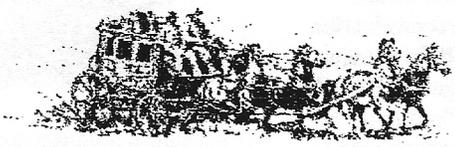


TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER

September 2002 Vol 2 Issue 4

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Which Old Town Temecula?

by Rebecca Marshall Farnbach

Tourists come from far and near to the quaint antique district called Old Town Temecula. Old buildings and new buildings made to look historic grace each side of the Front Street segment marked by arches at its north and south ends. This area is actually the newest of the three old towns of Temecula.

The oldest Temecula was on a strategic lookout on the hill near the south end of Front Street. The name Temecula, given by natives, has the disputed interpretation of "where the sun shines first," or "sunshine through the mist." Either name suits the location, which was settled about 1000 A.D.

The second Temecula was located at the present junction of Highway 79 South and Redhawk Parkway. From approximately 1845 to 1884, the Little Rancho Temecula at that location dominated the area. Significantly, the Southern Emigrant Trail used by the Butterfield Stage passed through the site. A general store, post office and way station serviced travelers there.

It wasn't until 1884 when the California Southern Railroad came into the area that people moved to what we call Old Town Temecula. It was a community planned by Fred Perris, an engineer for the railroad.

Creating a colorful history of its own, memories of the early days of Old Town Temecula overshadow those much earlier settlements that lay shrouded in the mists of time.



www.tvhs.homestead.com/FrontPage.html

President's Corner

All members of this year's Board play crucial roles in reasearching, promoting and guiding the Society. In addition, committees work off board bringing other skills and ideas to our projects or administrative functions. Among these additional committees are the Arts Committee, the Bylaws Committee, the Plaques Committee, and the Nominating Committee.

Three changes to the bylaws were recently presented to the Board and were adopted. The bylaws will undergo further review, but for now the most significant change moves the Annual Meeting date from January to November, effective immediately.

Other changes provide that **two** members of the Board serve on the Nominating Committee instead of one. Another change centers around defining members, memberships, and voting rights of members.

From our inception, the Society wanted to make membership available to students and wisely determined that the costs should be commensurate with family budgets. Certainly student members could attain a "Junior Historian" designation with programming, tours and/or an event especially geared for children.

I would like to hear your ideas on student memberships and programs that we might provide. Please contact me at 302-0180.

Charolette Fox

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Temecula Valley Historical Society is to identify, preserve and promote the historic legacy of the Temecula Valley and to educate the public about its historical significance.

A Sunday Drive

by Jeffery Harmon

My wife Michelle and I had a day off together and decided to head out of town. By noon we had arrived at the Stagecoach Inn Museum in Newbury Park, CA. The Stagecoach Inn was originally called the Grand Union Hotel and was built in 1876. When the 101 Freeway was being built, the Conejo Valley Historical Society got together and had the building moved to its present location. In 1970, a mysterious fire broke out and the museum burned to the ground. The new museum opened on July 4, 1976, but its second floor was not completed until 1980.

(Author's note: Was it the ghost of a local shepherd, who was murdered many years ago, that acted out his revenge against the community and set the building on fire? One photo of the burning building shows a portrait of a man's face in the smoke.)

We embarked on a guided tour given by several docents dressed in period costumes. The highlight of the tour was Emily's Kitchen. A young girl, 9 or 10 years old, gave us the tour of the kitchen. She had been a docent for over a year and was very knowledgeable -- proving, I think, that you are never too young to be a docent.

The upstairs was very nice. One room is changed on a monthly basis. The month of our visit, the exhibit was quilts. People were drawn from all over to see the beautiful quilts on exhibit. The most interesting piece of furniture was Todd Lincoln's bed. Yes, that's right, Abraham Lincoln's son Todd. Somehow the bed was brought to the valley and donated to the museum. It is the most valuable piece of furniture the Conejo Valley Historical Society owns.

On the Society's grounds there are more things to see. There is the Timber School, a reproduction of a one room schoolhouse built in Timberville (a.k.a. Newbury Park), in 1889. A sycamore tree has been designated a Ventura County and City of Thousand Oaks landmark because of its age, size and

formation. There is a carriage house with two coaches. One is a reproduction of a Wells Fargo coach used for movie productions, and a mud stagecoach. This stagecoach ran from Ventura to Santa Barbara. It has saltwater damage because it traveled along the beach whenever possible.

Within walking distance, there is a lovely tri-village. The first building is the Newbury House. It is a reproduction of the cabin built by Egbert Starr Newbury in 1874. This building is exciting because on Wednesdays the school children come for a "living history" day to wash clothes, bake muffins, and experience various other household chores.

Another building is a one room adobe house. The last building is a tule reed home used by the Chumash Indians and similar to the Luiseno kish of Temecula. For you garden lovers, the Society has a beautiful herb garden surrounding each of the buildings and provides an accompanying educational brochure. There are over 30 varieties of medicinal and culinary herb varieties to see. Leaving the Chumash home, you can take a nature tour back to the Stagecoach Inn.

I was especially inspired that through freeway and fire, the Society never gave up on preserving and restoring these historic buildings. They continued to press on and raise money, and to provide an education center for young and old alike. It was a wonderful visit!

NOTE: Temecula residents with historic ties to Ventura County are E.E. Barnett and his descendants, and lawyer/writer Erle Stanley Gardener.

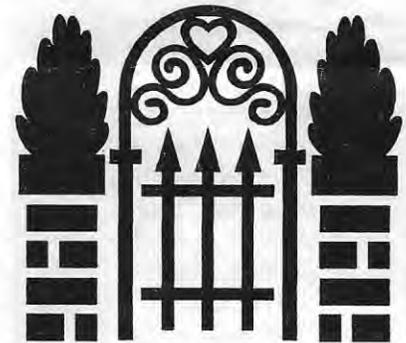
To learn more about the Stagecoach Inn Museum visit them online at www.toguide.com/stagecoach. The address is 51 S. Ventu Park Road, Newbury Park, CA 91320, phone (805) 498-9441.



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !!

July 15 - Aug 15, 2002

The Corona Family
Michael Frost
Rudell Hall
Keeton Construction, Inc.
Angela Mullins
Susan Peekham
Mrs. Keila Pratt
Sue Sandine
Margaret Sherry-Krings
Ann Silimperi



CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Have you moved? Changed your email or phone number? Don't forget to report these changes to us. We depend on the accuracy of our mailing list to keep your newsletter coming.

Send a postcard, FAX, or call:
Newsletter Editor @ 32800 Hupa Drive, Temecula, CA 92592; Phone (909) 302-0180, FAX (909) 302-0171.



Thank you !!

Mt. Olympus and Temecula's Cult

told by Gene Knott

This story has been banging around in my head for quite some time. My father told it to me many years ago. I think it's interesting because it reflects some of our past and relates to our present. Some things seem very important to some people, while they are trivial to others. Some people just need a cause to rally around; others follow their own mind. Temecula wasn't without it's own cult of believers.

Down the road about three miles south of the present Pechanga Casino on Riverside County S-16 is a tunnel bored into the side of a hill. Nobody knows how far back it goes, but some followers who believed in another person's dream dug it by hand. I don't remember the names of the two people who led these followers, so let's just call them Smith and Jones.

Mr. Smith had a vision that the area was the Holy Land and the center of the hill contained a biblical city and somewhere in the upper level of this hill they would discover Noah's Ark! They called this hill Mt. Olympus!

Smith's partner believed this story and the two started to preach to others about their beliefs and soon they had a following. They built a few small dwellings on their property to house their new members, who provided the labor to dig a tunnel to locate the lost city.

Some people talked of gold and riches that this close knit group was after, but it was their belief in their God and their interpretation of the Bible that drove them to dig in the earth. Today they would be called religious fanatics.

This story begins in the late 1930's after the tunnel digging was in progress. My dad, Vernon Knott, used to work at Knott's Garage in his spare time. He was attending Elsinore High School and worked after school and on weekends for Grandpa.

One Saturday Dad was driving Grandpa's tow truck on a service call down the Pala Road, (Riv. Co. Rd. S-16). After he passed Pechanga creek he saw Mr. Jones' car sitting along the road. He stopped to see whether Jones was broke down, needed any help or anything. Dad walked up to the car, called to Jones, and when Jones didn't respond, Dad reached in to touch him. At that moment Dad knew what was wrong. Mr. Jones was dead! Dad pulled his hand away and made a hasty retreat to the tow truck.

Dad still had his service call to attend to but he couldn't just leave Mr. Jones sitting along side the road, so he drove to inform Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith asked Dad to help get Mr. Jones back to their place and Dad obliged. He felt it was the least he could do.

Dad drove Smith back to Jones's car and helped slide the body into the passenger seat. Dad was ready to make a hasty exit but Mr. Smith asked him to follow him back to their house. I can just imagine what was going through Dad's head by this time. Such as, "Why did I stop in the first place?", or "How did I get into this!"

Dad followed Mr. Smith, who was driving with a very dead Mr. Jones sitting in the passenger's seat, back to their place at the base of Mt. Olympus. He helped Mr. Smith carry Mr. Jones' body into one of the houses and put him into bed. All the while Smith was talking to Jones saying he was going to be all right and he should just relax and get some rest. He assured Dad that Jones was O.K. and he just needed to sleep for awhile.

After putting Mr. Jones to bed, Dad made a rapid exit and went on with his service call. He didn't see anyone from Mt. Olympus for quite a while, nor hear anything more until Mr. Smith came by the garage for gas one day. He asked how Mr. Jones was doing, to which Mr. Smith answered, "Mr. Jones is no longer with us. I had a long talk with him the other night and he said he was very tired and just didn't want to come back to this world. I told him that I

understood and will miss him and wished him well!"

Years later after the property changed hands, I talked to the owner and asked if he knew anything about Mr. Smith and if the tunnel still existed. He said it did but the entrance was boarded shut. I asked if he had ever been back into the tunnel. He said, "No, it isn't even shored." I asked if he had any idea how far into Mt. Olympus the tunnel went, and he said he had taken a mirror to reflect sunlight and had shined it into the tunnel. The tunnel curved so he couldn't see very far, but it went back a heck of a long way.

The cult disappeared way before my time -- and was the end of Temecula's version of Heaven's Gate.

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Restoration of Old Books

The Hemet Area Museum Association will feature master craftsman and book restoration artisan, Don Morrill, as their guest speaker at their September meeting.

Society members are invited to attend and to bring their old books for Mr. Morrill to evaluate. Mr. Morrill has been featured on national television and has a business called, "Bookcraftsman". He also discusses how to create your own heirloom book with picture cover.

Monday, September 9
7:30pm
Provident Savings
1690 E. Florida
Hemet, CA

Contact: Marian Shellabarger
(909) 767-0887

See a 90-second newsclip at
www.bookcraftsman.com

The History of Ballooning in Temecula

by Rebecca Marshall Farnbach

Three days after Steve Fossett completed his around the world balloon flight, Jeffery Harmon and I interviewed Dan Glick. Dan, owner and operator of Sunrise Balloons needed an article for the City of Temecula's media packet.

A brief study of hot air ballooning history gave me some background of the sport that began in France during the late 1700s. The first two balloonists were papermakers. Their initial balloons were unmanned paper bags filled with smoke. In September of 1783, a duck, rooster and a sheep survived a flight, so scientist Jean Francois de Rozier later ascended eighty feet in a tethered balloon.

Ballooning became a fad in Europe. Pilots were heroes to the common man, and each flight was celebrated with a champagne toast. Soon, the English Channel was crossed and before the turn of the century, George Washington was among the crowd in New Jersey to watch the first flight in America.

Balloons have been utilized for surveillance and sport. Balloonists are now licensed as commercial pilots by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) after a minimum of 700 hours of flight instruction.

Present day balloons, made of nylon or polyester, fly because the air inside is heated by an environmentally friendly propane burner. This produces lighter, less dense air than the air outside the balloon. During the flight, the pilot adjusts the burner to keep the balloon aloft at a desired height. The heavier the load in the basket, the larger the balloon must be and the more inflated it must be.

During flight, a balloon moves with the wind. The pilot can control vertical movement, but cannot steer his craft. To descend, the pilot eliminates hot air through a cooling vent, opened with a cord.

Jeffery found an article in a 1911 Lake Elsinore paper that announced a balloon ascension in conjunction with a circus. No other references are known to document ballooning activity in the Temecula Valley.



It was during the mid-1970s that Dan Glick was ballooning in the Palm Springs and Perris area. When the Callaways booked a flight from the Temecula Wine Country in 1979, Dan recognized how agreeable the climate was for year-round ballooning. The air currents were spectacular, the view from the sky was incredible and it wasn't too hot to fly here on a summer morning. Added to the advantages first noticed by Glick, the Temecula people were extremely hospitable.

The Cilurzos enjoyed hosting breakfasts after balloon flights, and like the French precedent, ballooning and toasts from the fruit of the vine were begun in the New World. Ballooning and wine tasting are now a package purchased by tourists to the Temecula area.

Many businesses and agencies in the Temecula area feature hot air balloons on their logos. Ballooning has become part of the Temecula identity. To celebrate what Temecula is and was, Dan has offered to give a Historical Society brochure to each balloon passenger. He hopes this publicizes the

society and raises funds for us. The Board is considering a possible fundraising opportunity for November.

Thanks, Dan, for bringing hot air balloons to Temecula, and for promoting the Temecula Valley Historical Society.

Wolf's Tomb

by Eve Craig

We have just received a donation from God's Gift Foundation in the amount of \$5,000, which brings our designated total for the restoration of Wolf's Tomb to \$12,238.00. Thanks to our attorney, Sam Alhadeff, Norm Pico, owner of the property, is happy to sign an Easement in Perpetuity for the Preservation of Wolf's Tomb permitting the Temecula Valley Historical Society to have access to the property should it ever change ownership.

Raul Ruiz of Tri-R Contractors, Inc., has examined the sarcophagus and volunteered to refinish it after it has been raised and supports have been installed underneath by our building movers since it weighs approximately 20,000 pounds. Raul Ruiz was a Cub Scout when Norm Pico was his Scout Master and Raul revered Norm as a Father figure when he was young, as he had no father at home. He wishes to express his appreciation in this way.

Two teachers of third graders at Vintage Hills Elementary School brought cameras including a video camera to the property and will be showing pictures of Wolf's Tomb to their classes.

We are pleased with the progress of the first priority of the Temecula Valley Historical Society and welcome your support for this project. For information to assist you, please call 699-9872. We will be happy to mail it to you.

Walter L. Vail

*by James Vail "Sandy" Wilkinson
(text of presentation to the Temecula
Valley Historical Society on
June 5, 2002)*

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 13, 1852, Walter L. Vail was destined to become one of the foremost empire builders of the Southwestern United States. He came with his parents to Plainfield, New Jersey, when he was six years old, and throughout his boyhood dreamed of someday going West. On his twenty first birthday, young Vail left home with his family's blessing and a hundred dollars in his pocket. He headed for Virginia City, Nevada, where he found work as a timekeeper in a mine, and there he remained for about two years. Vail neither drank nor gambled. The reckless, drunken way of life which surrounded him in Virginia City had never appealed to him and eventually, upon having had most of his savings stolen, he left by stagecoach for San Francisco and Los Angeles on October 21, 1875. From Los Angeles he went by stage to San Diego and then to Tucson, Arizona, arriving there November 20, 1875.

Tucson, at that time, was an adobe village with a population of from two to three thousand people. There was considerable mining activity in the country and the charm of Arizona impressed him deeply; but Vail was pessimistic about the area's future because it had no railroad. In January, 1876, he went back to double-check on both Los Angeles and Virginia City to make sure he wasn't overlooking something. After visiting both places a second time Vail was still dissatisfied, so he returned to Tucson in July. There he came to know, and later formed a partnership with, two Englishmen by the names of Harvey and Hislop.

Together the three men bought the Fish Ranch, which lay about forty five miles east of Tucson, along with three hundred head of cattle for the sum of three thousand dollars. Next they bought the Iappy Valley Ranch and they correspondingly increased the number of cattle they were running. In 1877 they

were harassed by a series of raids from hostile Indians who concentrated on the stealing of rancher's horses. On one raid the Indians killed three men; so, in order to exercise some control over the situation, the U.S. Army established a camp some twenty five miles south of the ranch which subsequently became known as Fort Huachuca.

Hislop, at this point, became discouraged and dropped out of the partnership, but Vail and Harvey continued to expand. In quick succession they bought the Tulley Ranch, Ochoa Ranch, Cienega Ranch, Don Sanford Ranch, Richardson Ranch, The Monkey Springs Ranch and several others which gave them control of the water and open range in the surrounding area. In those days a man had no right to run cattle unless he could provide water for them.

Walter L. Vail was twenty six when he was elected to the Arizona Territorial Legislature. He also served on the Pima County Board of Supervisors and was postmaster of Pantano, Arizona.

Building southeastward, the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to Tucson in 1889, and in 1881 Vail bought Harvey out thus creating the Empire Ranch and the Empire Land and Cattle Company. On June 15, 1881, Walter L. Vail married Margaret Russell Newhall of Plainfield, New Jersey, and over those years of pioneer life which followed they raised five sons and two daughters.

On November 21, 1888, Vail leased the Warner Ranch from California Governor, John G. Downey. This lease document was found years later. It was made out for five years on a fifty-fifty basis. Vail was to furnish the original breeding stock, manage the operation and pay all the other unusual expenses except transportation costs to market, and some other unusual expenses which were to be shared by the Governor. The lease terms occupied about two-thirds of an ordinary letter-sized sheet of paper. Pinned to the original document was a memo which consisted of six lines on a still smaller piece of paper renewing the

lease for another five years. Obviously, neither of these men thought legal advice or lengthy agreements were necessary. After the Governor's death, the lease continued until 1917.

In 1889 Vail formed a partnership with Carrol W. Gates of San Jose, California. Later that same year, J.V. Vickers of Tombstone, Arizona, joined Vail and Gates on some, but not all, of their subsequent business.

Vail and Gates bought a thousand acres of the Laguna Ranch near Montebello at thirty dollars an acre from Mrs. Arcadia DeBaker, in 1890. When the Vail and Gates partnership was dissolved at a later date, Vail took the east half of the property which came to be known as Vail Field located at Washington and Anaheim Telegraph Road. Vail Field was the first home of Western Air Lines, originally known as Western Air Express. Also in 1890 Vail and Gates leased Catalina Island from the Banning Brothers. They ran cattle there for two years, then gave up the lease.

At this time Vail was still running the Empire Ranch in Arizona and the Warner Ranch in San Diego County. As the result of a disagreement with the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1890 over current freight rates, Vail trailed a thousand head of cattle for nearly five hundred miles through some of the most forbidding desert in the U.S. from the Empire Ranch in Arizona to Warner Ranch in San Diego County, California. The cattle had to travel at times for as much as two days without water, but they arrived at Warner Ranch in good condition.

On January 1, 1901, Walter L. Vail and J.V. Vickers bought Santa Rosa Island. Vickers died in 1903 and Vail was killed in 1906. In recent years the island became part of the National Park System, but continued to be leased by Mr. Al Vail for grazing until 2000.

The Vail Ranch, now Rancho California, was purchased in 1904 and 1905. It is comprised of part, or all, of four Spanish land grants:

(continued next page)

The Pauba Rancho, the Temecula portion of the Temecula Rancho, the north portion of the Little Temecula Rancho and the Santa Rosa Rancho, plus some additional adjacent land.

It comprised a total acreage of 87,500 and, prior to the inception of the current land development program administered by Rancho California, was about five hundred acres smaller than the Irvine Ranch in Orange County.

Negotiations involved in the purchase of the ranch by Vail and Gates from the San Francisco Savings Union were completed in 1905. Vail's holdings at this time, counting the Empire Ranch in Arizona, Santa Rosa Island and his various lands in Los Angeles, Imperial, San Diego and Riverside Counties, totaled nearly a million acres.

On December 2, 1906, Walter L. Vail, Empire builder and living tribute to the success of the American free enterprise system, was accidentally struck by a street car on the streets of Los Angeles and killed.



Other articles about the days of cattle ranching in Temecula will be featured in the next issue.



Frank L. Fernald and Family

by Jeffery G. Harmon

In our last issue, Jeffery asked readers for information on the Fernald family. This article is the result of his ongoing research of census records and newspaper articles. (See "The Temecula Valley Garage", Summer 2002)

In the 1900 Census, Frank and his wife Catherine had two children. Frank's brother, R.C. Fernald, was living with them at that time. Frank and R.C. Fernald's occupation was marked as stone cutters.

On Christmas Eve 1907, Frank's world was turned upside down. Horace Magee entered Frank's Camera and Bicycle Shop and purchased a gun. Frank had no idea what Horace's intentions were. Moments later gun shots rang out from the Ramona Inn. Louis Escallier and Constable Preston Van Swanguen were dead. It was the double murder that rocked the community. The trial was held in Riverside. The defense attorney claimed Horace Magee was temporarily insane during the incident. Almost all the citizens of Temecula showed up for court. Many of them took the witness stand to testify to the events that led up to the shooting, or they testified on Horace Magee's character.

Frank Fernald testified during the court hearings,

"that he did not know Magee had been drinking at the time he sold him the gun, else he would not have sold it. He did not appear drunk and certainly appeared rational. Walter Vergo, who was in Fernald's store when he bought the gun, said he considered him rational at that time, and although he knew he had been drinking, he did not consider him drunk. He counted the cartridges and remarked upon there being three gone, and acted entirely rational."
-- from *Riverside Daily Press*,
Friday Evening, January 31, 1908

In the 1910 Census, Frank Fernald's occupation was listed as owner of a garage. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Fernald's occupation was photographer.

She owned her own shop. They had four children at this time. Mr. Fernald also sold automobiles. It was reported on February 25, 1916, that Frank Fernald's agency sold a Maxwell automobile to Joseph Winkels.

In last month's article, we learned that Mrs. Fernald and her family moved to Inglewood in June of 1918. What happened to the Fernald family after they moved to Inglewood?

In the Los Angeles City Directory of 1920, it stated that Loren V. Fernald and his stepfather, Archie D. Nichols, were auto mechanics at Albertson Motor Company in Inglewood. In the 1924 City Directory, Neal Fernald and his stepfather, Archie D. Nichols, were mechanics living at 3315 W. 66th.

A general search was conducted in the Inglewood Weekly Newspaper for any further news or obituaries. The years 1918 to 1922 were missing on microfilm at the Inglewood Main Library. A future search will be in the Los Angeles Times.

Why is this family so important to research? The family at one time owned a photography studio. If the descendants could be found, there is a chance that photos were preserved of Temecula's residents and businesses between 1900 and 1917. These photos could be new photos that researchers have not yet viewed. My goal is to find descendants of this family to see if historical photos still exist.

Jeffery G. Harmon,
jethrosire@yahoo.com

Following Jeff's first article, readers asked if maps or addresses of locations being mentioned could accompany the text. At some point we hope that photos are available, too.

History's dates and names are often confusing to newcomers of the Temecula Valley, so inasmuch as possible, we will try to show the significance of their independent importance to the whole fabric.



Taming the Teardown

quoted from "Forum News", a newsletter of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, July/Aug 2002, Adrian Scott Fine, Author

"A disturbing new pattern of demolitions is approaching epidemic proportions in many historic neighborhoods across America ... even the work of Frank Lloyd Wright is at risk. What is behind this rush to demolish historic houses?"

"The term 'teardown' refers to the practice of demolishing an existing house—often an older home located in an attractive historic neighborhood—to make way for the construction of a dramatically larger new house on the same site.

"What has caused the recent trend in teardowns? The trend is driven in part by the thriving economy and the substantial wealth that many households have accumulated over the past decade. But teardowns are also occurring because a growing number of people are looking for alternatives to the long, congested commutes and the car-oriented lifestyle of the suburbs...."

"Some argue that teardowns are a beneficial component of smart growth because they bring density back to the cities, but this is often not the case. Most teardowns do not add density but simply replace existing homes with larger and more costly structures. There is, however, a 'win-win' alternative to teardowns. Architecturally compatible new infill construction is a true smart-growth strategy that directs higher density and new investment to appropriate areas...."

"What steps can communities take to prevent teardowns or to better manage their impact? First and most important, residents must develop a vision for the future—including where and how to accommodate growth and change—and then put in place mechanisms to ensure that this vision is not compromised by speculative teardown developers who have no long-term interest in the welfare of the neighborhood...."

"The following list illustrates the range of techniques being used by communities to control teardowns and protect the character of historic neighborhoods. In considering these and other approaches, communities should keep in mind that there is no 'magic bullet' that will stop teardowns. A variety of strategies will be needed, combining several tools, including many that are described below:

- Placing a moratorium on demolitions
- Designating historic districts
- Establishing conservation districts
- Providing for design review
- Setting floor-area-ratios and lot coverage requirements
- Revising development standards
- Downzoning

- Negotiating voluntary easements and covenants
- Developing historic real estate marketing and education programs
- Providing financial incentives and technical assistance

"Neighborhood residents have worked for decades to protect and nurture the slow, incremental revitalization of many historic neighborhoods across the country. Now, suddenly, some of these very same places are threatened..."

To learn about America's 11 most endangered places, visit www.nationaltrust.org/11most

In Memory

Marion Roripaugh, 92, passed away on July 20th. She was a long-time resident of Temecula and an active community volunteer. We shall miss her pioneering spirit and will commemorate her contributions to the history, health and welfare of this valley by purchasing two children's books about history for the Temecula Library.

The books are part of a series written by David C. King. They include fun projects, games, activities and recipes to help children learn about periods in history. Each book features two families and the reader follows the day to day events of the children in each family to learn about what life was like in a particular period of American History.

The library already has 2 of the 6 books in the series, "Colonial Days" and "Civil War Days". Now "Wild West Days" and "World War II Days" will be added.

A commemorative bookplate will be placed inside each of the two new books, with an inscription that honors Marion Roripaugh and her life in Temecula.

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Calendar

Board meeting	Sept 6 - Noon
Member program	Sept 6 - 1:00pm
Book Restoration	Sept 9 - 7:30pm
Macy's pre-sale	Sept 28
Board meeting	Oct 4 - Noon
Member program	TBA

Active Committees:

Research & Preservation

Wolf's Tomb

Plaques & Markers

Bylaws

Public Relations

Board meetings and member programs are held in the Conference Room of the Temecula Library unless otherwise stated. No RSVP is required.

Date, time and location of committee meetings or special events fluctuates. For information, contact committee or event chair.

When possible, member reminders are sent via email or postcard 10 days prior to the meeting or event. In addition, public service announcements are usually placed in local newspapers.

The Newsletter

Articles must include author's name and contact information. Historical research, biographies, and local history articles will be given preference.

All submissions are subject to editing. Some articles may be held for publication in the next newsletter or in a journal to be published at a later time.

Editor. Charolette Fox

Assistant Editor. Jeffery Harmon

Printing. Potamus Press

Bulk Mail. Richard Fox

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TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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 TEMECULA, CA 92593

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 share it with a friend? Please pass
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 readership. Thank you.*

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A tax exempt charitable & educational organization

Membership

Membership/Donation Categories:

<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$ 5.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Historian	\$ 300.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Single	\$ 15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Corporate	\$ 500.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Family	\$ 25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Founder	\$ 1,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributor	\$ 50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor	\$ 5,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron	\$ 100.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Supreme	\$10,000.00

The Board of Directors formulate and vote on policies. The membership may vote for Directors at the annual meeting.

Membership is open to anyone regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Dues and donations are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. Donations may be designated or undesignated.

Checks payable to:

Temecula Valley Historical Society

Mail to:

P. O. Box 157

Temecula, CA 92593-0157