchards of other owners sprang up where livestock had roamed in undisputed possession of the countryside, only a few years previously. The entire San Gabriel Valley was pastureland until that time — save for an infrequent garden near an *adobe* building

(with never a lawn), a few vineyards and other plantings of slips and seeds carried afoot from Lower California by the Franciscans, or brought in by sea-captains.

HARRIS NEWMARK—1872

Newmark, the merchant — author of *Sixty Years in Southern California* (15), paid \$85,000 for Rancho Santa Anita, reduced by sales to 8,000 acres. Besides putting more land under irrigation for orchards and vineyards, he pastured sheep in the rocky foothills, as an adjunct to a flourishing wool business in Los Angeles. He did not live continuously on the ranch, but made good use of the *adobe* during frequent visits.

Newmark deeded a northern section of his property to the Southern Pacific, realizing that land values would skyrocket with the coming of the "Iron Horse." But before this could happen, he sold the Santa Anita for a fabulous price to a fabulous person.

ELIAS JACKSON ("LUCKY") BALDWIN—1875

"Lucky" Baldwin — rich from the sale of Ophir mine stock in the Comstock Lode — paid \$200,000 for Rancho Santa Anita. Born of poor, pioneer parents in the Ohio wilderness, he set out to rival all the "Bonanza Kings" in Northern California — with his racing stables and private track, his deer park and stately peacocks, his pleasure pavilion and exotic plantings around the lake that he restored beyond its original size and beauty.

Like his German neighbor, Rose of Sunnyslope, "Lucky" had a practical side — shown in the fine livestock and poultry, fruit and nut trees, grain fields, vineyards, winery and the buttery that supplied his ranch houses and three hotels that he built (in Arcadia, San Francisco, and Lake Tahoe) with plenty left to sell in the open market.

Among his frequent guests at Santa Anita were stars from the Baldwin Theatre in San Francisco, always entertained in his "Oakwood Hotel" or the elegant "Queen Anne Cottage" right on the ranch,¹¹ while he himself lived in the simple *adobe* at the southern end of "Baldwin Lake." There, eventually, he died — remaining a controversial, contradictory character to the end of his days (10).



¹¹The Victorian era favored fanciful terminology and, for reasons of his own, "Lucky" Baldwin dubbed his guest house "Queen Anne Cottage." From the standpoint of architectural design, the term has no validity whatever; but, it has become so fixed in the minds of the public that there seems little likelihood of its ever being dislodged. The cottage was completed in 1881. It is a typical expression of the late Victorian period in which it was built.



"Lucky" Baldwin's Tally-Ho, with coachmen and four, makes a nostalgic tour of the Arboretum grounds. (Photo by Denis Kucera.)

Since the first discovery of gold in California, residents have been tantalized by "get rich quick" schemes of all kinds. In the late 1840s the tempo of living commenced to accelerate, even in the south where easy-going *rancheros* made sudden fortunes selling beef to rich but hungry miners. Besides pasturing and mining,¹² other uses of the land were explored by new owners, of all nationalities. Of the new uses, even including oil discoveries, the sale of real estate has made easy money for the greatest number of people through the years.

As early as 1855, Henry Dalton became the pioneer realtor — using modern promotional methods. During the first decade of his residence in southern California, he acquired approximately 45,000 acres of ranch land. With the sale of Santa Anita to Rowe in '54, he commenced to break up this huge acreage — acquired mostly without cost, by grant from the Mexican government. To dispose of the dry and rocky foothill section of Rancho Azusa, he tried the lottery method — offering prizes, in real and personal property, including 240 "elegant lots in the

¹²Refer to page 313, in Newmark's, *Sixty Years in Southern California*. "Although cattle raising was the mainstay of Southern California for many years, and gold mining never played a very important part here, Wells Fargo and Co., during the spring, frequently shipped thousands of dollars worth of gold at a time, gathered from Santa Anita, San Gabriel and San Fernando placers, while probably an equally large amount was forwarded out through other channels."

town of Benton." This might be called a "ghost town," since it existed only in his imagination.

Not enough gullible people had yet found their way to Southern California, so Dalton failed in this promotion scheme. Not until the boom of the '80s did a town actually rise at Azusa. As a real estate operator Dalton was forced into second place when Nathaniel Carter came out from Lowell, Massachusetts, to recover from "consumption." Arriving in '71, he bought 17 acres of Santa Anita foothill property from Dalton's son-in-law, Louis Wolfskill who by then was doing some sub-dividing on his own.

Carter's recovery was quick, and he became "the most picturesque boomer" California has ever known (8). He circulated a picture of himself called "Before and After Taking," and would explain that this referred to the climate as a sure cure for *t.b.* Even before the Southern Pacific reached the area, in 1872 he tried to interest Collis Huntington, as one of the railroad "Big Four" (14), in adding cheap excursion cars to westbound trains. Two years later, and for twenty-five years thereafter, Carter made annual trips back home for the express purpose of advertising his adopted state. He achieved official status as Excursion Agent for the Santa Fé.

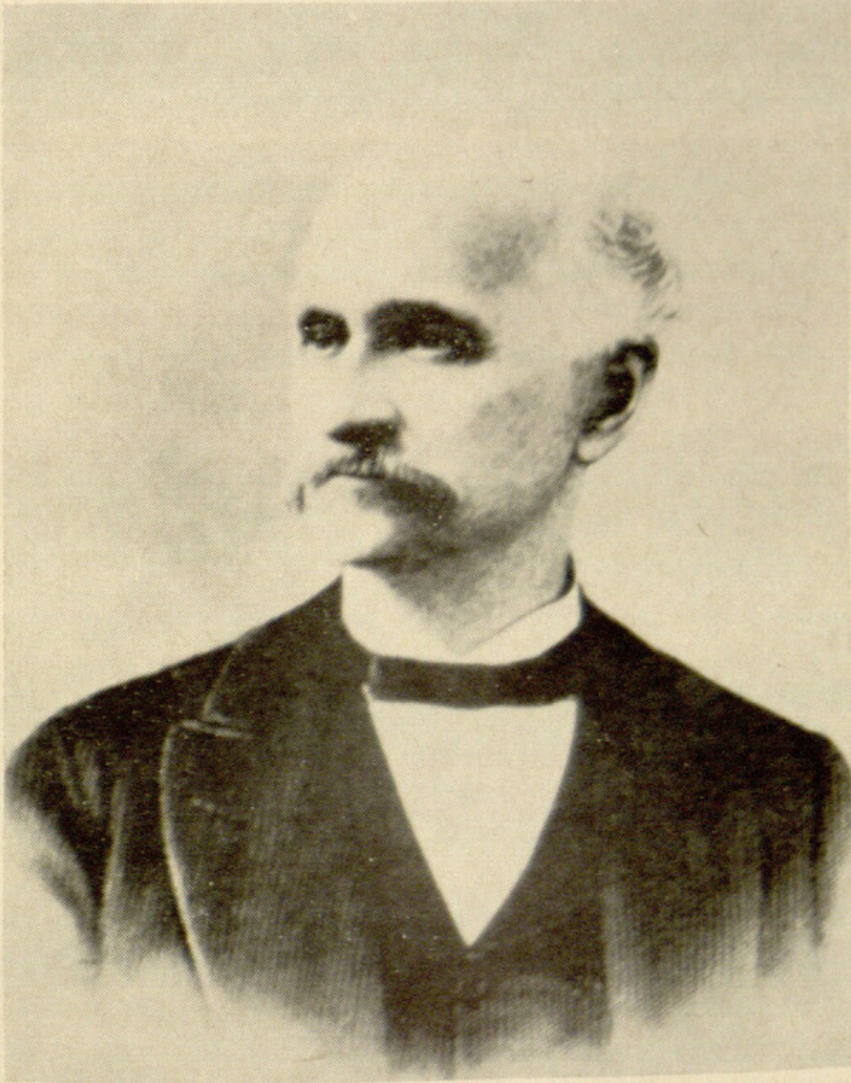
Nathaniel Carter prospered by becoming the "first California booster to boost on a large scale." In 1881, he bought 845 acres from "Lucky" Baldwin for \$33,880. He piped water down from the Santa Anita and Little Santa Anita Canyons, divided the entire property into town lots, advertised widely, sponsored a stylish hotel called "Sierra Madre Villa," also a church and a school — and soon attracted a colony which he called "Sierra Madre." "Lucky" admired his way of doing things and asked him to act as agent for the Baldwin properties. Together they planned the "Santa Anita Tract" — a model to this day of high-class residential subdivision.

Mr. Baldwin had added to his original holding at Santa Anita, by canny foreclosure and timely attendance at county tax sales, as well as by outright purchase. By 1885 he owned over 80,000 acres of increasingly valuable southern California property. Unlike Henry Dalton, thirty years earlier, he found the time ripe for a successful sale of his surplus land. His first prospect appeared as an overnight guest at the Santa Anita, a railroad engineer from Texas named William Monroe who had settled in Los Angeles and become a member of the City Council.

After seeing the Carter advertisements of Sierra Madre, Monroe decided to build a modest country home in the San Gabriel Valley, somewhere. His host enlarged his ideas. Before departure next day he had bought, "choice, frost-free," thirty-acre lots in the wild undeveloped area that became the boom town of Monrovia.

A Los Angeles businessman named Jonathan Slauson revived interest in Azusa as a townsite and helped to organize the Azusa Land and Water Company with a capitalization of \$500,000. Although this company acquired 4000 acres of predominantly fertile land from the Dalton family, Slauson located the town in a desolate, rocky, sandy wash. When asked why, he answered: "If it's not good for a town, it isn't good for anything."

With examples of such enterprise all around him, Baldwin commenced to plan his own community. From the Santa Anita Tract sprang Arcadia, east of the historic homesite where "Lucky" continued to live. Water rights were shared with the Sierra Madre Water Company, founded by Nathaniel Carter; and shade trees, Santa Anita seedlings, were planted along all the new streets. Arcadia was solidly



E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin

(Courtesy of Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles.)

established when the boom "shriveled" at the end of a rate war between the rival Southern Pacific and Santa Fé railroads.

At one time, in 1887, the cost of a ticket from Kansas City to the coast descended to \$1. Mr. Carter's excursion trains overflowed with gullible prospects, well supplied with real estate literature. Baldwin learned the jargon, and even improved upon it. When one prospect protested the price as too high for unimproved property, the answer was, "Hell, we're *giving* the land away. We're only selling the climate." So successful were "Lucky's" methods that the *Louisville Courier-Journal* held him up as a symbol of California aggressiveness.

owner. Director of Restorations was the late Maurice Block, formerly Curator of the Henry E. Huntington Art Gallery and originator of the period rooms there. Because of depreciation — caused by dry rot, termites and vandals — the latest to be built was first to be restored. The frame "Queen Anne Cottage," finished in 1881, was dedicated as Historical Landmark No. 367 of the State of California in 1954. Money from the accumulated Tidelands funds was allocated by the State for architectural restorations of the frame carriage house and the *adobe* ranch house. Private funds have paid for the elegant Victorian restoration and the furnishing and landscaping of the other two buildings in the Historical Preserve.

A formal garden enhancing the Queen Anne Cottage was planned and planted by the late Charles Gibbs Adams. From boyhood visits, he remembered and restored pampas grass reflected in the lake, Russian violets edging the paths, banksia roses rampant. His successor, whom the Historical Committee shares with the entire Arboretum as Landscape Consultant, is Edward Huntsman-Trout. To aid him in planning an authentic setting for the *adobe*, there is Hugo Reid's own planting list for 1844 enclosed in a letter to his friend, "Don Abel" Stearns.¹³

Early plantings are treasured wherever they survive. Several of the ancient trees have grown from tiny seeds or slips to extraordinary size. There is a pomegranate, more than 100 years old, probably from the San Gabriel Mission garden, a eucalyptus given to Albert Dibblee in the 1850s by a sea-captain coming from Australia, a date palm introduced from Africa by William Wolfskill, seven ginkgos carried home by "Lucky" Baldwin after a big game hunt in India, and so on.

With the exception of Rowe the circus rider and Chandler the newspaper tycoon, each owner of the Santa Anita has pioneered in some way during tenure — in improvement of livestock, plant introduction, new uses of the land and modern farming methods. Henry Dalton originated a method, still in use, of packing grapes in sawdust. Among these were the first French winegrapes grown in California, started by Hugo Reid from slips of his *vecino* Louis Vignes.

Reid's planting inventory is an amazing document of the time and place. He diversified Santa Anita products as seldom was done. On vast ranges of the early *ranchos* in California, there was no attempt to produce more than hides and tallow for the coastal trade. Foodstuffs, clothing, and other necessities and luxuries, came mostly through trade. On arrival of a sailing vessel at the nearest port, *rancheros* and their families from miles around climbed aboard — to see and feel and taste wonders from the outside world.

Back in home pastures choice meat may have been left for the buzzards, after a slaughter for hides that sold at \$2 apiece. Few *rancheros* bothered to make butter or cheese, or even to keep cows that must be milked. Irrigation did not become general practice until after the disastrous drought of the 1860's. In that empty, bountiful land — California before the Gold Rush — there was scarcely any need for the residents to exert themselves. The aborigines had lived without farming at all.

As the population increased, land use became intensified. As acreage shrank

¹³Dated June 1, 1844. Preserved among the Stearns papers in the Huntington Library. Published in *Lasca Leaves*, Summer, 1951.

on the original *ranchos*, production went up. Moving with the times, using the most advanced farming methods, the owners of the Santa Anita developed the fertile land for their private need and gain.

With the establishment of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum a new era has commenced. As in earlier days, seeds and slips arrive from similar geographical zones of the world, for experimental planting. Confined to a tiny fraction of the original land grant, dedicated men and women at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum continually are expanding our knowledge in the fields of botany and horticulture, and, at the same time, preserving a vital link with California's rich historical heritage.



Looking west, across the lagoon, to the Queen Anne Cottage. The cottage became California Historical Landmark No. 367 in 1954.

THE HISTORICAL PRESERVE

"Lucky" Baldwin's daughter Anita named the "Queen Anne Cottage," for reasons of her own. In 1880-81 her father had built it for her mother, his third wife, who died at twenty-three. Inside, there are two portraits of this pretty, dark-haired Jennie Dexter Baldwin; one, in the stained glass front door and the other, an almost life size oil painting on the west wall of the front parlor. In the study is a large landscape painted in oils by H. H. Cross in 1889. A bearded Baldwin occupies the foreground in fashionable attire, even to grey kid gloves, surrounded by mastiffs, in company with a young girl, hair hanging down, wearing a short, black-bustled dress. This is the motherless Anita. Across the Lake, left background, is pictured the fanciful red and white "Queen Anne Cottage" looking spruce as it does today.

After Mr. Baldwin's death in 1909, all detachable integral parts of the elegant "cottage," which had become his guest house, were carefully crated, under his daughter's supervision, and stored in the Coach Barn for forty years. In remarkably good condition, when restoration commenced, was the stained glass ordered in



The music room of the restored Queen Anne Cottage.



The Queen Anne Cottage, built by "Lucky" Baldwin in 1880-81, greets thousands of Arboretum visitors each year.

England, picture windows for all the rooms including Shakespeare in the study, nymph scenes in the bathroom, and the portrait front door; the beautiful black walnut doors with their tooled hardware, white marble fireplaces flecked with gold, intricate marble and tile paving for the front hall and whole outside entrance. A German carpenter who had worked on the place seventy years earlier, recalled details of trim, interior colors and furnishings, with amazing accuracy. In 1881, he had been on hand for the arrival by "Iron Horse" (Southern Pacific from San Francisco) of flowered carpeting, crystal chandeliers and long gilt mirrors. Where the original Baldwin furnishings have disappeared, it has been possible to replace

them essentially as they were. For instance, paisley draperies, lace curtains, a fringed table cloth and a beaded footstool were acquired at the fabulous Mills auction in Millbrae. Both Darius Ogden Mills and Elias Jackson Baldwin can be classified as "Bonanza Kings" and their tastes were similar in interior decoration. Neither spared expense; and both acquired *objects d'art* at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

There have been many gifts of suitable furnishings and money, none more welcome than the family paintings and Mr. Baldwin's own marble-top table, to be seen in the bedroom. There are four sizable rooms and a bath, now completely furnished; and a veranda running around the house, besides the three-story tower with narrow stairs winding up to a wonderful mountain view. The architect was A. A. Bennett who is remembered for planning the State Capitol at Sacramento. The formal garden had been neglected, but now is beautifully restored by members of the Pasadena Garden Club. Special features are the giant clam shells, brought by Mr. Baldwin from the Great Barrier Reef; his mounting block by the marble approach and stairway to the veranda; a deep artesian well doubling as a decorative fountain, surrounded by old-fashioned roses.

Everything in the Cottage can be seen by walking around the veranda and peering in at the windows. The bedroom is closest to the front steps; then comes the front parlor with an ever-burning fire and a lady always ready to go out, in bustle and bonnet. Notable here are the paintings, gilt framed, and the over-the-mantel gilt mirror; rosewood sofa and love seat upholstered in red velvet, paisley draperies with her velvet valances; a beaded footstool and beaded flowers in the hand of a weirdly Victorian blackamoor; a silver *épergure* full of fruits and flowers. In the music room is a melodeon, a harp, an old piano and music boxes; a chess set laid out on one small table, and tea service ready on another. An elaborately dressed mannequin, reflected in a long mirror, gives an illusion of occupancy to the room, indeed to the whole house. This faithful restoration is due to the imagination, knowledge and skill of the late Mr. Maurice Block. He directed many volunteers and inspired many gifts, during the furnishing period.

On the piano rack is sheet music appropriate to the period. There is a study and a bathroom with Victorian accessories, but no kitchen. In Mr. Baldwin's day, Chinese servants prepared food in the transformed adobe, then carted it across to the Cottage. They could be summoned by embroidered bell pulls. Chinese lanterns recently have been found to light the veranda.

From handsome iron furniture on the lawn*, a visitor gazes one way across the Lake to the Adobe, simple in its pastoral setting; the other way, over a velvety Mall shaded by ancient trees, to the Coach Barn. This is similar in architecture to the Queen Anne Cottage. It was built in 1879, when the Adobe was transformed to serve as living quarters for the Baldwin household and guests, on visits to the Santa Anita from San Francisco. The Cottage was not completed until well into 1881.

*A memorial to Dewey Nelson, who we honor as the indispensable first Curator of the Arboretum's Historical Preserve.

"O, to have been a horse on the Baldwin ranch!" "Lucky" Baldwin treated his horses more tenderly than some people treat their children. Immaculate stalls in the restored Coach Barn contain novel hay shoots, sliding doors, beautifully wrought iron fretwork. Paneling throughout is of alternating redwood and white pine. The front section was used for carriages; the rear, for the horses; harness was kept in two tack rooms; and grooms slept in the hay loft, less luxuriously than the carriage horses.

Usually standing on the wash rack is the Tally-Ho, a gift of the Baldwin family. It was built to "Lucky's" specifications and displayed at the Philadelphia World Fair in 1876, where he made many purchases for his San Francisco hotel and theater, his home on "Nob Hill," and his proposed buildings on the Santa Anita. The Tally-Ho was expensive, costing nearly as much as a new Cadillac would today. It was used to meet guests and for country outings — *meriendas*, Hugo Reid



The Hugo Reid Adobe, site of the beginnings of Rancho Santa Anita and now part of the Arboretum's Historical Preserve.

would have called them — providing an ice compartment for champagne, wicker food container, rack for ladies' parasols and so on.

Other items of interest now stored in the barn are the old fire fighting wagon used on the Baldwin ranch; the safe from "Lucky's" Oakwood Hotel in Arcadia, probably containing treasures (the lock is sprung); an Indian exhibit in cases against the north wall of the coach room. Many artifacts have been found here at *Aleup-kig-na*, the Gabrielinos' "Place of Many Waters," and there are changing loans from the Southwest Museum.

Now the Arboretum visitor has seen all that remains of the historic buildings on the homesite at Rancho Santa Anita. As he leaves the Barn through the west door, he may take time to admire the ginkgos and other trees that Mr. Baldwin brought in as seeds or seedlings from China and India; the huge elms from "Lucky's" birthplace in the one-time wilderness of Ohio; the eucalyptus, catalpa and palms dating back to earlier owners. These distinguish the grassy Mall from an ordinary lawn in southern California, more recently and less imaginatively planted. English daisies and "Naked Lady" lilies are to be seen in their season, and rarely beautiful is the catalpa in full bloom.

Across the road, there is the Herb Garden; then the walled fragrance area with easily followed paths, designed especially to give pleasure to the blind. Turning southeast, our visitor enters the Rose Garden, both fragrant and full of color. Southwest, up Tallac Knoll and through a native oak forest, there are the Biblical and Tropical plantings and a natural amphitheater. So many paths to choose from! Some lead away from the historical buildings and gardens, around the Lake and into the Jungle (used for innumerable movie sets), over to the experimental lawns, the Home Gardens, the Orchid House.

Come again, come often to the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. There always will be something else to see, some other path to follow.

¡Hasta la vista! ¡Hasta luego!

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ADDITIONAL REFERENCE SOURCES

Numerous articles about the history and development of Rancho Santa Anita and the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum have appeared in LASCA LEAVES, the quarterly publication of the California Arboretum Foundation, Inc. A comprehensive index to LASCA LEAVES 1950-1965, compiled by Mrs. Ross K. Boore, has been issued as Vol. XVII, No. 3 (July 1967). Copies of this index may be consulted at the Library of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia. A limited number of copies of this index are available at one dollar each from the California Arboretum Foundation, 301 N. Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, California 91006.

The Arboretum Library also contains a number of materials — books, pamphlets, reports and manuscripts — pertaining to the Rancho and its history. The Library is located on the Arboretum grounds and is open to interested scholars and students from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.



Dakin, Susanna Bryant. 1967. "Rancho Santa Anita, "Place of Many Waters": Part two - the people." *Lasca leaves* 17, 126–143.

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