



REDLANDS CHRONICLES

October 2016

HISTORY OF REDLANDS HIGH SCHOOL

TOM ATCHLEY, SPEAKER

Monday, October 24, 2016, at 7:00 p.m.

Grace Mullen Auditorium, Redlands High School

Parking in Terrier Gym Lot



1903 Photo of Redlands High School
Taken from Reservoir Road (Roosevelt) Looking West.

THE REDLANDS AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY will celebrate the 125th anniversary of Redlands High School with "A History of Redlands High" power point program by Tom Atchley October 24th in Grace Mullen Auditorium at 7:00 p.m.

Tom Atchley graduated from Redlands High in 1968 and returned as a social studies teacher from 1979-2011. Atchley graduated from Valley College in 1971 and the University of Redlands in 1973. His MA was also earned at the University of Redlands in government/history. Atchley is the current vice-president of the historical society and program chair.

Atchley began assembling the history of Redlands High in 1973 and continued especially during the 1991 Centennial Celebration of Redlands High. Combing the 1903 to present day Makio yearbooks, Atchley created a timeline

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OLD HOUSE GROUP

Wednesday, October 26, 2016, at 6:30 p.m.

433 W. Olive Street

The house at the southeast corner of West Olive Avenue and Buena Vista Street was built in 1905 by Jones and Hoyt for Dr. William M. Johnson and his wife, Mary. The home was designed to accommodate his medical practice and their residence, which can be described as an Eclectic Colonial Revival. Among its interesting features are an inordinate number of doors and windows- 26 doors and 62 windows. (That's not the panes of glass- that's the number of openings in the walls.)

The original carriage house sits behind the home and has a hay loft and features two garage doors. This enabled the horse and buggy to enter from one side and then go out the other side without having to get turned around.

The doctor sold the house in 1910. From then until 1983 it was owned by Margaret Buchanan and her niece Gladys Faust. The next owners, Dr. Kenneth and Laura Nisbet, invested heavily in its restoration. Both the home and carriage house look essentially as they did in 1905, inside and out.

We invite you to join us at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 26, to meet the owners Ernie and Jo Dierking, who have taken care of



this lovely home since 1996, and have filled it with their 50+ year collection of vintage home furnishings.

- by Robin Grube

Greetings from your President...

As we say good-bye to summer, we begin the Historical Society's fall schedule. Our super interesting September program was given by **Steve Spiller** regarding "Redlands Citizens Finding Shelter in the Atomic Age." Those of us who grew up in the Cold War age were reminded of the air raid drills, sirens, and fall-out shelters that were advertised and built.

The Old House Group started off with a bang at the beautiful home of **Ann and Allen Brett** on Fern Avenue. Many thanks go to the Bretts and **Marjorie Lewis** and her committee who made it all happen. We saw a lot of new faces and look forward to the coming months for interesting visits to many of Redlands historic homes.

We will have a busy last week of October. Our annual Hillside Cemetery walking tour will be led by **Tom Atchley** on Saturday, October 22nd at 4 p.m. Those interested in participating can join Tom in front of the old mausoleum. Cost of the tour is \$10. Tom will be our program speaker on Monday, October 24th. His topic will be the 125th anniversary of Redlands High School. Due to the anticipated attendance we will have a change of venue. Our October Old House Group meeting will be on Wednesday, October 26.

The next two days we will be honored to host, along with the **Redlands Conservancy**, the California State Historical Resources Commission. The Commission has selected Redlands as the site of their fall meeting. The Commission will hold a workshop on Thursday morning, October 27, in the Mitten Building. We will give them a tour of downtown Redlands in the afternoon. Friday morning the Commission will meet in the City Council chambers and will be reviewing applications for the State and National Register of Historic Places.

Lastly, we are seeking volunteers that would like to assist the Heritage Room in the A.K. Smiley Public Library scan their map and poster collection as well as identify the locations of the homes that have been digitized. The Heritage Room has just acquired a large format scanner for this purpose. Anyone interested in participating can contact myself at (909) 798-1289 (ronrun5@yahoo.com) or the staff at the Heritage Room at (909) 798-7565.

I look forward to seeing you at one or all of the upcoming events.

Ron Running

The Redlands Area Historical Society would like to thank our

CORPORATE UNDERWRITERS:

Law Offices of Gary D. Baughman (APC)

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Dean & Candace Hadley

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Barich & Associates

Leslie Irish & Rebecca Mangum

Jill Huntsinger, Redlands REALTOR, CAPTIS Real Estate, www.finedigs.com

ROCHFORD FOUNDATION

*Spanish-American War Veteran's
Burial in 1898.*



8TH ANNUAL CEMETERY TOUR

ON SATURDAY OCTOBER 22 the Redlands Area Historical Society will conduct a walking tour of Hillside Memorial Park, 1540 Alessandro Road, at 4:00 p.m. beginning near the Egyptian Mausoleum and finishing before sundown. Tom Atchley will lead the tour assisted by Marjorie Lewis, both directors of the historical society. Marjorie will collect a \$10.00 donation from each person joining the tour. The walk will not be lengthy but uneven surfaces and moderate hills are abundant in the cemetery.

Judson and Brown, the founders of Redlands, never envisioned a cemetery in their preliminary map of Redlands in 1881. When their good friend and mentor, Myron Crafts, died in 1886 the event led to their purchase of 23.47 acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad Land Company. Judson and Brown then donated this Hillside Cemetery site to the Hillside Cemetery Association. The association consisted of six board members: John W. Edwards, Edward G. Judson, Charles Putnam, A.L. Park, Karl C. Wells and James S. Edwards. They met the first time June 8, 1886. The city did not take over management of the cemetery until February of 1918.

For some two-decades pioneers had lived in the East San Bernardino Valley and with the exception of the Native American cemetery in Crafton established by Myron Crafts, no other cemetery had been started. Judson and Brown were able to purchase the land cheaply from the Southern Pacific Company for \$2.50 an acre. Charles Gothier, a Civil War veteran, and resident of the future Smiley Heights was the first internment followed quickly by Myron Crafts.

The Board of Health listed "consumption" what is today called tuberculosis as the number one cause of death in early Redlands followed by typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, meningitis and diphtheria.

Gravestones themselves will be utilized to focus on the pioneer biographies of important people in Redlands history. The 1928 Egyptian Mausoleum reminds Redlanders of their fascination with the discovery of King Tut's grave in Egypt in the 1920's.

During the 1930's, the City of Redlands had some stormy City Council sessions concerning the cemetery when it was learned that Cemetery Endowment Funds were used to purchase Mill Creek Water Rights. A deficit city budget led to the city treasurer to impound city money to review the Endowment Fund questions.

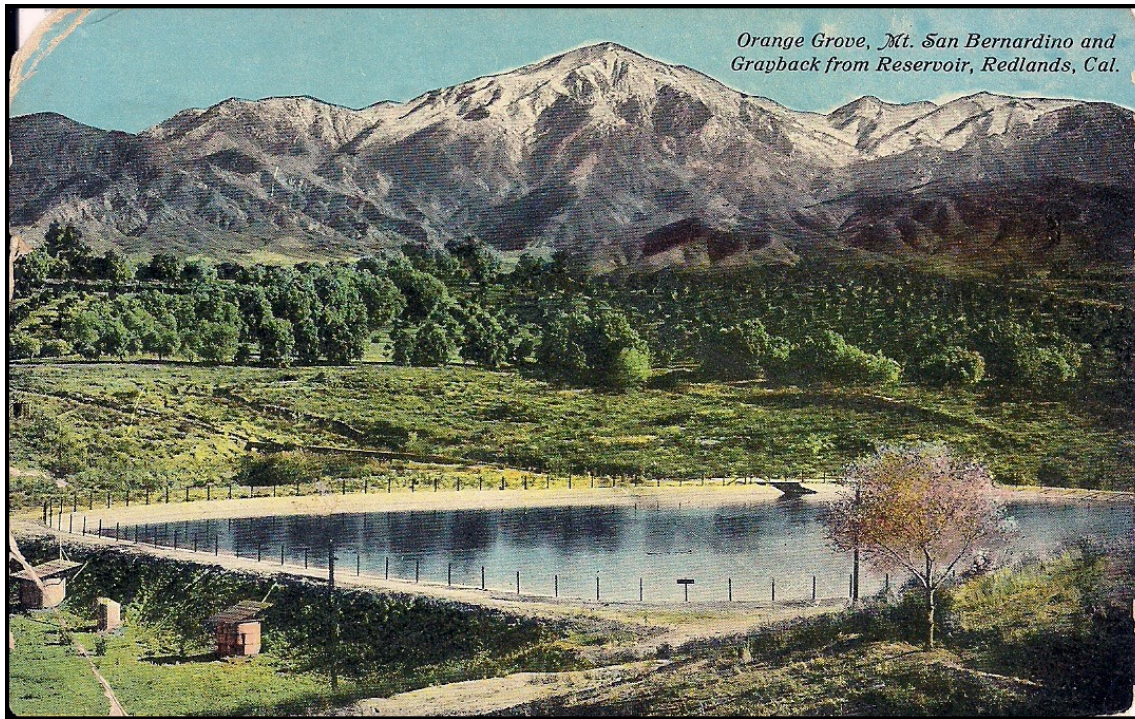
The Great Depression was good for the cemetery. Work Progress Administration spent \$25,000 for 35,000 cubic feet of stone walls, split stone curbs and retaining walls. WPA had 141 men in 1938 building the retaining wall along Alessandro Road spending some \$56,000 on just that wall.

In a Redlands Daily Facts article for 1937 the War Dead History of Hillside Cemetery listed 151 Civil War veterans, 36 Spanish American War vets and 69 World War I burials.

Join the tour and learn many other interesting facts on Hillside Memorial Cemetery, one of the few city-managed cemeteries in California.

WATER RESOURCES, Part II

-by Tom Atchley



Yucaipa Canyon Reservoir in 1912, Currently the Site of Redlands Dog Park.

JUDSON AND BROWN'S May 7, 1881 water claim was revolutionary. The claim included water beneath the ground and above the ground. How could Judson & Brown claim any water above the ground in the Santa Ana when all this water was claimed since the 1850s? What was meant by "beneath the ground?" The only water taken from beneath the ground was from vertical wells dug straight down to an aquifer. One was dug in Old San Bernardino in 1870 that required raising a bucket to obtain the water.

Brown studied geology at Sheffield College and his hydrology courses suggested underground water could be obtained from debris cones. Judson & Brown hired Robert Morton and his work crew to begin a trench at the mouth of Morton Canyon. Along the moist east bluff of this canyon the trench worked into the debris cone and in a short distance became a tunnel. The tunnel continued towards the center of

the dry river bed above and did strike a small flow of 15 miners' inches after 600 feet of digging.

The first tunnel was a costly blunder but undeterred Brown switched the digging to the west side of the river with a trench that at first extended 100 yards while maintaining a level course became a tunnel in the rising debris cone. The tunnel four feet high and two-and-a-half feet wide struck an underground flow of 75 inches and then with cross cuts brought the total flow to 130 miner inches. The tunnel length measured 1600 feet long but was extended in later years with cross cuts. The tunnel building was expensive. expending twenty-four hour labor, and remains today a success that still flows despite the Mentone Dam. William Hall measured the tunnel flows with 187.5 inches of flow and noted the expense in 1888 at \$25,000.

The tunnel expense forced Judson & Brown to proceed with a land sale in the new colony before the end of the year. Land mortgages, pipe

construction, the Highland flume, reservoir construction, a five-mile ditch, loans and labor costs closed in on the firm. Only immediate land sales with water could alleviate the financial pressure.

A redwood flume was built across the Santa Ana River that joined the small Morton tunnel flow and the 1/7 flow of the Sunnyside Ditch. (Today a pipeline strapped to the old Greenspot Bridge carries the water to the Redlands Canal.) The Judson and Brown Ditch began on the east side of the river and proceeded along the bluff to make a turn to the southwest about a quarter mile from the river. Native Americans followed the Brown survey stakes digging a four foot deep by five foot wide canal. The canal was lined with cobble stones and then plastered with a thin coat of concrete. Carpenters built short length redwood flumes to cross the numerous barrancas in the Mill Creek wash. At the 1749 foot level near northeast Mentone the ditch crossed the future Mentone

just west of the present Hinckley Water Treatment plant.

The ditch flows below the intersection of Colton and Wabash bisecting the Crafton Elementary School campus and emerging south of the faculty parking lot adjoining the Mill Creek Zanja. From an elevation of 1638' the Zanja flows southeast through the edge of Crafton Court to LaSalle and East Citrus with an elevation of 1624'. The lot on the southwest of East Citrus and LaSalle has a fence line that marks the canal location. At 282 Redlands Street the canal crosses the front yard of the Worden Bethell home at 1601 feet and falling. The Bethell family caught trout by lifting the weir box above the canal on occasions. Following East Highland Avenue on the south side the canal came to Yucaipa Canyon or Reservoir Canyon and was completed July 2, 1881. The reservoir was operational in January 1882. While the canal had few problems with squirrels and gophers burrowing into the flume; the reservoir leaked and was never built to the size intended. The reservoir was only 17 acres. Judson & Brown spared no expense and covered the canal through the wash to keep out small critters that would drown in the swift flow. Until 1887 the canal was the domestic supply for the colony and typhoid fever and other diseases caused by tainted water was feared. However, every Redlands ad advertised pure mountain drinking water with healthful results.

On August 8, 2015, the State Historic Commission reviewed the Judson & Brown canal and Santa Ana tunnel application for a National Register Nomination. The State Commission passed the application for final approval to the National Park Service for final evaluation. Frank Brown is considered a master hydrology

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engineer. The ditch is the first efficient paved concrete ditch in the county. The tunnel represents revolutionary thought towards water development. The tunnels led the Chaffey brothers to do the same in San Antonio Creek and the Excelsior Water Company to explore and find water for Mentone in 1884. The Redlands Colony had only concrete pipe lines or steel pipe lines to distribute water without loss. Judson & Brown had little choice since their land sales required water to increase the land value. Judson & Brown still remained water poor for the amount of land they owned.

Exploration to find new sources of water for the colony preoccupied Brown when the first tunnel failed and the second might duplicate the failure. A large rock was struck in the second tunnel and the fear that the bedrock was dry led Jesse Brown to ask husband Frank, "Is it simply a rock or bedrock?" Young James Edwards was visiting when the question was posed to Frank. The future of the entire Red Lands Tract awaited the answer and the rock took several days to fracture and continue.

Excavating the tunnels into the debris cone of the Santa Ana River led to open voiced consternation by owners of the North Fork Ditch. Somehow these farmers felt the water Judson & Brown found 60 feet beneath the ground belonged to them. The supposed theft led Judson & Brown to seek an agreement to resolve the issue. Clearly they could claim the "new" water but an expensive legal battle was something they could not afford. On December 28, 1881 a compromise agreement was recorded by the county office.

The County Recorder document states that Judson & Brown will no longer pursue "digging" in the debris cone. "Judson & Brown will build a redwood flume with a capacity of 2,000 inches from the North Fork and South Fork Divide following the North Fork Ditch ninety to one hundred rods and if the owners of the North Fork and

Cram and Van Leuven ditches elect to flume their water a further distance said Judson & Brown will pay one quarter of the expense for one additional quarter of a mile." All the North Fork owners had to quit claim the water developed in the tunnels and an additional 25 inches that flowed from below the Santa Ana Divide.

The agreement stood the test of time with each North Fork and Cram-Van Leuven owner making their mark or signing this unique document. Judson and Brown, parties of the first part, avoided the dreaded litigation and further buttressed strong relations with the north side of the river. Photographs in the Bear Valley Mutual collection clearly record the North Fork redwood canal.

On May 20, 1881 Frank Brown was led by Jim Mc Haney, a Santa Ana Canyon cattleman, from Lugonia into the mountains searching for unclaimed water. George Cook joined the party of adventurers. The objective was to climb Grizzly Peak (Mount San Gorgonio) and trace the streams that originated in the watershed. Brown was most interested in the Whitewater River that flowed from the mountains.

Brown recorded the altitudes up the Santa Ana Canyon and named the peaks in the process. His first entry is "Hotel D'Rustler" giving a hint of humor to the present Clark's Ranch on Deer Creek that was occupied by brothers Jim Mc Haney and Will Mc Haney. The two men were the sons of Mrs. Peter Forsee from her first marriage. They were cattle thieves in the Button Gang that included Charlie Martin. (Read Mill Creek Pioneer Chapter) The Mc Haney men were very much acquainted with the eastern San Bernardino Mountains. Jim was a tad more honest than his brother and Brown often used him as a guide.

The three traveled next to Lewis (Seven Oaks) occupied by Charles Mathew Lewis since 1876. They reached Jenks Pond and the canal to the pond that was dug in 1878. Lester Shaw Jenks raised fish in his lake and

sold them to valley restaurants. The canal and lake was an artifact of a failed lumber flume project. Brown called his route the "Whitewater Trail." Continuing to Walsh Meadows (Horse Meadows), Brown named Brown Peak (Charleton), Jenks Peak, Gibson Peak, Cook Peak and Bottomless Lake (Dry Lake). In one 1883 Day Book entry he named Sugarloaf Mountain. The latter entry seems the only wilderness name that endures today.

On May 21, 1881 Brown, Cook and Mc Haney made the summit at 4:32 a.m. Brown scribbled his thoughts as the shadow of the mountain shrunk in the valley below with the rising sun. Brown spent several hours sketching the watershed of the area. He made no special note of Bear Valley that is within view from the peak. The "Granite Gap" where he would build a dam within two years cannot be seen from the peak but the broad valley projecting north from the dam site is visible all the way to Baldwin Lake. Mc Haney, surely with his cattleman knowledge, knew of this vast grazing land and the slim, steep Bear Creek Canyon that drains Bear Valley. Brown was intent this day on the Whitewater River.

One photo simply marked "Whitewater 1881" in the Bear Valley Mutual Water Company collection has pith helmeted Frank Brown and Sylvanus Thurman on horseback exploring the canyon. Brown estimated the cost of a tunnel through Kitching Peak in 1891 that could direct the flow of the river to his Alessandro project. In 1881, the tunnel and long canal to Red Lands was simply a pipe dream. The volume of water running to waste in the Whitewater had to torment Frank Brown, a man in need of water.

In July, the press mentioned the Judson and Brown Tract was nearly ready for the market. The July 2nd story mentioned Judson & Brown intended to form a water company and with the sale of each acre of land to receive one share of stock. The water share was not attached to that acre of

land and could be used with any land purchased in the new tract. The novel idea that the water share could move came from the study by Brown of how water moved from the Timber Ditch to the Berry Roberts ditch and thence to the Sunnyside ditch and eventually some 50 shares to the Judson & Brown ditch. Recognition of this tradition was formalized into the new water company stock.

The water company needed to consolidate before the first land sale began so stock for each acre of land sold could take place. The Redlands Water Company was organized October 29, 1881 with 1,500 shares worth \$100 each and a total capitalization of \$150,000. The first directors were Judson & Brown, Luther M. Holt, Dr. Ellen B. Seymour and Byron Waters. Holt, the Riverside Press and Horticulturalist editor, was also an expert on water and along with Byron Waters, a San Bernardino lawyer helped Judson & Brown draw up the incorporation papers. Dr. Seymour was a cousin of Frank Brown and had just arrived from Connecticut in August. In addition to her medical profession, Dr. Seymour became the new manager of the Prospect Hotel replacing Simeon Cook. After the Redlands Tract sale in November most of the board was replaced by new land owners.

Capital stock in the Redlands Water Co. was subscribed by Judson & Brown to the tune of \$50,000 each. Holt invested \$500 and Byron Waters and Dr. Seymour \$1,000 each. Judson & Brown had debts that made such a subscription on their part imaginary. The new corporation waited for the first land sales to elect a new board and then proceed to an agreement that would disseminate the stock. The new agreement voided several paragraphs of the original incorporation papers.

The new land owners wanted a recorded contract agreement between Judson & Brown and the water company. This was recorded December 8, 1881. The water company would

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receive from Judson & Brown the rights to all the water from the tunnels and the 50 shares of the Sunnyside Ditch. Joint maintenance of the Judson & Brown ditch and reservoir would be based on the amount of water used proportionately by each party. Judson & Brown would complete both reservoirs and build appropriate pipelines to each 10 acre parcel with a capacity of 50 inches.

Judson & Brown had a deadline of June 15, 1882 to complete the water system. The water company would transfer to Judson & Brown 1025 shares when proper deeds for the reservoir lands, water rights, and right of way were conveyed. An additional 150 shares to Judson & Brown when the "Yucaipa Reservoir is sufficiently completed to hold one half of its full capacity. The remaining 325 shares would transfer to Judson & Brown when all the construction is complete and deeds transferred." J. G. Cockshutt was the first president with one of the first land deeds recorded December 6, 1881. James Edwards became a board member and admitted later he knew absolutely nothing about managing a water company. The first water company meetings were held at Frank Brown's home on Lugonia Avenue.

Later, the Redlands Water Company met at the Prospect House which was really a boarding house for Judson & Brown laborers. The "hotel" was built by Simeon Cook and finished in April 1882. Ditch diggers for the pipe lines, street graders, reservoir construction crews, canal carpenters and welders all found evening sleeping quarters at the Prospect House. Water was brought daily by burro from the Mill Creek Zanja for bathing and food preparation. Dr. Seymour insisted on fresh water before she would manage the hotel. Brown had a small pipe line bring water from Crystal Springs for the hotel.

Analyzing the Redlands Water Company incorporation and contract with Judson &

Brown reveals both successful effort by Judson & Brown and failures. Water company stock holders passed a resolution thanking Judson & Brown for the successful manner in which they managed their land and water enterprise in May 1882. Judson & Brown sold their fruit dryer in May of 1882 and devoted fourteen hour days to manage the pipe line construction and building projects. The community saw these men work daily and liked them personally. Their work ethic led to admiration that overshadowed business contract faults and over extending financial obligations.

Despite the praise, Judson & Brown never completed all the required construction on the Yucaipa Reservoir and the reservoir leaked. The Cajon Canyon reservoir south of East Crescent was never built. Judson & Brown resolved all the grumbling about the original contract on February 14, 1885. With this new agreement Judson & Brown replaced each Redlands Water Company share with two shares of Bear Valley Land and Water Co. stock which allowed for one inch of water for every four acres. The additional water doubled the amount of water for each farmer in Redlands. Thereafter, the Judson & Brown firm never heard a discouraging word from the Redlands Water Company shareholders.

Judson & Brown astutely controlled the Redlands Water Company with the Dec. 6, 1881 agreement. After the first land sale in November 1881, one share of Redlands Water Co. stock was provided with each acre of land. The sale disseminated 500 water shares. Before the Dec. 6 agreement, Judson and Brown each collected the signatures of new land owners that held 200 shares. With the total of 400 proxy votes plus the other 1,000 shares that Judson & Brown controlled only 100 share-votes could vote against Judson & Brown. This means the Judson & Brown Agreement December 6 with the Water Company was really the agreement Judson & Brown wanted and authored. Few of the new

land owners lived in Redlands and proxy votes made sense.

The Redlands Water Company incorporated with 1500 shares. Judson & Brown planned to sell 1500 acres within two years so the share number of one share per acre is logical. Brown followed the 369 share idea of the Timber Ditch and later the Sunnyside Ditch. The original Timber Ditch irrigated 369 acres. By 1888, William Ham Hall wrote that Redlands Water Company shares sold from \$120 to \$140 per share. The Judson & Brown water system required little maintenance. One *zanjero* could manage opening and closing the valves and gates for irrigation. The annual assessment on each share was low since the system was so well designed.

The October 27, 1881 formation of the Redlands Water Company is the first official use of the name "Redlands." Judson suggested the name to describe the red clay soil of the tract. Lugonia has a sandy soil compared to Redlands. Redlands was advertised with soil comparable to Riverside that was experiencing some land sales success. Ironically, Edward Judson named both Lugonia and Redlands within a year of each other. Both Judson and Brown remained silent when the incorporation battle centered on the name of the new town.

The next water resource Frank Brown explored in 1882 was the Mill Creek Zanja waste water claim. On July 18, 1874 William W. McCoy, W. S. Borren and Josiah Bates claimed the waste water of Mill Creek. These early farmers moved from Lugonia by 1881. Their claim consisted of the surplus water that went around the Zanja dam intake in Greenspot. That water was then taken in a ditch constructed by McCoy, Borren and Bates just east of the present Garnet Street Mill Creek Bridge southwest along the wash to the Sunnyside Ditch. Only in abundant rainfall years did the claim amount to much. Brown, with a reservoir, could at little expense connect this canal to the Judson & Brown ditch. He decided not to pursue this claim.

The mouth of Mill Creek presents a troublesome temptation for hydraulic engineers. Brown studied the site for a dam to save flood waters that qualified as waste water. After digging a test pit he determined the canyon debris was very deep before reaching bedrock. A dam was simply out of the question. Southern California Edison reached the same conclusion decades later.

The last area of water exploration in 1882 was Yucaipa. Even the Mormons included Dunlap Acres in their gerrymandered San Bernardino Rancho selection in 1856 because of the abundant water. Lower Yucaipa (Ukipe or Ucipe) had a good flow of water in Birch Creek. (Wilshire Creek or Live Oak Canyon) Brown reached a possible deal with the P. H. Covington family and Dunlap's to exchange 400 acres of Redlands land and \$4500 for 1100 inches of Yucaipa water. The deal folded when Brown estimated the ditch or pipeline to deliver the water to the Yucaipa Reservoir would cost \$10,000. Land in Redlands averaged \$50 an acre requiring another 200 acres of land sales to complete the price.

While the vain water searches of 1882 provided no additional water for Redlands the idea of waste water rights remained with Frank Brown until a fateful day in May 1883 when the idea immersed as a solution for Redlands water.

The first two residents of Redlands were Simeon Cook and Dr. Ellen B. Seymour. Both lived in the new Prospect House and listed their place of residence as Redlands. Edward Judson joined them in 1881 after building a home on the southeast corner of Palm and Center Street which at the time did not exist. His homestead would require five years of occupation with improvements before the 160 acres were deeded to him. The home was strategically located to assist the Redlands Water Co. turn the valves for irrigation. The valves are on the street corner.



Old House Group POTLUCK



New Board Member Dr. Marcus Paulson and wife, Elizabeth.

Upcoming Events

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| October 22, 4:00 p.m. | Hillside Cemetery Walking Tour
Cost \$10
Meet at the Mausoleum |
| October 24, 7:00 p.m. | HISTORY OF REDLANDS HIGH SCHOOL
Tom Atchley, Speaker
Grace Mullen Auditorium
Redlands High School
Park in Terrier Gym Lot |
| October 26, 6:30 p.m. | OLD HOUSE GROUP MEETING
433 W. Olive Avenue |
| October 29, 9:00 a.m. | Family Discovery Day
GENEALOGY FAIR
LDS Church
350 S. Wabash Avenue |
| November 19, 9:00 a.m. | WALKING TOUR of Redlands High School
Cost \$10
Meet at Terrier Gym |
| | § |
| 1 st Thursday of the Month | Historic & Scenic Preservation Commission Mtg.
City Hall Council Chambers
35 Cajon Street |

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history of the faculty, curriculum, clubs, sports, buildings and interesting events chronicled in both the year books and Redlands newspapers.

The program traces some of the traditions of Redlands High and when they began. Some of those traditions include: blue and white colors, Terrier name, Makio, Hobachi, Daisy Chain, Junior Ushers, and Chepulechi.

Parking for Grace Mullen Auditorium is located in the Terrier Gym parking lot north of Redlands Blvd. with entry on south Church Street near Clock Auditorium.

A walking tour of the campus is planned for Saturday, November 19 at 9:00 a.m. beginning in front of Terrier Gym. The tour fee is \$10 for the historical society preservation fund.

Historical society programs are free and open to the public. Membership information is available along with historical society publications.

-Tom Atchley

ORDER YOUR DVD/VIDEO

All of our monthly programs and Heritage Awards ceremonies are dutifully recorded by GERRY AND LINDA BRASSFIELD of Blue Eagle Video. Videos are \$20 each.

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Redlands Area Historical Society, Inc.

Founded 1972, Incorporated 1974

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REDLANDS AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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Address Correction Requested

May 7, 1887 Water Claim Filed by Edward Judson and Frank Brown.

