



# REDLANDS CHRONICLES

February 2016

---

## Fred Perris, Engineer who Conquered Cajon Pass

Christina Perris, Speaker

Monday, February 22, 2016, at 7:00 p.m.

Assembly Room at A.K. Smiley Public Library  
125 W. Vine Street

CHRISTINA PERRIS has researched her great, great grandfather, Fredrick Thomas Perris, a self-trained surveyor and civil engineer, who distinguished himself with many engineering feats in San Bernardino County.

Perris is a Redlands native. She has a BA in history and archival studies from Cal State San Bernardino. Perris achieved her MA from Claremont and now is the archivist and director of the Perris Valley Museum Historical Archive.

Fred Perris learned surveying from H. G. Sherwood, the surveyor and engineer who planned both Salt Lake City and San Bernardino. Perris lived in Lugonia from 1876-1877 and surveyed the new Sunnyside Ditch Company flume from the Santa Ana River to Lugonia. In 1880, Perris worked for the State Engineer locating reservoir sites in Southern California. His neighbor in Lugonia was Frank Brown, co-founder of Redlands and another civil engineer.

Perris was hired as the chief engineer of the Southern California Division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in the early 1880's. Perris found a practical exit through Cajon Pass for the Santa Fe that did not require expensive tunneling. Other engineers since 1875 had failed to find the practical route. Santa Fe built across the desert to "The Needles" crossing and then across the United States giving California two transcontinental railroad routes. The railroad competition that followed launched a real boom in Southern California.

Perris, California is named for Fred Perris.

Redlands Area Historical Society programs are free and open to the public. Programs are provided to educate the public on the history of the area. Membership information is available at each meeting.

---

## Old House Group

Wednesday, February 24, 2015, at 6:30 p.m.

Benton O. Johnson Home  
52 Summit Avenue

THE HOUSE that Benton O. Johnson built on Summit Avenue was perhaps a reflection of the man himself - solid and traditional, showing Connecticut roots. He bought George Cook's market and was involved with other community projects, especially since he had married the sister of Redlands founder, Frank Brown. The site was well-chosen, as commented upon in the *Citrograph* newspaper. The Johnson house, with its commanding view, was soon surrounded by plantings. But when it was built in 1888, it had another distinct advantage- it was near the terminus of the Cajon streetcar line.

Besides being a comfortable family home, the residence also served as a boarding house for Eastern visitors, who must have appreciated the easy transportation to downtown. The large wrap-around porch has also been enjoyed by many residents and visitors. Other long-term owners include the Gibsons and James and Nancy (Beaver) Smith. Until recently it was owned by the Gollins.

Over the years, there have been renovations to please each new generation. Terry Long and Dr. Robin Clarke moved in only a few months ago. They appreciated the fact that the house was ready to



occupy immediately with all the comforts needed. Nevertheless, they have started a few projects - including laying a new hardwood floor crosswise against an older existing floor.

We are grateful for the kind invitation to view this 4,000+ sq. ft. home. Please join us on Wednesday, February 24.

- by Robin Grube

# A Letter from your President...

On January 25<sup>th</sup> the Society held its monthly General Membership meeting at A.K. Smiley Public Library featuring Patton's State Hospital Historian, Anthony Ortega. The program was titled "*The History of Patton State Hospital*" Anthony Ortega shared with our members the history of mental hospitals in California and how Patton Hospital became located in Highland. He also shared many pictures of the facility and talked about the different types of treatments that patients received throughout the facilities history. We thank Anthony Ortega for taking time out of his busy schedule to prepare such informative and interesting program for the Society. On January 27<sup>th</sup> the Old House Group met at the home of Travis and April Losey, located 933 Walnut Avenue and known as the *E.M. Cope House*. We appreciate the Loseys for allowing the Society's Old House Group a rare opportunity to visit the Davis Donald-built home.

It is time again to renew your annual Society dues. Your dues for 2016 are **\$30.00 for an individual/family**. Dues to the Society provide each member with informative monthly programs, opportunities to tour Redlands historic homes through the Old House Group and a monthly newsletter that is informative and also serves as a reminder of the many opportunities you have each month to participate in the Society. In addition, we have levels of sponsorships that also include your annual membership dues: **\$50.00 Donor, \$100.00 Patron, and \$250.00 Corporate Underwriter**. In 2016 a **Corporate Underwriter Sponsorship** includes your name or your business name to be listed prominently in each newsletter for the entire year. We thank each of our members for their continued support of the Society and for helping us achieve our mission of educating the community on the many historic resources in the Redlands area.

In the month of February we will feature three separate events for our members. The first event will be part two of the historic walking tour of Buena Vista Street. The tour will be held on Saturday, February 13<sup>th</sup> and will meet on the corner of Buena Vista Street and Fern Avenue. The cost to attend the tour is \$10.00 and guests are welcome. On February 22<sup>nd</sup> the Society will hold its monthly General Membership meeting at A.K. Smiley Public Library and on February 24<sup>th</sup> the **Old House Group** will meet. Please look inside the February Newsletter for additional information on each of these upcoming events.

I would like to thank all of our members who have already renewed their annual dues and those members who will be renewing their dues in the month of February. I will look forward to seeing you at one of the many events that we have planned for our members in the future.

*Bill Blankenship*

Redlands Area Historical Society would like to thank our **CORPORATE UNDERWRITERS:**

**Wes & Peggy Brier   Marjorie Lewis - Realtor, Redlands Vintage Homes**  
**Jill Huntsinger, CAPITIS Real Estate   Leslie Irish & Rebecca Mangum**  
**Jerry & Brenda Bean   Dean & Candace Hadley   Barich & Associates**  
**ROCHFORD FOUNDATION**

# Connecticut Yankees Arrive

-by Tom Atchley

FRANK BROWN graduated from Yale Sheffield College in June 1876 with a degree in civil engineering. He enrolled in a post-graduate class that focused on hydraulic irrigation using flumes, canals and modern steel pipe. The course involved using cement to replace earthen ditches that lost water to percolation and warranted constant maintenance. Brown studied the qualities of lime stone that create concrete along with the elasticity of the cement.

While this course was taking place a conclave to New Haven citizens began to discuss the possibility of forming a colonization group for California. The group formed under the leadership of A. H. Alverson, George A. Cook and Judge Stephen M. Booth, all New Haven citizens. At first they met in private homes and as interest grew the meetings moved to a public hall. Frank Brown attended these meetings and volunteered his services to the Connecticut "Kenwood Colony" in a trade for railroad transportation and his engineering skills. Some sixty residents of New Haven supported preliminary arrangements to send an exploratory group to California to recommend possibilities.



*George A. Cook was a Leader of the Connecticut Kenwood Colony that came to California in 1877 to Purchase Land.*

California was as much myth as reality for easterners. Many easterners had relatives that returned from the gold fields in the 1850's busted or in many cases their deaths were reported in letters describing disease and Sacramento floods. The land of enchantment presented a certain degree of

pause for thoughtful emigrants. However, the east coast was still emerging from the Panic of 1873 that caused farmers to suffer and stiffened bank loans. Those that sought to "see the elephant" returned east with stories of travail crossing the Great American Desert, the Rockies followed by the Sierras.

Who could forget the advice of Horace Greeley in his 1865 editorial that suggested young men to go west to seek their fortune? Republicans made the trek easier with the Railroad Act of 1862 that led to the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad by 1869. Free land with the establishment of the Homestead Act offered Civil War vets immediate land ownership. Several supporting laws such as the Timber and Stone Act and especially the Morrill Act supported land grant colleges to stress agricultural training in the dry west. Brown was a recipient of the Morrill Act when Sheffield College was established in 1873 with Federal funding to train students for the challenges the lands in the west displayed. Sheffield was called the College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts. Professor Trowbridge summed up the purpose of the new school in 1873 stating, "the profession of the mechanical or dynamical engineering would be the object of the new college with the preparation of young men for the pursuit of the comparatively new profession." Sharp distinction between civil engineering and hydraulic engineering for land irrigation became a goal.

The agricultural revolution combined industrial inventions with improved agricultural practices. Science applied to agriculture was the method



*One of the First Washington Naval Trees in Riverside.*

Thomas Jefferson envisioned with the creation of the Department of Agriculture.

Little did the Kenwood Colony realize that in Washington D.C. the Dept. of Agriculture was investigating a citrus tree in the 1870's later renamed the Washington Naval.

Brown ventured west with the Kenwood Colony committee and arrived across the continent in San Francisco. Brown's impressions of crossing the country were never recorded. His first exploration included Oakland and farm land to the south of San Francisco. The group boarded the Southern Pacific Railroad and proceeded to Fresno and the central valley. Brown requested a visit to the Visalia "People's Canal." This ditch was discussed in the Charles Nordhoff's 1873 book, "California for Health, Pleasure, and Residence." The ditch was surveyed by an engineer for 160 farmers that each owned 160 acres of land in Visalia. The farmers each bought stock in the canal company and then built the ditch to irrigate their farmland. Nordhoff offered the ditch company as an example of cooperative farming in the west.

The Connecticut group continued south to Los Angeles, San Diego and then Riverside. Each location offered land for sale that seemed tempting but no offer was forthcoming from the visitors. Southern Pacific offered a tour led by their land agent in Colton, Mr. Chubbock. He suggested a tour of the East San Bernardino Valley that contained railroad, government and private land.

San Bernardino was a destination with a high priority for the Connecticut group. Nordhoff's book included chapters on the Central Pacific Railroad, Great Sights in California, Southern California for Invalids, Agricultural Lands of California, and especially a chapter on Farming in San Bernardino. The Chubbock tour went to the East San Bernardino Valley looking over 1600 acres between what is now land north of Redlands Blvd., east of Mountain View and west of Tennessee Street. A water company called the Sunnyside Ditch Company planned a "V" shaped flume from the mouth of the Santa Ana River to the Mound City Southern Pacific Railroad Depot. The intended flume would cross the Kenwood Colony property and deliver irrigation water.

Brown became the water investigator and found the Sunnyside Ditch began at the mouth of the Santa Ana River and owned half the flow of the river. The ditch was the design of Fred Perris, a valley

*(Continued on page 4)*



*(Continued from page 3)*

surveyor and self-taught engineer. Brown noted the crude cobble-stone ditch lining packed with red-clay. He discovered the ditch company was the second company incorporated since 1874. Most of the water was claimed by farmers in the Sunnyside (Lugonia after 1877) hamlet. The company had expended all their cash and remained stalled after a red-wood flume crossed Mill Creek. The Kenwood Colony troupe offered to pay an option for the land and the remainder in one year if the water arrived. The water never appeared and the option money was returned.

The Chubbock tour ended at the Crafton Retreat where a hearty dinner was served and accommodations for the night were arranged by the railroad. Frank Brown met Edward Glover Judson, who was living at Crafton Retreat, while bookkeeping for the Sunnyside Ditch Company and acting as foreman of the company.



*Judson and Brown met at Crafton Retreat in 1877.*

EDWARD JUDSON left New York for California December 31, 1876. He chose the Isthmus of Panama route and arrived in San Francisco safely. One mystery surrounds Judson in California. Why did he decide to journey to the east San Bernardino Valley in early 1877? Perhaps the Sunnyside Ditch Company advertised for an accountant/bookkeeper to manage the construction of the new ditch. Within weeks, Judson's name appears in San Bernardino newspaper advertisements asking for laborers and especially carpenters to work on the flume crossings. Judson interviewed the prospective men in a San Bernardino hardware store. George Beattie in 1951 relates that Judson paid the men weekly during the project.

One possible reason for Judson choosing this valley could be a family connection. County Archives reveal that Isaac Nichols Judson of Brooklyn County of Kings, New York sold Judson and Brown

"two hours in the regular turn of the North Fork Ditch in Highland. Edward Judson was the acting attorney for Isaac Judson in this October 16, 1882 transaction. Henry I. Judson sold J & B two and a half shares of the South Fork Ditch, Sunnyside Division November 28, 1882. Isaac Judson died in 1891 and his well left J & B his land holdings in Redlands Heights. Isaac Judson is an intriguing clue to the reason Edward chose this area to migrate.



*John B. Breed came to Redlands in 1888.*

John B. Breed came to Redlands with his wife, Emily Judson Breed in 1888 to settle the estate of Isaac Judson, Emily's father. The Breed's returned to Redlands from Connecticut in 1891 and moved the Prospect Hotel east on the hill and remodeled the hostelry for their home. Breed was a Presbyterian and staunch prohibitionist. He established the Anti-Saloon League and successfully lobbied the city council to pass a prohibition ordinance May 6, 1896. Breed became president of the Redlands Orange Grove and Water Company and also president and founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on March 20, 1895.



*John B. Breed Purchased Prospect Hotel in 1891 and Moved the Hotel East and Converted it into his Home.*

Frank Brown and Edward Judson at first seemed from opposite worlds. Judson was an Amherst College business graduate. For twelve years Judson was engaged in the brokerage business in New York City. Judson was born in Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut in May 1848. The 1850 census lists Mary A. Judson as his mother, age 38 with two brothers, David H. is 3 and Henry J. is a newborn. Evidently Judson's father died when he was 2. The 1860 census indicates his mother has married William M. Levingston, age 55, with all the family living in Bridgeport. By 1870, Edward was living with his brothers in a boarding house in Brooklyn, New York and was 21 years of age. Judson was nearly 9 years older than Brown when they meet in March 1877.

Judson never gave his early family history in local history biographies that began as early as 1883. Illustrated Redlands published in 1897 by the Redlands Daily Facts fails to list a date of birth or mom and dad following a life-long pattern.



*Edward Glover Judson Appeared Impeccably Groomed for this Photograph by Vale Payne. Judson was Brown's Financial Anchor.*

Judson was tall compared to the five-foot two inch Brown. Judson was impeccably groomed, dressed in a suit, shoes shined and looks like a prosperous banker. Judson was known for his "sober mirth" while Brown resonates with "childish glee."

Judson was reserved which seems to reveal a lack of confidence. Brown exudes effervescent strength in his convictions and expresses them without hesitation. Judson is a Presbyterian while Brown is a Congregationalist. Brown dominates conversations that lead to goals for both.

Judson came to California after

*(Continued on page 5)*

(Continued from page 4)

suffering through the Panic of 1873 that left Wall Street crippled and Judson seeking a new occupation. Brown came to California seeking a career and needing a job to support an intended marriage to Jessie Freemont Smith. While Brown lived on the edge financially comfortably; Judson cautioned frugality and patience to continuously keep the firm in the black.

Despite the differences between the two men they congealed as if family within months. Both men were Connecticut Yankees with college backgrounds who remained rare accomplishments in the United States for decades. Both envisioned developing a community of farmers with the virtues of New England and the environment as well. Both craved to create a community that would be their legacy. Frank Brown had to be impressed that Judson was involved in the construction of an irrigation ditch. His college training and recent visit to Visalia all brought him closer to Judson. Judson was a man doing what Brown envisioned as a lifelong career in irrigation.

Brown's dream of western land reclamation was under his feet while meeting Judson at the Crafton Retreat. In the 1891 pictorial for the Bear Valley Irrigation Company the photographer, Herve Friend, labeled the bench along the Mill Creek Zanja where Judson and Brown formulated their plans. Before Brown returned east Judson was a disciple. Judson bought 10 acres on Pioneer Street from J. M. Gleaves of Shasta County for \$200 that included 2 and ½ shares of the South Fork or old Timber Ditch that was transferred to the new Sunnyside Ditch.

This land and water right purchase constituted the first water and land transaction for the two men July 9, 1877. On October 31, 1877 Judson bought another 10 acres and 2 and ½ shares in the Sunnyside Ditch for Frank Brown. Judson then resold this land to Brown January 31, 1878 for \$251. Brown then sells this land and water rights to Charles Humphrey, a Kenwood Colony transplant, for a \$250 profit May 25. The deed has the signature of both Frank and Jessie Smith Brown, his new wife. With the profits Brown bought 10 acres and 4 shares of the Sunnyside Ditch from Colonel William R. Tolles just west of the new Lugonia School house on the northwest corner of Church and Lugonia.

Judson, the converted stockbroker, began planting an extensive nursery containing fruit trees among them 40 varieties of peaches along with apricot, plum, citrus, apple, fig, cherry and walnut. His garden also had 25 different varieties of grapes. The Riverside Press and Horticulturalist of May 15, 1880 commented on the Judson ranch. "The little ten-acre tract

of E. G. Judson shows first-class care; not a weed is allowed to grow on his place; thorough cultivation is his motto and well does he [stick] to it. He is experimenting with choice varieties and is somewhat engaged in the nursery business with the deciduous trees."

Judson's Lugonia ranch immediately became the scientific agriculture laboratory of J & B. Certainly the agricultural courses Brown appropriated at Sheffield College found fertile ground with Judson. Together the two men took the nursery stock and planted them in Highland, Lugonia, Crafton, and the future site of Redlands. They watered them dutifully from 1877-1882. The study of these plantings revealed to J & B just where fruit trees might grow vigorously and avoid winter frosts.

Judson the stalwart conservative on the exterior revealed his adaptability. He went from strictly business paper shuffling, to become a scientific farmer with a knack for real estate and water acquisition. He remained a horticulturalist while living in Redlands promoting street tree planting with

free nursery trees for the asking.

Both Brown and Judson were graced with exceptional business acumen. They could each write technical contracts that might only require a word or two edits by legal-counsel. Together they sought mutual council on personal matters and their joint business interests. Brown convinced Judson of his dream that was devised during his college years. Judson only balked when the dream expanded beyond Redlands.

They began a partnership in 1877 and this would continue until 1896. Judson married Ella Augusta Hammond September 17, 1890 in Redlands. Judson was 42 and was serving as the first mayor of Redlands and desired a slower life pace. Judson built a spacious home on West Highland Avenue in 1888. This home replaced the 1881 homestead home on the southeast corner of Center and Palm. Brown built a new home in 1882 and another in 1890. Brown was ready to begin an entire new enterprise in the San Jacinto Valley. Judson had a son, Henry Hammond in January 1892. Brown had eight children by 1897 with five boys and three girls. Brown had limitless ambition at the age of 41 with dreams still unfulfilled. Any doubt these two men were not joined by a personal compact ended April 11, 1884 when the Brown's named a new son, Edward Judson Brown.

Judson formed a new real estate partnership with Samuel C. Haver in 1896. Haver, a Civil War veteran, lost an arm at Shiloh. Judson continued his friendship with Frank Brown and family and sold land mutually owned by Judson & Brown. Judson became a pillar of the Redlands community while Brown became tainted with the bankruptcy of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company.

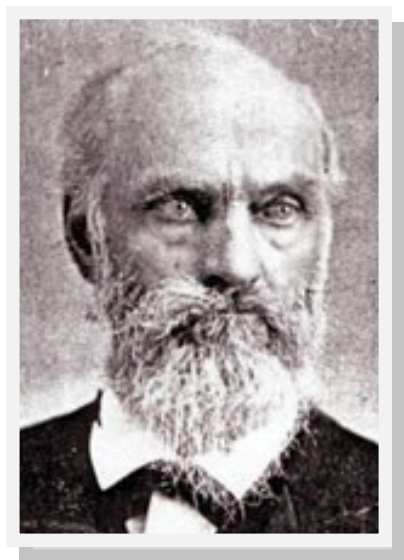


*Edward G. Judson as Redlands'  
First Mayor 1888-1892.*



# The Squires Families of Redlands

- by Shirley Gillespie



JAMES PHINEAS SQUIRES was born August 22, 1826 in Dansville, New York. By 1850 he was in Sullivan, New York living with Nathan and Julia Allen and her brother, Peter. Nathan and Peter were farmers. All four people were born in New York. It's possible James was a boarder.

A page from the University of Buffalo for 1850 shows James P. Squires of Livingston County, N.Y. The next year shows Graduates Session of 1851 - 52, James P. Squires and his subject of theses was Peritonitis.

Several years later the Civil War broke out. James was in Waterloo, Wisconsin and enlisted as an assistant surgeon with the Forty-Eighth Infantry. A notation shows he was honorably discharged per S.O. 134 October 1865. About this same time his wife, Mary Albright gave birth to Charles Pember and she passed away the same year.

Five years later, 1870, shows James was 47 years old and a physician living in Minnesota. With him is his wife Emma (yet the name is Emily), Charles and a daughter 8 months old, Mary. Charles and Mary were born in Wisconsin. Another five years the family is in Minnesota; Charles, Nellie and Alice are listed on the census.

"Dr. James P. Squires, of Austin [Mower County, Minnesota] has been in practice here since 1873. He is a native of Dansville [Dansville], Livingston county, New York, where he was born in 1825. He graduated at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in February 1851, and went to Wisconsin in 1853, going into the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 48th Regiment, Wisconsin, Volunteer Infantry.

Doctor Squires practiced two years at Blue Earth City, Faribault county, before coming to Austin."

This was written in 1884. The following year Minnesota conducted a state census. J. P. Squires still lived in Mower County along with Charles, Nellie, and Victor just one year old.

Helen had asthma and that was the reason for the family moving to Redlands, California. Again from Ancestry.com:

"The first recorder's court was opened Feb. 15, 1889, by James Phineas Squires, judge, who was then also justice of the peace of Redlands township. He continued in these offices until his death, which took place Feb. 14, 1890, and just as he had been appointed postmaster of the city. Dr Squires was born in Dansville, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1825, where he passed his youth on a farm, and where he received a common school education. Entering the University of Buffalo, N.Y., he took a medical and surgical course, graduating at the age of 25 years. Shortly afterward he went to Makesau, Wis. and began a practice which continued for 20 years. In 1864, he joined the army as assistant surgeon, and was stationed most of the time, until the close of the war, at Fort Scott, Missouri. Dr Squires then resumed practice, settling in Austin, Minn., where he became a Knight Templar and a member of St. Bernard Commandery, and also a member of the G.A.R. In the fall of 1887, he came with his family to Redlands, still continuing his chosen profession. Dr. Squires was twice married, first to Miss Mary Albright, of Dansville, N.Y., who died in 1865. In 1869 he married Miss Emily Welter, of Rochester, Minn., who resides with her two children, on Center street. Mr. Squires first child, a son, lives in Los Angeles."

James passed away Valentine's Day, 1890 of pneumonia and is buried at Hillside Cemetery. Other family members are there also. There is no obituary for James only a death notice in the newspaper.

Emily continued to live in Redlands with her daughter, Helen. Charles, moved to Las Vegas, Nevada in 1905. A San Bernardino newspaper March 13, 1938 showed the following article about Emily:

"A real 'old timer' of Redlands today is celebrating her ninety-first birthday anniversary. The celebrant, who is still able to do her own work, is Mrs. Emily F. Squires, 1015 West Palm avenue. Mrs. Squires came to Redlands with her family in 1887. Her husband, the late Dr. James Phineas Squires, was an army physician and the couple came

to Redlands with other mid-westerners to form a Chicago colony here. Dr. Squires continued his practice in Redlands, serving also as first judge and justice of the peace of Redlands township, passing away in 1890, just as he had been appointed postmaster of the city. Two children of the couple reside with Mrs. Squires at her Palm avenue home, Miss Helen E. Squires, who is employed in San Bernardino, and Victor H. Squires. Mrs. Squires also serves as mother to her grandson, Victor H. Squires Jr. a student at Redlands high school."

Emily passed away January 24, 1943 and joined James in the Hillside Cemetery.

## THE HOUSE AT 711 CHESTNUT

In 1889, J. P. Squires had the house at 711 Chestnut built. The orange trees on the property were cut off and the stumps used as footings for the house. Five families have lived there.

The Historic Resources Inventory at the Heritage Room of the Smiley Library provides a description of the house. It was built of one inch redwood and originally faced Center Street. A year later it was turned to face Chestnut. Today, 2014, the lot north of J.P.'s house is still vacant. Since J.P.'s sewer line is connected to the corner lot, maybe that is the reason the lot has not been sold. The present owners have tried to purchase that property several times. To no avail.

It is a two-story building heated by stoves rather than by fireplaces. Since the house is all wood, it is difficult to get insurance. Under the eaves, there are crushed seashells that are painted. The original stained glass window looks towards Chestnut from Dr. Squires office - now a television room. The hall doorway has been closed in by a wall. There is a wide doorway into the living room. All the rooms, downstairs and up, are small. The stairs are very steep. How furniture was taken upstairs to the three bedrooms can not be imagined. There is a half bath upstairs. The full bath is downstairs off the living room.

In November 1903 an Application for Building Permit was issued for repairs and an addition. At that time the owner was a Mr. Boyd. There was plumbing included on the permit; therefore, it could be that the laundry room and front porch were added at that time.

Other owners over the years have been Faith E. Kiddoo who purchased the house from the Sarah A. Loudsbury & Grace

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

M. Skinner Estate. From the Redlands city directories, Sarah lived here in 1947 and in 1950. She was a retired teacher. On May 20, 1854, Sarah passed away and is buried in Hillside Memorial Cemetery in Redlands.

No information could be located on the Schums or the Hubbs. Yet both are previous owners according to the Historic Resources Inventory from the Heritage Room, Smiley Library, Redlands.

The present owners purchased the property in 1974. They tell the interesting story that the house fell out of escrow. It had been on the market for one night and there were three offers. The present owner offered \$500 more than asking price and got the house. Vines were coming out of the windows, the backyard was overgrown and it had sat vacant for several months. They have restored the house only modernizing the kitchen. The backyard is now beautiful. Be careful of the hummingbirds! There are hummingbird feeders hanging outside the kitchen window. The birds get in an argument and occasionally there is a bird in the kitchen.

*To be continued next issue of the Redlands Chronicles*



*J. P. Squires Residence at 711 Chestnut Avenue.*

REDLANDS AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
would like to welcome the following new members:

Kristine Brown  
Jerry Ellingson  
Annamaria Emerick  
Liz Franke  
Sara Forgas & Cynthia Riveria  
Douglas Gonzales  
Betty Guida  
Kari Harvey & Linda Miele  
Dan & Carmen Jones  
Travis & April Losey  
Kimberly Peter  
Kelly Rogers  
Rita Shaw  
Bryan Solis & Kyle Fontenot  
Leda Stockton  
Philip Wai & Naomi Wai  
Tony Zentner & Carissa Cianci

### Newsletter Deadline

All RAHS members are encouraged to submit articles for  
*Redlands Chronicles* to Marie Reynolds at  
sccmarie@yahoo.com by the 1st of each month.

## Upcoming Events

February 20, 11:30 a.m.

EMERALD NECKLACE PARTY  
Heritage Park and Barton School House  
Enjoy Music & Lunch and hear speaker  
Priscilla Smega talk about her childhood  
at the Barton School  
Presented by Redlands Conservancy & Grove School  
\$25 Registration through Eventbrite

February 22, 7:00 p.m.

PROGRAM - Fred Perris, Engineer  
Christina Perris, Speaker  
Lyon Assembly Room  
A.K. Smiley Public Library  
125 W. Vine Street

February 24, 6:30 p.m.

OLD HOUSE GROUP MEETING  
52 Summit Avenue

March 7, 12:00 noon

WOMEN IN HISTORY - FRANCIS E. WILLIS  
Nick Willis, Speaker  
Ebell of Los Angeles  
\$35 Tickets at [www.ebelleventtickets.com](http://www.ebelleventtickets.com)



March/April

City of L.A. WATTLES MANSION SHOWCASE HOME  
Designed by architect Elmer Grey  
(He also did the Lincoln Shrine & Lyon Residence)  
Tickets available at [reitzhausproductions.com](http://reitzhausproductions.com)

1st Thursday of the Month

Historic & Scenic Preservation Commission Mtg.  
City Hall Council Chambers  
35 Cajon Street

## 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.

To order a video contact Blue Eagle Video at:  
(909) 882-2003 or email: [blueeaglevideo@aol.com](mailto:blueeaglevideo@aol.com).



REDLANDS AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
P.O. Box 8775  
Redlands, CA 92375  
(909) 307-6060

Address Correction Requested

Redlands Area Historical Society, Inc.

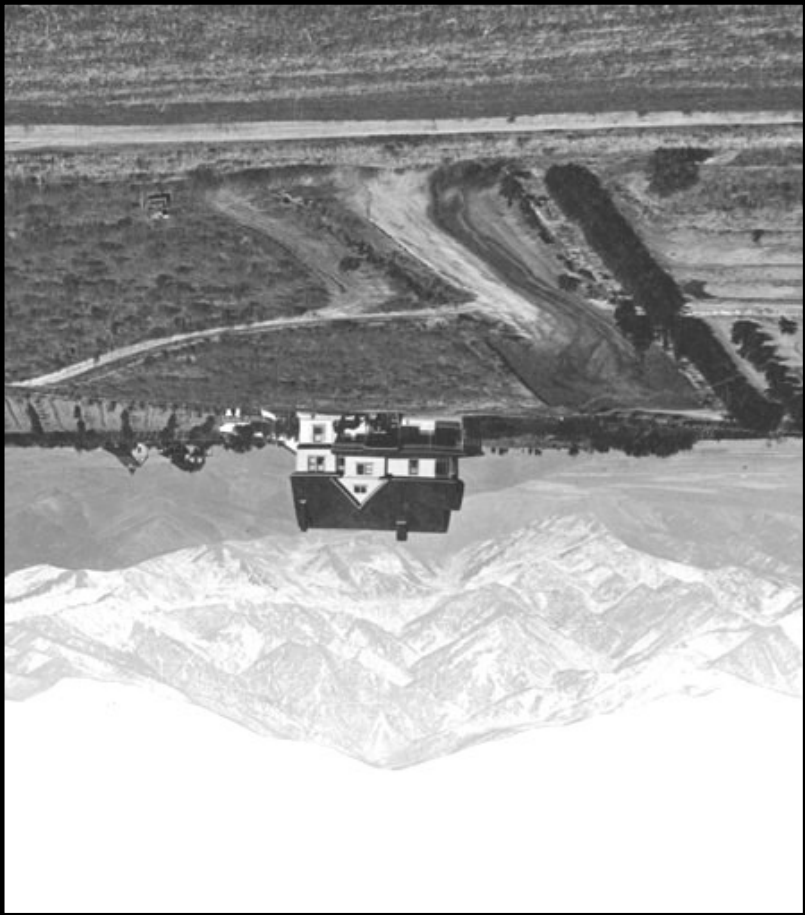
Founded 1972, Incorporated 1974

Board of Directors 2015-2016

President	Bill Blankenship
Vice-President	Tom Atchley
Treasurer	Susan Rettig
Secretary	Steve Spiller
Board Member	Sandie Green
Board Member	Leslie Irish
Board Member	Sue McClure
Board Member	Marie Reynolds
Board Member	Robin Grube
Ex-officio	Steve Spiller

Committee Chairpersons

Genealogy	Ron Running
Old House Group	Leslie Irish
Heritage Awards	Steve Spiller
Hospitality	Sue McClure
Membership	Ron Running
Programs	Tom Atchley
Newsletter	Marie Reynolds



Pioneer B.O. Johnson's Home on Summit Avenue.

Visit us on the World Wide Web at [www.rahs.org](http://www.rahs.org)