

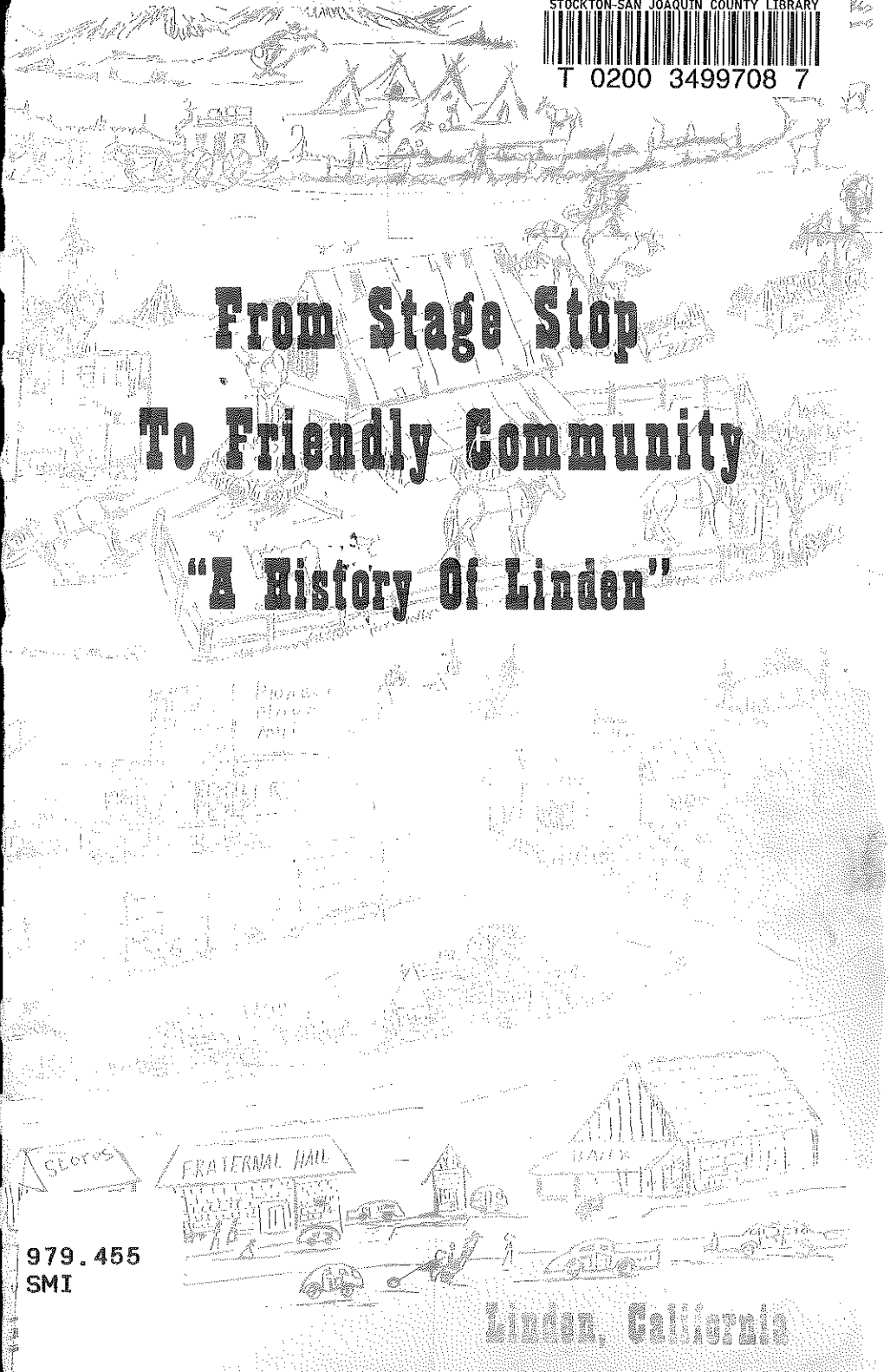


T 0200 3499708 7

**From Stage Stop
To Friendly Community
"A History Of Linden"**

979.455
SMI

Linden, California



From stage stop to
friendly community **LINDEN**

**From Stage Stop
To Friendly Community
"A History Of Linden"**

*Compiled and Edited
By Don R. Smith*

1 9 7 6

© 1976 by Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102,
Linden Publications
and Individual Authors

First Edition - Published August 1, 1976

Illustration Credits

From Stage Stop to Friendly Community Drawing, Courtesy Beeda Lemaster	Cover
Linden Horse and Buggy Days, Ralph Yardley Drawing	8
Linden Hotel, Ralph Yardley Drawing	10
Poll Tax Receipt, Courtesy Jack Lyons	11
Linden Post Office Building, Courtesy George Machado	12
Early Day Post Office Interior, Courtesy George Machado	16
Business District at Turn of Century, Courtesy W. W. Linn	19
First Self Powered Tractor, Courtesy Alonzo G. Field	23
Current Linden Post Office, Courtesy Linden Herald	27
Early Day High School Teacher, Courtesy Marilda Vliet	29
Old Timers Honored During Bicentennial, Courtesy Linden Herald	30
The Old Douglas Home, Courtesy Mrs. Frank Simonich	33
First Linden P.G.&E. Sub-station, Courtesy Gladys Sanguinetti	35
C. L. Ortman Almond Ranch	41
First Linden Girls' Basketball Team, Courtesy Kathryn (O'Donnell) Wilson	44
First Fire Engine in Linden, Courtesy Estella Ryburn Magnuson	47
International Leader Visits Linden Odd Fellows, Courtesy Linden Herald	49
Lions Club Presents Emergency Vehicle, Courtesy Linden Herald	50
Early Day Linden Library, Courtesy Margaret Miller Cuneo	56
Bellota School in 1919, Courtesy Fred DeBenedetti	62
First Linden F.F.A. Community Day Fair, Courtesy Warren Davis	64
View of Main Street in 1930's, Courtesy Irene Heath	67
First Linden High School Bus, Courtesy Adelaide Metzler	68
Well Known Linden Band, Courtesy Frank Foote	71
Boundaries for Incorporation Study in 1971, Courtesy Linden Herald	73
Henry Grimsley Blacksmith Shop, Courtesy Mrs. Frank Simonich	76
Linden Cash Store, Courtesy Dewitt Lemaster	78
Main Street in Linden in 1902, Courtesy Frank Foote	79
Former Linden Flour Mill, Courtesy Linden Methodist Gold Book	80
The Linden Club During the 1920's, Courtesy Mary DiCarlo	81
Old Linden Elementary School Building, Courtesy Bernice Grupe	84
Former Linden High School Shop Building, Courtesy Warren Davis	87
Radio Club at Linden High School in 1925, Courtesy Adelaide Metzler	88
First Linden High School Principal, Courtesy Adelaide Metzler	90
A Group of Linden Hunters, Courtesy of Myrtle M. Seymour	95
San Joaquin Female Seminary Building, Courtesy Wilbur Krenz	96
New High School Classroom Building in 1927, Courtesy Warren Davis	98
Early Day Linden High School Students, Courtesy Alma Wagner	99
South Methodist Church Erected in 1857, Courtesy Mrs. William Hosie	101
North Methodist Church and Parsonage, Courtesy Estella Ryburn Magnuson	102
Methodist Episcopal Church South, Courtesy Marilda Vliet	103
Parsonage of South Methodist Church, Courtesy Estella Ryburn Magnuson	104
Mission Hall of Methodist Church, Courtesy Estella Ryburn Magnuson	105
Linden-Peters Rescue Fire Truck, Courtesy Linden Herald	107
Holy Cross Catholic Church Built in 1882, Courtesy Estella Ryburn Magnuson	110
Typical Attire of Early Day Lindenites, Courtesy Gladys Sanguinetti	111
Old Timers Feted on Bicentennial, Courtesy Linden Herald	112
Linden Harvesting Combine, Courtesy Frank Foote	113
Odd Fellow - Masonic Hall, Courtesy Barney Anderson	116
The Old Linden Club, Courtesy Beth Purviance	123
Linden Lions Club Hall Built, Courtesy Linden Lions Club	128
New Buildings on Main Street, Courtesy Irene Heath	135
Current Linden Unified School District Board, Courtesy Linden Herald	136
Early Day Linden Baseball Team, Courtesy Jack Drace	153
Linden Lions 25th Anniversary, Courtesy Linden Herald	158
Tractor and Grain Harvester, Courtesy Jim Solari	161
Jenny Lind Odd Fellows Hall	165

Proface

In tracing the history of a community and area we find all the ingredients of an exciting adventure. For too long a complete historical record of the Linden area, in San Joaquin County, California, has not been available.

Thanks to those who have labored on reports and articles on the Linden area of the past, and we thank them for their contributions. Much of the material herewith presented was gleaned from the Special Centennial Edition of The Linden Herald, April 27, 1963, published by Don R. Smith, with the able assistance of Historian David W. Miller and others.

Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102, older than the community of Linden, desired to preserve for posterity a published account of those early days and more recent developments of the Linden area, and the Bicentennial of the United States of America provided an opportunity to undertake the project. Don R. Smith assumed the responsibility of compiling and writing this History of the Linden area.

It is interesting to note that Scio Odd Fellows Lodge, Valley Masonic Lodge and the Methodist Church of Linden were all established in the Town of Foreman's Ranch, prior to naming the community "Linden" in 1862. As one of the oldest organizations in the community, Scio Lodge is proud to be responsible for compiling and printing this book — "From Stage Stop to Friendly Community - A History of Linden."

While the original goal was to publish a book for the benefit of the members of Scio Lodge, the great amount of interest in the work prompted the Odd Fellows to make the book available to the general public with all proceeds being used for community service projects of the lodge.

SCIO ODD FELLOWS LODGE No. 102
Instituted on June 13, 1861
Foreman's Ranch (Linden), California

Dedication

A great heritage has been passed on to the present members of Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102 by the veteran members of the past and present. This "History of Linden" is respectfully dedicated to A. W. Cady, Duke Cole, Perry Cox, James Drunsfield, Charles Field, Ralph M. Foote, J. H. Grimsley, Joseph Hale, Fred Lemmon, Frank Macomber, Charles H. Miller, E. A. Morrill, William H. Patterson, Arthur C. Platt, Robert Ryburn, James Watkins and L. A. Wymer, all who served Scio Lodge faithfully for many years before their passing.

We further dedicate this work to the Honorable Veteran Members currently holding membership in Scio Lodge including Dr. Raymond W. Miller, a 60 year member; Alonzo G. Field, 59 years; Albert A. Anderson, 54 years; Silas McGehee, 50 years; Leonard R. Allison, 49 years; Ralph G. Houston, 49 years; Henry Westing, 46 years; and Dewitt Lemaster, 42 years.



Table of Contents

THE LINDEN COMMUNITY	PAGE
1. Before the American Settler (Early Day Indians)	1
2. Linden, Its Nomenclature and Early History	9
Fourteen Mile House	11
3. A Post Office is Founded	13
4. The Naming of Linden Roads	17
5. Early Day Farming in Linden	21
6. Bringing Water to Linden Area	28
7. Telephone Service in Linden	34
8. Various Forms of Linden Newspapers	37
9. Doctors and Medical Services	40
10. Linden's Cemetery Developed in 1852	42
11. Linden Fire Fighters	45
12. Linden Volunteer Emergency Service	50
13. Linden's Domestic Water and Sewer Service	52
14. History of Linden Libraries	54
15. Transportation in the Linden Area	59
16. Centennial Observed and Local Celebrations	63
17. Linden, An Incorporated City?	69
18. Business and Industries in Linden	75
EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE COMMUNITY	
19. The First Linden School	83
20. Linden High School Formed	86
21. San Joaquin Female Seminary	96
22. Unification of Linden School Districts	98
COLORFUL HISTORY OF LINDEN CHURCHES	
23. Linden's United Methodist Church	100
United Methodist Women	106
24. Holy Cross Catholic Church	108
Ladies Guild at Holy Cross Church	111
25. First Baptist Church of Linden	112
26. Linden-Peters Pentecostal Church	113
COMMUNITY AND FARMER ORGANIZATIONS	
27. Valley Masonic Lodge Formed	114
28. Scio Odd Fellows Lodge Instituted	116
29. Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce	119

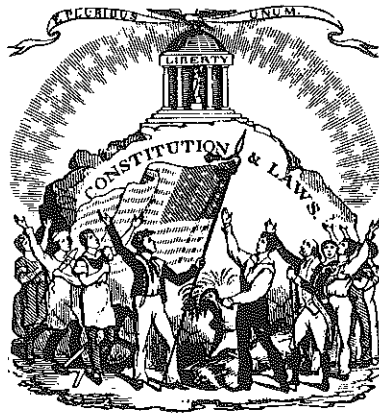
30. Linden Lions Club Thrives With Activities	126
31. Opal Rebekah Lodge Chartered	129
32. Linden Eastern Star Chapter Organized	131
33. Linden Area 4-H Clubs	132
34. Linden Community Garden Club	135
35. Local Rainbow Girls Assembly Active	137
36. Linden Farm Bureau Center	139
37. Beta Sigma Phi Sorority Newest Organization	141
38. Athletic Activities and Clubs in Linden	142
39. Other Local Organizations	144

OTHER COMMUNITY CENTERS AND OUR NEIGHBORS

40. Bellota, East of Linden	147
41. Peters, A Railroad Town	149
42. Waterloo, Site of a Battle	157
43. Farmington, A Grain Growing Center	159
44. Jenny Lind, Our Neighbors to the East	162

CONCLUSION AND ADVERTISEMENTS

45. Conclusion	167
46. Advertisements	168



*A Bicentennial Project Published by
Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102*

Chapter One

BEFORE THE AMERICAN SETTLER

[Early Day Indians]

California's ethnological composition consisted of six Indian cultural areas, sub-grouped into nearly fifty independent tribes. Each tribe spoke its own slightly divergent dialect, but all the way from Stockton to Bakersfield there existed enough similarity so that the various tribes could communicate at least for trade purposes.

The exact boundaries of the Yokuts and Miwok culture groups of the San Joaquin Valley Indians are still a matter of controversy, however several sources of information lead us to believe the Yokuts were located in the Linden area. The Yokuts appear to have moved and scattered considerably and being on friendly terms with their Miwok neighbors they undoubtedly had no hesitation in entering their territory which according to the maps would be northeast of Linden. According to Kroeber's, "Handbook of Indians of California," the most northerly Yokuts were the Chulamni dialect tribe, their territory extending at least some miles down the San Joaquin River and up the Calaveras, while F. F. Latta also reports the Chulamni on the Stockton plains. The writer, therefore will assume the inhabitants of this area were the Chulamni Dialect tribe of the Yokuts, also referred to as "land diggers" the name given by Fremont to the Indians of the area because of their habit of digging for eatable roots.

CALAVERAS RIVER

The Linden area of which we are all well acquainted with today bears little resemblance to the Linden of the early 1800's. Orchards were non-existent; only wide plains studded by oak trees broke the horizon on the south. To the north wound the Ya che kum na, whose banks were impenetrable barriers of wild roses, willows, grape and berry thickets. The Ya che kum na as referred to by the Indians, was called Wine Creek by the early French trappers who trekked its water course in search of the wily and profitable beaver. According to Gilbert, in the early 1800's a Spanish furman, one Jose Noriega had encamped one evening on the banks of Wine Creek and upon erecting camp, noticed a large accumulation and assorted collection of human skeletons scattered about the area, mute evidence of an earlier Indian conflict. It was this discovery of Noriega that led him to re-christen the Ya che kum na, or Wine Creek, the Calaveras River as we know it today. In fact, the very name Calaveras,

means in Spanish "skulls." One must concede that his was an apt and proper naming of the River under the circumstances in which Jose had encountered it.

Beaver, as we have already mentioned were plentiful along the waterway and the construction of numerous beaver dams was primarily responsible for the retardation of the river's flow, thus causing, by accident, the rise of the water table of the area to such a height that irrigation was unnecessary for farming of areas adjacent to the stream-bed for years to come.

Because the density of the thickets prohibited following the river banks, in their treks from the hills, it is believed that the early tribes followed the old Mokelumne Hill Trail, now Linden Road, to their winter encampments in this area. Once encamped, they would blaze a path to the rivers edge to secure necessary water for their habitation.

INDIAN MEN'S DRESS

The elaborate dress so often associated with T.V. version of Indians was confined to a relative few, namely the chief. In actuality, for the rank and file to so adorn themselves would have resulted in death to the imposter. The only article commonly worn by the men of this area was a breech cloth, generally made from deerskin.

This apron like garment would often be painted with designs peculiar to the tribe or family of the wearer. During the winter months, an additional animal skin was folded about the body similar to a shawl, thus protecting to a degree the individual from the elements.

Evidence supports that the Indians of this area did not, as a rule, wear any type of foot covering. The floor of the San Joaquin Valley, at that time was softly covered with fine grass and leaves, thus providing a velvet carpet upon which the barefoot Indian could walk in ease. Obnoxious weed and plants such as puncture vine were not known in this area at that period and are believed to have been imported here by the white settlers.

Since Brylcream had not as yet entered the pastoral life of the Yokuts, most men wore their hair long and thrown back across the shoulders and held in place by a headband made of plant fiber or the sacred down of the eagle or red tailed hawk. At the back of the head, an occasional feather or two might be tucked beneath the headband. It was not until the white man entered the scene, did the native begin to braid their hair into long coils which hung from each side of the head and directly over the ears.

WOMEN'S DRESS

The hair dress for the Yokuts women consisted of bangs, with the remainder of the locks hanging loosely over the shoulders, that is for the married women. As a sign of eligibility, the young

maidens supposedly made themselves more attractive by separating the hair at the back of the head forming two rounded coils bound by strings of beads and other attractive ornaments.

To further enhance themselves the women would, by use of sharp stones, make small incisions on the chin, across the cheeks, about the mouth and on the forehead, then rub charcoal into the cuts. This primitive form of tattooing was considered the ultimate of feminine beauty culture. Ears were pierced, and from them hung small beads, often designed to match the necklace.

Womens dress differed only slightly from the mens in that a skirt, consisting of two aprons and reaching to the knee, were hung from the waistline. Until cloth was available from the white traders womens clothing was made of either animal pelts, mud hen skins, or tule reeds woven into a crude but practical garment.

COSMETICS

For cosmetics and decorative facial painting, used by both men and women, it is believed that some members of the Yokuts traveled annually to New Almaden, south of San Francisco, for a supply of soft red stone native to that particular region. The common soap root weed, because of its non-irritating properties, was also mixed with clay from the Linden area and applied to the body for aesthetic purposes. Should the Indian desire a cosmetic of a more enduring nature, bear grease was used in place of the soap root, as a base for the coloring agent.

MOTHER-IN-LAW

One of the most interesting customs of the Yokuts concerns the relationship of the son-in-law to the bride's mother. Immediately after marriage, the son-in-law was required to take residence in the house of the bride's parents for a period of one year, during which time he helped with the essentials of survival, such as hunting, fishing, and other responsibilities essential in sustaining a family unit.

This diplomatically impossible situation was directly responsible for the adoption of another custom which made it a common practice for the son-in-law never to speak to the bride's mother or vice-versa. After the one year period was over the bride and groom were allowed to move to their own abode, however direct communication between the mother of the bride and the son-in-law was never resumed.

CHILDREN

Because of the very nature of their precarious existence, Indian children were raised with utmost discipline. Parental demands were never questioned, they were obeyed without hesitation, consequently respect for the family was paramount to the child's

desires: delinquency was not in the vocabulary of the Indian community.

HOUSES

The Yokuts summer abode was of a very simple nature, namely a protective covering of brush and branches to shelter the inhabitants from the warm sun of the San Joaquin Valley. During the mild winters of the area, a more substantial dwelling was constructed by means of excavating a large pit some 30 feet in diameter and 3 to 4 feet deep, then covering the cavity with heavy branches, sod and grass. A small hole was extended through the roof to permit the fire smoke to escape. Mounds of these campfire ashes have been found at the site of the present dehydrator on Mrs. A. Cuneo's ranch on Comstock Road.

The principal foodstuff of the Yokuts was the acorn, a commodity which nature had provided in plenty. Collection of this staple required an enormous amount of time and energy, considering that the average family of four would consume upward of 2,000 lbs. per year.

The one condiment necessary to life, namely salt, was not to be found in the natural state in this area, consequently it is believed that the Yokuts of Linden vicinity obtained this mineral by barter with the tribes east of the Sierras. This no doubt proved a very expensive method of obtaining salt and to somewhat alleviate the problem, the Yokuts augmented their meager supply by collecting the residue from salt grass. Those of us who have walked through the salt grass in the early morning, have discovered our shoes covered with a heavy incrustation of a saline substance, resembling a heavy dew. It is from this source that the ingenious Yokuts Indians derived the necessary amount of salt to sustain their bodies.

As late as 1900 some of the wild river jungle growth along the Calaveras River still existed, suggesting something of its previous nature. This jungle consisted not only of trees, but of wild grapes and wild blackberries which served as food for the Indians. Blackberry jam was made by drying the berries in the sun, pounding them in a coarse meal, adding a little water and kneading the mixture into a thick paste. This paste was patted into cakes and again put out in the sun to dry; then they were ready to be stored. By this process, of drying the berries in the natural state, then pulverizing them and forming them into cakes fermentation was prevented. Before using the berries as jam the cakes were pulverized again, hot water was added to the concoction and it was cooked over hot rocks, thus producing a jam similar to ours.

Salmon, trout and carp were then plentiful in the area and Mr. Lyle Gruwell recalls stories of the Indians catching fish with their hands in the Farmington Creek. Wading knee deep in the smooth

flowing shallows, the Indians would reach under the bank cut or rocks, grasp the astonished fish by the gills, decapitate it by biting off its head and toss the still wiggling body ashore to the squaws who placed it in a basket.

To further supplement their diet, the tribes would glean the fields of wheat after the farmers had finished threshing.

Birds of the common variety such as bluejays, magpies, pelicans, woodpeckers and eagles were abundant in this area and together with such mammals as coyotes, grizzly bear, deer, antelope, rabbits and mountain lions, the Yokuts found themselves in a virtual paradise as far as foodstuffs were concerned.

It is believed that relatively easy existence was one of the primary reasons why they failed to progress culturally as did some tribes of Northwest and Central Plains. Over abundance with relatively little effort has long been the Achille's heel of other men and empires as well as the Yokuts of the San Joaquin Valley.

COMMUNICATIONS

For communications, the Yokuts had developed an effective telegraph system by means of smoke signals which by successive relays, would transmit messages as far as 250 miles within a very few minutes, thus warning all tribal members of an approaching danger. Signal fires were usually small, about two feet in diameter, and partially smothered by means of damp or green grasses applied to suffocate the flames and produce a smouldering smudge. Blankets, as commonly believed were not used to control the signals, but instead large circular cooking baskets; pre-dampened, were placed over the smouldering embers to interrupt and divide the flow of smoke into a pattern of signals. A long series of short puffs was a signal of alarm, while a sustained series of long puffs gave the all clear signal. The system had developed to such a degree, that almost any message could be transmitted in the shortest possible time over long distances. Perhaps the not so primitive Indian smoke signals were the forerunner of the Morse Code whose dot system resembles closely the long and short billows of the Yokut smoke signals.

GAMES

Tribal life was not without festivities and fun, and the Yokuts had long learned to appreciate the values of recreation. One of the most popular sports engaged in was called "shinny," a game similar to field hockey.

The "shinny" game was an extremely rough game among the Indians. It was played with a smooth, nicely balanced club resembling a hockey club. A wooden ball, generally made from

an oak burl was used and was about the size of a baseball. In playing the game goals were established about four hundred yards apart and consisted of two holes in the ground. Sides were chosen, play began in the middle of the field, each side attempting to take the ball to his respective goal.

The most strenuous athletic game of the primitive Yokuts was football. A large wooden ball about five inches in diameter was commonly used. As the Indians seldom wore a foot covering, it will readily be appreciated that punting was not in practice. The toes were pushed under the ball and it was lifted and thrown. The goal was established on a line with the starting point. It was about 400 yards from a stake or outpost. One method of goaling is described as passing the ball between two stakes about four feet tall and set just far enough apart to allow clearance for it. Five men constituted a team and the game was a race between the two squads.

One of the few vices possessed by the Yokuts and not transmitted by the white people, was that of gambling. A game, similar to craps was played with the use of dice made of nut shells. Oddly enough women appear to be the only ones who participated in the milder form of recreation. Another game of chance was the guessing game. The Yokuts guessing game was sometimes played by a group of as many as eight, composing two sets of four partners each. The opponents sat facing each other, with a blanket on the ground between them. The main object of the game was to guess in which hand the opponent held a marked stick, or piece of bone or shell. However simple this game may seem, we are assured by persons who have played it, that one uninitiated to its many possibilities, could not win one time out of ten.

DEATH AND MOURNING

There are varied opinions as to the techniques pertaining to burial and the mourning practices of the local tribes, however, most authorities believe that direct interment, rather than cremation, so common with the northern tribes, was the established practice. Research indicates that the only time cremation was practiced was when a member of the tribe expired a long distance from home. In such instances, the deceased member was reduced to ashes which were then carried home and interred.

In all other instances, a definite burial pattern was followed. The deceased was dressed in his finest array and adorned with strings of beads and feathered ornaments. The deceased, in a sitting position with the head resting upon the knees was placed in a vertical pit with the head facing east. Food and weapons accompanied the warrior to the final resting place. Great care

was taken to locate and conceal the remains near the tribal grounds to prevent enemies from disinterment and plunder.

During mourning, the widow would crop her hair and cover her face, neck and chest with a heavy coating of pine pitch and ashes which she was obligated to wear until they were worn away by the elements, a process which might last for several months.

In the early 1950's, several remains were found upon the Guernsey ranch located on Comstock Road. Among the findings were the skeletons of a mother and child, several mortars, pestles and strings of beads. They were collected at the time and sent to the Anthropology Department of the University of the Pacific.

A similar burial ground was not too long ago discovered upon the Mapes' ranch. About 25 skeletons were found. However, in this instance, all were lying face down and no artifacts accompanied the remains although several small mortars for mixing of paint and several larger ones turned up at other locations on the property. These remains and artifacts were donated to the University of California.

This latter case contradicts the supposed evidence of historians in regards to the position of burial and the reader will have to choose whichever version appears most acceptable to him.

Census material taken in 1850 showed the Indian population numbering 500, and ten years later in 1860 the population of the Indians had dropped to 50. In 1870 the Indian population in San Joaquin County numbered only five, and now today over 100 years later none of the local native stock can be found in the county.

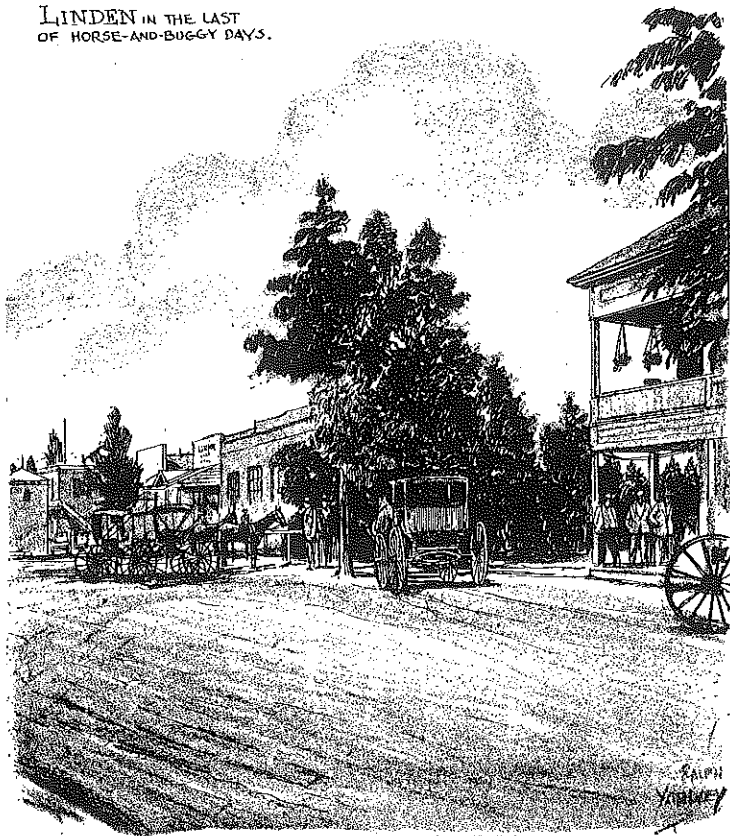
— Dolores Molini

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- W. L. Kroeber "Handbook of the Indians of California."
- E. E. Chever "The Indians of California."
- H. H. Bancroft "Wild Tribes."
- F. F. Latta "Handbook of Yokuts Indians."
- Gilbert Chapter V.
- R. F. Heizer "The California Indians."
- Mrs. A. Cuneo, Research Paper.
- Miss Rosalie Cuneo, Research Paper.
- Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Gruwell, Mrs. C. R. Guernsey, Mrs. C. Mapes, and Mrs. Albert Metzler.



LINDEN IN THE LAST
OF HORSE-AND-BUGGY DAYS.



For many years Ralph Yardley of the Stockton Record featured a series of drawings on early day scenes throughout the local area. Such a drawing was "Linden in the last of the horse and buggy days."



Chapter Two

LINDEN, ITS NOMENCLATURE & EARLY LOCAL HISTORY

In the spring of 1849, William T. Treblecock a teamster from Ohio, while hauling freight from Stockton to the miners in the rich Mother Lode, stuck fast in mud in a slough near the present site of the town of Linden. He looked for higher ground as this was the route for wagon trains hauling to and from Stockton and the mines. The route was known as the Mokelumne Hill Road, and a road on higher ground with a stop-over would be valuable. He found such a place and in the fall of 1849 he built a stage and teamster's station called "Fifteen Mile House", so named, as it was about 15 miles by road from Stockton. This was the first so-called public house in Linden.

The house was sold to C. C. Rynerson, the second settler in the vicinity. John Haines is known as the third settler. Samuel Foreman and A. C. Beritzhoff purchased the Fifteen Mile House with 1,500 acres of land and became the next settlers. The vicinity became known as Foreman's Ranch and remained so until 1862 when the town of Linden was laid out and named Linden by John Wasley, a cousin of William T. Treblecock.

In 1852, the settlers began raising grain and in 1854 a flour mill was built by Doak and Burroughs who operated it for two years. It was then sold to C. C. Rynerson and John Wasley. From 1854 to 1859 it was known as the "Calaveras Mills" then, until 1860 the "State Mills", when it was changed to "Linden Mills." Twice the mill was destroyed by fire, in 1865 and in 1868, and it was twice rebuilt. The bricks for the building were baked in Linden at the present northwest corner of Market and Front streets.

In 1871 the Linden Flour Milling Company was organized and a new three story brick building was erected at a cost of \$35,000. This building is today's modern bean plant and warehouse owned and operated by the Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Association.

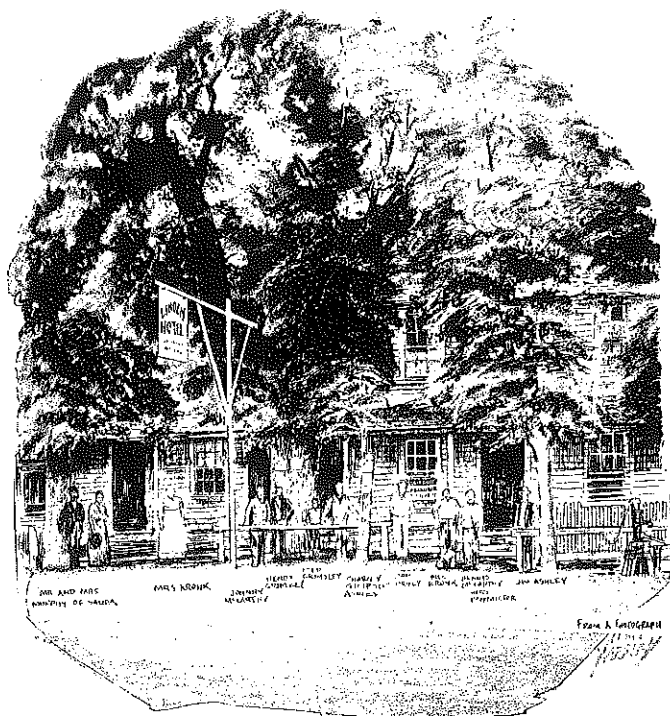
A general merchandising store was established by Thomas McCarter in 1856. He sold to John Wasley and Rynerson in 1857, and in 1860 the store was sold to Edward Case and J. S. Smith, who later sold to Prater and Aull, who operated it for several years.

By 1861 Foreman's Ranch had a hotel, three stores, post office, blacksmith and wagon shop, schoolhouse, church, flour mill, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperance lodges.

This same year the town of Linden was surveyed by the county surveyor, George Drew. The block had six streets. The

Mokelumne Hill Road was the Main Street and the farthest south. The east-west streets, north of Mokelumne Hill Road were Union and Foreman, and the north-south streets were Mill, Market and Hunter streets. The names of these streets were later changed, Union to Front Street (because the Linden people didn't want a union in town), Foreman to Grace Street (named after the wife of the late Dr. George Buckley and Hunter was changed to Bonham Street (named after Andy Bonham) all in 1962. Mill and Market Streets remain the same today as when they were originally named.

The boundaries of Douglass Township, in which Linden was and is located, were established on August 26, 1864. The township was named after General David F. Douglass, who came to California in 1848. He established a ranch on the Mokelumne Hill Road, which, according to Bill Patterson, who had made an extensive historical study of the area, became the site of the former Douglass School and the Shelley Ranch on Shelton Road. Douglass built an oak shake house 12 by 18 feet, a common size



Linden Hotel about 1890, which burned down a few years after this drawing was made from a picture.

for that type of building. The oak shakes were split from logs cut on the property and tied to a pole frame by rawhide thongs cut from the hides of animals, probably killed nearby. Douglass owned freight teams and wagons which were routed between Stockton and Mokelumne Hill. In 1855 he represented San Joaquin County in the State Legislature and from 1855 to 1857 was Secretary of State. He was a member of the State Assembly for several sessions and served the people faithfully.

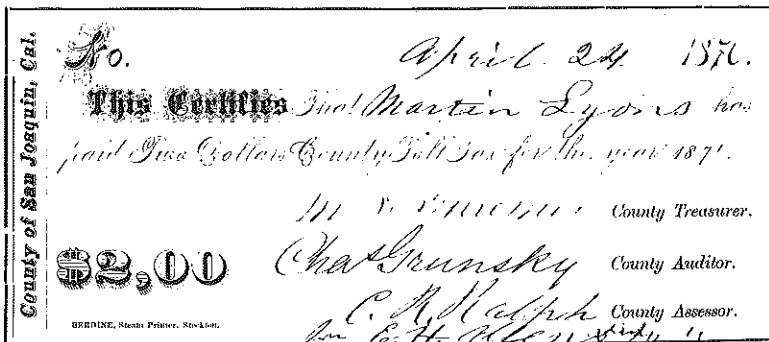
— Margaret F. Cuneo

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- History of Linden, 1929, Helen Sayles Huffman.
- The Linden Diamond, 11-16-56, Mrs. Ruth Miller.
- Stockton Record, 2-21-33, Charles Morrill.
- Stockton Record, 1-9-33, Katherine Cwin.
- Stockton Record, 1935, Mrs. Bert Potter.
- Bill Patterson - as told to Mrs. Jack Molini.
- Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, Lewis Publishing Co., 1890.
- History of San Joaquin County, George Tinkham - 1923.

14 MILE HOUSE

There has been some doubt about the name of the original stage stop established by W. D. Treblecock, which later became Foreman's ranch. We do know that by 1850 there were seventeen public houses within twenty-four miles of Stockton on the Mokelumne Hill road. Thompson and West's history of San Joaquin County, originally published in 1879, is one of several histories which call Linden "15 Mile House." However, elsewhere in the same history Edward Masterson is credited with locating "15 miles out from Stockton on the Mokelumne



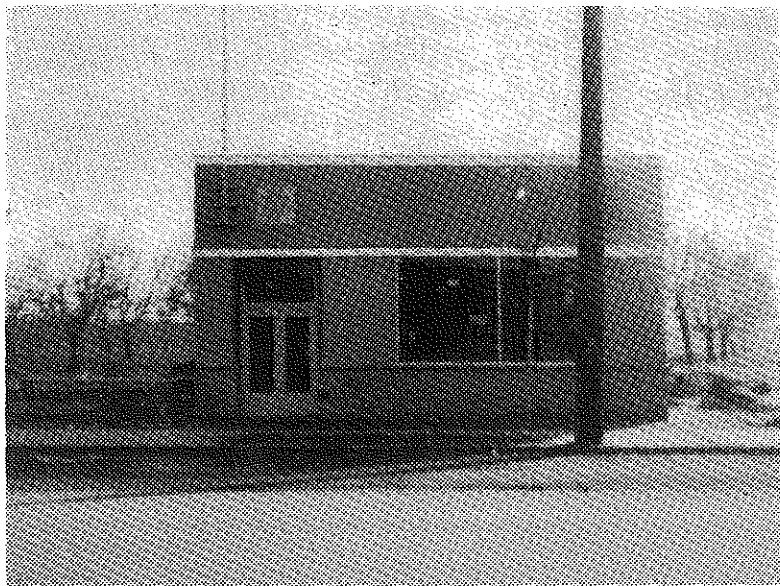
It cost \$2.00 for Linden men to vote one hundred years ago. The above receipt is for San Joaquin County Poll Tax in 1876, paid by Martin Lyons, early day Linden pioneer. His grandsons, R. Jim Lyons and Jack Lyons, are still residents of the local area.

Hill Road." Early maps show Masterson's property at the present day location of Solari's Inn, two miles east of Linden. This history also says that "15 Mile House" became Foreman's Ranch, but there is an 1862 map of the area that shows Foreman's Ranch with 14 Mile House in the middle of the property where the road leaves one section and goes into section 14.

Later Hunter purchased property just west of the present Duncan Road and he called it "14 Mile Rancho" even though it was in section 16. This is also the location of the first slough crossings in this area for a traveler going east on the Mokelumne Hill road. This checks out with the fact that most histories say Treblecock established a stage stop near a place where he got stuck in the mud crossing a slough.

Due to all of this evidence and the California State Library owned map drawn and published by H. P. Handy in 1862, it is believed "14 Mile House" was the original name of the stage stop that later became Linden.

— Olive Davis



A new Linden Post Office was built on the corner of Main and Mill Streets in late 1951, and in January of 1952 the new facilities were placed in use to serve local patrons. The Post Office was at this location for more than twenty-two years. The building is shown shortly after it was built and before the Linden Pharmacy building was built to the east.

Chapter Three

A POST OFFICE IS FOUNDED

Very little is known of the United States Postal Service to Linden prior to 1855. It is known that the first post office in Stockton was in 1849 and that Colonel Allen was the first U.S. Mail Agent on the Pacific Coast to establish mail routes.

A freight line to the mines went over the Old Mokelumne Hill Road, now Linden Road and State Highway 26, going past the Fifteen Mile House, later Foreman's Ranch, and on February 19, 1863, the Post Office name was changed to Linden the year after the name of the town had been changed.

It can be concluded that mail for early settlers came out to the Fifteen Mile House by freight line or was picked up in Stockton by whoever happened to be there.

According to Post Office records, the Post Office at Linden was established as Foreman's Ranch on January 3, 1855. In 1862 the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company was organized and mail to Linden and Bellota was picked up and sent from Holden, a station about one and one half miles west of Duncan Road on the Copperopolis Road. One of the earliest carriers was Dan Fanning, who served in the 1860's. It was actually a family affair, with son, Frank, helping in handling the mail.

Louie Leonardini, Pete Leonardini's father, was also one of the early day carriers. Later Charlie Cady, a brother of Addison Cady, was the carrier. He had an old horse called "Old Bogus," and the animal was so tempermental he would go to Holden and back and no place else.

Mail for Linden and Bellota was brought by the same carrier, and at that time Bellota had a post office of its own. During floods and high water, the mail was carried on horseback and generally reached Linden about 2 or 2:30 p.m.

From 1855 to the present time a total of 20 different persons have served as Postmaster or Officer in Charge of the Linden Post Office. Jim Gardner was named Officer in Charge on October 25, 1975, following the retirement of Mrs. Ada Potter as Postmaster on October 24, 1975.

LINDEN POSTMASTERS AND DATE APPOINTED

Samuel Foreman	January 3, 1855
Issac S. Smith	December 17, 1861
John Wasley	December 14, 1869
William E. Fifield	June 3, 1870
Samuel P. McFarland	January 2, 1877
Fred A. Guernsey	January 23, 1882
Ishmael Green	December 8, 1884
William H. Sheets	May 8, 1889
Fred A. Guernsey	August 6, 1895

William H. Carroll	March 6, 1915
Fred Strong	February 26, 1918
Charles N. Harrison (Temporary)	March 24, 1923
Mrs. Mattie C. Vickrey	June 15, 1923
Mrs. Myrtle M. Seymour	May 2, 1928
James A. Drace (Acting)	May 23, 1933
James A. Drace (Confirmed)	February 20, 1934
Mrs. Mary L. Smith (Acting)	May 12, 1942
Mrs. Lora B. Fearheiley	July 6, 1943
James A. Drace (Acting)	April 30, 1946
James A. Drace (Confirmed)	July 1, 1947
George Machado (Officer in Charge)	April 28, 1973
Mrs. Linda Geise (Officer in Charge)	June 9, 1973
Mrs. Ada Potter	November 10, 1973
Jim Gardner (Officer in Charge)	October 25, 1975
James Walton (Officer in Charge)	February 2, 1976

Until 1914 there was no rural carrier service in Linden and everyone called at the post office for their mail. Many arrived early and waited in line eagerly for the mail to be separated, which usually took about half an hour or until 2:30 p.m. All operations ceased, the stamp window was closed and it was hard to make any purchases at the store where the post office was located.

Around the year 1913 a man by the name of Otto circulated a petition for a rural route but he failed to pass the examination and was the acting carrier for a short period. Joe Harrison was the first regular carrier and he served from 1914 until his death in 1917. William Cox was acting carrier for about six months.

Mrs. Maude Harrison, wife of Joe Harrison, was carrier from 1918 until her retirement on October 31, 1941 after completing 23 years of service.

LINDEN RURAL CARRIERS AND DATE NAMED

Mr. Otto - Route 1	1913
Joe Harrison - Route 1	1914
William Cox - Route 1	1917
Mrs. Maude Harrison - Route 1	1918
Mrs. Fay Cady - Route 1 (Temporary)	October 31, 1941
James Drace - Route 1	May 1, 1942
Mrs. Mable Compiano - Route 1 (Temporary)	May 1, 1946
Robert S. Patterson - Route 1 (Temporary)	October 1, 1946
Mrs. Mable Compiano - Route 1 (Temporary)	April 1, 1948
Fred Moore - Route 1	June 1, 1948
James C. Crutcher - Route 1	August 1, 1945
Mrs. Orvil Tipton - Route 2 (Temporary)	February 7, 1959
Sam Gordon - Route 2	May 28, 1960
Mrs. Jacqui Fonzi - Route 1 (Temporary)	
Orville Christensen - Route 1	October 31, 1970

Sam Gordon and Orville Christensen are still serving as Linden rural mail carriers. Originally there was only one local rural route, but on February 7, 1959, Rural Route 2 was established. The current substitute rural carriers are Agnes Gogna and Barbara Vaccarezza.

Those serving in the Linden Post Office as regular clerks and substitutes under Postmaster Jack Drace included Margaret Westing, Mary Smith, Lorrian Booker, Josephine Podesta, Lillian Costa, George Machado, Grace Machado, Ada Potter, Audrey Compiano, Janet Bishop, Edith Allison and Alyce Williams. Serving as regular clerks under Postmaster Ada Potter were George Machado and Audrey Compiano, and the substitute clerks were Alyce Williams, Sharon Prather and Janet Keathly.

From 1855 until 1931 Linden was a fourth class post office, and it became a third class post office when Mrs. Myrtle M. Seymour was serving as postmaster in 1931. During the last time Jack Drace was serving as postmaster, in the 1960's, the local post office became a second class office, based upon the volume of receipts and business.

Under the 4th class civil service examination, one of William Carroll's questions was "Describe a Cow" and laughing he said his answer was "A cow has four legs and a tail". During Guernsey's term all of the outside mail boxes were called in by the department. All he had was an old small wooden box with a slot in it. He said, "I don't know what they want that thing for", but he sent it in.

About 1915 a contract was let to provide Star Route service to carry mail to Linden and Bellota via Linden and to Jenny Lind by bus or auto. Later the stage to Angels Camp under Mr. Lily had the contract, and the Star Route still operates.

The location of the early post offices are not known. In 1877 Sam McFarland had the office where the old hardware store operated by Ralph Foote was located next to the old barley crusher where Bi Rite Market now stands.

In 1895 under Fred Guernsey it was located in the general merchandise store in the old brick building which burned in 1906 and where the DiCarlo store now stands. After the fire the office was moved with the store to the Odd Fellow-Masonic Hall where Mr. Guernsey had the general store until his retirement. The post office was located in the southeast corner just inside the door. Sometime during Mrs. Vickery's term as postmaster, the southeast corner of the Odd Fellow-Masonic building was used as the post office with a separate entrance from the outside and not connected with the store.

The office was opened each morning at 8 a.m. and locked to the public at 6 p.m. During Mrs. Seymour's term, permission was given by the Post Office Department to cut a door between the

store and the post office to give the public service until the store closed each night, and a new outside metal letter box drop was obtained.

Postmasters of the 4th class post offices were always required to furnish their own equipment, safe, sorting desk, pigeon holes, etc, and they were sold from one postmaster to another. Mrs. Seymour bought the first post office boxes to serve the public better, but rental of the boxes had to be sent in to the department.

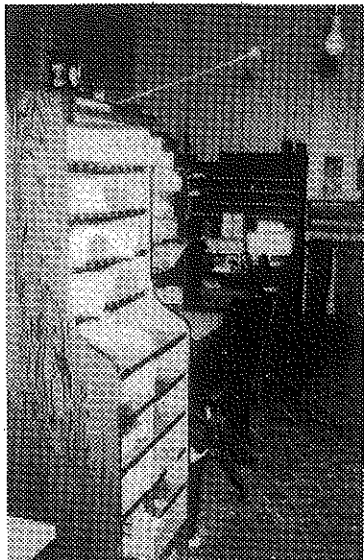
There were no vacations under the 4th class post office, and there was no clerk hire until Mrs. Seymour's term.

In 1933 the three cent stamp replaced the two cent stamp and about 1931 the first foreign money orders were available in Linden. The first business reply envelope permit at Linden was issued to Charles Seymour, Jr., in 1944.

In January of 1952, a new modern post office was built by the late Joe V. Santos, and the post office remained in the same location on the corner of Main and Mill Streets in Linden until June of 1974.

Due to the lack of space and inadequate parking at the Main and Mill Streets post office, a new post office was authorized by the U. S. Postal Service in 1973. On June 15, 1974, the local post office

was relocated in a new building on Mill Street, south of the former location. The new facilities, remodeled and enlarged, formerly housed Linden Publications print shop, but the building had been completely modernized with every modern convenience being provided. A large number of parking spaces were provided in an illuminated parking lot to the south of the building. With the new post office building new key type post office boxes were installed in place of the former boxes which were combination boxes.



A single open light bulb was utilized in the old Linden Post Office, housed in the Odd Fellow-Masonic Hall. The storage cabinet on the left is still in use in the modern local post office today.

Chapter Four

THE NAMING OF LINDEN ROADS

The oldest roads in San Joaquin County followed the freight routes to the mining camps and took the names of the towns that sprang up in the gold country: Mariposa, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill. After the town of Linden was established, the Mokelumne Hill Road became the Stockton & Linden Turnpike, and finally the Linden Road (State Route 26).

At first the freight that moved along the road was carried by pack-mules and by men - mostly Chinese and Chileans - who carried hundred-pound packs, and later by the huge wagons called "prairie schooners." Even today, when the distance from Linden to Stockton is only 12 miles by road, there are still several bends; but during the wet winters of 1849 and the early fifties when it was necessary to wind back and forth, following the higher ground and avoiding the swales with their mud-holes, the distance was even greater.

In 1850 the Court of Sessions declared the Mokelumne Hill Road to be a public road "from the junction of American and Miner Streets in Stockton to the Calaveras River at Williams and Atherton Ranch, and thence by the travelled road to the County Line." The crossing of the Calaveras, as shown on a map in the State Library, dated 1862, was east of Bellota, close to the County Line. In 1850 the Calaveras River flowed all year and for eight months of the year was a fairly large stream, so the crossing was by ferry. The same map shows Mormon Slough at its eastern end to be much farther south than it is now, and shows a small creek marked "Arroyo" near the Calaveras River at Bellota, as it was not until later that the flow of water was diverted from the river to the slough.

An act of the Legislature in 1860 provided for county roads and described the Mokelumne Hill Road by way of the Fifteen-Mile House, which, according to the History of San Joaquin County published in 1890, was so named "on account of its distance by road at that time from Stockton."

Another of the old roads is the Comstock Road. E. H. Comstock was a forty-niner who once owned 2100 acres. His home was on the Calaveras River, north of the old Madison School site. When the school was abandoned in the 1950's, it was found that the property had never been deeded and it reverted to the present owners of the adjoining property. E. H. Comstock's daughter was Mrs. A. D. Sayles, who lived at the corner of the Jack Tone Road and Baker Lane on a part of the old Comstock property.

A petition, filed in 1850, was obviously written by the hand of

its first signer, E. H. Comstock. It asked for a county road "from the City of Stockton to some point at or near E. H. Comstock Ranch on the Calaveras River, thence up said river valley to the County line. The old track out is in many places fenced up and much inconvenience at this time is felt by the people along the river." Even the people of Campo Seco in Calaveras County petitioned for this road, stating "at this time nearly every farm in the valley is entirely enclosed by fence and we find it impossible either to go up the river or to Stockton with a wagon." So, for a time this appeared in the records as the Comstock and Campo Seco Road.

As different portions of this road were built at different times, and as it was the practice to give a road the name of the first person who signed the petition, other names appear on the records. One section was designated as the Thomas Wall Road, another as the D. W. Miller Road, and a third as the Fine Road. It is said that the reason there is a jog in the east end of this road is that Mr. Fine agreed to give the right-of-way if the road ran in front of his house. The name of Fine now appears on the road which runs south from this point to Peters. After the town of Waterloo was established, some people began to refer to the Comstock Road as the "Waterloo Road." At times the Highway Department (now the Public Works Department of the County of San Joaquin) erected signs reading "Waterloo," replaced them with "Comstock" signs, and then switched back to "Waterloo." In 1957, when the Madison School was wrongly described as being on Highway 88, the Board of Supervisors started proceedings to have the name of the entire road, including Blucher Street in Waterloo, changed to "Waterloo Road." However, local residents petitioned to have the original name of Comstock restored, and the Board of Supervisors granted the petition for that portion of the road east of Waterloo.

Tracing the history of many of the old roads is rather like trying to solve a "who-done-it." A road bearing the same name may be found running at right angles to the present road; or perhaps, it may be found on the other side of the County. One of these is Ketcham Lane. The records of the Board of Supervisors show that General Ketcham once petitioned for a road along the property lines of Welsh and Talbot, south to the Mokelumne Hill Road. The road viewers recommended that the landowners be reimbursed at the rate of \$50 an acre "in silver and gold." However, Mr. Welsh objected and the road was not built. The road which now bears the name of Ketcham runs along the railroad from Archerdale Road to the old Ketcham Ranch, where the General's granddaughter, Mrs. Clarence Mapes, and her family, still live.

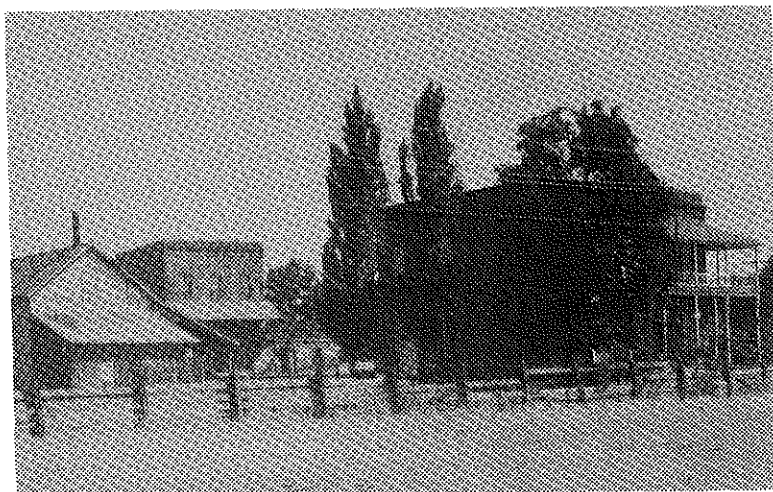
The Jack Tone Road officially dates from 1860, although there

was probably a road there before that time, as John H. Tone, a forty-niner, had settled on the Calaveras in 1850, building first an adobe house and later the brick house in which the Tone family still lives. An interesting fact about this road is that although the road was declared a public highway in 1860, the order was not recorded until a hundred years later.

Today, the Messick Road runs only from Duncan Road to the Clements Road, but the road petitioned for by C. W. Messick and others in 1879 was a longer road, apparently including a portion of Duncan Road. Joseph B. Messick, who came to California in 1850, once had a hotel on the Campo Seco Road which could accommodate as many as eighteen teams.

In 1867 a right-of-way was granted to a turnpike company and in 1868 some angry landowners protested against the abandonment of portions of the "Big Tree and Copperopolis Road" as "unjust, oppressive and tyrannical."

The name of the Eight Mile Road does not seem to be explained in the records; but it appears that the first section to be declared a public highway was from the Upper Sacramento Road, new Alpine Road, to Waterloo Road, now Highway 88. By way of the Upper Sacramento Road a portion of which has been



The Linden Business District shortly after the turn of the century shows many of the old buildings that are only a memory to the old timers of today. The one exception is the Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers plant which is still standing on Front Street.

labeled "Cherokee Road," to the starting point of the new road was approximately eight miles.

Flood Road is one of the roads that makes a right-angle turn. It was petitioned for, and named for, Thomas Flood, who came from Ireland and in 1861 bought a quarter-section of land, west of Mormon Slough.

The name of Wall, which once designated a portion of Comstock Road, now appears on a road running at right angles to it. Although the present Wall Road was laid out much later and was petitioned for by Thomas Wall, the 1862 map in the State Library shows the name of Richard Wall as one of the landowners in the area.

Frazier Road is one of the newer roads in the area, dating only from 1916. The petition, which was not signed by Mr. Frazier, but by his neighbors, was "to permit access to a public school," and must have been for the benefit of his three daughters, as there were no other school children living on the road at that time.

One of the newest roads in the area was built in 1941, and though the name sounds dramatic, no best seller has been written about it. It is Tabacco Road, petitioned for by Angelo Tabacco and others and running through orchards from Duncan Road to Mormon Slough and bearing a sign, "Not a Through Road."

An example of the confusion in road names is seen in the history of Walnut Drive, which zig-zags from Wall Road to Fine Road. It was first known as Walnut Avenue until the day when signs appeared, to the surprise of the residents designating it as "Morrill Avenue." Even Earl Morrill signed the petition requesting the Board of Supervisors to restore its original name so that it is now officially Walnut Drive.

Old maps dating from the 1860's and 1870's show names of landowners whose names now appear on roads of the area, some of whom have descendants living in and around Linden; such names as Cox, Draais, Baker and Tully. Searching the old County records takes patience because of the sometimes difficult handwriting, but there are many fascinating footnotes to history waiting there to be discovered.

— Theodosia Benjamin



Chapter Five

EARLY DAY FARMING IN LINDEN

Each year there are more mouths to feed and fewer farmers to feed them than the year before. As the world population continues to skyrocket, the farm population is dwindling. Research into new foods moves ahead, but the staples of life have to be planted and harvested on hundreds of thousands of acres of land. The Linden area has been blessed with top grade agricultural land, no doubt due to the early day floods that were so evident in the Linden area. Layer upon layer of top soil from higher elevations was washed into the Linden area when the rivers overflowed.

In 1834, Cyrus McCormick patented his most famous of all harvesting machines, the reaper. Although primitive and made mostly of wood, the McCormick reaper revolutionized agriculture by cutting harvest labor time in half. A ground wheel supplied the power to the sickle-type cutting apparatus of McCormick's reaper. A revolving paddle wheel pushed the cut grain onto a delivery platform to be raked to the ground and tied into bundles, or sheaves.

Within the next several decades, the device was refined so that it could bind sheaves itself. This tool represented another milestone in agriculture technology. The individual farmer could double, even triple, his harvest capacity. The work of six men could now be done by one man and a team of horses.

But as important as the reaper was, it is only half of the combine story. The missing element was threshing. After it was cut, the grain still had to be separated from the straw. For centuries man shook, beat and walked on the grain to thresh it, but eventually crude machines were developed.

Early threshers, known as ground hogs, were stationary and operated by horse power or turned by hand. Later these were made portable and steam power was applied. And, eventually, all-steel threshers, powered by steam tractors or gasoline engines, became familiar sights on the farm at harvest time.

In the middle of the last century, it occurred to farmers to put the thresher on wheels and join it with the reaper. With this, the concept of the combine harvester was born. Several attempts at combine harvesting were made in the midwestern United States, but California innovators finally developed the idea. After the Civil War, giant combine harvesters were used in the vast grain fields of the West Coast. These machines, many operated in the Linden area, weighed as much as 15 tons and required 40 mules to operate, but they worked. During the last half of the century the combine was refined

and scaled down to practical size. By the time another generation took over the country's farms, the combine had driven the reaper into obsolescence. By 1940, with the addition of self-propulsion and the internal combustion engine, the machine took the shape of modern combines that today are so vital in producing high grain yields.

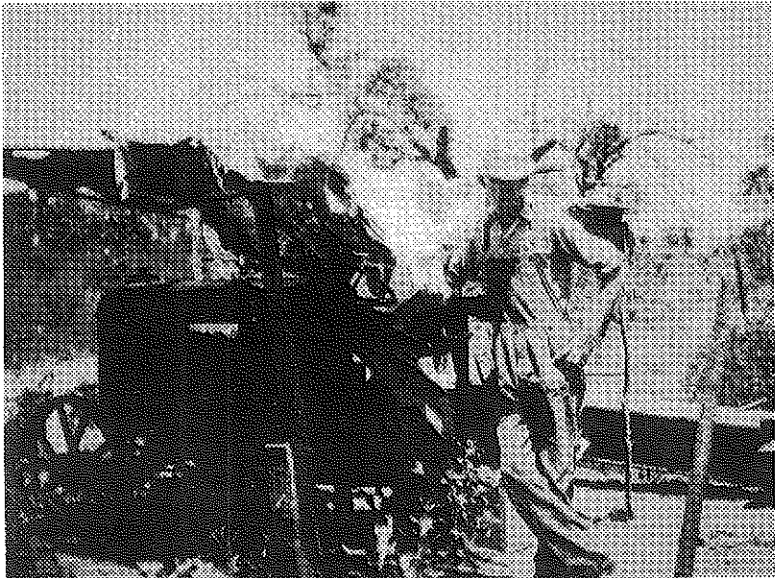
In the 1880's James Russell, great-grandfather of William Hosie, and Hamilton Cox, father of the late Perry Cox, operated a threshing machine in partnership. After the grain was cut and stacked, the threshing machine would move onto the ranch and complete the harvest. Many of the ranchers in the Linden area used the service of the threshing machine owned by the partners.

Early agriculture in the Linden area centered principally on wheat and other grains, but small parcels were devoted to vegetables and fruits, chickens, dairy cows, hogs and beef. There were no orchards of any size, just vast fields of grain without the benefit of irrigation. Late in the last century grain and livestock started to be replaced with row crops and fruit orchards. In 1895 David W. Miller, father of Raymond W. Miller, Margaret Miller Cuneo and David W. Miller, purchased 40 acres north east of Linden which he planted to apricots, peaches and prunes. This was a pioneer orchard in the Linden area. In partnership with Joseph H. Hunt of Hunt Brothers Cannery, he purchased 175 acres of the Cogswell Ranch (now Linden Orchards) and set it out to cling peaches. When the trees matured the fruit was hauled by a four horse team drawing a canvas covered wagon to Peters where the fruit went by Southern Pacific Railroad to the Hunt Brothers Cannery in Oakland. Early in the century Mr. Miller became interested in walnuts and with W. C. Anderson became a pioneer in the industry experimenting with different varieties to develop trees best suited to Linden soil and climate. At one time the Miller home orchard had twenty varieties for study.

Charles L. Ortman, son of Henry Ortman who settled on the corner of Linden and Jack Tone Roads in 1853, planted the first almond orchard in San Joaquin County in 1899. He entered into the almond venture against his friends discouraging advice. Formerly he had been a wheat farmer but after having inherited a fifty-nine acre tract of land he decided to embark into a new agricultural pursuit. On his vacation trips to Santa Cruz he was so impressed with the almond orchards in the district. He was convinced that the Linden soil would produce good trees. His friends, after having no success in discouraging him, finally suggested he go ahead and plant a few trees to experiment. When they learned that he intended to plant 50 acres they were flabbergasted. He went ahead with

his project and made a success of it and only after thirty years of good production were the trees taken out:

Some of the first Italian farmers moved to the Linden area in early 1900, and they were basically responsible for large scale land leveling operations for row crops and fruit orchards, gaining for Linden the motto "Most Diversified Agricultural Area in the World." The first wells to pump irrigation water, recalled by the late B. W. Potter, were powered by air windmills, thirty feet in diameter. They didn't have a vane and were tied into the wind with ropes. They created a great deal of power and were capable of operating two pumps at a time. These wells were a few feet apart and had a pump in each well with a rocking beam across the two. The power from the windmill lifted these beams, thus pumping the water at each lift as when one plunger lowered into the well the other plunger was lifting water. The wells were shallow, about twenty feet deep, and because of the low lift large quantities of water, as much as 500 gallons a minute, could be pumped. Each year after the harvest season was completed a firm in Stockton would come to Linden to take down all the windmills so the winter storms would not wreck them.



Alonzo G. Field is shown above with the first self powered tractor in Linden. It was being used to pump water on the riverbank, next to the Calaveras River, in the early 1920's. The tractor was built by the John Althouse Eggle Co.

LOCAL FRUIT FROST SERVICE

One of the services that became necessary to the vegetable, fruit and nut industry in the Linden area was the Fruit Frost Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau. It basically has been provided by voluntary observers throughout the years. While in high school, David Miller had weather observation as a project and worked in conjunction with the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the frost warning program.

In February of 1929 C. Clark Allen, Meteorologist with the U. S. Weather Bureau, organized a district including the counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced with headquarters at Modesto. There were two stations in this area. One at the Bellota Operating Company with Albert Anderson as observer, the other in the Miller orchard with David continuing his observations. The observers took psychrometric data and from the readings with prepared charts, determined the dew point and the minimum temperature by formula and from those readings Mr. Allen could give a forecast. Frost warnings were distributed by telephone to selected farmers, who passed them on to other listed growers through the local telephone operator.

From the beginning of the service there was a nightly frost warning given by a radio station announcer. For the first few years a station in San Francisco gave time for the warning and for one year the only radio outlet came from Los Angeles and then KTRB gave the warnings. In 1947, Clarke Allen began a personal broadcast over KTRB which he continued during the danger period through the spring of 1960. In the spring of 1961 Jim Hammond became the Meteorologist.

When David Miller moved to his own home his sister, Margaret Miller Cuneo, continued the observation and later her husband, Andrew Cuneo, assisted in the observations until his death in 1957. In 1962 the shelter was moved across the road to the Raymond Miller property and Richard Miller became the observer taking the nightly readings which he has done for the past 14 years.

The tree crops raised according to acreage in the Linden district include: Walnuts, 9400 acres; Cherries, 4100 acres; Peaches, 3000 acres; Grapes, 456 acres; Pears, 460 acres; Apples, 220 acres; Plums, 110 acres; Almonds, 84 acres; with Chestnuts, Prunes, Apricots, Olives, Pistachios, Persimmons, Nectarines, making up another 880 acres. Total acres of fruit and nut tree crops are 18,710, producing an annual estimated gross income of \$15,480,000.00.

Major field crops in the Linden district include: Beans, 6,200 acres; Sugar Beets, 3,800 acres; Tomatoes, 3,000 acres;

Barley, 4,500 acres; Alfalfa, 4,900 acres; Oats, 990 acres; Corn, 440 acres; Wheat, 1,800 acres; Sorghum, 1,250 acres; Cucumbers, 650 acres; Irrigated Pasture, 4,600 acres; Range Land, 28,720 acres; also Asparagus, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Melons, Onions, Peppers, Pumpkins, make up approximately 450 acres. Total acreage of field crops is 61,300, producing an estimated gross income of \$10,500,000.00 annually.

The Linden District has extensive holdings of livestock and poultry, with beef cattle and dairy cattle grazing on the surrounding foothills.

GROWER COOPERATIVES AND ASSOCIATIONS

With the wide spread development of major agricultural crops in the Linden area, the organization and formation of several grower cooperatives and associations became evident. The Cling Peach Advisory Board has an office in Linden at 5006 N. Mill Street. The Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers, Inc., was established in Linden many years ago, and their office and warehouses are located at 18915 E. Front Street. Robert Maulhardt is manager of the local bean growers cooperative.

WALNUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

With the planting of walnut trees in the Linden area and the need for marketing the ever increasing walnut crop, a group of growers in 1927 were convinced that there was a great need for a processing plant in the Central Valley of California. In contacting growers up and down the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys it was learned that such a need existed.

Meetings were called and plans made for forming the Walnut Growers Association, with Linden being selected for the site of a processing plant. When the association was originally formed it was called the San Joaquin Valley Walnut Growers Association, and the name remained the same until a local processing plant was formed in Modesto in 1948 and the Linden association was renamed Linden Walnut Growers Association.

It was agreed that seven directors should be elected from districts, with three from Linden, two from Lodi, one from Modesto and one from Escalon.

The first board consisted of Raymond W. Miller, president; Hampton Dozier, vice president; Amon Swank, secretary; and Tom Bryan, L. Jamison, Jim Langford and H. Cherry Jones, directors. All of the building materials used in the original

plant were supplied by Charles Christensen at a cost of \$44,000, and the late William Doscher wired the building.

Herbert Hight was employed by the original board as manager and he held that position until he resigned to go into private business. Some of the first work crew included Jack Burton, Fred DeBenedetti, Pete Compiano, Cy Mozzett, Claude Potter, Claire Russell, John and Emil Feihling, Henry Alcorn, Robert Moore and Johnny Costa. The "Bull Gang" in the shipping and sacking department were Charlie Miller, Joe Pimentel, Dinty Moore, Buck Gillespie, Floyd Dutton, Frank Sciaroni and Buck Cox, who was in charge of the operation.

The floor ladies were Eva Bishop Hight, Mabel Mozzett, Etta Russell and Esther Webb. William Seymour Ten Dolle was the first bookkeeper, and others in the office were Irmgard Cady Sartini, Gertrude Burton, Lora Belle Fearheiley, Elvira Nylen Breakfield, Eva Hight, Mildred Chase and Mickey DeBenedetti.

Some of the first women to work at the plant were Birdie Alders, Mary Lagorio, Mary Smith, Sis DiCarlo, Louise Gruwell, Grace Simonich, Tillie Cary, Florence Cole, Nadine Miller and Mmes. Ortman, Harmon, Compiano and Silas B. Quick. Not to be forgotten were Frank Box and Cy Foote who for many years were instrumental in plant maintenance and development in plant operation.

In 1946 Herb Hight remained on as manager until after the training of Hubert Minahen to assume his duties. Minahen managed the association and took a keen interest in all farming practices, and the members would always consult with him before making any decisions. Mr. Minahen suffered a heart attack on May 5, 1960, and the association lost his services. Following his death the local association obtained the services of Harry Munz, who was assistant manager for many years at the Sequoia local walnut plant in Visalia.

Dr. Raymond Miller was an outstanding president of the association, and he was re-elected to the post until he resigned to go into business for himself and moved away from the Linden area.

The Linden association started to grow in production right from the start. In spite of having Sacramento and Sequoia in Visalia going out on their own the Linden plant was cramped for space and machinery to handle the crop. The time had come for either expansion at Linden or another plant in Modesto where plantings were coming into full production.

The decision was to build in Modesto and it was originally operated as a branch plant from Linden. This did not prove to be a complete success as the growers in Modesto wanted and were capable of handling an independent plant. The two plants eventually were made into separate locals.

On December 4, 1963, a majority of the members of the Linden Walnut Growers Association voted to sell their assets, building and property to Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc. of Stockton, the state-wide walnut growers association.

Eventually a majority of the local independent walnut plants were purchased by Diamond and steps were taken to centralize the entire operation. W. Hampton Dozier, president of the Linden Walnut Growers Association at that time, stated, "It will bring about a smoother operation of Diamond, further reductions in cost, and growers belonging to the Linden association will receive the same services as they did when operating their own plant."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Early History of Farming, 1975

James G. Russell Family, By Bertha Case, Linden Herald, May 16, 1963.

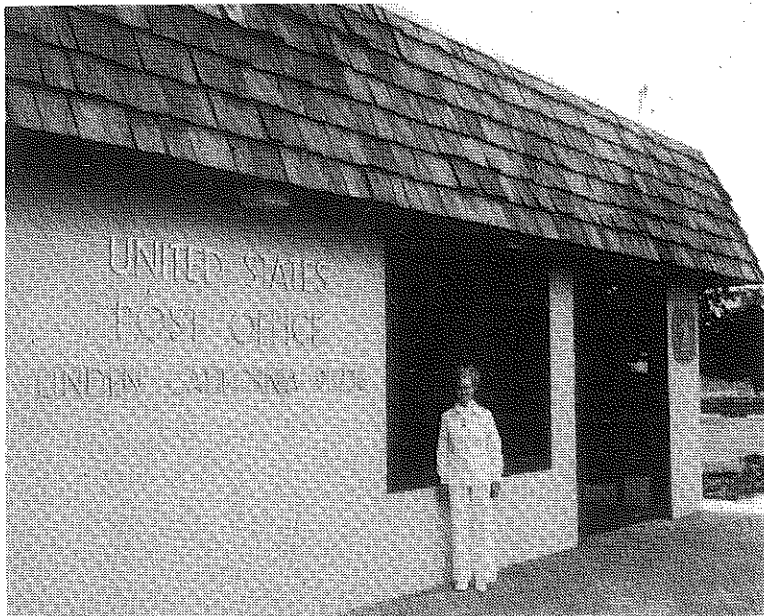
Pioneer Orchardist, By David Miller, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.

Ortman Ranch, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.

Local Fruit Frost Service, By Margaret Cuneo, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.

B. W. Potter, By Dave Miller, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.

The Linden Walnut Plant, Linden Herald, December 12, 1963.



The old newspaper office was remodeled and expanded in 1975 for the Linden Post Office. Ada Potter, Postmaster at that time, is shown in front of the new 2,175 square foot building with 12,000 square foot parking area.

Chapter Six

BRINGING WATER TO LINDEN AREA

The Big Five was a group of men in Linden who were pioneer orchardists and wanted to bring summer water into the Linden District. They were Bill Bonham, D. W. Miller, Joe Potter, William Schutte and William Schrader.

In the late 1890's and early 1900's work was first done to divert water from North Slough to Calaveras river. Joseph Potter owned fifty acres on what is now the Podesta Ranch at a point where the two rivers were fairly close together near the road now used by Podestas to travel from the Linden Road to their home.

A flash board type of dam was put in the North Slough just west of where the overflow from Davis Lake came into the North Slough. This was roughly two miles west of Bellota. Then by means of the ditch, water was taken south to the Old Calaveras River (on Joe Potter's place) then west in the old Calaveras to the Clinton property, which is now owned by Nick Genetti.

A ditch system then took the water south on Clinton and Miller property line to what is now Walnut Drive. An east-west ditch took the water west to the Schutte, Meier and Schrader property crossing Walnut Drive at Earl Morrill's west property line. From here the water was taken south to Joe Potters.

This system did not provide enough summer water as the Mormon Slough washed lower and drained the water away from North Slough and Old Calaveras in Bellota. These five men had incorporated in the meantime under the name of Calaveras Land and Irrigation Company. They decided to take water out of the Mormon Slough about two miles east of Bellota on the McGurk ranch.

They built a dam or weir about five feet high across the main channel, dug a ditch to the north and ran water down an old creek which dumped into Duck Creek and finally into North Slough just east of Bellota where the present head gate is located. This dam was built in 1905 and washed out the same year. It was never replaced. Quail, County Surveyor was the engineer for this project. This was the first group effort to get summer water for Linden Area.

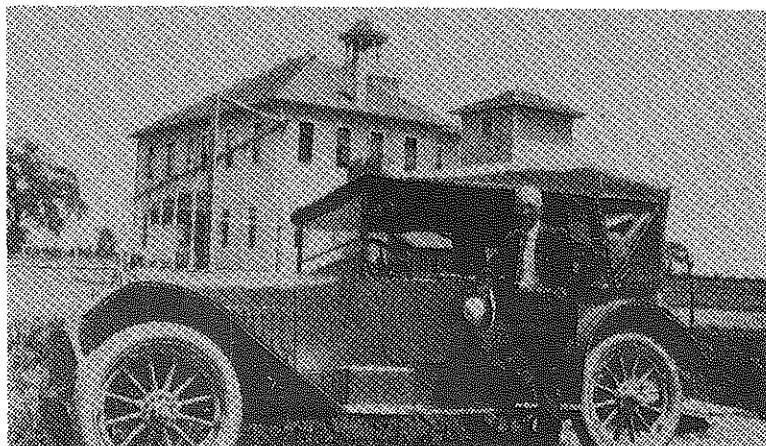
The Linden Irrigation District was incorporated October 14, 1929. An election was held October 3, 1929 and the organization meeting was held October 15, 1929. The first Directors were President Ralph G. Houston, Frank S. Israel, C.C. "Barney" Anderson, Fred A. Cox, and Alfred G. Watkins. Fred Tibbetts was District Engineer, J. A. Drace was assessor,

John Lyons was Tax Collector, and Earl Morrill was Water Master.

The first project of this district was to try to get an agreement with the city of Stockton to put gates on the Hogan Dam at Valley Springs that was being constructed that year. This effort was not successful. The District also filed for and received water rights on the Calaveras River to store 16,000 acre feet of water.

The plan for the district was to divide the water at Bellota and through a series of percolation dams replace the falling ground water table, and allow levee-side farmers to pump direct from the river. The water table was about 40 feet at this time. The district had to lower the stream bed of the Calaveras River west of Bellota about ten feet to equal the amount that the Mormon Slough had eroded through the gravel strata, and then construct a control dam to equalize the flow. In the meantime the Great Depression of 1930 had discouraged everything.

After the President Franklin D. Roosevelt administration was inaugurated, the District petitioned the Civil Works Project to authorize and finance the cleaning out of the Calaveras River and construction of the head works on the river at Bellota. The federal relief project was authorized late in 1933 and work began. The river was being excavated by one drag-line and the balance of the cleaning of the river was done by from 75 to 100 men with shovels, and the concrete head works



Linden Union High School teacher, Leslie Drury, with his automobile used to transport children prior to the time the district purchased a school bus.

construction commenced. There was much local controversy over the feasibility of the project. Some very heated meetings were held in Linden at this time. Farmers on the south side of the district felt they were losing their water from Mormon Slough. Others did not believe water percolation would work. There were also many dry land farmers who did not need a summer supply of irrigation water for hay, grain, and livestock.

The opposition got an injunction against the project, and it was necessary for the district to take their case to Washington, D.C. It was explained to the California Senators, the Civil Works chief engineer, and eventually presented to Harry L. Hopkins, the President's Federal Works Administrator; the only man who could over-ride the injunction. The project was allowed to be completed, but it did not solve the local conflict.

In 1936 the District voted a special assessment upon itself to develop another source of summer water. The plan was to purchase water from the Salt Spring Valley Reservoir on Rock Creek in Calaveras County; reconstruct an old Mother Lode Mining ditch 6 miles and divert the water into South Gulch down to Hogan Dam, from there to the District area. The water was diverted, but the amount of water obtained was 35 second feet -- about enough to wet the bottom of the river in the



A large number of the "Old Timers" honored during the Linden Bicentennial Cherry Festival, held on May 1, 1976, rode in a specially decorated school bus in the parade.

district. This led to a wholesale flood of petitions for exclusion from the District by the land owners until about half of the 15,000 acres of the District were excluded by 1941.

The outbreak of World War II stimulated the economy of the country to the point where crops were highly profitable, and indirectly made it possible for the Linden area to become a highly diversified crop producer. Land was leveled, pumps installed, many irrigated crops raised -- tomatoes, sugar beets, beans and orchards -- converting the former dryland farmers to see the real need for water. Following the War practically all of the triangular area between the fork of the Calaveras River and Mormon Slough at Bellota and extending westward to Stockton was under intensive irrigated crop and orchard production. This led to a new water district on a large scale.

In 1948 the Stockton East San Joaquin Conservation District was organized and contains 80,000 acres. It includes all the flood plain of the Calaveras River; the alluvial fan of rich sand and clay loams which had spread out over this area from the countless floods before man arrived here to try and control the river and farm the land. The Conservation District boundary begins on the east at the Calaveras County line, and extends westward on a line about 1/2 mile north of the Calaveras River and about one mile south of the Mormon Slough all the way to and including that portion of Stockton south of the Calaveras River. At that time the city limits did not extend north of the Calaveras River.

Stockton needed a replenishment of underground water. Brackish water from the San Joaquin Delta was encroaching upon the underground water and in 1948 it could be detected as far east as where the Southern Pacific railroad bisects the city from north to south.

The first Directors of the Conservation District were John H. Burton, Steve Solari, Simpson Hornage, Wilber Leffler, Raymond Camera, Francis Grupe and William E. Donnally.

The first projects of the Conservation District was to build a weir or diversion dam in the Mormon Slough at Bellota to force water into the old Calaveras River. A crew under the leadership of Wilber Leffler built a brush dam first, but this had little success. Next a concrete dam was constructed in 1948. Wooden gates were installed each year over the outlet holes of Hogan Dam. Since Stockton was now included in this district, they allowed water to be stored behind its dam for the summer use. Later electrically operated gates were installed on some of the holes. This made it possible to close the gates if the reservoir was above the outlets on the date that storage was to begin; or to open the gates when the water behind the

dam began to rise so rapidly from spring run-off that it might flow over the top and cause flooding in the Linden area and in Stockton as was experienced in April 1958.

In 1948 the Conservation District purchased from the Linden Irrigation District the water rights license and physical property -- the head gate at Bellota and various check dams along the Calaveras River. This was purchased for \$1.00; however the Linden Irrigation District existed until the 1970's when it was dissolved.

The Linden area has progressed from an uncontrolled flood plain of sloughs and Oak groves of the 1860's with a high water table and even artesian wells existing here and closer to Stockton; to flood controlled streams with levees and dams; followed by several decades of intensive farming and more and more cultivation of crops requiring irrigation. This resulted in a steadily accelerated rate of falling water table.

As a result of intensive efforts on the part of the District and other local agencies ground was broken in November 1960 by the United States Army Corps of Engineers for New Hogan Dam, an \$18 million rock and earth-fill structure that created a 4,410 acre reservoir with a 50 mile shoreline and a capacity of 325,000 acre feet of water for conservation and flood control. This was eventually to supply Stockton-East with water.

The District's basic financial structure rested upon a tax on land until 1963. In July of that year the Governor signed into law a bill establishing ground water use fees and surface water charges that could be levied by the District. The additional revenues from this source were used by the District to contract for its first supplemental water.

In September, 1963, the District opened its first office and began registering almost 5000 wells in the 125 square miles that encompassed its boundaries. New Hogan Dam was dedicated in May, 1964, and the following month the District and the Bureau of Reclamation signed the first interim contract providing for the sale of stored water to the District at the rate of \$4.00 an acre foot. A final agreement between the District and the Calaveras County Water District in June of 1970 guaranteed a substantial portion of New Hogan's yield to the District.

In 1971 a Master Water Plan for the District and adjacent areas was developed in cooperation with San Joaquin County, the City of Stockton and the California Water Service Company that recommended the construction of a water treatment plant to serve the metropolitan Stockton area. The plan also recommended that the District boundaries be expanded, and in September, 1971, this was done so that the District now includes the entire metropolitan Stockton area. That same

month the District awarded a contract for \$133,600 for the construction of seven check dams on the Mormon Slough in an effort to improve regulation and delivery of water. It was also in the fall of 1971 when the Stockton and East San Joaquin Water Conservation District was renamed the Stockton-East Water District.

In view of the uncertainties which surround additional supplemental water supplies not only for the District, but for all of California, the District during 1972 prepared a contingency plan to insure an adequate supply of water to the proposed treatment plant.

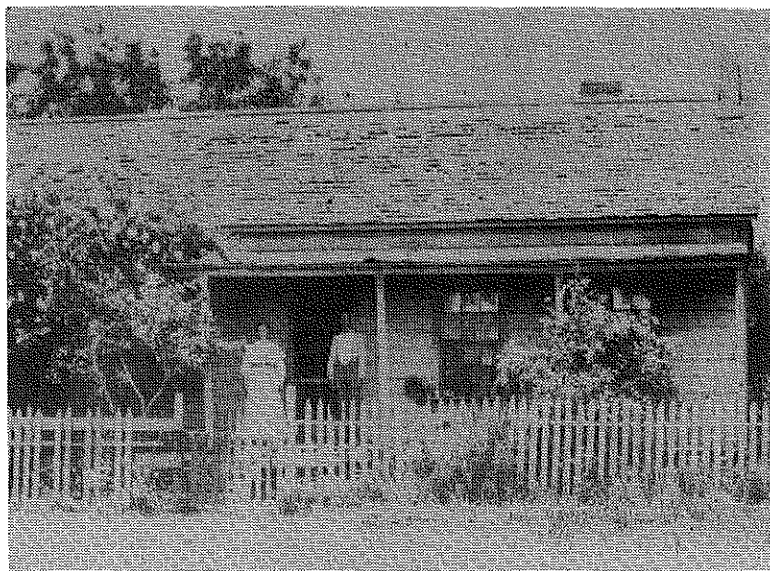
In January of 1973 design engineering for the treatment plant began.

William C. Hosie of Linden is President of the Stockton-East Water District. Other members of the Board of Directors are Frank W. DeBenedetti, Joseph L. Dondero and Jack M. Lyons of Linden; Richard Masten, John R. Dorton and Dr. Joe J. Waidhofer. Robert C. Sagehorn is Secretary-Manager and Thomas J. Shephard is General Counsel for the District.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Summer Water, By Lloyd Potter, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.

100th Anniversary for Linden Water, By William Anderson, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.
Stockton-East Water District Booklet, 1974.



The old Douglas home on Front Street, in back of the Methodist Church, many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Ed McIntire are shown on the front porch.

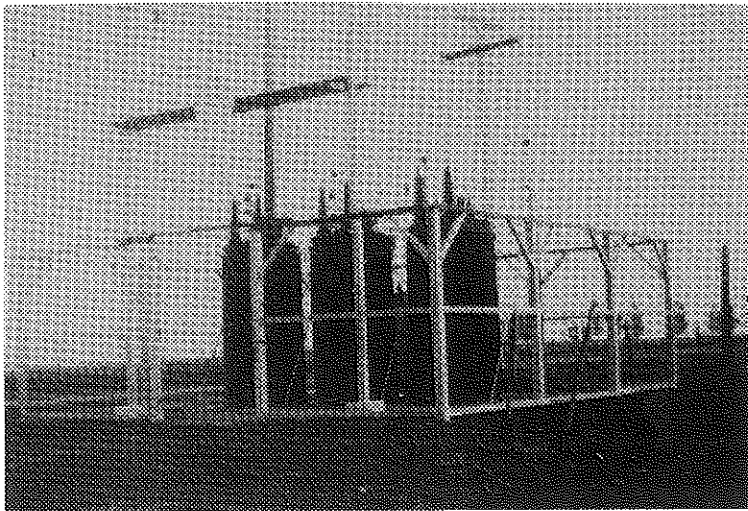
Chapter Seven

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN LINDEN

Telephone service in the Linden Area had its beginning in 1922, when three young boys established their own system which was referred to as the "Hay Wire Telephone System." This one wire was strung along the barbed wire fence between the boys' homes. The boys, George Hansen, Sam Finerty and Carl Cody, lived about three miles apart - two of them on Comstock Road between Tully and Jack Tone Roads and one on Eight Mile Road near Tully Road. All of the equipment was built by the boys themselves and provided a lot of interest to all the boys in the area.

From this, a rural telephone service was established in the 1920s, and a telephone office was first located in the Hughes residence. Later it occupied the old flour mill building, which is now used by the Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Association, located on Front and Mill Streets. Mrs. Isabel Brown was the manager and there were three operators: Mrs. Blanche Doty, Mrs. Addie Board and Mrs. Louise Gruwell. The company had about 50 subscribers. Each subscriber paid a fee to hook up to the system and each bought his own telephone instrument. Repair service was handled by Robert (Bob) Webb of Bellota, Doyle Page of Peters and a Mr. Gemar of Lodi, who also did construction work. In the beginning directors were Harry Lynch, Fred Strong, Ralph Foote and Bradley Ryburn. The Linden Rural Telephone Company was the established name and much personalized service was given by the operators. A direct line from the telephone office to the fire house allowed the operators to activate the fire alarm and then call the fire chief to tell him where the fire was located. This allowed time for the volunteer firemen to be alerted. The operators also acted as weathermen during the frost season. They would get the weather report and the farmers would call them to know whether to light their smudge pots. Often farmers or business men would advise the operator they had to be away and where they could be reached so anyone calling their number would be advised by the operator where the person could be contacted.

There were two lines from Linden to Stockton in the beginning. Later two additional lines were established. During the busy fruit harvest, operators had an agreement with the Stockton operator that in order to get the local calls all through, the Stockton operators would place one call and complete it, and in turn the Linden operators would place one call and complete it, until calls were all completed.



Linden's first Pacific, Gas & Electric Co. sub-station on the corner of Main Street [Highway 26] and Duncan Road. The first sub-station was erected between 1922 and 1924.

Although all subscribers were eventually given telephone numbers, few local people used them, asking for the person they wanted to talk to instead. It was necessary for the operators to memorize telephone numbers as well as names. In later years, the operators did insist on numbers being used.

Early in the 1950s, the board of directors realized direct dial service needed to be established eventually, and since the telephone system in Linden had grown and one magneto board would scarcely handle all of the calls, it became evident they had to look ahead to establishing direct dialing service. In their search to find a telephone company to come into the area and do this, the Central California Telephone Company located in Taft, California, was contacted and after much negotiation, this company agreed to come in, take over the telephone service, build all new lines, establish a dial office and completely up date telephone service. On May 19, 1956, this company had established service for the community. On March 31, 1957, one of the first direct dial services in the state was put into effect, wherein the subscriber identified his number by dialing the last four digits into the equipment, then the long distance number he wished to reach, thus completing his call without the help of an operator. The name "Central

California Telephone Company" became the name of the telephone service in Linden. Approximately 500 subscribers were being served in the area. Fred Neher, formerly of Farmington, was the first local manager and he was followed by Randall Bromley, G. R. (Bud) Mulkey and Marvin Stout. Louise Lemmon (Mrs. Fred B. Lemmon) was the service representative which position she held until the business office was closed and moved to Manteca in 1974, where Louise became a supervisor in the business office in Manteca and where the Linden business was handled. Ramona Mulkey, Sue Guadagnolo, Helen Gordon, Martha Norman and Marie Demartini all worked on a part time basis in the business office in Linden. Martha Norman became a full time employee in the plant service center and Marie Demartini became a full time employee in the business office after it had been moved into the Manteca office.

The telephone company changed its name to "Golden West Telephone Company" and finally, in 1962, a merger with the Continental Telephone Company took place and subsequently, the name was again changed to Continental Telephone Company of California. This became a nation wide system and is now the third largest independent company in the United States.

In September of 1976, Linden subscribers will be able to dial into Stockton on an "extended area service" basis. This will allow them to make Stockton calls without a toll charge.

From a one line telephone strung on barbed wire fence in 1922, to a direct dial system tied in with other independent companies and the Bell system that allows telephone service to practically the whole world, most of it on a direct dialing basis, makes us pause and realize, that, yes, Linden - you've come a long way!

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Linden's Hay Wire Telephone System, Dave Miller, Linden Herald, April 27, 1963.
- Linden's Telephone Company, Louise Gruwell, Linden Herald, May 16, 1963.
- History of Telephone Service in Linden, brought up to date by Louise Lemmon, May 17, 1976.



Chapter Eight

VARIOUS FORMS OF LINDEN NEWSPAPERS

Many small rural communities boasted their own newspaper many years ago, and Linden was no exception. "The Linden Light" was established as a community newspaper in 1893 by L. P. Walker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Linden. He was editor of the paper which made its debut with Volume 1, No. 1, in November of 1893.

It is of historical interest to note that the Rev. W. F. Coffin, minister of the Community Methodist Church in Linden, and the Rev. W. P. Andrews, apparently a minister of a church in Milton, Calaveras County, joined forces and were combined editors and publishers of "The Messenger". Founded in 1907, the publication was entered as second-class matter on February 11, 1909, at the Post Office in Milton, California. Rev. Coffin continued with this publication or re-established "The Linden Light" until 1918. Many of the news items were written by Betty Coffin, his daughter, and she was recognized as the author of the poem, "Two White Mules and a Bald Headed Man, Can Do More Work Than a Tractor Can."

After retiring as pastor of the local church Rev. Coffin continued to reside in Linden on Meyer Lane (Walnut Drive) where he operated a ranch. His daughter, Betty, married Bob Carr and they reside in Washington, D.C., where he is with the U. S. State Department. Her brother, W. H. (Hank) Coffin, has his own private flying service in the San Fernando Valley in Southern California.

Many years passed before another newspaper was established in Linden, but on February 14, 1948, the first issue of "DiCarlo's Hi Neighbor" was published by the late George DiCarlo. He continued with the little publication for a couple of years when the late Rev. Richard Walsh, pastor of the Community Methodist Church in Linden, took over the publication and changed the name to "The Linden Diamond."

Rev. Walsh continued his publishing activities until 1950 when the publication was sold to Richard Harris, publisher of the Amador Progress-News of Ione. Under the new ownership Rev. Walsh continued as editor until Edwin S. Capps of Carson City, Nevada, was named a full time editor. During the period from 1950 to February of 1953, Harris remained as publisher of "The Diamond." Associated with the paper during this period in addition to Walsh and Capps were Jessie Short, Richard Desmond, Thane Croston and Stanley Progar.

Rev. Walsh was transferred from the Linden Methodist Church in 1950 to Redding. Subsequent transfers were to Santa Rosa

where he became District Superintendent of the Methodist Church, and he eventually assumed an administrative position with the California-Nevada Conference of the United Methodist Church, establishing his home in Petaluma, where he resided at the time of his death in 1973. His widow, Elizabeth, now resides in Clovis, California.

In 1953 Harris sold the publication to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Livingston, Jr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson. Harris continued as editor and publisher of the Amador Progress-News in lone, until he retired from the newspaper business in the late 1960's.

The Livingstons and Mrs. Johnson, the mother of Bill Livingston, assumed the operation of the local newspaper with a great deal of enthusiasm, but they ran into financial difficulties partly due to some outside circulation promoters coming to town and a big circulation campaign that included a brand new automobile as the first prize. Many local residents had subscriptions paid up for five, ten, twenty and thirty years in advance. When getting into a financial bind they sought advertising from Stockton and other out-of-town merchants in direct competition with Linden merchants, and as a result many local firms withdrew support of the newspaper and discontinued their advertising. It vividly illustrated the fact that a local newspaper cannot succeed without the good will and support of the local residents and business community. They continued "The Diamond" until October 17, 1958, when the last issue was published.

Eleven months later a new newspaper was born in Linden with the first issue of "The Linden Herald" being published on September 3, 1959. Don R. Smith, a native of Stockton, was the editor and publisher, doing business as Linden Publications. He had a great-great uncle, Lewis Grimsley, who had served as trustee of the Linden Elementary School District many years ago.

In 1961 with the marriage of Don Smith and Darlene Ruth Thomas of Sacramento, a partnership was formed which has flourished since that time. The Herald has been published continuously from its founding date, and each issue has been delivered on time for each Thursday publication date.

"The Linden Herald" and Linden Publications has grown from a small endeavor to a respected community industry. Originally established in rented quarters (Santos Building) on South Mill Street and the present location of the new Linden Post Office, the facilities were outgrown within five years and additional office space was leased in 1966 at 19040 East Main Street. In July of 1970 the former DeMartini building (which housed the old Linden Drug Store) at 19033 E. Main Street was purchased by the firm and during the same year the entire operation was moved to the larger facilities in the two story-full basement red brick structure.

The Herald's circulation grew to more than six times as large as it was back in that first year, and the value of commercial printing has multiplied many times.

The commercial printing department has greatly expanded in fulfilling the printing needs of the community. New printing equipment and supplies are constantly being added to the physical plant of Linden Publications. Both offset and letter press printing equipment is utilized to fulfill the needs of the community in addition to numerous customers throughout San Joaquin County and the entire state. Computerized photo typesetters and self contained camera and dark room are the most recent additions. To deliver jobs United Parcel Service is regularly utilized in addition to the U.S. Postal Service.

In addition to "The Linden Herald" and commercial printing, the "California Odd Fellow & Rebekah" (founded in 1950 by Smith); the "International Rebekah News" (founded in 1893 and purchased by the Linden firm in 1963); and the Youth Reporter (founded in 1971), statewide and international fraternal publications are published in Linden. More than one half million papers are mailed each year through the local Post Office, and nearly 1,500 mail sacks are filled annually. In excess of \$12,000 is paid to the Linden Post Office every twelve months for postage in mailing these publications and other phases of doing business in the local community.

The present staff of the Herald includes Don R. Smith, editor and publisher; Darlene R. Smith, co-publisher and business manager; Dale Thomas, assistant editor and commercial printing manager; and other employees including Robert G. Smith, Bernadine Bridgford, Shirley Bridgford, Izetta Purviance, Marietta Thomas, Gertrude Smith and Richard Bechtold. Robert and Gertrude Smith are the parents of the editor and publisher, and the elder Smith retired as a printing pressman from the Stockton Record in 1968, after 63 year of employment. Marietta Thomas is the mother of Darlene Smith and Dale Thomas.

Former employees include Dolores Molini, Gerald Smith, Jean Clements, Elizabeth (Field) Wheeler, Sharon (Murphy) Garibaldi, Mary (Westing) Reynolds, Bernice Spohn, Julio Bozzano, Dennis Cline, Dale Bankston, Mike Smith, the late J. S. Smith, Sr. and the late Margaret Minahen.



Chapter Nine

DOCTORS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

In the early days of Linden "Home Remedies" were always utilized during sickness. An old woolen sock dipped in turpentine and lard was pinned around the neck and over the chest for colds and sore throats; a little kerosene on sugar for croup; homemade horehound cough syrup for coughs; a rag for bleeding; laudanum for tooth aches and pains; liniment for sprains; and the bag of asafoetida tied around the neck to ward off all kinds of diseases. Mrs. Medin was a midwife around 1856 in the Linden area, and there were many others who performed such services throughout the years but no record was retained.

In 1857, Dr. Hugh Freeman came to Linden and after serving the community for many years he passed away and was buried in the local cemetery in 1889. From around 1890 to 1900, several Stockton doctors had patients in Linden. Some of these early day doctors serving the Linden area were Drs. Sam and Lee Cross, who drove to Linden in a horse and buggy. To summon the doctors you had to go to the only telephone in Linden, at Guernsey's store, to make the call.

Among the early doctors at the turn of the century were Drs. Tieson, Belamy, Ormsby, Light and Harrison. In 1910, Dr. Buckley came to Linden from Milton. He had been a streetcar conductor in San Francisco and decided to study medicine. He served Linden during the "flu" epidemics, working day and night until nearly exhausted, and lost only two patients in the last round of the "flu". His death in 1926 was followed with several doctors serving Linden for short periods including Drs. Reed, Richlie, Bishop and Noetting.

Dr. W. T. Kyddson came to Linden in 1931 and remained in the community until 1941 when he left the area to study obstetrics in Pennsylvania. He was followed by Drs. Lashier, English, Zeller and Moline. Dr. Robert Moline, still a legal resident of the community, came to Linden in 1946 and served the medical needs of the area for many years. Despite the fact that he practices medicine on a full time basis elsewhere, he continues to serve many patients locally. Dr. Edward Anderson, a resident of the Linden area for many years, while he maintained an office in Stockton prior to his retirement, served many patients locally and was always willing to help out during emergencies.

Dr. Harry W. Sandberg, a physician in Los Angeles, learning of the desires of the local residents to have a full time doctor answered the call in 1967 when he moved to Linden with his

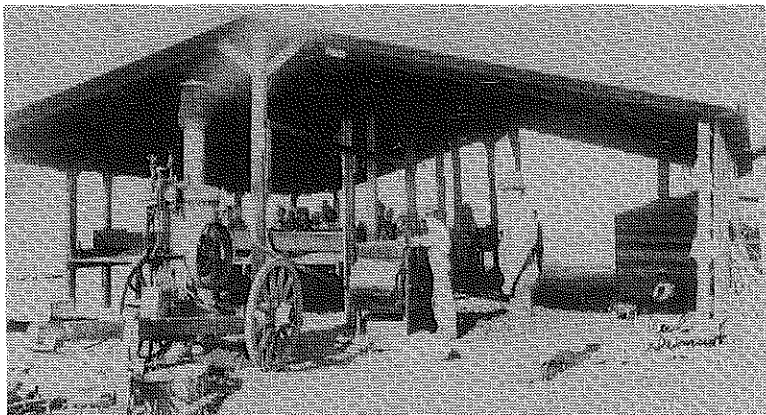
wife and three children. He established the Linden Medical Clinic, a modern medical office, and he continues to fulfill the needs of local residents during routine office visits and for emergencies. He was the prime mover behind the establishment of the Linden Volunteer Emergency Service in 1975, providing full time emergency vehicle service to the Linden area.

Mrs. Alta Patterson, well known for many years as "Grandma Pat", served the sick and ill as a nurse since coming to the Linden area in 1924.

Dr. Sam Hall established a dental practice in Linden about 1910, with his office located at the Methodist Church parsonage when the Rev. Coffin was the Methodist minister. In April of 1960 Dr. Weldon J. Hagen, a Stockton dentist who moved to Linden, established a local practice for a few days a week. He continued this arrangement for several years until deciding to discontinue holding office hours in Linden and concentrating his energies at his Stockton office.

William H. Renwick, D.D.S., opened a dental office in Linden in April of 1976, in the local professional building on Bonham Street. He stated he wanted to establish a dental practice in Linden thirty years ago, but he couldn't buy a piece of property to build an office at that time, so he established a practice in Stockton.

Great strides have been made in medicine and dentistry, and Linden area residents have been fortunate to be so well served and to have the services of their present doctors.



Processing and harvesting the almond crop in 1909 was a big undertaking on the fifty-acre orchard of C. L. Ortman, on the corner of Linden and Jack Tone Roads. In some years he produced \$10,000 worth of nuts on his 50 acre ranch.

Chapter Ten

LINDEN'S CEMETERY DEVELOPED IN 1852

For as long as there has been a community of Linden a cemetery has been in existence in the community. It was first started in 1852 and was known as the Linden Grove Cemetery.

The Linden Cemetery Association was incorporated on Feb. 23, 1877 for fifty years, and since that period of time it has operated de facto. The trustees named on the original papers were David Harrison, W. A. Davenport, W. H. Russell, George Klinger and W. G. Prather.

In 1881 L. C. Fifield was elected president of the board and Sam Williams secretary. In 1890 the board of trustees consisted of John Archer, George Klinger, H. H. Hunter and John Anderson and H. H. Turner, treasurer.

Of interest in the minutes of 1890 was one meeting wherein it was moved, seconded and carried that a special delivery letter be written to certain parties asking them to remove their turkeys and other fowl from the cemetery.

At this time, water was obtained from a well operated by a windmill. In June of 1892, Mr. A. B. Spencer was made superintendent of the cemetery for the ensuing year by his agreement to take care of the digging of graves.

In 1894 the board of directors voted to grade the avenues of the cemetery.

In 1898, Charles Perryman replaced John Archer on the board and in 1901 James Drace replaced J. R. Ashley.

In 1914 members of the board were: H. H. Turner, W. H. Bonham, J. A. Drace, A. B. Harrison and E. L. Davis. In 1915 A. B. Harrison died and Henry Grimsley was elected as a director. In 1924 H. C. Lewis was elected president and Bert Potter was chosen as a director to replace W. H. Bonham. In 1926 Bert Potter was elected president.

In May of 1932 a group of some 50 men met and cleaned up the cemetery. The board consisted of B. W. Potter, Robert Ryburn, L. L. Bonham and David Miller. Robert Ryburn was asked to report on the cost of maintaining the cemetery. His report showed that it cost around \$400.00. It was suggested each lot holder contribute \$5.00 per year to help maintain the cemetery, as far as keeping avenues in shape, mowing and trimming was concerned. The planting of grass and watering was up to the individual lot owners. This plan was adopted and is still being used. This same year David Lewis was elected to be the 6th director.

Later that same year of 1932, a letter was sent to all lot owners explaining that it was planned to lay water mains to make water

available to all lot owners. It was also planned to gravel all avenues, to remove excess grass from lots and keep the cemetery clean and respectable the year around. The \$5.00 contribution was suggested in this letter, which was mailed out on July 18, 1932.

David Lewis was asked to check into the possibility of getting gravel for the avenues and this was obtained from Mormon Channel and the Jim Watkins place. Trucks and men donated time to do this. Those helping were: Charles Anderson, Barney Anderson, Albert Anderson, Bradley Ryburn, Ralph Houston, Bert Potter, Amon Swank, Miller Orchards, George Gill, Clarence Hedger, Elmer Heltcel, Iva Lemaster, Bill Doscher, Charles Christensen and Ralph Foote.

In March of 1933, trenches were dug for water mains laid to bring water from A. L. Bonham's water system on the south east corner of the cemetery. That same spring much was done to clean up the cemetery under director Eugene Peacock. Labor was paid 25 cents and 30 cents an hour.

On Decoration Day of 1934, it was voted to have an annual meeting each Decoration day. Perry Cox was elected as treasurer of the board. Other members of the board were: Bert Potter, David Miller, A. L. Bonham, Eugene Peacock and Robert Ryburn.

In 1935 the cemetery avenues were oiled.

In 1946 a new plot on the west end of the cemetery was opened up. The board at this time consisted of B. W. Potter, Robert Ryburn, Perry Cox, A. L. Bonham and David Miller. In 1950 Howard Lewis was added as a 5th director. Eugene Peacock was no longer on the board. At this time, also, a plan for depositing money in a savings account from the sale of lots was formulated. It was hoped that eventually the interest from this fund would pay for the maintenance of the cemetery.

On May 30, 1953, the landscaping of the new portion of the cemetery was discussed and it was decided evergreens be planted. This was done in 1955. The sale of lots was raised from \$25.00 a lot to \$40.00, or \$10.00 per grave. A lot consists of four graves.

On May 30, 1959, the cost of lots was raised to \$15.00 per grave or \$60.00 per lot. At this annual meeting Mrs. Fred Lemmon was elected a director of the board.

On May 30, 1961, special memorial services were conducted by Rev. Frances Mitchinson of the Linden Community Methodist Church. At this meeting the cost of lots was raised to \$100.00.

In May of 1960 a plan was introduced where lot owners could deposit \$165.00 into the savings account and the interest there from would pay the \$5.00 per year for care of the cemetery. This care consists of maintenance of avenues, mowing and trimming. Each individual lot owner still plants grass, if wanted, and takes

care of any watering. Many have planted Liphthia grass which requires little mowing and a minimum of water.

The board of directors in 1963 consisted of B. W. Potter, president; David W. Miller, secretary; Perry Cox, treasurer; Robert Ryburn, Howard Lewis and Mrs. Fred Lemmon.

In 1964 Robert Ryburn was made president of the board and Estella Ryburn Staples was elected to serve on the board and Claude Potter was elected to replace his father, B. W. Potter. Louise Lemmon was elected treasurer to replace Perry Cox.

In 1965 Art Dixon, Claude Potter and Robert Ryburn surveyed the unused portion of the cemetery, marking it off into lots.

Beth R. Purviance was added as a director of the board in 1966.

The association was re-incorporated in 1968 since the previous corporation had become obsolete after 50 years. Alma Wagner was also elected to serve on the board at the annual meeting that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Alling Davis spent a great deal of time making a survey of the cemetery and completing a map and new record book. This was completed in 1968.

In 1971 at the annual meeting, Mrs. William Hosie and Dale Thomas were elected to serve on the board as directors. At the present time those serving are: Claude Potter, president; David Miller, secretary; Louise Lemmon, treasurer; Howard Lewis, Estella Magnuson, Beth Purviance, Alma Wagner, Sherryl Hosie, Dale Thomas and Bill Doscher.

Great pride is taken by the lot owners of this small cemetery and much has been and is being done to keep it as green and well cared for as possible.

— Louise Lemmon



The above group of young ladies in 1906 is believed to be the first girls' basketball team in Linden. Some of the young girls shown are Maude Bonham, Lillian Cox, Velma Bonham, Jane Bottomly, Elsie Davis Foote, Kathryn O'Donnell Wilson, Bethel Guernsey, Hazel Cady Doscher, Elna Potter French and Alice Bonham.

Chapter Eleven

LINDEN FIRE FIGHTERS

The actual beginning of the Linden-Peters Fire District occurred about 1921, when a group of local citizens purchased a chemical cart. This first piece of fire equipment, consisting of a pair of wheels with a small tank and some hose on the axle, was housed in Grimsley's Blacksmith Shop, on the corner of Bonham and Front Streets.

The chemical cart was not too successful, and after a short period of time, was replaced by 30 or 40 soda-acid fire extinguishers placed on various ranches throughout the area. In addition to these extinguishers, practically every ranch had at least one barrel of water and some sacks, in case of fire. As grain fields were the primary worry during this period, many ranchers kept large blankets and rugs on hand, and in case of a grain fire they would wet these and drag them with hoses to extinguish the fire.

In 1930, through the efforts of N. S. Holman, the Linden-Peters Fire Protection Association was formed. This association, made up of the residents of the Linden-Peters area, was supported by an individual assessment of 10 cents per acre, and donations. Prior to the forming of this association, fire protection was supported with \$200 per year from the Linden Board of Trade, through the efforts of George DiCarlo, Board Secretary.

The area citizens elected their first board of directors in December, 1930. Those elected were Harry Lynch, Herbert Smythe, N. S. Holman, John Lyons, Patrick Donlin, and Andrew Cuneo, secretary. Mr. Holman was also elected Manager and General Custodian of the fire equipment.

The fire protection boundaries set up by this board in December 1930, have undergone only minor change to the present day.

In March, 1931, the Association purchased a Reo fire truck, which was used until October, 1955. When the Association purchased this truck they received the chassis, a 400 gallon tank, and a pump. Mr. Holman and several other members of the Association then proceeded to build a fire engine. As Mr. Holman was the manager and General Custodian of fire equipment, this first fire engine was kept at his home. It is said that when a fire was reported, Estella Holman would answer the phone, her mother would hold the gate open, and Mr. Holman would run for the fire engine, making a real family effort out of a fire call.

Roster of Directors who served the Association during its

period of existence, were N. S. Holman, Harry Lynch, John Lyons, Herbert Smythe, Patrick Donlin, Raymond Miller, Steve Sanguinetti, Alfred Watkins, and Andrew Cuneo, secretary.

N. S. Holman passed away in June, 1932, from pneumonia, which developed from a cold he caught at a church fire in Farmington, and greatly aggravated by his untiring efforts with the Association.

Claude Potter took over as custodian until a permanent replacement could be found. He took care of the engine for about a month, and he says he only had one fire during that time.

Harold Needham was hired as Claude Potter's replacement, and Mr. Needham moved the fire engine to his service station, which stood on the corner of Main Street (Highway 26) and Bonham Street.

At the last recorded meeting of the Linden-Peters Fire Protection Association, November 20, 1934, Andrew Sola, Robert Ryburn, and Carter Walsh were appointed to investigate the possibilities of forming a legal County Fire Protection District. From 1934 to 1937 William Doscher, Sr., housed, serviced and repaired the fire engine at his garage, located on the present site of the Linden-Peters Fire Department on the corner of Main and Market Streets.

On June 18, 1937 the Linden-Peters area residents voted the Linden-Peters Rural County Fire Protection District into existence, by a vote of 272 to 33. This was the fifth such district formed in a county that now contains more than 20 districts. The first elected directors of the District were Harry Lynch, Andrew Sola, John Lyons, Alfred Watkins, and Herbert Smythe. The Board appointed Andrew Cuneo as Secretary-Treasurer, an office in which he faithfully served without compensation until his death in 1957.

The complete roster of Directors, both past and present, serving the Linden-Peters Rural Fire Protection District with their dates of service are listed below.

Harry P. Lynch	June 18, 1937 to April 6, 1950
Herbert S. Smythe	June 18, 1937 to May 4, 1944
John J. Lyons	June 18, 1937 to April 4, 1946
Andrew Sola	June 18, 1937 to May 4, 1944
Alfred Watkins	June 18, 1937 to October 6, 1943
M. N. Yocum	November 4, 1943 to May 5, 1945
James Solari	May 4, 1944 to November 28, 1975
Carol Mapes	May 4, 1944 to May 4, 1947
Bob Lewallen	April 5, 1945 to May 4, 1957
Robert Benjamin	April 4, 1946 to May 5, 1949
Francis Grupe	April 4, 1947 to May 9, 1953
Steve Solari	May 5, 1949 to May 7, 1955

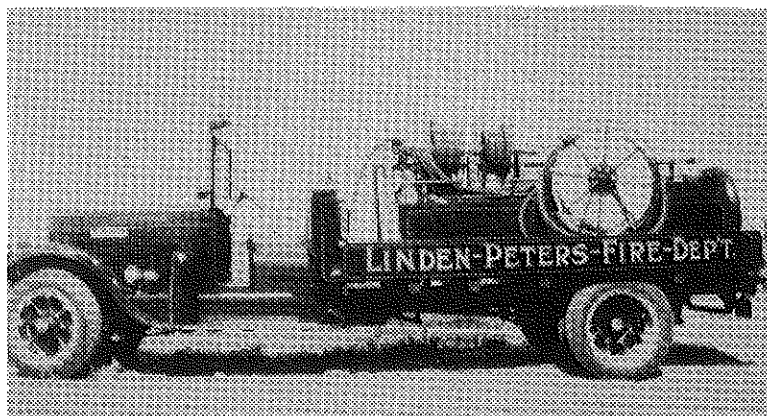
William C. Anderson April 6, 1950 to November 28, 1969
 Hudson J. Smythe April 9, 1953 (Incumbent)
 James Cavalli April 7, 1955 to May 6, 1961
 Kenneth G. Watkins April 4, 1957 (Incumbent)
 John Demartini April 6, 1961 to November 28, 1969
 F. James Chinchio November 8, 1969 to May 26, 1972
 Ronald E. Kaiser November 28, 1969 (Incumbent)
 Jim Lyons May 24, 1972 to November 30, 1973
 Jack Plotz November 30, 1973 (Incumbent)
 Ross Purviance Sr. November 28, 1975 (Incumbent)

James Solari recently completed 31 years of service on the Board of Directors, effective on November 28, 1975, and during that period he served as President of the Board from 1957 to 1975.

Once the new Fire District was formed in 1937, the fire engine and all the fire protection equipment was moved to a garage, on the site of the present Lions Club Hall, rented from George DiCarlo for \$1.00 a year.

Walter Cady, the first Fire Chief, went to work in July, 1937, and the first roster of volunteer firemen to be covered by the State Compensation Insurance Fund included William Doscher, Sr., J. H. Doscher, Sr., Bruce Purviance, Al Marvin, George DiCarlo and Walter Cady.

The present site of the Fire Department, corner of Main and Market Streets, was purchased from William Doscher in May 1939. Also during the summer of 1939 the District purchased a Mack fire engine; giving the Department two trucks,



The first fire engine for the Linden-Peters Fire District, driven by Neal S. Holman, was purchased in March of 1931 and was used for many years.

contributing to a lower insurance rate for the residents.

During the war years, growth was slowed, however the District did its best to improve its service to the area.

Chief Cady resigned in September 1945, to become the County Fire Warden, and he was replaced by S. D. Willet.

In 1950 a resuscitator was purchased through voluntary contributions from the local citizens. At that time the Linden-Peters fire house became a legal Red Cross first aid station.

A White fire engine was purchased by the District in May, 1952, creating a housing problem; hence the fire house was remodeled to accommodate all three trucks.

In 1954 the District entered into a contract with Motorola to acquire a Radio Communication system to be located in the fire house. The White and Mack trucks were equipped with radio phones which made for more efficient operations. The old Reo fire engine was retired in 1955 after 24 years service, and was replaced by a new Ford. Due to additional use requirements, this new truck was designed to do the work of a rescue truck as well as a fire truck.

In 1956 a new cement block home was built to replace the old residence provided for the Fire Chief. The first resident of the new house was Chief E. J. Murphy, who was hired in November 1956 to replace Chief Willet, who had served as Chief for 12 years. Chief Murphy brought with him 30 years of fire service and experience.

Since the beginning of the Linden-Peters Rural Fire Protection District in 1937 there have been five Fire Chiefs serving the local district. Those serving as Fire Chiefs and the dates of their service is listed below.

Walter Cady	July 1, 1937 to September 1, 1945
S. D. Willet	September 1, 1945 to November 11, 1956
Ed Murphy	November 11, 1956 to March 1, 1964
Don Creary	March 1, 1964 to January 7, 1973
Peter Mohl, Jr.	January 7, 1973 (Current Chief)

The first assessed valuation of the District was recorded on June 21, 1938, at \$3,847,515.00, and for the 1975-76 fiscal year, the assessed valuation amounted to \$21,821,303.00.

Numerous improvements in equipment and the fire house have been made since 1956 with the construction of a carport to house two trucks and the completion of a dormitory on the second floor of the fire house. Eventually the residence for the Fire Chief was converted into an office and sleeping quarters for the firemen. Currently the Fire District operates two 750 GPM Pumpers, one Rescue Squad, one 250 GPM Grass Fire Truck, one 2,000 Gallon Tanker and one Pickup Truck. The personnel of the Fire District includes one Fire Chief, one

Assistant Fire Chief, one Captain, four Fire Fighters and 21 Volunteer Firemen.

Although the entire 126 square miles included in the Linden-Peters Fire District is served by the one fire station in Linden, plans call for a sub-station in the western area of the district, replacement of the old tanker and purchasing a new fire engine for the proposed sub-station.

Every addition to equipment and manpower of the District helps to save the public money through insurance reductions. The rates at the present time are lower than ever before. Since 1938, the total assessed valuation has increased over 300%, while the tax rate has been increased only 100%. At the present time the District has one of the lowest tax rates in San Joaquin County, while the Department is one of the best equipped and most efficient.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"History Recalled of Linden Fire Fighters" By Bob Lewallen, published in April 27, 1963 edition of The Linden Herald. Current information supplied by Fire Chief Pete Mohl, Jr.



The International Leader of Odd Fellowship, J. Douglas Moore, Mayor of the City of Perth, New Brunswick, Canada, officially visited Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102 on January 8, 1976, the first such visit from a Sovereign Grand Master to the local lodge. Congressman John J. McFall, an Odd Fellow from Manteca, is shown presenting a proclamation from the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors welcoming the official to Linden. Shown, left to right, are Congressman McFall; Mr. Moore; Vibert Purviance, Noble Grand of Scio Lodge; and Frank Giannecchini, a member of the local lodge and Vice President of the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce.

Chapter Twelve

LINDEN VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY SERVICE

For years Linden area residents had been concerned about repeated examples of 20 to 40 minute delays experienced by the injured and ailing while waiting for ambulances to take them to the nearest hospital, St. Joseph's, more than 12 miles to the west. For many years the Linden-Peters Fire Department provided rescue squad service and first aid treatment, but they had no way of transporting the victims to the hospital.

What moved Linden residents into action in the early 1970's was a persistent physician, Dr. Harry W. Sandberg, and a citizen who came close to dying because the community lacked an ambulance service.

Soon after moving his medical practice from Los Angeles to Linden in 1967, Dr. Sandberg began plugging for an emergency vehicle. Many Linden residents admitted they had talked about it for years, but there just were not enough of them to accomplish the project. Dr. Sandberg persisted, especially talking it up among fellow Lions Club members. In 1974 a member of the Lions Club barely made it to St. Joseph's Hospital, arriving without readable pulse or blood pressure. A local fireman, accompanied by a nurse, drove him by private car to the hospital in an effort which, according to Dr.



An Emergency Vehicle (Ambulance) is being presented to Dr. Harry Sandberg, representing the Linden Community, by the Linden Lions Club in 1976. Shown, left to right, are Sam Fonzi, Lions Secretary; Dr. Sandberg; and Reno Paoletti, Lions President.

Sandberg, probably saved the man's life.

With that incident in mind Linden Lions sprang into action, drawing with them other residents of the community. The Lions purchased a 1974 ambulance, at a cost of more than \$5,000.00; use of the abandoned service station on the corner of Main and Market Streets in Linden was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Atkins; another individual provided carpeting for the volunteers' sleeping quarters; others fixed the station's roof and ceiling; Delta Epsilon Omega Sorority raised some funds; and other contributed sums from \$5 to \$500. Even Lindota 4-H Club came up with enough money to buy a special flashlight for the ambulance crew.

Once the new non-profit organization was formed in 1975 it was necessary to elect officers including Dr. Harry W. Sandberg, Chief; Mrs. Jane Kamps, Assistant Chief; Sam Fonzi, Secretary; and Bob Maulhardt, Treasurer.

An organization, an ambulance and a building wasn't enough. State law requires that ambulance operators and attendants meet training standards. Thirty-five persons agreed to take a training course to meet those standards. Thirty individuals completed the initial advanced Emergency Medical Technician course, taught by Dr. Sandberg. It consisted of 100 hours of classroom study, five hours of ambulance observation and 10 hours observation in a hospital emergency room. Those who completed the first EMT program included Jim Cash, Katherine Cundiff, Joe DiCarlo, Marge DiCarlo, Sydney Emehiser, Harold Fisher, Jacquie Fonzi, Sam Fonzi, Karen Gogna, Jeff Gravensen, Sherryl Hosie, Lorean Jones, Ann Judd, Jane Kamps, Robert Maulhardt, Pete Mohl, Linda Norman, James Pack, Derrell Quigel, Vera Quigel, Eunice Renwick, William Renwick, Dorothy Sandberg, Al Schaede Jr., Carl Wimer and Diana Zaklan. Sherry Magistri and Kathy Sandberg are also LVES Volunteers, but it wasn't necessary for them to take the EMT course because they are nurses.

The Linden Volunteer Emergency Service consists of two volunteer staff members at a time serving 12 hour shifts. Those residing within four minutes of the ambulance station can remain at their homes and those on duty will be equipped with special radio paging devices. Persons residing further than four minutes from the ambulance base pull their shifts as 12 hour live-ins. They move freely about the town during the shift, but they always carry with them the special radio paging device.



Chapter Thirteen

LINDEN'S DOMESTIC WATER AND SEWER SERVICE

The need for a domestic water and sewage service in Linden had been evident for many years but the implementation of furnishing water to households and businesses in Linden didn't materialize until the 1940's when Bruce Purviance started supplying a few people with water. Sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities were placed in operation in the fall of 1968.

The Purviance family has long been associated with water and well drilling businesses in the Linden area, and it was all started by Bruce Purviance who originally did some farming and land leveling after coming to the Linden area in 1915. In 1932 he started in the well drilling business and building his own equipment. The business became known as Purviance Drillers and it is still in operation by his son, Randy Purviance, and his nephew, Bill Purviance. Another son, Ross Purviance, went into the well drilling business for himself in 1951, and both firms have prospered in the Linden area for all these years.

In the 1940's Bruce Purviance started to supply a few people with water. Eventually most of the town, the walnut plant and nearby residents obtained their water from the Linden Water Service, established by Bruce Purviance. He passed away in 1957, and the Linden Water Service is in the process of being sold to the Linden County Water District by Mrs. Bruce Purviance.

During World War II certain materials, particularly well casings, were difficult to obtain and about that time a lowering of the general water table occurred, both of which caused Linden residents and businesses, who were operating their own private wells, to suffer a water shortage. A surplus of water was available from the Purviances' well and a number of neighbors requested permission to connect to the Purviance well and pump. This service was furnished as an accommodation to neighbors and continued until 1948 when 22 properties were receiving water service from individually owned pipelines.

Subsequently, the small pipelines were replaced by larger lines installed by the Purviances. The number of customers increased rapidly throughout the years of 1949 and 1950.

The Linden County Water District was organized on November 20, 1951, under provisions of the State of California Water Code. The District was organized for the purpose of creating a local public agency which would have the responsibility of meeting the domestic water and sanitary

sewerage needs of the Linden community. The first directors of the District were Bill DeBenedetti, A. W. Cady, Fred Strong, Fred Piacentine and Ralph Foote. On July 1, 1952, the District electorate defeated a \$220,000 general obligation bond issue which would have enabled the acquisition of the community water system and the construction of sewerage collection and treatment facilities.

In June of 1961 a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity was granted to Mrs. Bruce Purviance, doing business as the Linden Water Service, by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

For several years the Board of Directors of the Linden County Water District worked to obtain federal financial assistance for construction of sewerage facilities. In 1966 the District was successful in obtaining a tentative commitment for assistance from the Farmers Home Administration. The F.H.A. commitment for a grant of \$231,000 and a 40 year loan in the amount of \$231,000 was secured when the electorate overwhelmingly endorsed a \$231,000 general obligation bond issue at a special election held on December 13, 1966.

On March 18, 1968, the District opened bids for proposals to construct sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities. Construction commenced in the spring of 1968, and the facilities were placed in operation in the fall of 1968.

Late in 1974 the District made preliminary application for federal financial assistance to permit the acquisition and improvement of the existing community water system. Passage of a \$311,000 revenue bond issue on November 4, 1975, permitted the District to secure a Farmers Home Administration commitment grant of \$146,000 and a 40 year loan in the amount of \$311,000. During early 1976 the District was in the process of acquiring the Linden Water Service facilities.

Contracts were awarded by the Linden County Water District for construction of an office-maintenance building, in addition to the drilling of a new domestic well. Plans are being prepared for the construction of pumping facilities for the new well and for additions and improvements to the existing distribution system.

Currently serving as District Directors are Fred Compiano, J. Warden George, Henry Westing, Richard Zolezzi and President Bill DeBenedetti. Secretary and Manager for the District is Arlyn Ferrill, a former director. Legal counsel for the District is Fred Roseberry of Lemmon & Roseberry, and District Engineer is Robert G. Celum of R. W. Siegfried & Associates. Regular public meetings by the District are held at 7:30 p.m. on the first Monday of each month in the conference room of the Farmers & Merchants Bank in Linden.

Chapter Fourteen

HISTORY OF LINDEN LIBRARIES

The first efforts to establish a library for the community of Linden was made by Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102 on February 6, 1863. Scio Lodge members, during a regular meeting of the lodge, voted to contribute \$400 to establish a library in Linden. For the next two years, 1863-1865, various money making projects were conducted by the lodge to further the development of the new community library, for example a Grand Ball was planned to raise funds to purchase books. The lodge used its entire net proceeds for two years to build the book collection.

The Odd Fellows "Public Library" functioned actively for many years, until expanded library systems were initiated, such as school, public and county libraries in the Linden area.

During the 1890's library service in San Joaquin County was established through an agreement with the Stockton Public Library and the County Board of Supervisors. This procedural foundation permitted the Linden area to take advantage of a service distributing educational, entertaining, business and agricultural publications and books.

However, before Linden's initiation into the county library system, the Traveling Libraries Division of the State Library in Sacramento between 1907-1919 sent fifty books quarterly to the Linden-Bellota area upon the request of five area resident taxpayers. The shipment of juvenile, fiction and miscellaneous books arrived in a padlocked crate by freight car in Peters, and the resident requesting the service, would drive to the Southern Pacific station at Peters by horse and wagon to obtain the State Shipment. Probably one of the first Linden residents to request this service was Mrs. D. W. Miller, who either distributed the books to borrowers herself, or kept them in her home until the borrowers could come to make a selection.

Soon after the Traveling Libraries Division of the State operated in the Linden area, public-minded taxpayers signed a petition (25 signatures per branch (station)) to request a station in the area. On June 1, 1910 Linden's first branch was opened at the corner of Jack Tone and Comstock Roads with Forrest Foote serving as custodian. This was known as the Waterloo Branch. Ten days later, a branch nearer the town was established in the living room of Mr. and Mrs. David Miller's home on Comstock Road, ¼ mile east of Wall Road. When first operated, this second station was called the Bellota Branch. Not until October, of the same year (1910) was the third and largest station established. This occurred in the town of Linden in the home of

Mrs. Henry H. Turner on the site of the present old high school auditorium. In the first year of the operation, the custodians reported to the county and city librarian, W. F. Cloudsley, that each station had a total collection of around 220 books.

Two changes in the Linden Library system occurred in 1912 when (1) Miss Ida Condit assumed charge of the extension service and (2) Bellota Branch's name was changed to Orchard because of actual location of the Miller residence, which was in the orchard section of the agricultural community (the southern, western and part of the northern Linden area was enveloped in grain fields), also Mrs. Miller called her home "Orchard Cottage," so, it seemed incorrect to continue the name of Bellota when the branch was much nearer Linden and in the midst of fruit orchards.

Most of the patrons between 1910-1920 were farmers, orchardists, housewives and school children. Incidents of human interest that have been obtained from Orchard Branch are many. Some of special note are: many patrons would come and spend the evening at the Miller's after making their book selection; Mrs. Miller reviewed all the books sent to her and reserved certain ones for patrons whom she knew; often, she would deliver the books in her surrey with the fringe on top to patrons in the community; and lastly, a story hour was held either in the Linden North Methodist Church or on the lawn at Orchard on Saturday afternoon for the Linden children (about 40) and was conducted by Mrs. Miller. At the request of Miss Ida Condit, pictures of the county libraries were taken to be shown at a state librarians' convention in the 1920's. Orchard participated in this activity, and the printed snapshot in this article is one of the pictures shown to the convention with the use of a "balopticon."

When the Linden area libraries were first in operation, the custodians were volunteers, but later a small recompense for service was paid from the county library fund. No fines were charged to tardy patrons, at least in the Linden area, as it was left up to the discretion of each custodian.

In 1917, the Linden branch was taken over by Mrs. Bertha Eliot, who bought the Turner residence. She kept it in operation, until the Eliot property was purchased by the Linden Union High School District. When this happened, the library was moved to the home of Fred Strong, where it remained for thirty-seven years.

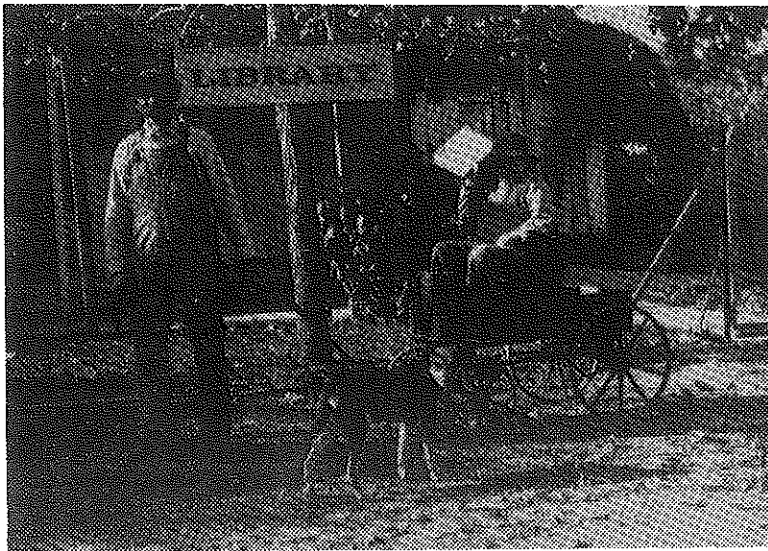
While the county library system in Linden was developing, the school libraries were functioning. The Grammar School library, owned by the District, was in operation around the turn of the century, and consisted of a collection suitable for young people's reading enjoyments, such as children's classics and poems. The high school library was organized in 1921 under the

direction of O. F. Barth, principal, and by 1929 its collection had expanded to 500 volumes with Robert E. Reed as principal. Twenty years later, there were 1838 volumes still under Mr. Reed's supervision. However, during the 1940's and '50's both high school and grammar school students were permitted to walk to Mrs. Strong's to check out books while school was in session, if they were expedient about their selection.

Orchard Branch continued serving the eastern part of the Linden area after the death in 1934 of Mrs. David W. Miller, whose daughter, Margaret Miller Cuneo, met custodian's duties in her home until 1947 when Orchard closed permanently. The monthly turnover of books checked out was approximately a little over 300.

Between 1947 and 1957 the only outlet for public library books in the Linden area was in the home of Mrs. Fred Strong, whose back-porch served the community well for ten years as a library.

In February, 1957, with the joint effort and co-operation of a group of Linden citizens (primarily composed of PTA and Lions Club members) and the County and City Librarian, Margaret Klausner, the fetal stages of a complete branch library service were realized at a public meeting held at the Linden Union High



Pictures of all San Joaquin County Libraries were taken to be shown at the state librarians' convention in the 1920's. Linden's Orchard Library was included, with Oscar Johnson pulling the cart while David Miller, Jr., is the passenger in front of the library.

School, in which Miss Klausner spoke to a group of PTA members and Linden citizens. In her presentation, "Books, People and Public Library Service in San Joaquin County," Miss Klausner stated that since Linden had a population center in the eastern part of the county, the County Library Service could operate in the town with "books, a librarian, information and reference services" availability of long-playing records, 16MM educational films, state and federal government documents and newspapers from the surrounding areas. The only structure necessary would be a building of about 600 square feet able to hold 6000 books for community usage. A group of public-spirited citizens, including Fred DeBenedetti, George DiCarlo, Mmes. Louis Costa, Fred DeBenedetti, Clarence Mapes and Charles Raggio, investigated the possibilities of obtaining such a structure, discovering one at the back of the Post Office building. Such enthusiasm was expressed, that the Stockton Record wrote many articles on Linden's project, including an editorial.

In the spring of 1957, at the request of the Linden Library Committee, the County Board of Supervisors legally established a branch library which was what rightfully belonged to the community -- at the cost of \$50 a month and with the generous cooperation of the late Joe V. Santos, owner of the building.

On November 1, 1957 the library branch was officially opened with those present being: representatives of the Stockton and County staff, the Amador County Librarian and Clifford Bull, chairman of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors. The new branch housed 2000 adult books, over 1300 juvenile books and special collection of over 300 titles.

Mrs. Grace Machado served as the first branch librarian when it was opened in 1957, and she continued as librarian until becoming the Linden High School librarian in 1963. The second librarian was Rosemary Peterson, and she served from 1964 to 1971. The next Linden branch librarian was Beverly Edalgo who assumed the position in 1971 and she is presently serving in that capacity. Renee Giannecchini formerly assisted at the local library, and Venere Marciano is an assistant at the Linden Branch Library at the present time.

Development of the present branch is seen in the annual increase of books borrowed each month. The library now has a collection of over 8,000 books. The circulation was nearly 12,000 books in 1974-75, which is an increase from 8,497 the previous year. From October to May the library presents a weekly pre-school program introducing children, three to five years of age, to good stories and books. Each summer a special reading program is given with a final party sponsored by the Linden Lions Club.

Not only does the Linden Branch supply books to area

patrons, but the two county extension bookmobiles aid and implement the library service in the eastern part of the county with stops at Waterloo, Glenwood and Waverly schools, plus numerous stops in the adjacent areas of Farmington and Lockeford. During the summer these stops are more frequent, since school is not in session and availability of a reading selection is more difficult.

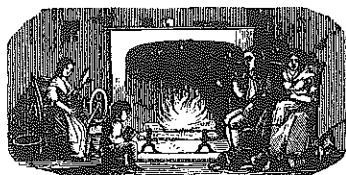
It is interesting to note the change in reading selection over the past 56 years in Linden. During the first quarter of the 20th Century, the County and City Librarian cooperated with county farm advisors in selecting reading materials for the Linden residents. Today, most of the reading selection is juvenile and fiction, however, many area requests include various subjects from animal trapping to zoology and are made by the patrons themselves.

The Linden Branch serves its community as a source of books for educational and leisure use. Through the Central library in Stockton and the 49-99 Library System great resources of books and materials can be supplied to anyone who wishes them. It is evident that Linden has practically had as long a heritage in library service as any other branch in San Joaquin County. The service is just as deeply rooted in Linden's past as many of her other educational institutions.

— Rosalie Cuneo Amer

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- The Stockton Public Library, Facts About the Library. 1962.
- James M. Guinn and George H. Tinkham, History of the State of California and Biographical Record of San Joaquin County. Los Angeles. Historic Record Co., 1909.
- Illustrated History of San Joaquin County. Chicago. Lewis Publishing Co., 1890.
- The Linden Diamond. 1957-1958.
- The Linden Herald. 1959-1975.
- News Notes of California Libraries. 1910-1962.
- Scrapbooks compiled by the Stockton City and San Joaquin County Library.
- The Stockton Independent. 1926-1927.
- The Stockton Record. 1935-1962.
- Official Minute Book, Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102, 1863-1865.
- Personal interviews and reports from Miss Esther Butters, Miss Ida Condit, Mrs. Andrew Cuneo, Fred DeBenedetti, Mrs. Howard Huffman, Mrs. William Machado, David Miller, Mrs. C. W. Mapes, Mrs. Fred Strong, Mrs. Beverly Edalga and the Stockton Public Library.



Chapter Fifteen

TRANSPORTATION IN THE LINDEN AREA

Linden became a town because it was a days journey from Stockton and thus it became a stop-over point for the big teams hauling freight to and from the mountains. The teams of 8, 10 and 12 horses would pull two wagons and would cover about fifteen miles a day hauling copper ore out of the mountains through Linden, and groceries and supplies were taken on the return trip. Horses and mules hauled all of the freight in and out of the area until the Southern Pacific railroad was built to the south of Linden in 1864 with stations at Holden and Peters. This line went from Stockton to Oakdale with a branch line leading east to Milton. Copper ore from Copperopolis was hauled to Milton by teams and then loaded on the rail cars. Gravel was also taken from the Milton area.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Mr. Bunch, grandfather of Mrs. Bertha Case, helped grade the right-of-way for the Southern Pacific railroad in this area. There were large loading and unloading facilities at Peters and many cattle were unloaded at this point. The first fruit grown in Linden was hauled by horses and wagons to Peters and loaded onto cattle cars. Peters was a fairly large town in those early days. The town itself was built around a quadrangle with several stores facing the quad. The telegraph office was at the depot and one of the first station agents and telegraph operators was Henry Mortimer who was followed by Carlton Case and Delmass.

Many people did their shopping through the Sears & Roebuck catalogue. The main Sears store was in Chicago and it took nearly a month from the time an order was sent until the shipment arrived in Peters. The buyer was notified that his shipment had arrived and he would then go by horse and wagon with great anticipation to get his merchandise.

STOCKTON TERMINAL AND EASTERN RAILROAD

The Stockton Terminal & Eastern Railway was completed in the Linden area in 1910. A celebration was held on the Ralph Foote property in Linden with a big barbecue and rodeo. During this celebration a golden spike was driven near a section of tract just south of the present location of the bean plant. This was the beginning of a new era in Linden and there were loading stations from Jack Tone Road to Bellota namely, Comstock, Elliot, Ketcham, Linden, Meier, Potter, Fine, Hunt Brothers and Bellota. Large corrals were built at Bellota for cattle shipments.

Fruit was first shipped from Hunt Brothers, Fine and Linden stations. Hunt Brothers station and Cal Pak station in Linden handled most of the Cling peaches. Hunt Brothers station was operated by Frank Treat. The first peaches shipped from Linden were to H. C. Prince Company. Lloyd Russel was the first field man and ran the Linden Station. In 1928 Cal Pak took over Prince Company and Bill Carroll and Homer Guernsey were employed to service the area. Pete Compiano was later in charge of the Linden station for many years.

In the 1920's most of the fruit was hauled by trucks from the ranches to the loading stations. The lug boxes were carried one at a time from the small trucks into the cattle cars and stacked. The farmers unloaded their own trucks and while they were waiting for their turn to unload would help the other drivers who were ahead of them. During the peak of peach season two trains a day would leave the Linden area for canneries.

BICYCLES AND AUTO RACES

Bicycles were a very popular means of transportation at this time both for local and long distance trips (1900-1920's). There were many bicycle races held during the summers. Leland Johnson, a local boy who lived on Comstock road at the end of Wall road, won several firsts with his racing bike. There were also auto races in the Linden area. In the 1920's, Barney Oldfield, a famous racer, was in a cross country race on Jack Tone road. The top speed was 30 miles per hour.

TRUCKS USED FOR FRUIT

About 1940 large semi-trucks started to haul peaches direct from Linden to the canneries, cutting down the time between ranch and cannery, thus improving the quality of the fruit at its destination. This trend continued until now all cannery shipments leave the district by truck.

The Linden Walnut Association Plant was built in 1928. All walnuts were shipped by rail in sacks from Linden to the Central plant in Los Angeles. In the late 1950's the handling of walnuts changed and instead of loading cars with sacks the walnuts were loaded in a special type of rail car in bulk. This operation of handling walnuts speeded up the work and a great deal of hand labor was eliminated. During the walnut harvest of 1975 the Linden Walnut plant received 14,000 tons from the local area and another 4,000 tons from other sections of California. Instead of using sacks the walnuts are shipped in bulk, again speeding up the operation and reducing the hand work.

The manner of handling walnuts in Linden has changed with the passage of time. Now walnuts are received by the Linden walnut plant from all sections of California, because a majority

of the local plants have been closed. Before walnuts can be received by the main office and plant of Diamond-Sun Sweet (formerly Diamond Walnut Growers) in Stockton, they must be graded and bleached at a local plant. Rather than using rail cars to transport the walnuts to Stockton trucks are now utilized.

Because of the trucking business taking over the movement of crops in the Linden area the railroad has been getting less and less business. The Bellota, Hunt Bros., Fine and Potter stations have been abandoned and the track east of Wall road has been taken up. The track now terminates at Linden.

PASSENGER SERVICE

Passenger service from Linden to Stockton has had a most interesting history. In the 1860's a horse drawn stage coach went through Linden once a day. This coach would stop anywhere along the route to pick up or let off passengers. With the building of the S. P. railroad in the 1860's through Holden and Peters, passenger service was improved and very convenient. Later there was a diesel passenger car on the Southern Pacific, a sort of commuter car that many local residents rode. It was called "The Peters Skunk" because of the strong Diesel smell inside and out. Many people still preferred to drive their horse and buggy conveyances to Stockton over the toll road and pay the twenty-five cent fee.

In 1910 the Stockton Terminal and Eastern railway was built to the Linden and Bellota area. This improved the service again. There was a car called the "Milk Truck" which resembled an automobile run on tracks. It had seating capacity for ten people and usually pulled a trailer. Eggs from Jake Marquardt's poultry ranch at Bellota were transported on this trailer. Many local Linden residents went to High School in Stockton by means of the "Milk Truck." Later a diesel motor car was added to the passenger service. Frank Treat, who was a civil engineer for the building of the railroad, operated this motor car. On many occasions the Milk Truck or motor coach would have to stop and the engineer would have to clear the track of cows and pigs. Hogs were often hit and would throw the Milk Truck off the track. When this happened the passengers would help put the "Truck" back on the track. Farmers along the route often tied their cows to the railroad track and this would cause the train or car to stop while the chain was unfastened from the track.

AUTOMOBILES IN LINDEN

Automobiles were first seen in the Linden area about 1905. There were few at first as they were quite expensive and the roads were poor. Winter use of the roads was almost impossible.

Some of the early car owners were Nealie Holman, 1907 Oldsmobile; Ray Prather, 1904 Reo; Herman Schrader, Model T; Pete Linn, Stearns; Jim Staples, Saxon; Henry Turner, Overland; D. W. Miller, Franklin; Joseph Potter, Page; Tom Bryan, Dodge; E. H. Duncan of H. G. Prince, Locomobile; Devencenzi, Stutz; Bud Kettle, Winton. Bill Doscher purchased a 7 passenger Winton and used it to transport students to Linden High School. It was the first bus service for the school. Coach Leslie Drury had a Hupmobile which he also used to transport Linden High School students.

Practically every Linden resident has his own car now and transportation to Stockton is no problem. The rail passengers service has been discontinued. However, Calaveras Transit serves Linden, offering daily schedules to Stockton and Calaveras County.

AIRPLANES MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE

Airplanes were first seen around Linden in the 1920's and 30's. Sam Finerty, a local resident on Comstock Road, had his own plane and landing strip in the early 20's. Barney Anderson had his own plane in the 30's.

One can now leave Linden by his private automobile, drive to Stockton airfield in about 25 minutes, board a jet Mainliner and be in New York a few hours later.

— DAVID MILLER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Material for this chapter, "Transportation in the Linden Area", was gathered from personal interviews with the late James Watkins, Mrs. Myrtle Seymour, the late Mrs. Bertha Case, Albert Metzler, the late Pete Compiano and the late B. W. Potter.



School days in 1919 at the Bellota School on Linden Road was a common occurrence for many years with Acey Smith as the teacher of the one room school. Some of the students in Miss Smith's class were Velma Lewis Patterson, Don Creary, Pete and Jack Ospital, David Lewis and Fred DeBenedetti.

Chapter Sixteen

CENTENNIAL OBSERVED & LOCAL CELEBRATIONS

The Annual Linden Cherry Festival, held in late April or early May each year, is an outgrowth of the Linden Future Farmers Community Day Fair first held on March 18, 1939. In conjunction with this annual event a Linden Centennial Celebration was held on April 27, 1963, and a Special Bicentennial Celebration was held on May 1, 1976.

The first Linden FFA Fair was held in 1939 while Elwood Juergenson was the Agriculture Instructor at Linden Union High School. Loring Hoag was the Future Farmers Chapter President, and Warren L. Davis was the Fair Chairman.

That year, the Linden High School Annual stated the Fair proved to be one of the outstanding events of the school year and "a huge crowd attended the fair and thoroughly enjoyed themselves."

The first Fair included a couple of game booths and an exhibit of student farm mechanics projects. The Fair continued to grow in size, but it remained an exclusive school function until the 1940's when the Linden Businessmen's Association and the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce got behind the project. It grew into a truly community wide project and in 1963 it was combined with the Linden Centennial Celebration.

LINDEN CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

A Centennial usually observes 100 years of the founding or establishment of a community, business or other enterprise, but that wasn't the case when the centennial of naming Linden was observed.

One hundred years after the naming of Linden in 1862, originally called Foreman's Ranch, there was talk of a Centennial Celebration, but it was in 1963 when the actual celebration was held.

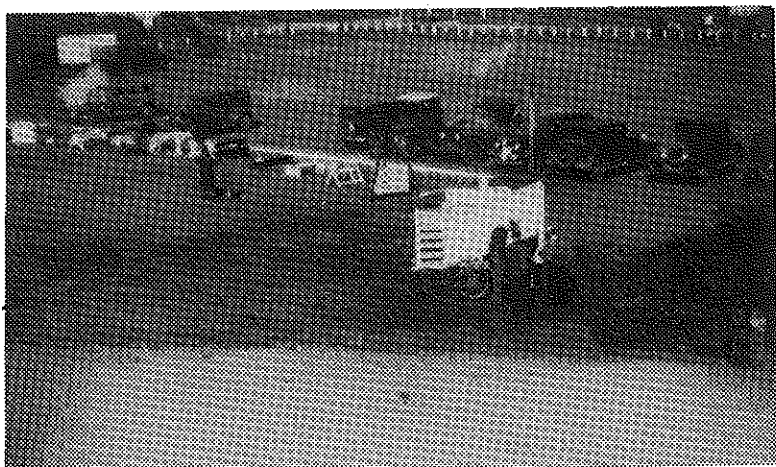
An organizational meeting to celebrate the Linden Centennial was held on Jan. 21, 1963 with representatives from 22 different organizations and groups. The desire was expressed to hold the observance in conjunction with the Linden Community Day Fair on April 27 in Linden. Officers elected were Don R. Smith, chairman; Bob Kelly, co-chairman; and Leta Thurston, Secretary.

Named as the finance committee were Fred DeBenedetti, Bob Ryburn, Perry Cox, Garrett Beckley Sr., and Andy Sola. The telephone committee included Kathy Hill, Audrey Compiano, Pauline DeBenedetti and Darlene Smith. It was decided

to obtain both individual and organization sponsors at \$10 each for the event.

The Linden-Peters Fire Department was requested to take charge of the street parade and to select their own chairman. Opal Rebekah Lodge and Scio Odd Fellows Lodge took charge of honoring the "Old Timers," especially those who were born in the Linden area and those residing here the longest length of time. David Miller was named chairman of the Historical Committee, to gather historical articles. George DiCarlo was named chairman of the merchants committee. Linden Young Farmers took charge of a street dance, and the Linden Young Homemakers arranged for a special centennial envelope. With the Linden Lions Club taking charge of the whiskerino contest.

Named on the Executive Committee for the observance in addition to the officers were Fred DeBenedetti, George DiCarlo, Richard Zolezzi, David Miller, and Harry Wagner. Future Farmers arranged for the annual barbecue. Sheriff Mike Canlis was named Grand Marshal of the Parade. "Century of Beauty" was the theme selected by the Linden Garden Club for the annual flower show, and it was also decided by the Garden Club to plant two "Linden" trees in the community in observance of the centennial.



The first Linden F.F.A. Community Day Fair, renamed Linden Cherry Festival in 1973, was held on March 18, 1939 when Elwood Juergenson was the agriculture instructor at Linden Union High School. Loring Hoag was the Linden FFA Chapter President, and Warren L. Davis was chairman of the fair. The first fair included a couple of game booths and farm mechanics projects.

participated in the street parade under the sponsorship of the Linden Lions Club. A total of 81 entries participated in the parade with Frank DeBenedetti, Lee Owing Sr. and Garret Beckley Jr. serving on the committee.

Activities for the day started with a Senior Class Pancake Breakfast, which was followed by the street parade. At the conclusion of the parade 4-H demonstrations and exhibits, a Bicycle Rodeo under the chairmanship of Yvette Lucchetti, and the school and community booths were opened. A beef barbecue was held, prepared by the Lions, and the Rev. FrankLyn Wade, President of the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce, arranged for a community program and the presentation of awards. During the afternoon a 4-H Fashion Show was held, the Linden Garden Club Flower Show was open for viewing in addition to Science Displays and Gymnastics Demonstrations. Displays of automobiles and farm machinery were also in evidence on the Linden High School campus.

Community and school organizations having booths were Eastside Pentecostal Church, Waterloo, Glenwood, Waverly and Lindota 4-H Clubs, Band Boosters Club, Wrestling Club, Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce, Rainbow Girls, Opal Rebekah Lodge, United Methodist Women, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes, C.S.F., High School Band, Scio Odd Fellows Lodge, Association of Linden Educators, Linden Eighth Grade, Linden Lions Club and State Senator Candidate Bob Whitten.

One of the biggest attractions of the Bicentennial Cherry Festival featured the honoring of 31 "Old Timers" who rode in special vehicles for the street parade. Delta Epsilon Omega Sorority of Linden, under the leadership of President June Shiba and Carol Erman, arranged for honoring the special guests 80 years of age or older during 1976. Those riding in the parade and participating in the activities of the day included Frank Alberelli, Louisa Alberelli, Lillian Beck, Bacci Botto, Angelo Barbagelata, Otto Buchecker, Dave Canepa, Ruth E. Coale, Coralyn Dasso, Lonnie Field, Nick Genetti Sr., Fabio Giannecchini, Al Guernsey, Elise Gill, Mary Johnson, Francis E. Kennon, Eunice Luster, Henry W. Metzler, Herbert Magnuson, Gregorio Machado, August Poggio, Lloyd Potter, Eva Pollard, Frank Simonich, Grace Simonich, Myrtle Seymour, James Solari, Lillian Staley, Margaret Tuggle, Veda Whiteside and Edith Wymer. Four other old timers in the local area didn't ride in the parade, but they visited the hospitality area during the day. They were Ann Robinson, Frank Foote, Elizabeth Walsh and Frieda J. Oksen. Otto Buchecker of San Francisco probably held the record of being away from the community

A Souvenir Edition of The Linden Herald was published and included historical sketches and family histories from the Linden area. Copies sold for 25 cents each, and as the years passed they became a collectors item. A total of 131 sponsors, individuals and organizations, were obtained for the Linden Centennial at \$10 each.

Thirty-one "Old Timers" were honored during the Centennial Celebration including Bertha C. Case, Emile and Julia Sanguinetti, George and Elvira Sanguinetti, Maude Sanguinetti, Marie Meyer Cox, Laura E. Weller, Bert and Della Potter, Lloyd and Bernice Potter, Lena Freeman, Charles H. Miller, F. A. Cox, Maimie C. Cox, Laura Cox Moore, Hazel Long, Anne McReichman, James Watkins, Bess Hughes Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sanguinetti, Bertha Cuslidge, Sarah Bryan, Margaret Swank, Alta E. Patterson, M. A. Welsh, A. J. Sola, Etta M. Molatt, Florence Miller, Grace Tone and L. M. Stanley.

Approximately 7,000 persons attended the local Centennial, the largest crowd of people ever to assemble in Linden to the recollection of anyone in the community at the present time. Winners of the Beard Contest included Crill Lewis, longest sideburns; Gino Giannecchini, booby prize; Snooks Norman, best with the least effort; Willie Miller, longest; and Frank Giannecchini, best beard. At the conclusion of the celebration everyone looked back at Linden's Centennial with a lot of fond memories.

LINDEN CHERRY FESTIVAL

With a great deal of interest by the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce in having a community-wide celebration truly representative of the local area, it was decided to rename the Linden Community Day Fair the Linden Cherry Festival. In 1973 the Cherry Festival became a reality, and many local and school organizations and individuals participated in the activities of the day with various booths and exhibits. The Linden Future Farmers continue to spearhead the observance.

A BICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

Representatives of all local organizations were invited to attend the first Linden Community Bicentennial Committee meeting on January 1, 1976, with Don R. Smith and Arlyn Ferrill, as co-chairmen. Activities held in Linden during the Bicentennial of the United States were highlighted with the Linden Bicentennial Cherry Festival held on May 1, 1976, one of the biggest local celebrations ever held in Linden. It was estimated that three to four thousand persons witnessed and

the longest, as he hadn't been in Linden since the early 1910's, when he lived in the community as a young man.

Other Bicentennial activities held throughout the year included the publication of the Linden Bicentennial Cookbook by the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce. It was the second cookbook volume, and like the first one it was a tremendous success. Lee Owing was chairman of the first cookbook, and Olive Davis served as chairman of the Bicentennial edition. A Bicentennial Theme was utilized for the official visit of J. Douglas Moore of New Brunswick, Canada, Sovereign Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the World, to the Linden Lodge in January. Likewise the annual Installation of Officers for the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce on February 11 was highlighted with Robert W. Miller, a native of Linden and President of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, as the speaker of the evening. The evening was a four star attraction with the installation of chamber officers, dedication of the Linden Volunteer Emergency Service facilities, presentation of the official Bicentennial Flag to Linden and an address by Dr. Miller. Another Bicentennial event was the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Linden Lions Club, with Harry J. Aslan of Kingsburg, Calif., Lions International President, as the principal speaker. During the short period of three months



Main Street in Linden in the late 1930's shows the Linden Butcher Shop, with Hugh Coburn standing out front in a butcher apron talking with the late Andy Sola. Directly to the east is the R. M. Foote Hardware Store and the Linden Pharmacy building, located on the site of Bi Rite Market.

Across the street is the old Odd Fellow-Masonic Hall.

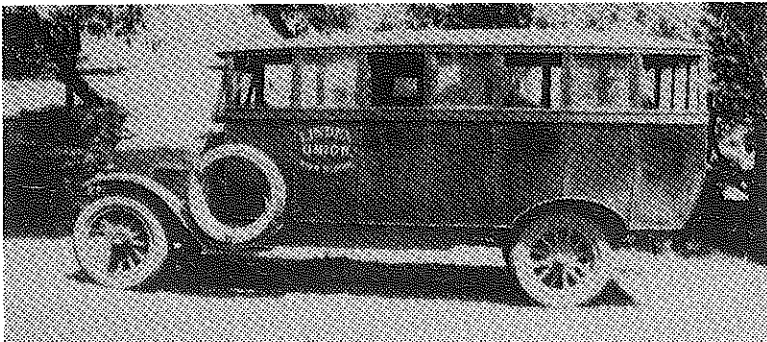
Linden played host to the leaders of three world-wide organizations.

A Bicentennial Linden Pride Day and a poster contest was held on April 24, 1976, under the direction of Linda DeHaan. Numerous youth groups and other organizations turned out to help clean up the community throughout the day. The Lindota 4-H Club Annual Spaghetti Dinner was declared a Bicentennial event, along with the annual Lions Club Charities Ball.

Delta Epsilon Omega Sorority purchased a set of history books for the Linden Library as part of the Bicentennial. Scio Odd Fellows Lodge undertook the publication of a "History of Linden" book, and voted to present each school in the district and the Linden Library with copies of the completed history. The Linden Farmers Market hosted a Bicentennial Cherry Ball, when the new Miss Linden-Peters of 1976, Miss Julie Ann Cavalli, and her attendants were the honored guests. Frank Giannecchini was chairman of the Cherry Ball, and Margaret Westing was chairman of the Queen Contest.

Linden Fraternal Hall Trustees, representing Scio Odd Fellows Lodge and Valley Masonic Lodge, were agreeable to erecting a community flag pole on the south end of Fraternal Hall along Main Street. Ron Kaiser donated and erected the flag pole for three flags - American Flag, California Bear Flag and the Bicentennial Flag. Frank DeBenedetti was chairman of the committee from the Linden Bicentennial Committee to obtain a community flag pole.

Two of the oldest organizations in Linden, Valley Masonic Lodge and Scio Odd Fellows Lodge, announced a joint Constitutional Observance in September with a speech contest for Linden High School students. Prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 Savings Bonds are being offered by the sponsoring lodges.



First Linden Union High School bus was purchased by the school district trustees in 1923 from the International Harvester Company, at a cost of \$2,100.

Chapter Seventeen

LINDEN, AN INCORPORATED CITY?

Throughout the years, probably since the town of Linden was established, there have been several movements and campaigns to establish a municipal corporation for the City or Town of Linden. During each attempt there always seemed to be a principal factor that prompted such action or the investigation of incorporation for the community.

The reasons and purposes of steps to establish Linden as a municipal corporation in the early 1890's could well provide a colorful and interesting account of early day life in the Linden area.

It seems that the residents of Linden had two different opinions about their community at that time. One segment of the population wanted Linden to be a dry town (establish prohibition), while the others wanted to have bars and saloons in the community. The "drys" were of the opinion the only way they could outlaw saloons was to incorporate as a town or city.

A notice of the incorporation petition was first published in the "Stockton Mail," a San Joaquin County newspaper, starting on February 18, 1893, and on each and everyday, Sundays excepted, until March 4, 1893. The petition was signed by more than 50 qualified electors, residents within the boundaries of the proposed corporation. The boundaries covered an area of approximately 48 square miles. The legal description for the boundaries was: "Beginning at the Southwest corner of Township No. 2, North Range Eight East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; Running thence East Six Miles to the Southeast corner of Township No. 2, North Range Eight East, said Base and Meridian; Thence North Eight Miles to the North Line of Douglas Township in said County; Thence West Six Miles to the Northwest corner of Section No. 30, Township No. 3, North Range Eight East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, being the Northwest corner of said Douglas Township; and Thence South Eight Miles to the point of beginning, all in the said County of San Joaquin."

The petition further stated there were 1,000 inhabitants in the proposed boundaried, and it continued that said territory described should be incorporated as a municipal corporation under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization, Incorporation and Government of Municipal Corporations."

Also published at the same time was a notice stating that said petition would be presented to the Board of Supervisors

on March 6, 1893, and on that date the petition was presented to the Supervisors, by James C. Russell and others. The matter was continued until March 11, 1893. It was again continued until March 18, when certain parties presented to the Board of Supervisors their written protest and objection to the incorporation of the Town of Linden and their request and petition to be excluded from the proposed boundaries. The petition of E. Wilkins and others, and the petition of C. S. Hayden, S. H. Boardman, their realtor and others, were presented and received by the Board of Supervisors, ordered filed and further consideration of the matter was continued until March 25, 1893. On that date the matter was again continued to April 4, then to April 15, then to April 17 and finally to April 18, 1893.

During the final hearing a resolution, offered by Supervisor Carson, seconded by Supervisor Ennis and adopted by the Board of Supervisors, granted the petition to form a municipal corporation by calling an election for that purpose. The following day, on April 19, the Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 257 which called for a special election to be held on May 31, 1893. In addition to deciding the fate of the incorporation proposal, the ballots would call for the election of five members of the Board of Trustees, one City Clerk to also serve as ex-officio Assessor; one City Treasurer; and one City Marshal, who shall also be an ex-officio Tax and License Collector. The brick warehouse in Linden was the polling place, and those appointed to serve on the election board were J. H. Duncan and A. C. Fifield, Inspectors; James Wasley and W. H. Prather, Judges; G. Grupe and D. C. Middlekauff, Tally Clerks; and C. H. Duncan and G. W. Klipple, Ballot Clerks.

Election day arrived on May 31, 1893 and a total of 207 registered voters went to the polls to vote on the question of incorporation for the community. The election board reported counting 104 yes votes for incorporation and 99 no votes. By action of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors they declared such territory duly incorporated as a municipal corporation. Elected as trustees were T. S. Cole, J. M. Gillis, D. Harrison, W. H. Russell and J. Robinson. Elected as Clerk and Assessor was W. Cox; W. H. Sheets was elected Treasurer; and J. A. Drace was elected Marshal and Tax Collector. A recount in open court of the ballots cast at said election showed 106 legal ballots cast in favor of incorporation, and 99 legal ballots cast against incorporation, and two ballots favoring incorporation were not counted because they were not legally marked.

By all appearances Linden was incorporated with trustees and officers elected by the voters of the community.

Temperance leaders were pleased with the vote outcome for the downfall of the saloons was in sight.

A civil action on December 19, 1893, brought in the Superior Court by S. H. Boardman against the Town of Linden, resulted in the court upholding the Incorporation of the Town. Superior Court Judge Ansel Smith in his decision on January 8, 1894, reported the election was conducted in accordance with the General Election Laws of the State of California, and that such election was fairly conducted, every voter entitled to vote having an opportunity to vote, a full vote was polled and a clear majority of the ballots favored incorporation. "There was no misconduct on the part of the officers of said election, nor were there any errors or omissions made by said officers to the injury of plaintiff, the only mistake made by said officers being in returning a less number of votes in favor of incorporation than were actually cast. There was no evidence that any qualified elector entitled to vote at such election was prevented from voting by reason of the fact that the polls were not opened precisely at sunrise on the date of said election,



The well known Linden Band is shown above in 1888. Members of the band, shown left to right, seated, are Albert N. Davis, Andy Bonham, Howard Mosher, William Bonham and Edgar Holman. Standing in the back row are Jack Talbot, Jimmy Holman, George Freeman and Charlie Drace.

and that the polls were closed at five o'clock in the afternoon and not before that time. That the alleged erroneous exclusion of two voters by said election officers, if true, did not affect, and could not in any manner have affected the result of said election. That had said if two persons had been allowed to vote and both voted against incorporation, there would have been still a clear majority of five in favor of incorporation."

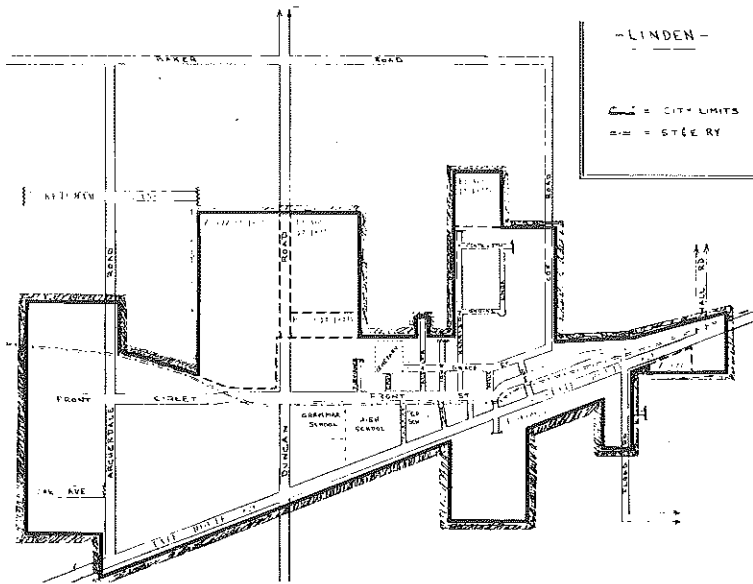
After reviewing the entire situation Judge Smith came to the conclusion that the several statutory steps leading to formation of a municipal corporation were complied with, that the defendant, the Town of Linden, now is a municipal corporation and is entitled to a judgment and decree to that effect, and also to a judgment for its costs and disbursements incurred.

An appeal was made by S. H. Boardman on March 27, 1894 to the State Supreme Court after being turned down by the Superior Court for a new trial for the matter. The decision of the Supreme Court on April 5, 1895 reversed the prior court action and sent the matter back to the Superior Court for re-trial. As a result of the State Supreme Court ruling, the Superior Court, on July 6, 1895, ruled that "Wherefore, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the Defendant, Town of Linden, is guilty of usurping and unlawfully holding and exercising the franchise of a municipal corporation, and that defendant is not now, and at no time has been a municipal corporation organized or existing as such." The Order of the Court shows where the Superior Court reversed their earlier opinion and the plaintiffs were awarded a judgment in the amount of \$101.70 for their costs.

Apparently the reasons for reversing the previous action was that no certified copy of the order of the Board of Supervisors declaring Linden a duly incorporated city had been filed in the office when the action was commenced. The filing of such copy, in the opinion of the court, was essential to the completion of the incorporation. "Until it is filed there is no corporation. The other defects pointed out were the insufficiency of the affidavit as to signatures on the petition and failure of the board to exercise its discretion as to notice of the election.

CHAMBER INVESTIGATES INCORPORATION

No doubt incorporation for Linden was considered many times in the early 1900's, but it was not until February 27, 1967, when definite steps were taken to investigate incorporation for the community. The Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce, presided over by President Donald R. Smith,



During the investigation of incorporation for Linden in late 1971 and early 1972, boundaries were established for the investigation for the Town of Linden. The original boundaries established were amended and revised many times, but despite the great amount of work undertaken the steps for incorporating the community never materialized.

appointed George DiCarlo, Fred Sanguinetti and Dr. Harry Sandberg to obtain complete information and details on incorporation to enable the chamber to review the pros and cons.

With the assistance of Ralph W. Epperson, County Clerk; Albert Flor, Assistant County Clerk; and George Chapman, County Recorder, the committee was able to trace the history of incorporating Linden back in the late 1800's. From the League of California Cities the local committee received "The Law of Municipal Corporations in California," "Forms of City Government and Principles of Organization" and "Procedures for Incorporation of Cities in California."

The League pointed out that it was important when considering incorporation to conduct a careful, impartial review of the present and potential tax base, condition of existing facilities, county and district services, and the level of municipal services which would be available within a realistic income. It was stressed that any community of at least 500 inhabitants which is entirely within one county with a

population of less than two million, may incorporate as a city. Due to the lack of interest in proceeding with the investigation, the matter was dropped by the local Chamber of Commerce.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION OF INCORPORATION

A group of 17 Linden area residents and businessmen gathered on November 17, 1971, to discuss the alternatives and possible steps for reversing a declining trend in the business community of Linden. The rapid succession of departing businesses from the local community was pointed out, in addition to the possibility that other firms will be taking a hard look at the advantages of remaining in business in the community. The purpose of the meeting called by Chamber Vice President Derrell (Mac) Quigel was to obtain the feelings of the local residents and businessmen about the future course in which the community should head. Some of the alternatives discussed were the incorporation of Linden as a city, the need of attracting businesses to the community, the importance of existing residents to patronize local businesses, the possibility of promotions and drawings by local firms to attract customers and ideas for filling the vacant stores on Main Street.

In early December Earl Wilson, City Administrator and Clerk for the City of Escalon, briefed the community on incorporation and taxes. The special committee named to investigate incorporation included Derrell Quigel, Hugh Cummins, Don R. Smith, Lee Owing and the Rev. FrankLyn Wade. Other committees named included Joe DiCarlo, Walt Billigmeier and Joe Santos Jr., merchants and property owners promotion; Dale Thomas, Arlyn Ferrill, Gerald Cundiff, Fred Compiano, Gary Morris and Wilbur Krenz, house and head count; and Fred Compiano, investigation of dedicated streets within boundaries. Meetings continued into the early months of 1972, but the investigation was dropped after finding the population within the proposed boundaries amounted to less than 700 persons, and it didn't appear that incorporation was financially feasible.

No doubt incorporation of Linden will be discussed and debated in future years, but possibly the investigations of the past will assist those considering these steps in the future.



Chapter Eighteen

BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES IN LINDEN

While the number of retail business establishments has dwindled in recent years, Linden is still considered a regional shopping complex for a great many people. The advent of the super shopping centers in North Stockton and McHenry Village in Modesto has had its toll on the retail establishments in Linden. At one time no less than four retail hardware and building supply stores were located in Linden, but today the only such establishment is Lee's Auto Parts and True Value Hardware. Despite the loss of many retail merchants, a good cross section of businesses are located in Linden to provide the needs of the residents in the local area.

LOCAL AREA INDUSTRY

Industry established in the community, in addition to farmer cooperatives and associations, includes Ron Kaiser Manufacturing Co., formerly operated by Percy W. Brown, builders of walnut harvesting equipment and other farm machinery; C. B. Hay Harvestors, harvesting equipment; Ramacher Manufacturing Co., specializing in nut harvesting equipment; Western Church Furniture, builders of church furniture; and Jimco Manufacturing Co., builders of specialized equipment and a retail outlet for farm supplies.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

One of the principal retail establishments in Linden is Linden Pharmacy, with Lee A. Owing and John Prioli as the principal partners. Mr. Owing, with his original partner, Cecil Good, opened up a new pharmacy in September of 1959, after buying out Bill Patterson, the local pharmacist for many years. The partners also own the Stockton Pharmacy on East Main Street in Stockton. After several years Mr. Good sold his interest in the business to Mr. Prioli. The Linden Pharmacy is quite proud of the extensive line of merchandise available in their local modern establishment.

DiCarlo & Co., a local mens wear and sports shop, has been in business on Main Street in Linden for more than 50 years. The firm was founded by George DiCarlo, and it has always been a real family affair including his wife, Sis; son, Joe; and Sam Fonzi. Presently the business is operated by Sam Fonzi. A new building is currently under construction by Lyle Brunmeier, owner of Linden TV, Heating and Refrigeration, to

better serve his customers. Originally starting business in their home, Gary and Colleen Ferrill opened Ferrill's Repair Service in the old Post Office Building on Main Street. Vi Howard recently opened the California Collectibles Art Gallery on Main Street, and she offers art classes and original hand-crafted gifts.

At one time there were several service stations in the community, but today the sole survivor is Allison's Super Service, operated by Pete Urrutia, featuring Standard - Chevron oil, gasoline and other products. Several garages for automobile and farm machinery repairs are located in Linden including Allison's Garage on Main Street, Arata's Garage on Front Street, Atkins Service on the corner of Main and Market Streets and Johnnie's Welding. Several firms handle lines of chemicals and fertilizers including Hughes Spray Chemical, Inc., Linden Agricultural Service and Custom Ag. Products.

Linden Antique and Beauty Salon has a shop on Lone Street, and Crown Beauty Salon is located on Main Street. Linden Barber Shop is also located on Main Street.

Peter Bregman, a Certified Life Underwriter with Metropol-



Henry Grimsley Blacksmith Shop on Main Street on the site of the present Linden-Peters Fire Department.

itan Life, specializes in providing for the insurance needs of Linden area residents. Cutting Thompson Co. took over the insurance business of Lemmon Agencies several years ago. Fred V. Kreth of Linden provides Backhoe and Excavating service, and Don Merian of Stockton Sand & Gravel is located in Linden. A large produce shipping and packing operation is operated by Larry Celle, along with various other activities.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK

Farmers & Merchants Bank of Central California operates a Linden Branch, and they provide a complete banking service. The subject of having a bank in Linden was discussed during the November 20, 1950, Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce meeting with representatives of the Lodi bank in attendance. The local branch was opened on December 12, 1950, in rented quarters currently utilized by the Baptist Church. Serving as managers of the local branch over the years have been Otto Hintz, Fred Maas, George Williams, Fred Sanguinetti, R. N. McDonnell and Glen Bell, the present manager. Alma Wagner was employed by the bank when the local branch was first established, and she is still a key employee. Other current employees of the Linden branch are Laura Freeman, Marge Lewallen, Pat Leach, Barbara Bankston, Karen Guido, Josephine Gerlomes, Marcella Lawson, Sonja Herndon and Harold Cummins. In March of 1959 the new and modern bank building was put into use and it continues to serve the people of the local area.

PUMP SERVICE & WELL DRILLERS

When thinking of well drillers in Linden you automatically think of the name, Purviance. Ross Purviance and Ross Purviance Jr. specialize in well drilling throughout central California. His brother, Randy Purviance, and his cousin, Bill Purviance, operate Purviance Drillers, founded by Bruce Purviance many years ago. Ernie Costigliolo operates Linden Service Pumps in the local area.

EATING ESTABLISHMENTS

Eating establishments in Linden are the Big 3 Drive In, owned by Bud and Pat Moore on the corner of Main and Mill Streets; on the south side of Main Street is located The Coffee Shop, operated by Margie and Pete Mohl; and Mel's Club, now known as El Charro. Another eating establishment is the Blue Willow Restaurant at Lloyd's of Linden. One of the big attractions in Linden these days is Randy Sparks and the



The Linden Cash Store, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lemaster, was located in the large Odd Fellow and Masonic Building on Main Street. The interior of the store shows Hugh Lemaster ready to wait upon his customers. While the business was named Linden Cash Store, the Lemasters extended credit to local residents unable to pay cash for necessities they needed during the depression.

Back Porch Majority, internationally known entertainers who decided to open a night club in Linden. Lloyds of Linden is building up quite a reputation for itself, and on any Friday and Saturday night, when they aren't on the road, you can be sure there will be a big crowd in Linden. Every parking place along Main Street is usually filled, and it's a pleasant sight seeing so much activity in the "ole town."

LOCAL MEAT MARKETS & GROCERY STORES

J. P. Ashley was the first person to operate a meat market in Linden, after coming to the community in 1859. He bought a ranch north of the Linden Cemetery, and from that location he slaughtered and sold meat until 1884. As there was no refrigeration, he slaughtered the animals after sundown and sold the meat the next day. Mr. Ashley called on the ranchers and cut the meat for them at their doors.

From 1884 until 1890 the McCormick Brothers from Sonora sold meat in the Linden community. McCormicks owned a

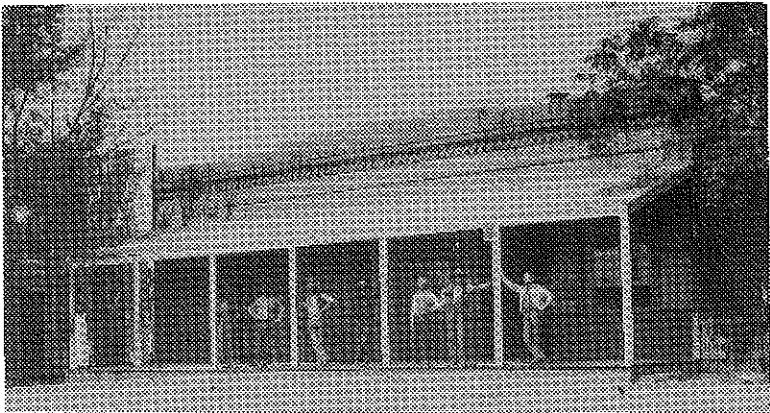
ranch south of the Mormon Slough, across the road from the Bellota School. They also owned large acreage on Duncan Road.

About 1890 Ed, Albert and Edgar Davis bought the McCormick business. At that time they owned a large part of the Podesta Ranch at Bellota, and the slaughter house was located where the Bellota School stood in later years. One of their first employees was James Ashley, son of the first Linden butcher. They slaughtered their livestock in the evening and Edgar Davis loaded the meat in a spring wagon at 2 a.m. the following morning and delivered it to a shop located where Linden Publications building is now located.

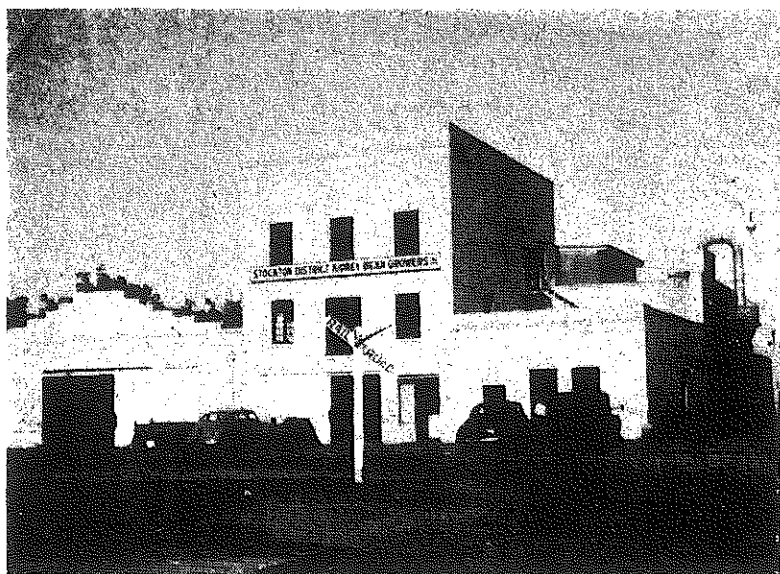
An ice box was built in 1900 and Edgar Davis drove to Stockton once a week to purchase a ton of ice in three hundred pound cakes. Ed Davis drove a delivery wagon and Albert Davis procured the livestock and ran the slaughter house.

In 1904 the store building east of the Davis market burned and the meat market was damaged considerably. When it was repaired, an ammonia refrigeration plant with cooler boxes was installed. The Davis Brothers bought the Archer ranch west of Linden and later their livestock was processed there.

In 1908 the Board Brothers of Salt Spring Valley bought Davis out. Ed and Albert Davis remained on the Archer ranch the remainder of his days. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Foote and her husband now live in the old home.



Main Street in Linden on October 4, 1902. Edgar L. Davis, in the apron on the left, is standing in front of the butcher shop. Others shown, left to right, are Fred Hunteman, Bill Cox, Fred Guernsey, Lou Grimsley, Tom Duncan, Sam McFarland and the last person is unknown.



The former Linden Flour Mill now is the headquarters for the Stockton District Bean Growers Association. In 1871 a three story brick building was constructed at a cost of about \$35,000. The mill turned out 120 barrels a day but lost money for the owners.

The Board Brothers, Frank, Dave and Jim established a slaughter house on Cox Road north of Linden on property now owned by the Marciano family. About this time Model T Fords replaced horses and the Boards delivered meat in the Ford to the ranchers as well as operated a market in Linden.

About 1918, Frank Simonich opened a meat market in the old Creamery building located where Linden Medical Center now stands. Simonich had an ice box and ran a delivery wagon. He slaughtered on Flood Road and Mormon Slough. At the end of World War I, Bert Smith went to work for Simonich and Bert remained in Linden until his death. In the early 1920's Simonich bought out the Board Brothers and moved his operation to the Board meat market but continued to slaughter on Flood Road.

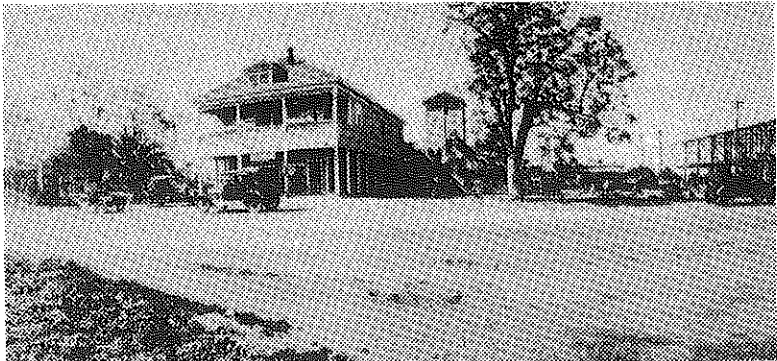
In 1928 Frank Simonich sold the Linden meat business to Jack Milligan, Bert Smith and Robert Ryburn. They operated it as the Linden Market and used the slaughter house on Flood Road and Mormon Slough. They ran three routes out of Linden, one as far as Copperopolis. After a few years meat inspection laws became more strict and the livestock was

slaughtered at the Curry and Comartin plant at Lodi. That plant later burned and the operation was moved to Orvis and Klingers' plant on Linden Road at the Diverting Canal.

Ryburn later bought out Jack Milligan and Bert Smith and operated as Ryburn Market. Hugh Coburn, brother-in-law of Ryburn, had worked in the business for a number of years and managed the business for Ryburn.

In 1939 Ralph Foote erected a modern building on Mill and Main Streets and leased part of it to W. F. Billigmeier for a grocery store. Ryburn moved his meat market into the grocery store and sold his property to Caesar DeMartini. Hugh Coburn was in the Merchant Marines during World War II and Ryburn and Bert Smith ran the meat business and the ranch with all the headaches of rationing and price control. The last wagon route was discontinued when gasoline was rationed during World War II. About 1944 Ryburn leased the business to Hugh Coburn who ran a modern meat market until 1949 when the whole building was completely destroyed by fire. Coburn did not continue in the meat business.

Following the fire Walter F. Billigmeier bought the property from Ralph Foote and erected the present building housing the Bi Rite Market and Hill's Hardware Store at that time. Mr. Billigmeier continued operating Bi Rite Market. During the period of his ownership the butchers were Selkirk Brothers, Percy McGuire, Bob Miller Sr., Bruz Craig and Larry Carter. In September of 1962 the Bi Rite Meat Market was taken over by Bob Smith, who moved to the local area from San Jose. Later in the same year he became sole owner of the business, with Mr. Smith being the principal butcher. He continued operating



In the late 1920's the above picture, showing the old Linden Hotel and Club, was taken and recorded some of the scenes so evident in those days. Only the north side of Main Street (Linden Road) was built up in those days."

Bi Rite Market until August of 1974 when the business was sold to Truman (Corky) and Vickie Copeland of Lodi and they continue operating the business. Fred Pfeifer, Bob Miller Jr., Ernie Sarale, Mike Solaegui, Bob Smith, Paul Diaz and Bill Adams all worked in the meat department for various lengths of time. In March of 1976 Cliff Powell rented the meat department from Mr. Copeland, and he continues operating the business.

Vic Solari Sr. put in a meat department at Solari's Inn about 1936, and his daughter, Florence Mitchell, is still operating the business. While the Solari family did most of their own meat cutting, some of the butchers were Pete DeMartini and Ben Gruber.

Tony Rinaldi put in a meat department in his grocery store, south of Linden Road about 1942. Later the business was sold to Bill DeBenedetti, who continued operating Linden Market until 1966 when Louis Chiccone purchased the business and operated it until January of 1969. Art Bender was one of the butchers during this period.

Several years later Tony Rinaldi opened another grocery business called Rinaldi's Market on the corner of Main Street and Duncan Road in Linden. In April of 1962 he leased the meat department to Art Huff, as Art's Fine Meats. Mr. Huff operated the meat department for several years, even after Rinaldi's Market was sold to Ernest and Esther Mayer in April of 1964. Mr. Huff continued to lease the meat market until August of 1971 when the business was taken over by the Mayers, but Mr. Huff managed the market for them for several months. Tommy Prato became a partner with Art Huff for a period, and they operated the business as A & T Fine Meats. During the period when Art Huff was the butcher at Rinaldi's Market other butchers and wrappers, in addition to Tommy Prato, were Buddy Millsap, Larry King, Cliff Powell, Don Phillips, Judy Jones and Betty Weed. Effective on October 1, 1973, the Mayers sold Rinaldi's Market to a partnership including Jimmy Jue, Harold Joe, James Wong, Kenneth K. Lee and Cheung Goon Wong, with James Wong and Cheung Goon Wong as the butchers. They are currently the owners and operators of the market.

Some of the businesses that were in operation for various lengths of time in Linden were Stuart's Hardware, Hill's Hardware, Herb's Auto Service, Diamond Cafe, Harold's Barber Shop, Frank's Barber Shop, Ruth's Beauty Shop, Francine's Beauty Salon, Carroll Pump Works, Ernie's Shell Service, J. C. Scott 76 Union Oil Consignee, Linden Family Billiards, and some of the service station operators were J. Powers, Carl Whitehead and Derrell Quigel.

Chapter Nineteen

FIRST LINDEN SCHOOL

The first record of a school in the Linden area was the Moore School, located on the Charles Hayden ranch and later the Charles Field property at 15850 East Comstock Road, between Jack Tone and Tully Roads. Originally Linden area youngsters attended the Moore School, but in August of 1858, the Jefferson School District, which included the present town of Linden, was formed and a school house was built.

While the community was originally known as Foreman's Ranch, the town was renamed "Linden" in 1862, and at the same time the school district was also renamed "Linden." The original school house burned in 1864 and three small buildings were built at that time. They were all the same size, shape and color and were called the "Little School," the "Middle School," and the "Big School."

In 1887, a "grammar school course" was introduced and on June 6, 1889, three girls and two boys were graduated during exercises held in McCarty's Hall in Linden. Those graduates were Edward P. Foltz, George F. Freeman, Mattie Gross, Agnes Henry and Abbie Welsh. There were six grades in the primary and four in the grammar course, which later included some high school studies. The Principal was J. S. Moulton, 1886-1889. Mrs. Moulton taught the intermediate classes, 1888-1889, and Miss Agnes Fine had the primary grades. The school had 130 pupils and had an average daily attendance of over a hundred.

Mrs. Harry was the primary teacher in 1893, and she taught the first four grades. She boarded with the Henry Turners who lived just west of the grammar school. John Anderson was the Principal and he lived on Front Street in the home later owned by Bob and Maude Ryburn, which was torn down in 1970 to make room for a new warehouse building for the Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Association.

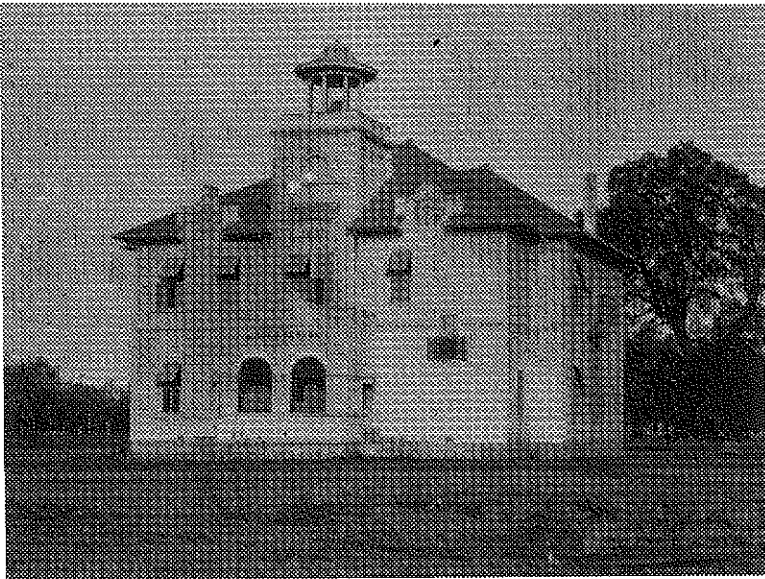
The late Charles Miller recalled in recent years, prior to his death, attending the ninth grade at the Linden School, but it was discontinued and the school reverted back to having only eight grades. Professor Wright from San Jose, California, was in charge of the High School for the one or two years that it existed. The late Mrs. Grace Tone had recalled that Abbey Welsh, who later became Mrs. Combs of Lodi, was in the first graduating class of the High School. She went on to San Jose State Normal becoming one of the first Linden young people to become a teacher.

Graduates of another early class at Linden Grammar School

were Grace Talbot, Michael Henry, Bessie Tull, Frank Grey, Mathew Henry, Gypsy Cox, Joe Harrison and Fred Benjamin. The exercises were held in McCarty's Community Hall, located in back of the old McCarty Hotel.

A large two story structure was erected in 1901 as the new school, and it had two class rooms on the first floor and a large auditorium on the second floor. Above that was a belfry with a resounding bell which could be heard throughout the district. The two rooms were known as the "Big Room" and the "Little Room." John Anderson, an early day principal, in 1910 was elected County Superintendent of Schools. He held that San Joaquin County post until his death in 1921.

The school district expended \$20,000 in 1921 to erect a new three room brick school building. The contractor was John Lewis, a former pupil in the local grammar school. It was necessary to have three teachers as the average daily attendance had increased. The local school trustees at that time were Ralph M. Foote, Myrtle Seymour and Charles Miller. In later years an auditorium was added and then a cafeteria building. A wing to the three-room grammar school was added



The main two story building of Linden Elementary School was leased for two years for the first Linden Union High School District classes back in 1921.

in 1951 and in 1958 a kindergarten room was built.

In 1965 the Linden Elementary School District trustees, confronted with the problem of needing additional modern classrooms, voted to purchase property on Front Street, between Duncan Road and School Street and west of the high school campus, to erect a new elementary school for the district. The Linden Union High School District trustees voted to purchase the old elementary school plant, across School Street from the high school campus. It was about this same time that laws were enacted in Sacramento striving to force the unification of elementary and high school districts.

LINDEN ELEMENTARY PTA

In 1920 the Linden Elementary Parent Teacher Association was organized with one of its main objectives to start the movement to organize a high school.

The P.T.A. was disbanded some years later but was re-organized in 1928 and carried on for a number of years.

The hot lunch program was started and successfully carried on by the P.T.A. mothers.

The history of these early organizations was misplaced or destroyed so it is impossible to give much data on it. Later the elementary and high school had a joint P.T.A., which later disbanded.

On February 18, 1938, a group met together and organized the Linden Elementary P.T.A. with sixteen charter members.

Many worthwhile projects were carried out through the years. They provided milk for needy children, shades for rest rooms, curtains for the stage, a record player, a projector, radio and a score board for the football field. They also contributed money for Junior traffic patrol uniforms and helped equip the kitchen to meet requirements for a hot lunch program.

Honorary Life Memberships were presented to Mrs. Bruce Purviance, Mrs. Fred Lemmon, Mrs. Fred DeBenedetti, Mrs. Louis Costa, Mrs. Pete Vaccarezza, Mrs. Emmet Gregory, Mrs. Alta Patterson, Mrs. Joe Croce, George DiCarlo, Fred Lemmon and Fred DeBenedetti.

Presidents serving from 1938 to 1961 were: Mmes. Edna Day, Hobart Spicer, Homer Guernsey, Robert Reed, Albert Anderson, Bruce Purviance, David Miller, Fred Lemmon, Claude Potter, Fred DeBenedetti, Lino Martini, William Williams, Emmet Gregory, Harry Wagner, Marion Miller, Clarence Mapes, John Lewallen, James Canclini, Ben Baskin, Louis Brovelli, Kathy Thompson, and Mr. Eugene Short.

In October 1961 the group voted to disband the P.T.A. and form a Parent Teacher Club.

Chapter Twenty

LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL FORMED

The date of June 18, 1921, is important in the educational annals of Linden, as that was the date steps were taken to organize Linden Union High School District. The meeting was held in the office of John Anderson, County Superintendent of Schools, in Stockton. The original trustees were Frank Israel, Horace Lewis, D. W. Miller, J. C. Ryburn and Alfred Watkins; while Mr. Miller was elected chairman and Mr. Israel was named Secretary.

O. F. Barth of Concord was named Principal of the new school for one year at a salary of \$2,500. The new Principal organized the course of study and first and second year students were enrolled during the 1921-1922 year. The Junior Class was added in the fall of 1922 and the Senior Class was added in 1923. The only classes offered were basic academic and commercial courses. Agriculture, music and other courses were added as the demand arose and as the school had the facilities.

The new board negotiated with the Linden Grammar School trustees for the purpose of obtaining their two story building for the use of the High School classes. The High School board secured the old building for two years for \$1250, which included the grounds and facilities. During construction of the Elementary School's new brick classroom building classes were held in the old North Methodist Church.

The first Linden Union High School faculty included Bessie Courtright and Eugene Baker, in addition to Barth. The first year's itemized budget was \$10,000, which included all salaries for teachers and janitor, equipment, textbooks, reference books, stationery supplies, fuel and building payment. The school furniture was purchased from the furniture shop at San Quentin Prison and was shipped to Stockton by boat. Mrs. Elliot was employed as the janitor.

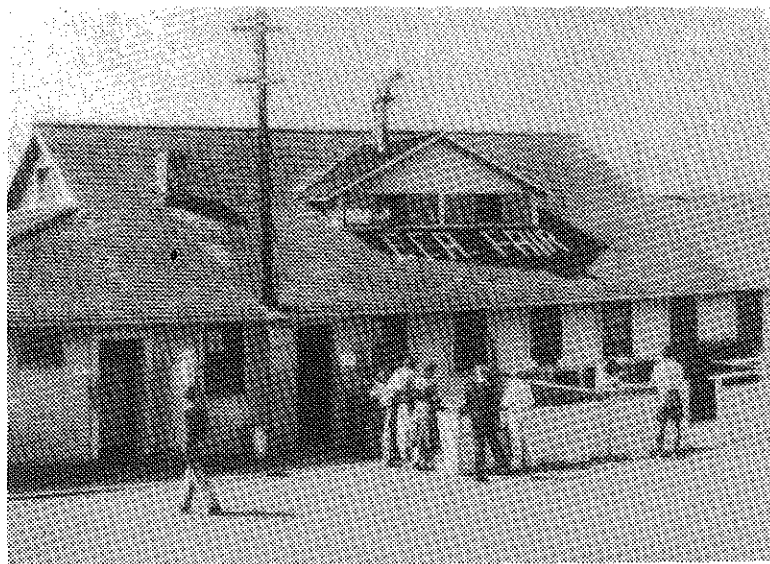
The student enrollment during the first school year was twenty-five and all were freshmen or sophomores. Albert Metzler was the first Student Body President while Dorothy Miller served as Secretary and Hazel Lewis was the Treasurer. Eugene Baker coached the boys athletics and some inter-school games were played in baseball and basketball. Students participating in athletics were Emmet Ames, Henry Atkins, Fred Bauer, Andrew Cuneo, Joe Harrison, Albert Metzler, Robert (Dinty) Moore, Bert Riba, Manuel Pimentel and Carl Rodstrom.

Members of the first graduating class in June 1924 were

Fred Bauer, Percy Brown, Andrew Cuneo and Walter Freeman.

Students in the district living at least four miles from the school were allowed two dollars a month if they furnished their own transportation and others were paid to pick up students in their private cars. The first transportation provided by Linden High School was not a bus, but rather a seven passenger Winton automobile. William Doscher, Sr. purchased the automobile, drove the vehicle, furnished the gas, oil, tires and did all ordinary repairs for four dollars a day. The board accepted his offer. The first school bus was purchased by the district in August of 1923 from the International Harvester Company for \$2,100.

A shop building was also erected in 1923 and a cottage adjoining the school was rented for the Home Economics classes. In 1925 the students published a mimeographed monthly paper called "Linden Leaves". The faculty advisors for these publications were Nuvart Safarjian, English teacher, and Adelaide Howard, commercial teacher. In 1926 the first mimeographed annual was published by the Senior Class



Linden High School's shop and agriculture building was used on the local campus for many years, but it was burned down in 1942 or 1943 from a fire started while some students were working on a welding project. The shop was located on the first floor and the ag department was on the second floor.

using professional photography. Irma Martin was editor of the first year book.

The school colors were officially purple and white until 1939 when they were changed to blue and gold. The year book was known as "Linden Leaves" until 1953 when it became "The Lion."

The California Scholarship Federation, on the local campus, was established in 1925. In the same year the school became accredited by the State Board of Education. In 1926 the tradition of class rings was introduced. Anderson (Jack) Drace won the highest honor in athletics as the first winner of the Decathlon contest. Debating was popular both for intra school and inter school competition. The first school debators were Gertrude Cady, Rita Canessa, Marian Jory, David Miller, Woodley Seymour, Willian Seymour and Ruth Wilson.

A group of boys interested in electronics organized a radio club. Leslie Drury was their faculty advisor. One of their first projects was to carry a radio from class room to class room, during the Calvin Coolidge inaugural ceremonies as the school did not have an auditorium at that time. The members of this



Around 1925 a Radio Club was formed at Linden Union High School, under the leadership of Coach Leslie Drury. Members of the club were George Gregory, Charlie Holman, David Miller, Donald Mitchell, Glen Morrow, Claude Potter, Kenneth Watkins and William Watkins.

club were George Gregory, Charlie Holman, David Miller, Donald Mitchell, Glen Morrow, Claude Potter, Kenneth Watkins and William Watkins.

As enrollment increased and building expansion was necessary, additional land was purchased and in 1927 a seven class room building was constructed at a cost of \$40,000. In 1934 more land was added making a total of eight acres. A combination auditorium-gymnasium was erected in 1941. A bond issue was passed in September, 1958 which previously had been defeated six times. This provided for the building of more class rooms which were completed and moved into in the spring of 1960. The new classrooms replaced the inadequate 1927 building. In 1966 the seven elementary schools and single high school districts were unified by the voters and called the Linden Unified School District.

Additional land and buildings were added to be ready for the opening of school in 1966, giving Linden High School a campus that included a new gym and locker rooms, home economic and music buildings, a library and two multi-purpose classroom cluster groups.

The football field on the local high school campus is a result of the efforts of the Linden Lions Club, the Boosters Club, other local organizations and individuals. The athletic field, dedicated in the fall of 1962, includes seven light towers which formerly illuminated old Baxter Stadium at the University of the Pacific in Stockton. The electric score board was presented as a memorial to the late Louis Cademartori. An olympic sized swimming pool, also spearheaded by the Lions Club, was constructed on the high school campus. Later a beginners pool and diving pool were constructed on the campus, and these are operated in conjunction with the Linden Recreation Commission.

Since the establishment of Linden High School eight individuals have served as principal including C. F. Barth, 1921-1929; Robert Reed, 1929-1944; Ed Parsons, 1944-1945; Robert Sharp, 1945-1950; Eugene Short, 1950-1954; Lester Gordon, 1954-1955; Jack L. Molini, 1955-1966; and Charles E. Leach, who became principal with the unification of the high school and elementary schools in 1966, and he still serves in that capacity.

With the unification of the schools in 1966, a unified board of trustees employed Jack L. Molini, High School Principal for 11 years, as the new District Superintendent. Arthur K.

Mankin, Principal of Linden Elementary School, became the new Assistant Superintendent, and they are currently holding the same positions after ten years.

The trustees who have served the Linden Union High School since its organization in 1921 include D. W. Miller, J. B. Ryburn, Alfred Watkins, Horace Lewis, Frank Israel, Walter Freeman Sr., Raymond Miller, John Burton, Alonzo Field, Bruce Purviance, Lawrence Zolezzi, Carter Walsh, Ray Herwitz, Henry Westing, Francis Grupe, Melvin Berg, Albert Anderson, Homer Guernsey, Lino Martini, Edward Marugliano, Hudson Smythe, Walter Freeman Jr., Alida Mapes, Robert Gruwell, Paul McDonald and Robson Batie.

The first board members elected by the Linden Unified School District with the old elementary school district divisions they represented were Alida Mapes, Linden; Robson Batie, Waverly; J. Hudson Smythe, Chartville; William Doscher, Waterloo; Donna Miller, Glenwood; and Edward Marugliano and Silvio Canepa, Bellota-Everett-Grant Schools. All three of the last mentioned schools have been closed with students from the Bellota, Peters and Grant areas now attending Linden Elementary School.



First Principal at Linden Union High School was O. F. Barth of Concord.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL SENATE

The Student Senate is the governing body of the Linden High School Student Body. The Student Body Constitution is

the framework of this governing body. The Senate meets as a regularly scheduled class that is part of the various officer's regular schedule.

During the 1934-1935 school year, Francis Brown was elected as the first Student Body President. The complete list of Student Body Presidents from 1934 to the present time is listed below:

LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT BODY PRESIDENTS

Francis Brown ...	1934-35	Howard Ricketts ..	1955-56
Gerald Stanley	1935-36	Sherrod Lee	1956-57
Eleanor Drunsfield .	1936-37	Italo Podesta	1957-58
Ruth Miller	1937-38	Bob Lee	1958-59
Loring Hoag	1938-39	Fred Maragliano ..	1959-60
Al Dauth	1939-40	Mike McDonald ...	1960-61
Ruby Haines	1940-41	Don Hyrkas	1961-62
George Hanna	1941-42	Stanley Ueyama ..	1962-63
Bill Thomas	1942-43	Paul Castillou ...	1963-64
Ray Punta	1943-44	Tom Liddicoat	1964-65
Bob Stanley	1944-45	Mike Chelotti	1965-66
Roger Burr	1945-46	Franke Ospital ...	1966-67
Roy Liel	1946-47	Gary Rossiter	1967-68
Chester Angel	1947-48	Steve Stagnaro ...	1968-69
Adolph Standridge .	1948-49	Dennis O'Connor .	1969-70
Cyril Moznett	1949-50	Randy Hamilton ..	1970-71
Joan Freeman	1950-51	Connie Celum	1971-72
Kenneth Angel ...	1951-52	Jim Fonzi	1972-73
Marie Stagnaro ..	1952-53	Terrence Olson ...	1973-74
Steve Campora ...	1953-54	Ron Jory	1974-75
Buddy Engstrom ..	1954-55	Tim Wilson	1975-76

LINDEN FUTURE FARMERS

The Linden Chapter of Future Farmers of America is a national organization for students studying vocational agriculture in public schools. It is a voluntary organization for both boys and girls. This educational and recreational program is designed to expand and further the interest in agriculture by developing skills in judging, learning, organizations, accepting responsibility to their parents, schoolmates and community.

The first Agriculture and Farm Mechanics class taught at Linden High School was under the direction of Mr. Drury in 1924. Prior to the organization of the F.F.A., Linden had a similar club called "The Aggies" under the direction of Mr. Adriance in 1927.

In 1931 when George Hall was the local agriculture teacher, the Linden Future Farmers Chapter was organized. The first

officers were Donald Cox, President; John Mournian, Vice President; Blain Simonich, Secretary; Louis Antonini, Treasurer; Fred DeBenedetti, Reporter; and Richard Tone, Yell Leader. In 1934 Marvin Gill became Linden's first State Farmer, with Arthur Eggers as the ag teacher at that time. Following Mr. Egger, Gene Brendlin became the Linden High School Farm Mechanics-Agriculture teacher for two years.

Elwood "Juergy" Juergenson became Linden's Agriculture teacher in 1939, and it was during his tenure at the local high school that the first Linden F.F.A. Community Day Fair was held. Juergy has authored many books on agriculture, and leaving Linden in 1950 he accepted a position with the agriculture program at the University of California at Davis.

James Akins became the local ag teacher in 1950; and in 1953 the local ag teachers were Charles Pierce, Donald Phillips and Robert Whitney. During 1956 and 1957 the local ag teachers were Howard Ferguson, Del Gruebele and Ben Baskin, and coming to Linden in 1958 to take over the ag department was Bob Kelly, formerly a teacher in Chowchilla. He was joined in 1972 by Bob Gilliland, and they both continue in the agriculture department at the present time.

Edward Marugliano has the distinction of being the only Linden Future Farmer to be named an "American Farmer." State Farmers from the Linden Chapter have included Edward Marugliano, Marvin Gill, Loring Hoag, Warren Davis, Gerald Delucchi, William Thomas, Tony Podesta, Archie Scheffel, Gene Chase, Johnny Dasso, Victor DeStefani, Harold Aoyama, Fred Sanguinetti, Robert Chase, Silvio Marsiano Jr., Robert Walsh, John DeMartini, Marvin Zolezzi, Vernon Gogna, Kenneth Snyder, Lawrence Moznnett, Jerry Coburn, Martin Vignolo, Ronnie Garibaldi, Greenlaw Grupe Jr., Billy Guadagnolo, Mel Sanguinetti, Howard Ricketts, John Barbagelata, Larry Celle, Italo Podesta and John Poggio.

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

Future Homemakers of America is a national organization of girls studying homemaking in the junior and senior high schools of the United States and its territories. Any girl who has taken one year of homemaking or is enrolled in first year homemaking is eligible to join F.H.A. The F.H.A. endeavors to teach the girl a better understanding of the home and its problems, promote friendly relations with people of other nations and to teach girls more about homemaking. The Linden chapter has had several section, district and state officers and one national officer.

LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL BAND

The Band is a very important part of the school curriculum. It is divided into two groups, band and beginning band. Beginning Band is for those who have not had previous training with band instruments. The band members must have at least one or two years of experience with band music. Officers are elected by members of the band to hold office for one year. The officers are president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and wardrobe custodians. The point system, in effect toward earning a band letter, is given according to the semester grade. A grade of A is worth 13 points, B - 10 and C - 8. Four points are given to those who are in the marching band during football season. Six points are given to those who are in the marching band playing large instruments such as the basses, drums, baritone, saxophone, and bells. Three points are given to soloists who attain a superior rating at the State Music Festival, (2 points for an excellent rating and 1 point for the rating of good). Forty points are required to earn a band letter. A star is awarded for every additional 20 points. A stripe is awarded for each year in band. The activities of the band during the year include the C.M.E.A. Music Festival, all league football games, parades, the Christmas concert and the annual Spring Concert.

BOYS' LETTER SOCIETY

The Boys' Letter Society (B.L.S.) sponsors a school dance, dunking tank at the F.F.A. Fair, and the grammar school basketball tournament and trackmeet. They also buy the Varsity and Frosh-Soph blocks for new members. Boys are eligible by participating in extra-curricular sports such as football, basketball, baseball, track, wrestling, etc.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The G.A.A., Girls' Athletic Association, is a girls' sports organization. The purpose of this is to develop physical efficiency, to encourage and interest girls in athletic activities, to promote good sportsmanship and a spirit of cooperation and fellowship. In order to become a member the student must earn 150 points. Points are earned by participating in intramural games and tournaments and playing against other schools at sportsdays. In a girl's senior year, she has an opportunity to be nominated for the outstanding athlete award and sportsmanship award.

A.F.S. AND YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The A.F.S., or American Field Service, strives for friendship and increased friendship among their fellow men. The A.F.S. was founded in 1915 as a volunteer ambulance service with the French Armies and carried thousands of wounded in World

War I. The AFS instituted graduate fellowships for French universities between the wars, and after serving again in World War II with the Allied Armies, between the wars, and therefore with men of many nationalities and beliefs, it revived the idea of a peacetime program to further the basic friendship which exists among all men. In 1947 it began its new work on the teenage level, as being most likely to accomplish the objective. The American Field Service is a private educational organization, and it has no religious or political affiliation.

Since the A.F.S. Program was established at Linden High School numerous Linden students and students from abroad have benefited by being exchange students. Foreign Exchange Students from other countries attending Linden High School have included Elisabeth Finne (Norway) 1965-66; Penny Mac Lucas (England) 1966-67; Teru Uramoto (Japan) 1967-68; Giovanni Mowenu (Uganda) 1968-69; Sylvia Estela d'Empaire (Argentina) 1969-70; Takayasu Nomura (Japan) 1970-71; Thomas Hans Zachman (Switzerland) 1971-72; Tasia Remelliik (Micronesia) 1972-73; Pierre Outre (France) 1973-74; Cristina Novaes (Brazil) 1973-74; Heinz Schoeneich (Switzerland) 1974-75; and Amelia Silveira (Brazil) 1975-76.

Linden High School students either spending the summer or the entire school year abroad with A.F.S. or other sponsorship have been Gary Rossiter in Peru, 1967; Anette Podesta in Colombia, 1968; Christine Paoletti in Costa Rica, 1968; Dennis O'Connor in Australia, 1969; Bonnie Davis in Austria, 1970; Connie Celum in Cyprus, 1971; Ed Rovera in France, 1973-74; Carol Ann Corra in Finland, 1974; Candi Hopkins in New Zealand, 1974-75; and Tim Wilson in Thailand, 1975.

The Linden Lions Club has been responsible for several young people from Linden High School participating in the annual Lions YEP (Youth Exchange Program) in Japan. Many local area families have also hosted foreign students in their homes.

BOYS' STATE & GIRLS' STATE

Each year two outstanding junior students are selected by the faculty to be delegates to Boys' and Girls' State. Selection is made on the basis of citizenship, leadership, extra-curricular activities and scholarship. Leroy Benitez was the first delegate to Boys' State in 1952, and the first delegate to Girls' State from Linden was Joanne Ghio in 1957. This program is sponsored by the American Legion and the American Legion Auxilliary on a state-wide basis.

Former delegates from Linden, elected to offices during the event have been Tim Miller, City Councilman in 1960; Marilyn Bertoli, State Senator in 1965; Sue Machado, State Senator in 1966; Vicki Solari, County Sheriff in 1968; Ron Navone, City

Treasurer in 1968; Marianne Paoletti, County Sheriff in 1970; Greg Beattie, Director of County Roads in 1971; Janie Tompkins, Assemblyman in 1971; Julie Seekatz, Assemblyman in 1973; Ron Jory, City Councilman in 1974; Kent Parrish, Election Board in 1975; and Roxann Gianneccchini, Assemblyman in 1976.

DELEGATES TO BOYS' STATE

Leroy Benitez	1952	Mike Machado	1965
Steve Campora ...	1953-54	Pat Tompkins	1966
Howard Ricketts ...	1955	Greg Elliott	1967
Sherrrod Lee	1956	Ron Navone	1968
Del Kraft	1957	Joe Chelli	1969
Jim Swan	1958	Ralph Lucchetti	1970
Fred Maragliano ...	1959	Greg Beattie	1971
Tim Miller	1960	Ed Rovera	1972
Don Hyrkas	1961	Terrence Olson	1973
Robert Coburn	1962	Ron Jory	1974
Fred Williamson	1963	Kent Parrish	1975
Steve Leer	1964	Alan Remmington ...	1976

DELEGATES TO GIRLS' STATE

Joanne Ghio	1957	Vicki Solari	1968
Delsie Canepa	1958	Laura Bava	1969
Starletta Martini	1959	Marianne Paoletti	1970
Joan Castillou	1961	Janie Tompkins	1971
Sandra Stewart	1962	Collette Olson	1972
Susan Berg	1963	Julie Seekatz	1973
Pam MacDonald	1964	Lana Oshita	1974
Marilyn Bertoli	1965	Leslie Sperry	1975
Sue Machado	1966	Roxann Gianneccchini .	1976
Joan Baskin	1967		



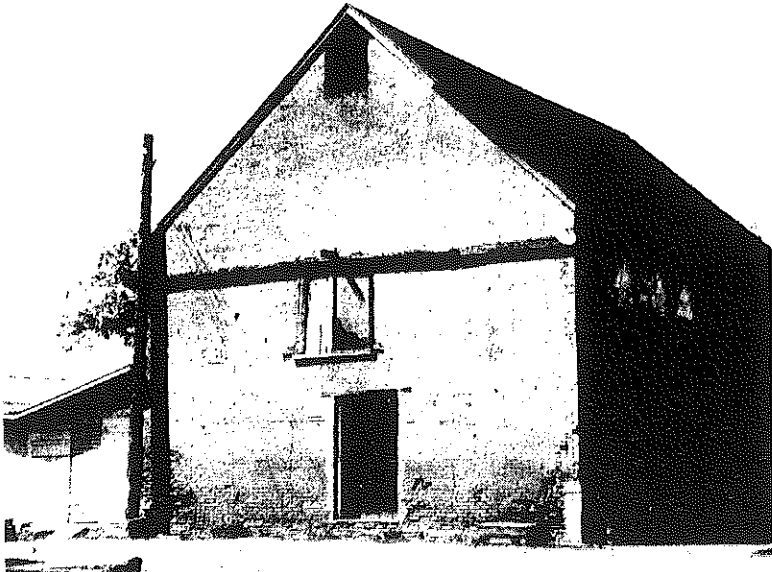
Gathering together before going hunting was a group of Linden residents many years ago. Included in the group were Walter and Albert Guernsey, Henry Grimsley, Albert Davis, Joe Ross, Ed Davis, Charlie Harrison and Charlie Klinger.

Chapter Twenty-One

SAN JOAQUIN FEMALE SEMINARY

A select school for young women, the San Joaquin Female Seminary, once stood on the North side of the Mokelumne Hill (Linden) Road, about two miles east of Linden. The building was eventually used as a grocery store warehouse by Solari's Grocery and Inn, but it was destroyed by fire in 1961.

The school flourished from 1854 to 1858, where more than one hundred girls of high school age were enrolled each year. It was the only private school in this part of California, according to newspapers of the day. Dr. D. Morris, the Headmaster, was favorably known in connection with female education. During the last year the school was in operation, three young boys were taken into the fold. G. A. Brown, the last surviving member of the trio, worked for over 60 years in the county recorder's office in Stockton, and reported on some interesting sidelights on life in the school prior to his passing. He reported the school was located on land which



Masterson and Cogswell's Inn was built in 1853 at a cost of \$8,000, on the present site of Solari's Inn and Grocery, about three miles east of Linden. During the 1860's it was a Female Seminary, and in later years it served as a warehouse for Solari's until it was destroyed by fire in 1961.

belonged to E. Masterson, a horse trainer who owned herds of wild horses.

He also recalled that it was an Episcopal school, and the faculty in addition to The Rev. Dr. Morris included four or five ladies. There was no tennis, basketball nor any of the sports modern girls enjoy. By modern day standards it would appear to be a very dreary place. The school was housed in a brick building two stories high, with classrooms and the large dining hall where the pupils gathered about long tables, on the lower floor. Upstairs were the girls' rooms and dormitories.

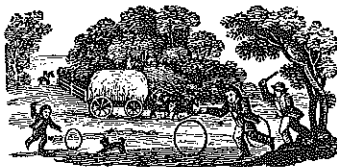
Young women came from all parts of California and even from outside the State to attend the school. There were no green lawns and shrubs about the school, but there were fine vegetable gardens, which were appreciated by the students. The surrounding fields were dotted with large, beautiful oaks, and in the springtime they were glowing with wild flowers as far as the eye could see. Life in the school was quiet and well-ordered, but the "young ladies" must have looked out longingly at the old road to the Southern Mines, with all its colorful activity. Great numbers of Chinese passed along the road to the mines, often camping by the wayside. The drill-clad coolies with dangling queues and baskets balanced on long poles over their shoulders, were familiar figures. In the years from 1854 to 1858, long strings of freight wagons going their way with supplies for the miners, passed the seminary.

The old building was destroyed by fire on June 19, 1961. In 1940 the Native Daughters of the Golden West dedicated a historical marker which was erected near the site of the school building at Solari's Inn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"San Joaquin County, Yesterday-Today." 1962. Published by San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools.

"The Linden Herald" Article by Margaret Cuneo.



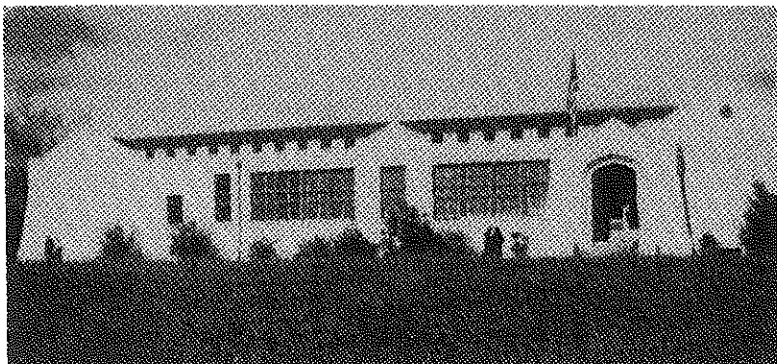
Chapter Twenty-Two

UNIFICATION OF LINDEN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

With the enactment of laws in Sacramento, passed by the State Legislature, in the 1960's, the voters in Linden Union High School District and the seven Elementary School Districts including Chartville, Everett at Peters, Glenwood, Grant, Linden, Waterloo and Waverly, voted to unify as the Linden Unified School District. An election was called in late 1965, and while there wasn't strong support for unification, local voters went along with the proposal realizing that they would probably be forced to unify by the new state laws.

On July 1, 1966, the new Linden Unified School District became a reality. The first board members elected by the Linden Unified School District with the old elementary school district divisions they represented were Alida Mapes, Linden; Robson Batie, Waverly; J. Hudson Smythe, Chartville; William Doscher, Waterloo; Donna Miller, Glenwood; and Edward Marugliano and Silvio Canepa, Bellota-Everett-Grant Schools. Jordan Vallery was later elected to the board, replacing Robson Batie, and Richard Zolezzi was later elected to the board, replacing Alida Mapes. With these two changes the original board remains the same as when the district was unified.

With the unification of the schools in 1966, the new board employed Jack L. Molini, Linden Union High School District principal for 11 years, as the new District Superintendent.

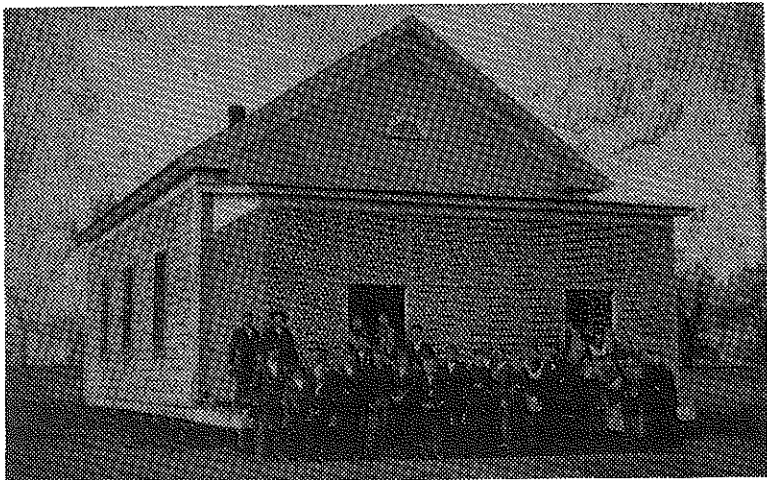


A new seven class room building was constructed for Linden Union High School in 1927 at a cost of \$40,000. In 1960 new classrooms replaced the old building built in 1927, shown above facing south and located north of the swimming pool on the high school campus.

Arthur K. Mankin, Principal of Linden Elementary School for four years at the time of unification, became the new Assistant Superintendent, and they are currently holding the same positions after ten years.

Under their leadership the enrollment in all schools in the district reached new highs, in addition to various expansion programs in the district. In 1967 the Everett, Grant and Bellota elementary schools were closed, and the property reverted back to the original grantors.

Currently the Linden Unified School District has an annual budget amounting to more than \$2½ million and employs nearly 100 teachers or certificated employees and some 70 secretaries, clerks, bus drivers, maintenance personnel or classified employees. Daniel O'Brien is currently Principal at two elementary schools, Chartville with five teachers and Glenwood with eight teachers. Ted Ruse is Vice Principal at Chartville and Arthur Peoples serves in the same capacity at Glenwood. Earl M. Fox is Principal of Linden Elementary School, and Vice Principals are Claudia Lockwood and Michael Zaklan, while the school boasts 19 teachers. Charles F. Finney is Principal and Arlo A. Layton is Vice Principal at Waterloo School with 13 teachers; and Charles Gritts is Principal and Stanton Smith is Vice Principal at Waverly School with 14 teachers. Linden High School is administrated by Charles Leach, Principal; Mrs. Peggy Cornell, Vice Principal; and Richard Batten and Elizabeth Sivertsen, Counselors.



Linden Union High School students are shown above just prior to summer vacation in the 1920's.

Chapter Twenty-Three

LINDEN'S UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The United Methodist Church of Linden has a long and interesting history dating back to the middle of the last century. Prior to 1915 or 1916 there were two churches serving the religious needs of protestants in the community including the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The two churches merged in late 1915 or early 1916 with the Rev. Hal A. Burns as pastor. In recording the history of the Methodist Church of Linden it is necessary to include the history of the two Methodist churches.

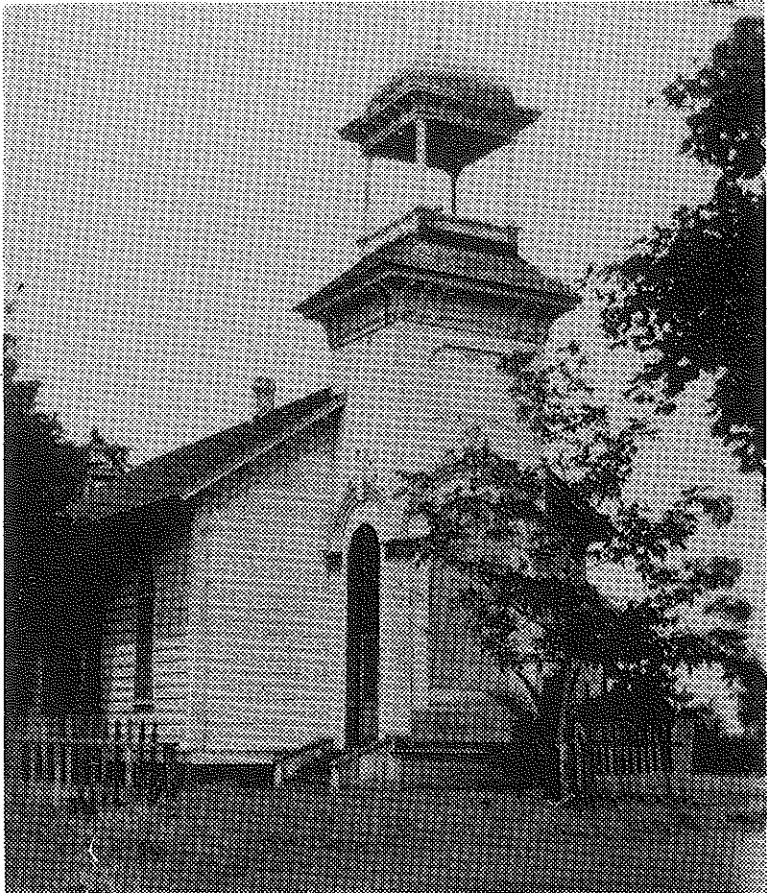
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NORTH)

The Oregon-California Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in September of 1849 at Salem, Oregon, and the California Annual Conference was founded in 1853 at San Francisco. These parent Methodist conferences had few pastors and therefore assigned them to large areas. The Methodist Episcopal Church (North) was started in 1852 when Henry Bradley Sheldon was appointed to the Cache Creek Circuit, a territory embracing the Sacramento River, west of the mountain ranges. In an early conference journal he wrote, "I travel 315 miles, once around in two weeks and follow that up with the Calaveras Circuit, covering that county and also San Joaquin County outside of Stockton." In 1856 Edwin Aylworth was listed as pastor of the Calaveras Circuit. The first statistical report was in 1857, which listed 20 members, 25 probationers, three baptisms and \$175 in support. In 1857 William C. Curry and Samuel Fairfield were appointed as pastors of the circuit. John N. Miller served the church in 1862-63.

According to the historical sketch printed in the Stockton Record on July 8, 1914, compiled by Laura Davis, the following were the earliest members of the North Church for which records were available: 1854, Permelia Segwich; 1858, Eli N. and Lydia Sperry, A. E. McLay; 1861, D. T. and Barbara Archer, Isaac Laverty, Martha Russum; 1862, Nathan Rogers, James C. Bowden, G. W. and Mary Awalt, all received by the Rev. William Curry. In 1863 Milton and Elizabeth E. Thomas, John N. Jones and Mary Archer were received by J. N. Miller. Also in 1863 William B. Priddy received P. D. Ferris, Thomas J. Leeper and M. C. Priddy; and in 1864, Albert Abby, A. T. Chestnutwood, C. H. and Charlotte Harrold, Robert Latham, John and Maria Newlove and Sarah Nightengale. From the

book "Fifty Years of Methodism," it was learned that a church was dedicated in Linden on July 7, 1864, under the pastoral oversight of W. B. Priddy.

Evidently the former Calaveras Circuit became the Linden charge in 1864 for the first Quarterly Conference was held October 15, 1864, with Elder N. Reasoner presiding. W. B. Priddy, the Linden pastor, was elected as Secretary. A Union Sunday School was reported in flourishing condition in late 1864. The following year Albert Shaw was appointed pastor.



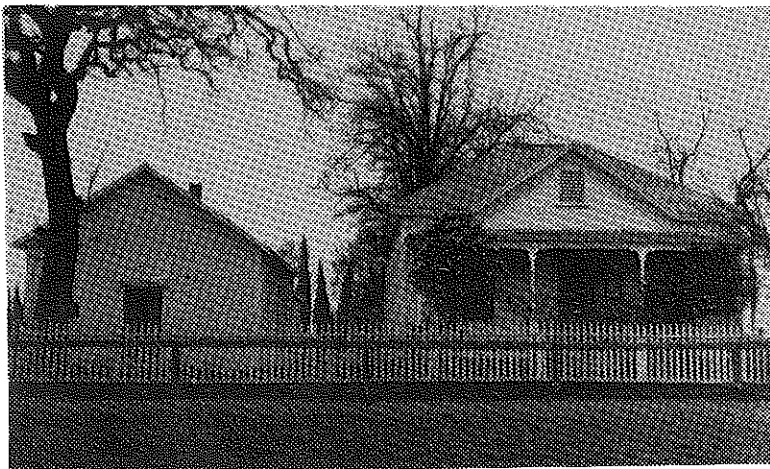
South Methodist Church was erected in Linden in 1857, at a cost of \$2,000. The first services of this denomination were held in the old Moore Schoolhouse by T. Barton, and it was regularly organized in 1855.

Records of other pastors include Hugh Gibson in 1866; R. B. Scofield, 1868; I. J. Ross, 1871; William T. Mayne (great-grandfather of Henry L. Metzler), 1873; T. B. Palmer, 1876; E. A. Winning, 1879; D. W. Chilson, 1881; J. W. Kuykendall, 1883; H. L. Gregory, 1886; John Appleton, 1891; Luther Porter Walker, 1892; James Jeffery, 1894; Ernest B. Winning (son of E. A. Winning, who served in 1878-1881), 1897; William Burchett, 1899; L. Roy Fulmer, 1900; Robertson Burley, 1901; O. M. Hester, 1902; Henry Pearce, 1903; Charles Swithenbank, 1904; W. H. Ellison, 1905; C. G. Lucas, 1906; W. H. Lopeman, 1909; H. L. Gregory, 1910; Charles F. Coy, 1911; C. F. Withrow, 1912; and S. E. Lee, 1915-1916, the last pastor appointed.

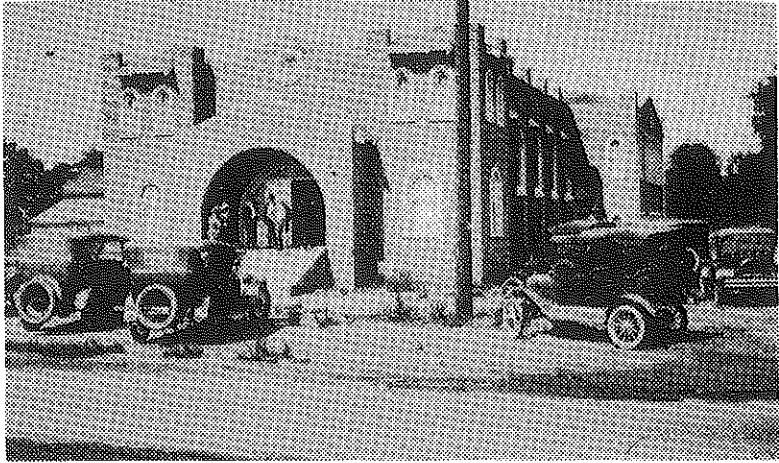
From the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Linden to July of 1914 the church claimed 464 members, had 92 marriages and 183 had been baptized.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

In 1849 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, determined to establish a mission in California to be known as a "Foreign Mission." Work was begun in three centers, namely, San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton where A. M. Wynn was pastor. Less than three years later, in April of 1852, fifteen ministers met at San Francisco and organized the Pacific Annual Conference. The Annual Conference minutes of



North Methodist Church on the left was dedicated on July 7, 1864, and in 1891 the new parsonage was built on the right.



Methodist Episcopal Church South shortly after the new church was built in 1922 and dedicated in the fall of 1923. The church building has served the Methodists of Linden for more than 54 years, and basically the structure is the same as when it was built.

November 1856 list E. G. Cannon and Rev. F. G. Gray as pastors of the Stockton Circuit which included Linden. From the "History of Southern Methodism on the Pacific Coast" it was learned that a pastor by the name of Orcenith Fisher was admitted to the Conference in 1855 in San Francisco, and his second appointment was Stockton, presumably in 1856. While in Stockton, Rev. Fisher held a camp meeting in Linden.

The first Methodist South services in Linden were held in the old Moore School house (built on Charles Hayden's, later Charles Field's and now Marvin Zolezzi's ranch) with Thomas Barton as the leader. A new circuit was formed and a neat church and parsonage were built in Linden in 1857. The church was built on land given by Samuel Foreman, but when a survey was made, it was found that the church was on land belonging to Mr. Jordan. This caused dissatisfaction and the church was moved to Nelson Potter's place, about two miles east of Linden on Linden Road. The new location was not desirable, so it was decided to move the church back to Linden. The first church was sold to James Fennell and converted into a residence. A new church was built on land given in 1867 by Samuel Foreman and David Kenyon, and it is the property where the new local Methodist parsonage is now located on Front Street. The new church was built in 1873 during the pastorate of F. M. Staten. Early records are

negligible, but from available information J. G. Shelton was pastor from 1860 to 1866 when B. F. Howard became the pastor. Leander Cately was appointed pastor for 1869-1870.

The Church Register from 1873-1908 shows that T. C. Barton received members during the summer of 1873 and F. M. Staton received members during the fall of the same year. Other pastors listed in the register included J. G. Shelton, 1875; James Atkinson, 1877; A. L. Hunsaker, 1878; J. M. Alanson, 1881; Alexander Odom, 1882; T. C. Barton, 1884; A. L. Hunsaker, 1886; P. N. Blankenship, T. L. Duke and James Duncan, 1887; R. F. Leasley, 1888; P. N. Blankenship, 1890; T. L. Duke, 1892; G. H. Frazer, 1896; W. B. Austin, 1897; Alexander Odom, 1898; P. N. Blankenship, 1900; H. M. McKnight, 1902; S. P. Pope, 1903; M. L. Darby, 1907; W. F. Coffin, 1908; J. B. Needham, 1910; L. C. Smith, 1912; B. E. H. Warren, 1913; and Hal A. Burns, 1915, under whose leadership the two Linden Methodist Churches were merged.

Woman's Home Missionary Society Hall cornerstone was laid on April 22, 1909, and the building was later renamed Mission Hall. In April of 1914 electric lights were placed in the church, parsonage and Mission Hall.

TWO LINDEN METHODIST CHURCHES MERGE

After the turn of the century the two Methodist Churches in Linden started alternating evening services. On December 2,



Parsonage of the South Methodist Church was used by local Methodist pastors until the 1960's when the new one was built. The old parsonage is still standing after being moved to the Claude Potter Ranch.



The Cornerstone for Mission Hall of the Methodist Episcopal South Church was laid on April 22, 1909. Sunday School students are shown in front of Mission Hall. The structure has been remodeled and is still being used by local Methodists.

1900, the North Church board voted to have union services with the South Church on Easter. In December of 1903 the two churches voted to hold alternate evening services, and this continued for several months. By 1910 the two churches were holding union services on Sunday nights. The story is told about two District Superintendents who met in a livery stable in Stockton, each desiring to rent a horse and buggy to come to Linden. They decided they would ride together and so fell to talking of Linden and Morgan Hill who each had two Methodist Churches. They agreed it was a pity they could not unite each community into one church. It is interesting to note that it really came about, with Linden becoming the M. E. Church South, while in Morgan Hill the two churches became the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The two Linden Methodist Churches merged in late 1915 or early 1916 with Hal A. Burns as pastor. A campaign was launched to build the present church, and appointed to the committee were D. W. Miller, E. A. Morrill, Wm. F. Coffin, T. D. Bryan and B. W. Potter. Amon Swank was later assigned to take Mr. Bryan's place on the committee. Plans were drawn and construction on the present church building was commenced in 1922. The new structure was dedicated in the fall of 1923, and the local church had a total of 145 members at that time. The mortgage on the new church was burned in 1928.

In 1939 the three national bodies of the Methodist Church united, and on July 28, 1941, the local church was incorporated as the Linden Methodist Church. The Church Park, west of the sanctuary, was planted as a gift from the Linden Garden Club.

The Linden Community Methodist Church was renamed the United Methodist Church of Linden in 1968 when the United Evangelical and Methodist Churches merged.

Pastors who have officiated at the Linden Methodist Church since the M. E. South and Methodist Episcopal Churches joined together in 1915 or 1916 have included Hal A. Burns, 1915; A. V. Harbin, 1916; W. A. Orr, 1918; W. R. Haselden, 1921; J. F. Hedgpeth, 1923; James E. Conder, 1926; Eustace Anderson, 1927; David C. Williams, 1928; Francis E. Cook, 1929; Charles P. Martin, 1933; G. Carroll Rector, 1936; Donald M. Castlen, 1939; George G. Saywell, 1942; Richard H. Walsh (later becoming a District Superintendent in Santa Rosa), 1944; Eugene B. Brackney, 1951; Donald G. Smith, 1956; Charles E. Winter, 1958; Francis Mitchinson, 1960; Henry Page White, 1963; Robert T. Tanner, 1966; Frank Gehman, 1967; and R. Melvin Barnes, the present pastor, coming to Linden in June of 1973.

UNITED METHODIST WOMEN

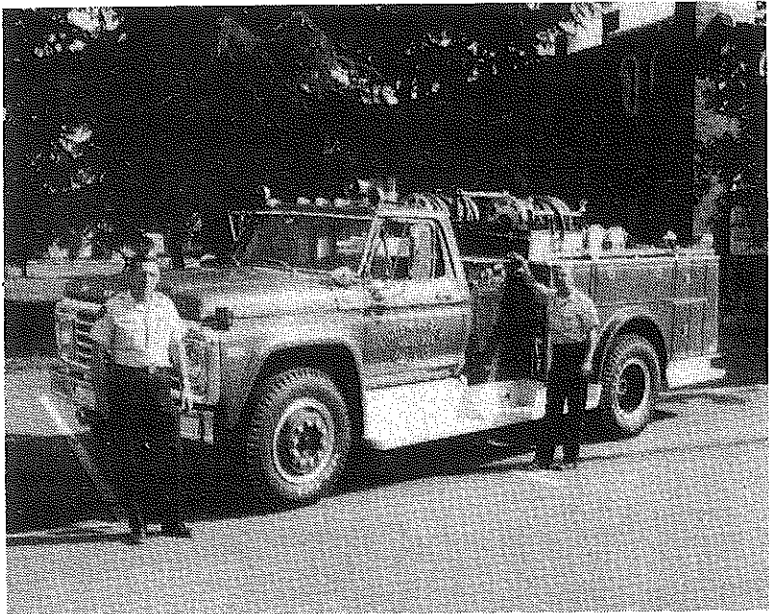
The first record of a Ladies Aid for the M.E. South Church was in 1857 when they organized in Linden. The charter members were Mrs. O. P. Fisher, Mrs. Ira Taylor, Mrs. William Prather, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Peyton. In 1887 the Rev. P. N. Blankenship organized a Ladies Aid, and in 1897 it was re-organized as the Woman's Home Missionary Society. The charter members were Mrs. Jessie Fennell, Miss Margaret Fennell, Mrs. Fannie Potter, Mrs. E. H. Fine, Mrs. William Russell, Mrs. James Duncan, Mrs. Henry Turner, Mrs. P. N. Blankenship, Mrs. D. H. Harrison and Mrs. Philip Prater.

When the ladies of the Linden United Methodist Church, formerly Community Methodist Church, decided to branch off of the Ladies Aid in 1940, they set up certain rules and purposes to follow. The goals were to unite all the Methodist women, to study and to serve their community and to strengthen the church.

During the years the W.S.C.S. functioned, between 1940 and 1968, there were usually four church circles which bore the names of missionaries at one time or another. During the churches centennial in 1956 the circles were named Helen Hodgson Circle, Ruth Warner Circle, Rose Waldron Circle and Ann Harder Circle. By 1961 three of the circles were re-named

with the exception of Rose Waldron Circle. The new names were Gum Moon Circle, Neighborhood Circle and Highland Boy Circle. For some time there have been three circles including Mary Circle, Lillian Wallace Circle and Neighborhood House Circle. The various circles meet monthly in the homes of members.

When the Linden Community Methodist Church was renamed the United Methodist Church in 1968, following the United Evangelical and Methodist Churches merger, the W.S.C.S. was renamed "United Methodist Women" and continues to function as an active organization for the ladies of the church.



The Linden-Peters Fire District received delivery on June 4, 1975, of a new rescue fire truck as a replacement for a 1956 rescue vehicle used by the local district for 18 years. Fire Chief Pete Mohl, left, and Fireman Greg Hammond are shown with the new vehicle.

Chapter Twenty-Four

HOLY CROSS CATHOLIC CHURCH

For many years there was no Catholic Church in Linden and Catholic families in the area traveled to Stockton to attend Mass at Old St. Mary's Church on Washington Street, or to Lockeford, for worship at St. Joachim's which was the parish church for the Lockeford-Clements-Lodi area. In 1882 Linden was designated a mission of St. Joachim's by Arch-Bishop Alemany of the Arch-Diocese of San Francisco and remained under its authority until 1904. During this period, all records of important events; baptism, first-communion, confirmation, marriage, death, were recorded there.

Father Kennedy was the priest serving this area in 1882. He was succeeded by Father Cassin in 1883, under whose leadership the first Holy Cross Church was built on property purchased from the Crocketts. It was a frame building, 30'x50', built by Mike Fitzgerald of Stockton, who owned a planing mill. It is presently being used as the church hall. Father Cassin called himself the "Bad-Man from Bodie", for he had just come from Bodie, Nevada, a notorious wild mining town.

Those who remember the old Holy Cross Church as it was then with its white picket fence and red-painted hitching posts, surrounded by elm trees, also remember those who went there to Mass on Sundays. At first the majority of the names were Irish: Talbot, Welsh, Lyons, Flood, Murray, O'Brien, O'Donnell, Henry, Fanning, Benjamin, and Cady, but there were Italian and Portuguese names, too. Among the first were the Sanguinettis, soon followed by Solari, Camicia, Sola, Rossi, and Devincenci; Faurado, Silva and Pimentel. Today the majority of the parishioners are Italian.

Mr. Angelo Sanguinetti, instrumental in building the first church, often served at Mass when there was no altar boy, and more than one lady in the congregation used to say that she envied his beautiful curly grey hair. Little did he know that one day his great-great-grandchildren would attend Holy Cross Church.

Mrs. Grace Tone vividly recalled the day that Arch-Bishop Riordan came to Linden to dedicate the new edifice in September, 1884, for not only did she make her First Holy Communion in the morning and Confirmation in the afternoon, but in the interim her mother and father, Margaret and Patrick Talbot entertained His Eminence at dinner in their home on Linden Road.

At first the priests, too, were Irish; Father Leahy, Father

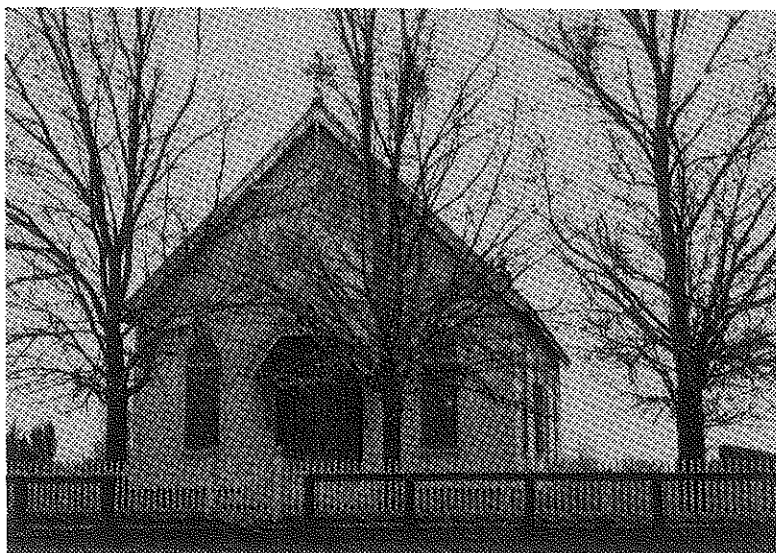
O'Mahoney, Father Quill, Father McNaaboe, and Father Lacey. Mrs. Tone can also remember Father Lacey driving from Lodi to the Tone home on Jack Tone Road, where he would receive a fresh horse and leave his own to rest until after Mass, when he would stop once more to pick up his own horse for the trip home.

In 1904 St. Anne's succeeded St. Joachim's as the parish church for the area and Holy Cross became a mission of Old St. Mary's in Stockton, where records for this period may be found. Then, in 1913, it was placed under the jurisdiction of St. Gertrude's Church, Stockton. It was not until 1921 that St. Michael's, which had also remained a mission church until this date, was designated a parish with Father A. R. Bandini as its first pastor. He was a Florentine, and a scholar who translated Dante's "Inferno". He had also studied law and passed the California State Bar examination; however, he lost a case involving Holy Cross Church. During the 1920's the church roof was reshingled. Mr. E. Welsh, a parishioner passing by, noticed that the equipment the roofer was using was unsafe and warned him about it. The warning was not heeded, however, and as a result, the man fell and broke his leg. He sued the parish and Father Bandini represented the defendant. The plaintiff was awarded \$10,000; he recovered and was working many years before the church was able to pay its debt.

Father Bandini served as pastor at St. Michael's until 1927. He was followed by Fathers Francini, Savio, Galvin, Conway, Maisano and Jerome Meyer, presently pastor of the church.

Father Maisano came to St. Michael's from St. Gertrude's in 1946. He was instrumental in building the new Holy Cross Church. This church was dedicated by Bishop Guilfoyle in 1953. Upon Father Maisano's retirement in 1959, Father Jerome Meyer became pastor of both St. Michael's and Holy Cross.

In 1962, the Diocese of Stockton was established with His Eminence, Bishop Donohue appointed as its first bishop. During the same year Holy Cross Catholic Church became a parish with Msgr. Walter Doyle serving the new parish from 1962 to 1966. Father Andrew Tynan served as pastor from 1966 to 1968, Father George J. Marengo came to Linden in October 1968 and he served as pastor until 1972. Father Titian Athos (Jim) Miani came to Holy Cross Church from Lodi in 1972, and he continues as the local pastor. Father Jim has a most impressive academic record at numerous universities throughout the world, is an experienced pilot and sky-diver, a former military chaplain, and has filled administrative positions in several high schools. In his early priesthood years he did missionary work in the far flung Tierra del Fuego in Brazil and in Venezuela. During the Biafra



Holy Cross Catholic Church, built in 1882, served local Catholics until the new church was built in 1953. The old church building was moved to make room for a new church and has since been used as the Holy Cross Social Hall.

crisis he flew food cargoes in the humanitarian efforts to aid the starving in that troubled land.

Many are the memories through the years. There was once a minor scandal during the 1890's when some of the young people at the church picnic danced "round-dances" (probably the waltz) when they should have been sedately dancing the square. Once Nance O'Neill, who later became famous as an actress, was being assisted from a carriage in front of the church, when her escort, wearing white kid gloves, lost his grip and both fell flat. There are those who remember Mrs. Lynch and her daughter, Jeanette, with their elaborate white shirtwaists that, it was whispered, were "done-up" at a French Laundry, and their hats with sweeping ostrich plumes. They remember, too, Miss Mollie Welsh who for years took care of the altar, and every Sunday morning brought breakfast for the priest so he would not have to drive back to Stockton or Lodi hungry.

There was the unforgettable occasion when a visiting missionary had preached a hell-fire and brimstone sermon, the church door stuck tight and no one could leave until one of the Lyons' boys crawled out a window and opened it from the outside. A long-since grown up child who had laughed aloud in church one Sunday remembers Father Dollard admonishing in

his rich brogue, "Sure, 'tis better to be laughin' than cryin'." Since Holy Cross was a Mission there were few weddings, but one that is remembered was the marriage of Elizabeth Ann Talbot and Frank Murray on October 19, 1887.

LADIES GUILD AT HOLY CROSS CHURCH

The original purpose of organizing Holy Cross Guild in 1957 was to help reduce the debt of the church and to provide a social church club for the ladies. The guild meets once a month and has sponsored fashion shows, card parties and other fund raising activities to assist with the program of the church. They have helped with Catechism classes and many other functions at the church.

Marie Laskey was the first President in 1957; and she served until 1959 when Barbara Solari was installed as the new President. Others serving as Presidents and the years they served were Judy Solari, 1960-1961; Dolores Zolezzi, 1962; Marie DeMartini, 1963; Agnes Gogna, 1964-1965; Dorene Lagorio, 1966-1967; Lora Fearheiley, 1968-1969; Louise Ruiz, 1970-1971; Agnes Gogna, 1972-1973; Pearl Raggio, 1974-1975; and Nadine Vaccarezza, 1976.



The typical attire of early day Lindenites is shown above in this photograph taken at the Bailey residence on 8 Mile and Tully Roads in 1904. Shown, left to right, are Mrs. Tom Louttit, Maimee Bailey (later married to Fred Cox) and Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Bailey, long time Linden residents.

Chapter Twenty-Five

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LINDEN

The most recent addition to the religious community of Linden occurred in May of 1962 when the First Baptist Church was established in the vacant DeMartini building on the south side of Main Street.

The local Baptist Church was sponsored by the First Baptist Church of Clements, and Darhl Heath, area missionary, filled the pulpit until a pastor was obtained for the new church.

In October of that same year the Rev. FrankLyn Wade was named pastor of the church and he has continued to serve in that capacity. The building was remodeled extensively to provide for an auditorium and nursery where church services could be conducted in addition to adequate room for Sunday School.

Services of the church include Sunday school classes for all age groups, including Bible classes for adults beginning at 9:45 a.m. each Sunday. Worship services are held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. The Bible study and prayer service is held at 7:30 p.m. each Wednesday.



Old Timers of Linden, current and former residents 80 years of age and over, are shown gathered prior to the Linden Bicentennial Cherry Festival held on May 1, 1976. A total of 31 "old timers" attended and participated in the parade and other activities of the day.

Chapter Twenty-Six

LINDEN-PETERS PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

A small group met on Wednesday evenings at Bessie Farmer's residence in Potter's Camp, east of Linden, during February, March and April of 1949. This was the beginning of the Linden-Peters Pentecostal Church of God. Sister Audrey Bruner and the Rev. J. P. Walker were in charge of the original meetings.

When Sister Farmer moved to Stockton the group attended Rev. Walker's church at 3051 East Main Street in Stockton. With Rev. Walker's help and influence arrangements were made with the Linden Methodist church to rent Mission Hall for the group to have services on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. These services continued from June 11, 1949 to July 29, 1950.

On July 30, 1950, services were moved to a tent on a lot in Peters. The property had been given to the group by John Page of Peters.

Brother Leo and Sister Audrey Bruner became pastors and served earnestly and faithfully from June 11, 1949 to Aug. 17, 1952. A new church building was opened for the first service on Dec. 23, 1951. The new building was dedicated to God on March 8, 1952, during a special evening service.

The Rev. Paul Field of Stockton is the present pastor of the Linden - Peters Pentecostal Church of God.

The schedule at the local area church includes a young peoples meeting every Saturday night at 7 p.m. A Sunday School for all ages is held weekly at 9:45 a.m., and the Sunday church service is at 11 a.m.



One of the common scenes evident in the Linden area around the turn of the century was the big harvesting combines as shown above. The twenty-two mule team used to pull the above harvester was busy at work in 1911 on the Forrest Foote Ranch on Comstock Road in the Linden area.

Chapter Twenty-Seven

VALLEY MASONIC LODGE FORMED

In order to fully understand and visualize the early history of Valley Lodge No. 135, F. & A. M., it might be well for you to go back more than 100 years and forget about the modern conveniences of today -- airplanes, cars, telephones, radios, television, paved roads, freeways and the like -- and go back to a large flat valley, scattered with large oaks, large ranches, dusty trails going here and there, and with one main road, called Calaveras Road, running from Tuleberg (Stockton) to the diggin's in the mountains.

Communication in those days was by saddle horse. Stagecoaches and freighters stopped to rest and water their horses and mules, or camp for the night at Samuel Foreman's Ranch in 1858, which became Linden in 1862.

From early records at the San Joaquin County Recorder's office there is only one reference to the boundaries of Foreman's Ranch -- bounded on the west by what is assumed to be in the general location of Archerdale Road, on the north by the Calaveras River, on the east by the foothills and with no reference to a southern boundary which was possibly the Mormon Slough.

Among these early pioneers, miners, cowhands, mule skinner, laborers, storekeepers, etc., who paused at Sam Foreman's Ranch, there were some men with Masonic affiliations, who felt the need of getting together as Masons and they petitioned Grand Lodge in Sacramento for a charter. Grand Lodge granted the charter on July 20, 1858 to Valley Lodge No. 135, F. & A.M. to meet at Foreman's Ranch in San Joaquin County. The first meeting was held on July 27, 1858, and J. C. Pendegrast was elected master with seven other officers and three visiting brothers.

Meetings were held on the fourth Tuesday of each month. In 1860 meetings were changed to Tuesdays of or next preceding the full moon. In 1920 they were changed to the first Tuesday of each month.

Records do not clearly indicate where the first meetings were held, but reference is made to a building occupied by the school and owned by a Mr. Parker, apparently located in or near the old Linden Elementary School (east campus) property. The lodge paid \$5.00 to whitewash the exterior and \$64.00 to refinish the interior. Meetings were, for a short time, held in a building further west -- in the general location of the high school. There are some rumors that meetings were also held

at the Red Barn, which is Solari's Inn, in the Bellota area.

The lodge then moved into the Rynerson and Wasley building. The upper floor of this building was given to the Order of Good Templers, Scio Odd Fellows Lodge (chartered in 1861) and Valley Lodge. The entire building and lots were later purchased by Valley Lodge and Scio Lodge. In May, 1957, the two lodges moved into the present Linden Fraternal Association building.

The following Orders have met, or are now meeting in the buildings, owned by Valley Masonic Lodge and Scio Odd Fellows Lodge: Order of Good Templers, Valley Lodge No. 135, F. & A.M. (1858), Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102 (1861), Knights of Pythias (1888), Chosen Friends, Champions, Farmers' Alliance (1890), Linden Grange (1876), Linden Literary Club (1876), Opal Rebekah Lodge No. 73 (1904), Woodmen of America, Linden Chapter No. 372, Order of Eastern Star (1921), Linden Rainbow Assembly (1948), Linden DeMolay Club (1954) and Latter Day Saints Church (1969).

The trustees of the Orders owning the building did not always trust their renters -- as rent was sometimes collected nightly in advance.

On February 21, 1878, Valley Lodge participated in laying the cornerstone for the new court house in Stockton. The lodge also served as Grand Officers when Riverbank lodge was instituted.

Valley Lodge has had several members serve as Masonic District No. 438 Inspector including James A. Drace and currently holding the office is Robert W. Lewallen. The late Ralph M. Foote served as Inspector and later as Assistant Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of California.

The living 50 year members of Valley Lodge include A. T. Smith, 74 years; R. G. Houston, 61; F. J. Foote, 61; L. A. Potter, 61; R. W. Miller, 59; O. R. Shelley, 58; C. C. Anderson, 57; C. F. Cooper, 52; C. W. Mapes, 52; C. B. Mapes, 52; and C. H. Wiles, 51.

The current officers of Valley Lodge are Jay W. Maxwell, Worshipful Master; Wiley Henderson, P.M., Senior Warden; F. J. Foote, P.M., Junior Warden; Dewitt R. Lemaster, P.M., Treasurer; Walter E. Freeman, P.M., Secretary, P.M., Westing, P.M., Chaplain; William M. Tilley, P.M., Senior Deacon; William H. Williams, Junior Deacon; Wm. A. Stidston, Marshal; Manuel N. Bokides, Senior Steward; Leland H. Branch, Junior Steward; and William A. Doscher, Tiler.

— Walter E. Freeman



Chapter Twenty-Eight

SCIO ODD FELLOWS LODGE INSTITUTED

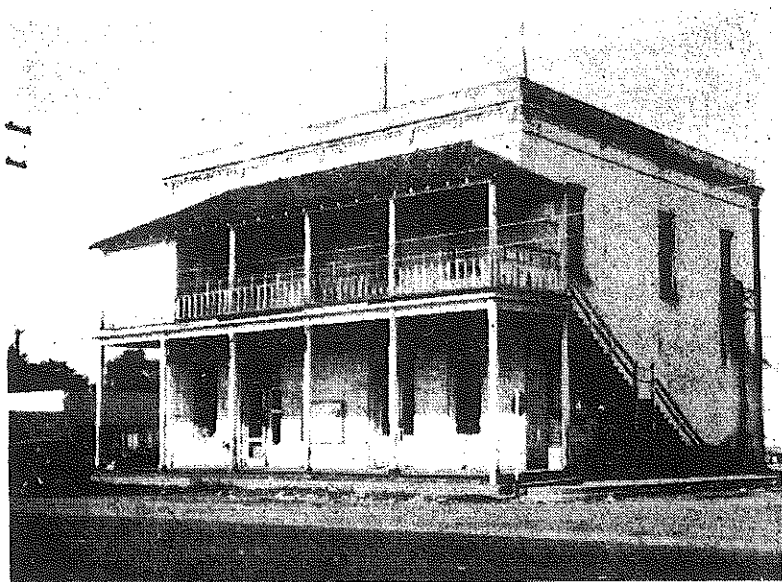
A long and interesting history is claimed by Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102, instituted on June 13, 1861, in the village of Foreman's Ranch, renamed Linden in 1862.

For some 115 years the lodge has held regular meetings and carried out the principles of Odd Fellowship — To Visit the Sick, To Relieve the Distressed, To Bury the Dead and To Educate the Orphan.

In the complete set of minute books of the lodge, dating back to 1861, a complete history of the lodge and the community is recorded.

C. H. Covell, District Deputy Grand Master and members of Charity Lodge No. 6 and Stockton Lodge No. 11, both of Stockton, assisted in the institution ceremonies.

Charter members of the new lodge were Thomas McCarter,



Odd Fellow-Masonic Hall [the upper floor] was given to the Good Templers, Odd Fellows and Masonic Lodge when it was known as Rynerson and Wasley Store in the 1800's. It was originally a warehouse for the Linden Flour Mill. The entire building and lots were later purchased by the Odd Fellows and Masons where they met until the building was torn down in 1957 to make way for a new building.

Charles W. Leach, Isaac S. Smith, John Wasley, A. Showers, C. W. Martin, and C. Oxtoby. Following the institution ceremonies Wasley was installed as the first Noble Grand. The name of Thomas Wildey, becoming an Odd Fellow in England, is synonymous with Odd Fellowship. He was the founder of American Odd Fellowship in 1819. Brother Wasley, the first Noble Grand of Scio Lodge, was initiated by Thomas Wildey in 1837 at Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

The early activities of the lodge centered around the project of increasing the membership, and only seven months after the formation of the lodge the membership had grown from six to 39 active members. Two years later the membership had nearly doubled again, and the prestige of the lodge grew with its membership.

At one time the lodge met in the Rynerson and Wasley building. The upper floor of this two story structure was given to the Order of Good Templers, Valley Masonic Lodge and Scio Odd Fellows Lodge. The entire building and lots were later purchased by Scio Lodge and Valley Lodge. In 1865 the three lodges voted to build a new building and it stood until 1956 when a new Fraternal Hall was built by the Odd Fellows and Masons. Ten Odd Fellows and ten Masons signed individual notes for \$1,000 each to insure the construction of the new building, and the Linden Fraternal Association was formed with the two lodges becoming joint owners of the building when it was free and clear. The lodges moved into the new building in May of 1957. The mortgage was burned in 1973, and the two lodges again became joint owners of the building.

In 1863 Linden's first library was established by Scio Odd Fellows Lodge with an expenditure of \$400 to purchase books. The library prospered and it became an asset to the village until a community library was organized.

Scio Lodge has prospered for 115 years, and during that time the lodge experienced many ups and downs. While the membership dropped to approximately 30 in 1972, a 10 per cent net increase in membership was recorded in 1973. During 1974 a 15 per cent net gain in membership was reported, and better than a 30 per cent gain in membership was reported during 1975.

Credit for the increases in membership in recent years is due to the efforts of the lodge in adopting a program of activities for the members and their families, establishing degree staffs and participating in community activities. During the Centennial Celebration of the naming of Linden, held in 1963, Scio Odd Fellows Lodge and Opal Rebekah Lodge furnished the leadership for honoring the "old timers" in the community. Annually numerous Linden area youngsters are sent to the California Odd Fellow-Rebekah Youth Camp in Tuolumne County. For several

years Scio Lodge has sponsored a booth at the Linden Cherry Festival, formerly F.F.A. Community Day Fair. During the 1974 Festival the lodge took second prize for the best booth, and in 1975 they won first prize with their red, white and blue booth. Their most successful fund raising project is the annual "Reno Night", jointly sponsored by the Odd Fellows Lodges in Linden, Jenny Lind and Farmington.

Scio Lodge received two of the three membership awards presented during a Stockton Tri-State Rally held in April of 1975. The local lodge had both the most candidates of any lodge in the three states and the largest percentage of candidates based on existing membership. Included in the class of candidates for Scio Lodge was Father Jim, Titian Miani, pastor of Holy Cross Catholic Church in Linden, the first Catholic Priest known to have been initiated in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in modern times. Scio Lodge and Father Jim have received a great amount of publicity throughout the world in both fraternal and religious publications.

The Veteran Members of Scio Lodge include Dr. Raymond W. Miller, 60 years; Alonzo G. Field, 59 years; Albert A. Anderson, 54 years; Silas McGehee, 50 years; Leonard R. Allison, 49 years; Ralph G. Houston, 49 years; Henry Westing, 46 years; and Dewitt Lemaster, 42 years.

Three present members of Scio Lodge have served as District Deputy Grand Masters including Silas McGehee in 1944-45, Henry Westing in 1948-49 and Dewitt Lemaster in 1955-56. Don R. Smith served as Grand Master of California in 1958-59 and Sovereign Grand Master of the Order throughout the World in 1969-70. Dale Thomas served as Grand Ruler of the Grand Junior Lodge of California in 1961-62 and Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of California in 1970-71.

The current elective officers of Scio Lodge are H. T. "Vic" Quigel, Noble Grand; Pete Mohl, Jr., Vice Grand; Don R. Smith, Recording Secretary; Al Schaede, Jr., Financial Secretary; and Dale Thomas, Treasurer. Appointive officers include Gary Ferrill, Warden; David Stevenson, Conductor; James Ferrill, Chaplain; Peter Bregman, Inside Guardian; Fred Kreth, Outside Guardian; William H. Stidston, Right Scene Supporter; Roy New, Left Scene Supporter; Arlyn Ferrill and Derrell Quigel, Supporters to Noble Grand; Ross Purviance Sr. and Walter Senn, Supporters to Vice Grand; Frank Gianecchini and Willard Whiteside, Supporters to Past Grand; Claude Potter and Lyle Brunmeier, Supporters to Chaplain. A. G. Field and Bob Chronister are Substitute Officers. Vibert Purviance is Junior Past Grand, and Trustees are A. G. Field, Arlyn Ferrill and Robert Lewallen.

Chapter Twenty-Nine

LINDEN-PETERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The actual date of the founding or the establishment of the Linden Board of Trade, or its successor the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce, is unknown. The Linden Board of Trade was re-organized on August 11, 1937, with Alfred Watkins elected President. Others elected during the re-organization were Hubert Minahan, Secretary; George DiCarlo, Treasurer; and the Directors were Dr. Kyddson, Ralph Foote, Andrew Bonham, Fred Strong, William Patterson, Donald Creary and Robert Ryburn. During this first meeting \$100 was appropriated to help Lino Martini and L. Fassono erect a Linden booth at the San Joaquin County Fair. It was adopted that the annual meeting and election of officers would be held on the second Monday of each June.

On August 2, 1938, the Board received an appropriation of \$200 for advertising from the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors. This year \$125 was appropriated to Lino Martini for the County Fair booth. Officers elected at the meeting were Ralph Foote, President; Perry Cox, Vice President; Hubert Minahan, Secretary; and George DiCarlo, Treasurer. All of the Directors were re-elected.

A membership contest was launched on July 17, 1939, with two teams selected headed by Walter Billigmeier and C. N. Hansen. The winning team was to be treated by the losers to a free dinner. The same officers and directors were re-elected for another term.

On November 7, 1939, the name of the organization was changed from Linden Board of Trade to the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce. The fiscal year was established from January to December, and the annual meeting was set for the last Monday of January each year.

Officers were re-elected on January 29, 1940, with the exception of Vice President, and Robert Ryburn replaced Perry Cox. New directors on the board included Herb Hight and Andy J. Sola. New by-laws were adopted during the June 10, 1940 meeting which provided the officers shall be elected by the entire membership instead of the Board of Directors. During 1940 the Chamber appropriated funds for the Linden Garden Club to sponsor the annual Flower Show, allowed \$25 for the purchase of a basketball for the new Linden Basketball Team and provided for funds to help sponsor the Linden Hi Y Club. Also during 1940 the Chamber voted \$25 to assist the Community Methodist Church in erecting a community Christmas tree. Fire Chief W.A. Cady informed the Chamber

that J.V. Santos had offered the use of his 5,000 gallon storage tank of water for community fire protection. The annual meeting in January of 1941 was held at the Linden Fire House. The officers were again re-elected and W. Charles Anderson was added as a new director.

In 1941 the Chamber was informed that the Linden High School boys and the Young Farmers Club, under the direction of E. Jurgenson, were going to put on the Linden-Peters-Farmington exhibit at the County Fair. The Chamber also learned that Eileen Meyer would be Miss Linden during the Salinas Rodeo, and financial support was provided to assist with her expenses. On February 2, 1942, the officers were re-elected with the addition of H. S. Hight as the new Secretary-Treasurer. The directors were also re-elected and new on the board was Dave Miller, taking the place of Hubert Minahen. During the meeting it was reported the Chamber had 47 members.

A scrap metal drive was launched on September 26, 1942, with the Linden Aircraft Listening Post as the collection point. Scrap collection points were also established at the Linden Grammar School, Linden High School and other schools in the area including Everett, Bellota, Moore and Delphi. During the annual meeting in 1944 Hubert Minahen was again named a director replacing C. N. Hansen, who had moved from the community. Perry H. Cox was elected President of the Chamber with Bob Ryburn, Vice President; and Herb S. Hight re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The annual meeting in 1945 was held at Mary Solari's with 50 members and ten guests in attendance. New officers elected were W. Hill, President; Robert Ryburn, Vice President; H. Minahen, Secretary-Treasurer; and added as a director was Walt Billigmeier. Back in 1945 there was talk about changing the main road from Stockton to San Andreas by way of Linden Road.

A general meeting of the entire membership of the Chamber was held on March 20, 1946 at Mary Solari's. New officers elected were Robert Ryburn, President; Andrew Sola, Vice President; and Fred Lemmon, Secretary-Treasurer. Added as a new Director was A. L. Luck.

Back in July of 1946 the major topic of discussion was the establishment of a special district to provide for sewage and water service in Linden. During the annual meeting held on February 17, 1947, Robert Ryburn was re-elected President. Other officers elected were the Rev. R. H. Walsh, Vice President; and Ralph Foote, Secretary-Treasurer. At this meeting it was decided to hold a Chamber meeting every three months.

On March 20, 1947, the Chamber voted to have 1,000 maps of the Linden area printed, with the new slogan "Most Diversified Agricultural Area in the World" printed on the maps. A resolution adopted by the Chamber during the meeting read: "Whereas - an expression peculiar to the Linden District is often heard, to wit: "Going to Town," which is usually interpreted to mean "going to Stockton" and, Whereas, the community of Linden is and should be defined as a "town" in fact and in truth; Now therefore, Be It Resolved that this Board is interested in the phrase "going to town" and is in favor of any effort to educate and acquaint people with the fact that it is permissible, legal and good form to commonly call Linden a Town in day-by-day parlance. During 1947 Bob Ryburn was again named President of the Chamber. At the May 12, 1947, meeting the Chamber voted to purchase a rain gauge to be installed at the fire house and to be attended to by the Fire Chief. Perry Cox was instructed to contact the Stockton Record in having the readings printed along with the other county readings under the name of Linden.

At the October 13, 1947, meeting the Chamber voted to match the Linden Business Men's Club, dollar for dollar, not to exceed \$100 to help defray the cost of putting up directional signs to Linden and Peters. The subject of street lights for Linden was also brought up at the meeting.

Officers elected by the chamber during the annual meeting at Mary Solari's on February 16, 1948, were Bill Anderson, President; Sam Fonzi, Vice President; and Ralph Foote, Secretary-Treasurer. Added to the Board at the meeting was L. Zolezzi, replacing W. Charles Anderson who passed away.

At the annual meeting on March 7, 1949, at Mary Solari's basement, all officers and directors were re-elected. Again at Mary Solari's in the basement the annual meeting was held on Feb. 20, 1950. Officers elected were Sam Fonzi, President; Randol Purviance, Vice President; and Willard Whiteside, Secretary-Treasurer. Added to the Board of Directors was Wilbur Leffler.

The Board of Directors, during the February 27, 1950, meeting had a good discussion on the organizational set-up of the Chamber. President Sam Fonzi wanted to know if there were any by-laws and what governs membership. It was decided to investigate to see if by-laws were available and to have them printed and distributed to the members.

The subject of having a bank in Linden was discussed during the November 20, 1950, chamber meeting with representatives of Farmers & Merchants Bank of Lodi attending the meeting. Elected to appear before the State Banking Superintendent in favor of having a bank in Linden was Walt

Billigmeier, Chairman, and Bill Anderson and Ralph Houston. The following month it was learned that the Farmers & Merchants Bank would be opening a branch in Linden, and the chamber wanted to join in welcoming them to the community along with having flowers present at their opening. Officers elected at the January 8, 1951, meeting were Sam Fonzi, President; Fred Maas, Vice President; and Williard Whiteside, Secretary-Treasurer. C. D. Chase was elected as a new director of the Chamber. Fifty-three persons attended the annual dinner meeting on February 19, 1951, at Mary Solari's.

The Chamber sponsored a special meeting on water and sewers for Linden on May 21, 1951. It was learned that the cost of taking over the water system and providing for sewers in the existing Linden Lighting District would amount to about \$200,000. At the July 2, 1951, meeting it was reported the cost of the sewer system would amount to \$112,000, and the water system, including the present system, would cost \$60,000, for a total of \$172,000. Chamber officers elected for 1952 were Sam Fonzi, President; Hubert Minahen, Vice President; and Willard Whiteside, Secretary-Treasurer.

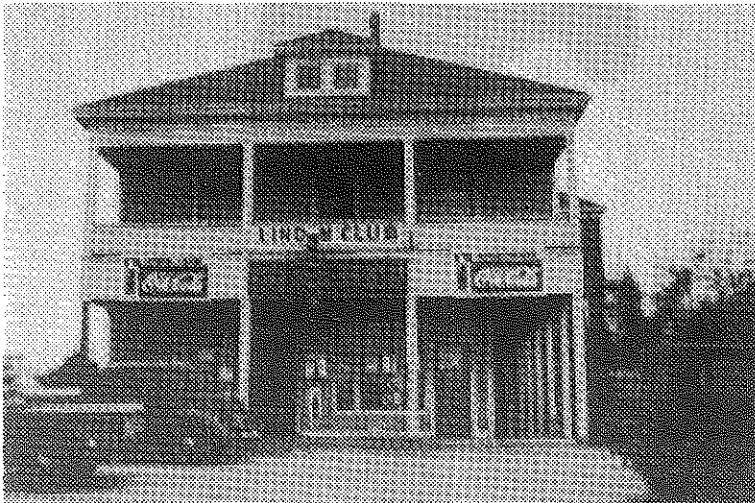
Fred DeBenedetti assumed the leadership of the Chamber during 1953 and 1954. Attending the San Joaquin County Chamber of Commerce meetings during his tenure as President, DeBenedetti soon found himself an officer of the county unit. He is the only Lindenite to ever serve as President of the San Joaquin County Chamber of Commerce, serving during 1956 and 1957.

Garrett Beckley Sr. was Chamber President for 1955; Dave Miller was Vice President; and Fred DeBenedetti was Secretary. It was during this year that 50 Chamber Plaques were ordered. At the December 15, 1955, meeting the chamber first brought up the matter of printing a brochure. For 1956 the same officers were re-elected, but being added as a director was Vic Solari. A total of 90 persons were present for the annual meeting on February 13, 1956, held in the Lions Club Hall. Marion Miller was welcomed as a new director. The project of having a "Welcome to Linden" sign on the approaches to town was discussed. Jay Scott was elected director in September of 1956 replacing Marion Miller.

Dave Miller was elected President in 1957 and George DiCarlo was his Vice President. For three years Dave Miller led the local Chamber, and one of the projects initiated during his tenure was having house numbers in Linden. In January of 1960 Howard Hill was elected the new President, and he also served for two years, with Fred Compiano serving as his Vice President. Directors welcomed to the board were Joe Zolezzi,

Jack Drace and Don R. Smith, and during the year George Williams was elected to take the place of Herb Hight who resigned. In March the by-laws of the Chamber were changed to provide for 12 directors, and Lee Owing was added to the board.

Assuming the leadership of the Chamber in 1962 was Fred Compiano, and Fred Strong continued as Secretary, a post he held for many years. New Directors added during the three years in which he served as President were Frank Jewell and Bud Mulkey. During 1962 the Chamber initiated changing some local street names to assist in getting house numbers for Linden. On June 25, 1962, a public hearing was held and the majority of the local residents expressed their desire to retain Grace and Foreman as street names in Linden. It was suggested that the street known as both Grace and Foreman be named Grace Street, and that the street known as Front, Union and Anderson be renamed Foreman Street. During a public hearing on October 18, 1962, Front Street was given to the street formerly known as Front, Union and Anderson; and Grace Street was given to the street formerly known as Grace and Foreman Street. During the November 15, 1962, public hearing by the San Joaquin County Planning Commission, a proposed house numbering system to tie in with Stockton's



The old Linden Club, Hotel and Bar, was purchased and operated by the late George DiCarlo several years after coming to Linden. It was located on North Side of Main Street on the site of the present DiCarlo & Company building.

existing system was adopted. The business dues for the Chamber was increased to \$5 per year in 1963, but the individual dues remained at \$3 per year.

Lee Owing became President in 1965, and he served in that position for two years. Welcomed as a director during this time was Fred Sanguinetti, Dr. Harry Sandberg, Paul Cullman and Charles Leach. Don R. Smith was his Vice President. New By-Laws were adopted in 1965 calling for five directors to be elected for three years terms each year with mail ballots going to each active member of the chamber. It provided for the 15 Directors to elect the officers.

Elected as President of the Chamber in 1967 was Don R. Smith, and other officers elected were Fred Sanguinetti, Vice President; Charles Leach, Secretary; and Joe DiCarlo, Treasurer. Fred Strong retired as Secretary after many years of service; and he and Director Andy Sola were made Honorary Directors of the Chamber. New Directors on the board included Jack Lyons and Richard Zolezzi.

Competition for directorships on the Board of Directors was generated with usually more than twice as many candidates as there were spots to fill. Fred Sanguinetti became President in 1968, and he held the position for two years. His Vice President was Paul Cullman; and associate officers were Howard Hill, Secretary; and Bob Celum, Treasurer, a new director. The new By-Laws provided that a person could not hold the same office for more than two terms.

In 1970 Paul Cullman became President, and Derrell Quigel was his Vice President. New Directors added to the board around this time were Art Delmore, C. K. Eilers and the Rev. FrankLyn Wade. During 1971 the same officers were re-elected and welcomed as Directors were Ronald Kaiser, Arlyn Ferrill, Garrett Beckley Jr. and Bill Hosie following the re-organization of the board. A decisive step was taken on Nov. 22, 1971, to add new life to the Linden-Peters Chamber of Commerce when the by-laws were amended to allow for 12 directorships to be up for election. A new section was added to the by-laws which provided that all past presidents of the chamber shall automatically become directors in addition to the 15 elected directors, providing they remain in good standing. The new amendment allowed the 10 existing director posts, currently held by past presidents, to be made available to other members of the organization.

Derrell Quigel assumed the duties of President in 1972, and he was joined by an entirely new board of elected officers including Arvil Lee, Vice President; Howard Allison, Secretary; and Dale Thomas, Treasurer. Frank Giannechini was welcomed to the Board of Directors. During his term the Linden

Development Committee, later re-named Linden Development Commission, was established. The initial officers named were Fred DeBenedetti, Chairman; Don R. Smith, Co-Chairman; and Pearl Raggio, Secretary. During the past several years many programs and projects were successfully sponsored under the leadership of the Development Commission. Several areas of re-building the business community of Linden were undertaken, and history will recall that some were successful and others didn't pan out. The Linden Farmers Market had its start during Development Commission meetings, and it successfully operated for two summer seasons as a community effort. The difficulty of reaching a happy medium as far as customers and booths brought about the eventual downfall of the market. Every effort was made to make it a success under the leadership of Lee Owing originally and later under the leadership of Frank Giannecchini.

Arvil Lee became Chamber President in 1973, and during his first year as President he was assisted by Richard Zolezzi, Vice President; Garrett Beckley Jr., Secretary; and Dale Thomas, Treasurer. During his second term the Rev. FrankLyn Wade became Vice President; and W. Claude Potter became Treasurer. New Directors included William A. Stidston and Estella (Ryburn Staples) Magnuson, the first lady to be elected a director of the Chamber. Later in the year Vi Howard was welcomed as a new Director, the second lady on the board. Another lady was added to the Board in 1974 when Olive Davis became a Director.

With the election of officers in 1975 the Rev. FrankLyn Wade became the new President, and Frank Giannecchini was named Vice President. Estella Magnuson became the new Secretary and Claude Potter continued as Treasurer. Pete Mohl was elected a Director and was welcomed to the Board. During the 1975 term the Chamber Membership Committee, under the direction of Marilda Vliet and William Stidston, reported an all-time high in membership when it passed the 200 mark. Because of the tremendous increase in membership the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, with the assistance of Supervisor George Barber, increased the appropriation from the county to \$900 annually. During the election of 1976 George Coolures and Marilda Vliet became new Directors. The President and Vice President were re-elected for a second term, but George Coolures became the new Secretary and Pete Mohl became the new Treasurer.



Chapter Thirty

LINDEN LIONS CLUB THRIVES WITH ACTIVITIES

Earning the position of honor and respect in the community of Linden for its many contributions and activities is the Linden Lions Club, organized in April of 1951. The new service club was sponsored by the South Stockton Lions Club.

Their first president was Willard Whiteside, and serving with him were George DiCarlo, first vice president; Ernest Kaiser, second vice president; Louis Martini, third vice president; W. Billigmeier, secretary; Robert Ryburn, treasurer; Sam Fonzi, lion tamer; Maurice Yocum, tail twister. The directors were Andrew Sola, Charles Raggio, Francis Grupe and Fred DeBenedetti.

Their new club was chartered on March 19, 1951, with 50 charter members. Originally meetings were held at the Linden Club, Mel's Club and Solari's Inn; but charter nights and ladies nights were held at the House of Murphy in Stockton. A clubhouse was needed, and the Lions met with the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs about going together in a joint building to replace the old two story Odd Fellow-Masonic Hall. When talks broke down, the Lions decided to try and build their own building with nine Lions pledging \$1,000 each.

In 1954 the Lions purchased some land on the corner of Market and Front Streets to erect their own club house which serves as a community hall for numerous groups and organizations in Linden.

Lions International would not permit a chartered club to go into debt, so a corporation was formed and called Linden Lions Club Hall Association. This was the entity that would raise the funds and finance the building. With \$9,000 pledged it was decided to sell stock certificates in amounts of \$25, \$50, \$75 and \$100 to all members with a pledge to redeem stock and pay three per cent interest. With approximately half of the money raised, the Lions went to the bank and obtained a commitment for \$20,000, interest only with no time limit. When the club started to accumulate money members purchasing stock were repaid as their names were drawn from a list of those owning stock. When all the stock was redeemed, they started to repay the bank, and in about ten years the building was paid off and was free and clear of debt.

Realizing they required additional area the Lions built a storage room on the south end of the building. Originally a bar was located in the corner of the main room, but it was crowded and they needed more room. The only way they could expand to add on a bar was to the north, but the Stockton

Terminal & Eastern Railroad tracks were in the way. The ST&E Railroad agreed to move its tracks so a new bar could be added on the building. Other projects for improving the building included paving the parking lot, and the installation of air conditioning and a greatly improved public address system just recently purchased and installed.

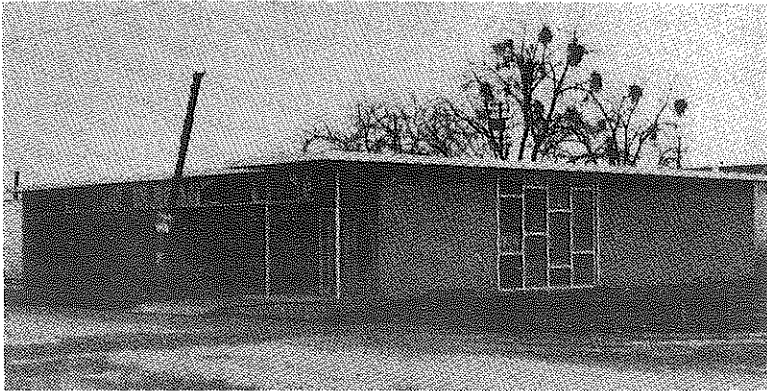
Each year the Lions give away a car and hold a Charity Ball, will all proceeds going to some community service. The annual Charity Ball has been held for 21 years, and already more than \$60,000 has been raised for charity projects in Linden. In 1964 the Linden Lions Club dedicated the new swimming pool at Linden High School. They contributed a total of \$17,000 for the three pools on the high school campus.

During the 25 years the Linden Lions Club has been in existence they have successfully spearheaded numerous community service projects. They put out waste cans to help keep the community clean, for several years they sponsored the exhibit at the San Joaquin County Fair for Linden, annually they give an Achievement Award to an outstanding citizen of Linden, and sponsor a student speakers contest. They started a Little League for Linden boys, sponsor a community birthday calendar, and gave a resuscitator to the Linden-Peters Fire Department.

Each spring scholarships are awarded to Linden High School graduates, and since the start of the program more than \$20,000 in scholarships have been awarded. For the last seven years the Linden Lions Club has sent at least two students per year to Japan on the Lions Youth Exchange Program, and local members have hosted Japanese students.

Currently the Lions sponsor two youth baseball teams including a team in the Babe Ruth League for youngsters 13 to 15 years of age and in the Joe DiMaggio League for boys between 15 and 19 years of age. During the annual FFA and 4-H Livestock Auctions held during the San Joaquin County Fair the Linden Lions Club has purchased numerous animals from the junior exhibitors.

The Linden Lions Club and the entire membership of the local club are members of the California-Nevada Lions Eye Foundation, which provides for eye surgery, sight conservation and the care of the eyes. In cooperation with the Delta Blood Bank in Stockton a blood donor program is sponsored once a year in the Lions Club Hall. The local Lions have an excellent record of supporting charitable organizations like the March of Dimes, Easter Seals, C.A.R.E. and the Stockton Children's Home. During the last three years the Linden Lions Club has



The Linden Lions Club Hall was erected in 1955, by the local service club chartered on March 19, 1951. Later a bar was added on the north end of the building.

sent two or more crippled children to summer camp, and the local club participated in the White Cane program.

Several members of the Linden Lions Club have earned themselves reputations as some of the finest cooks anywhere. They sponsor several Cioppino (a type of fish stew) and Barodi (blood sausages) Feeds each year as social and fund raising events. They are usually sold out events with many individuals on waiting lists to obtain tickets.

The present officers of the Linden Lions Club include Chuck Raggio, President; Clark Fregien, First Vice President; Frank Giannecchini, Second Vice President; LaVor Sessions, Third Vice President; Sam Fonzi, Secretary; Bob Maulhardt, Treasurer; John Dondero, Tail Twister; Lou Gravesen, Lion Tamer; and Jim DeMartini, Richard Staples, Gene Root and Angelo Burlando, Directors.

Willard Whiteside was the Charter President of the Linden Lions Club in 1951. Other Past Presidents and the years they served include Robert Ryburn, 1951-52; Fred DeBenedetti, 1952-54; Fred Van Dyke, 1954-55; Victor A. Solari, Sr., 1955-56; Garrett W. Beckley, Sr., 1956-57; Edward Marugliano, 1957-58; Fred Solari, Sr., 1958-59; George DiCarlo, 1959-60; Frank J. Cucco, 1960-61; Emil Delucchi, 1961-62; Robert F. Corra, 1962-63; Sam Fonzi, 1963-64; Richard J. Zolezzi, 1964-65; Mike Buccellato, 1965-66; Fred Compiano, 1966-67; Lee A. Owing, Sr., 1967-68; Vernon G. Gogna, 1968-69; Joseph S. DiCarlo, Sr., 1969-70; Joe S. Saccone, 1970-71; Jack Molini, 1971-72; Dan Brandstad, 1972-73; Bud Mulkey, 1973-74; Hank Metzler, 1974-75; and Reno Paoletti, 1975-76.

Chapter Thirty-One

OPAL REBEKAH LODGE CHARTERED

The first ladies fraternal organization established in Linden was Opal Rebekah Lodge No. 73, instituted on January 8, 1904, in the old Odd Fellow - Masonic Hall in Linden.

A total of 29 charter members made up the new Rebekah Lodge, with the first elective officers being Jessie Bliven, Noble Grand; Julia Lorch, Vice Grand; Lizzie Schutte, Secretary and James Lorch, Treasurer.

The Degree of Rebekah was founded in 1851, despite the fact that many years before individual Odd Fellows sought to widen the scope of Odd Fellowship to include the wives of members in good standing in the Odd Fellows Lodge.

Whenever the word "Rebekah" is mentioned to an Odd Fellow, his mind at once associates it with the name of Schuyler Colfax, former Vice President of the United States and founder of the Rebekah Degree.

The history of the life and civil services of Colfax is a part of the annals of our nation, so it is sufficient to say that he was born in the City of New York on March 23, 1823, and in 1836 moved with his parents to Indiana.

In 1849 he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of the state, and was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1854, continuing to serve in that position until March of 1869, being selected by that body as its Speaker for three terms.

In 1868 he was nominated by the Republican Party for Vice President of the United States and was elected the following November.

Originally Opal Rebekah Lodge and Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102 met on the same evening - Saturday night. In those early days there were not many social activities in the community, and lodge night was a real social event in the community, with many of the young couples holding membership in the lodge and bringing their children to lodge.

Throughout the years, Opal Lodge has been an active participant in the fraternal and community affairs in Linden. Today the Lodge annually sponsors a booth during the Linden Cherry Festival, hosts an annual Tamale Pie supper which attracts widespread support in the community and participates in many other community activities. During the Linden Centennial Celebration the Rebekahs joined with the local Odd Fellows in sponsoring the program for honoring the "old timers" in the community. Opal Lodge actively supports the Odd Fellow - Rebekah Children's Home at Gilroy, California; the Odd Fellows

Home for senior citizens at Saratoga, California; and the Odd Fellow-Rebekah Youth Camp in Tuolumne County.

In 1954, two of the charter members, Rosetta Lytle Chisholm and Lena E. Fine were presented their 50 year jewels. Both are now deceased. In 1957, Marie Meyer Cox received her 50 year jewel, and at the present time she is the senior member of Opal Lodge with more than 69 years of continuous membership as a Rebekah. In 1959, a group of Rebekahs motored to the Odd Fellow's Home in Saratoga to present the late Florence Cole her 50 year jewel. In late 1960, the late Hazel Cox received her 50 year jewel. Other 50 year members of the lodge include Margaret Yocum Tuggle, Berniece Anderson, Alonzo G. Field, Albert Anderson and Estella Staples Magnuson.

Six members of Opal Lodge have served as District Deputy President since the establishment of the local lodge, including Florence Cole, Grace Hunt Burns, Grace Tuggle, Cora Buchanan and Ruth Stuart. Kay Maupin is District Deputy for 1976-1977.

Presently holding membership in Opal Lodge are several past state officers including Kathryn Beckley, Past Color Bearer (1957-1958), Rebekah Assembly of California; Darlene Thomas Smith, Past Marshal (1958-1959), Theta Rho Assembly of California; Don R. Smith, Past Grand Color Bearer (1955-1956), Past Grand Master (1958-1959) of the Grand Lodge of California, and Past Sovereign Grand Master (1969-1970), Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the World; and Dale Thomas, Past Grand Ruler (1961-1962), Grand Junior Lodge of California, and Past Grand Marshal (1970-1971) Grand Lodge of California. In 1974 Ruth Stuart was elected Trustee of the California Odd Fellow-Rebekah Youth Camp in Tuolumne County.

Meetings are presently held on the first and third Thursday of each month in the Odd Fellow-Masonic Temple (Fraternal Hall), with Bernice Spohn as Noble Grand.

Associate officers of Opal Rebekah Lodge include Vera Quigel, Vice Grand; Margaret Westing, Recording Secretary; Revella Spicer, Financial Secretary; Marietta Thomas, Treasurer; Marcia Powell, Warden; Colleen Ferrill, Conductor; Ruth Stuart, Chaplain; Mary Smith, Inside Guardian; Hope Field, Outside Guardian; Ada Potter, Color Bearer; Clara Kaiser, Musician; Jane Thomas and Kay Maupin, Supporters to Noble Grand; Louise Lemmon and Estella Magnuson, Supporters to Vice Grand; Ada Stidston, Kathryn Beckley, Marge Lewallen, Mildred Kaiser, Beeda Lemaster and Edith Wymer, Altar Bearers; Cora Buchanan and Darlene Smith, Substitute Officers. Geraldine Brunmeier is the Junior Past Noble Grand; and Lodge Trustees are Mildred Kaiser, Ruth Stuart and Louise Lemmon.

Chapter Thirty-Two

LINDEN EASTERN STAR CHAPTER ORGANIZED

Linden Chapter No. 372, Order of Easter Star, was instituted on May 2, 1921, with Homo Chapter No. 50 of Stockton, the instituting chapter. The original officers were Emma French, Worthy Matron; Roy Ames, Worthy Patron; Marie Meyer (Cox) Associate Matron; Elsie V. Foote, Secretary; May Alice Carroll, Treasurer; Kathryn Anne Wilson, Conductress; Julia Parnell Lorch, Associate Conductress; Wallace Wilson, Chaplain; Ethel May Anderson, Adah; Ruth E. Shelley, Ruth; Wilhelmina Freeman, Esther; Minna L. Drunsfield, Martha; Cora Belle Ames, Electa; Josephine Wilson, Warder; and Walter Freeman, Sentinel. Other Charter Members were George Drunsfield, Frank J. Foote, Wm. H. Carroll, James A. Hastie, Oliver R. Shelley, Clarence C. Anderson and John D. Meyer.

In June 1948, Linden Chapter became the sponsors of Linden Assembly No. 120, Order of Rainbow for Girls. Laura Foote (Freeman) was the first Mother Advisor.

Those who have served Grand Chapter as Deputy Grand Matrons were Ethel Anderson, the late Anna Boroff, the late Gertrude Burton, Alida Mapes, Loretta Vandover, Irene Heath, Jeannette Preston, Evelyn Gregory, Laura Freeman, and Katherine Hill.

Ruth Ramacher has served Grand Chapter as Grand Representative to Idaho in California. Others serving on Grand Chapter committees have been Laura Freeman, Courtesy to Dignitaries; and at present Howard Hill is serving on Home Endowment Committee for Area 4.

The present officers of the chapter are Katherine Hill, Worthy Matron; Howard Hill, Worthy Patron; Helen Fisher, Associate Matron; Weber Fisher, Associate Patron; Laura Freeman, Secretary; Margaret Westing, Treasurer; Audrey Jones, Conductress; Jo Ann Henderson, Associate Conductress; Harry Wagner, Chaplain; Judith Maxwell, Marshal; Marie Doscher, Organist; Cathy Pratt, Adah; Donna Westing, Ruth; Alma Wagner, Esther; Florence Barnickol, Martha; Janie Pratt, Electa; Jeannette Preston, Warder; Walter Freeman, Sentinel; Wiley Henderson, Flag Bearer; Virginia Metzler, Prompter; and Omal Preston, Coffee Maker.



Chapter Thirty-Three

LINDEN AREA 4-H CLUBS

In the Linden District there are four 4-H Clubs with the Waverly 4-H Club being established in 1940. Other clubs were later established in the Waterloo area, at Glenwood and in 1964 the Lindota 4-H Club was formed for young people in the Linden-Bellota area.

WAVERLY 4-H CLUB

The Waverly 4-H Club was organized in 1940 by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Britton, with 13 original members. Their money was raised by having box socials and cake sales. Today the club raises money for their activities with candy and card sales.

In 1947 the Waverly 4-H Club was presented an American Flag for being the outstanding club in San Joaquin County by Radio Station KWG.

Donald Britton, a member of the Waverly Club, was named a Diamond Star of California. He is now a farm advisor.

The club now has 40 members and 13 leaders.

WATERLOO 4-H CLUB

The original Waterloo 4-H Club was initially called Greenwood 4-H Club, and it was established in 1946-1947. It started out as a Sewing Club, but additional projects were added as the years passed.

In 1958 three small schools, Greenwood, Delphi and Madison were closed and the new Waterloo School was opened to serve the area, and with this development the Greenwood 4-H Club was renamed Waterloo 4-H Club.

Throughout the years the Waterloo 4-H Club has been very active with many awards, ribbons and other recognitions being received by the club and its members. During the past three years the Waterloo 4-H Club has had an annual Taco Bean Dinner in the spring as their main money making project.

Mr. Duncan and Mrs. Annie Lagomarsino were the original Community Leaders in 1946-1947, but there is no record of how long they served or if there were other leaders between the date the club was formed and 1955-1956 when Paul McDonald became the Community Leader. Grace Tanaka was the President in 1955-1956.

Pete San Julian, Paul McDonald and Norma Buccellato were Community Leaders in 1956-1957, which was the start of ten

years of service for Mrs. Buccellato as a Community Leader. From 1963 to 1965 she was assisted by Viola Groom. Aldo Navone was also a Community Leader from 1958 to 1960; Viola Groom assisted from 1963 to 1965. Tom Woodbury was Community Leader in 1967-1968; Jean Nicora and Marion Guido in 1968-1969; Colleen Jones and Pat Gogna served from 1969 to 1971; and Pat Gogna continued during the 1971-1972 year. Lilia Muzio served as Community Leader from 1972 to 1976; and other leaders during this period were Teresa Foppiano and Loretta Devencenzi in 1972-1973; Rosie Little, 1973 to 1975; and Christine Nola, 1975-1976.

Some of the young people serving as Presidents of the Waterloo 4-H Club and the year they assumed the office were Grace Tanaka, 1955; Italo Podesta, 1956; Mike McDonald, 1957; Bruce Ghio, 1958; Karla Grupe, 1959; Richard Brandstad, 1960; Bob Stevens, 1961; Norma Buccellato, 1962; Barbara Groom, 1963; Jim Hamilton, 1964; Tom Guido, 1968; Laura Couch, 1969; Pam Kraft, 1970; Karen Gogna, 1971; Bill Kraft, 1972; Roxann Giannecchini, 1973; Toni Little, 1974; Lori deArrillaga, 1975.

GLENWOOD 4-H CLUB

The Glenwood 4-H Club was formed in 1941 with five members — Victor DeStephani, Roy Liel, Vincent Mitchnor, Nick Arata and Ben Waller, Jr. The Community Leader was Benjamin S. Waller, Sr. The projects were rabbits, chickens, row crops and dairy cow and calf. The meetings were held at the Waller home. As the club membership grew the meetings were held at the old Glenwood School on the corner of Alpine Road and Highway 26.

Mr. Waller retained community leadership through 1957. During this time one project well remembered was outdoor cooking led by Walter Swan. The project members and parents enjoyed many meals and even took trips to the Jenny Lind area to use their skills. Joint Achievement Nights were sometimes held with the Waverly and Waterloo 4-H Clubs.

Others who served as Community Leaders were Mr. and Mrs. Bob Stevens, 1957-1958; Mrs. Richard Fleming, Mrs. Emil Croce and Mrs. William Johnson, 1958-1959; Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, 1959-1962; Manuel R. Olvera, 1962-1964; Mrs. William Johnson, Manuel R. Olvera, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kissie, 1964-1965 and Mrs. William Johnson, 1965-1967. The membership through these years varied from 20 to 30 members. During this time the club took top honors for their San Joaquin County Fair Booth several times.

Ben Waller, Jr. was Community Leader in 1967-1968 with 20

members. Then Mr. and Mrs. Ben Waller, Jr. held Community Leadership from 1968-1973. At one point the membership grew to over 100 members, when Chartville School students were included in the club.

During this period the Glenwood 4-H Club started a fly-tying project, the first in the state. Projects ranged from clothing, boys and girls cooking, flower growing, livestock and others.

Mrs. Pete Urrutia assumed Community Leadership from 1973-1976. Two new club activities were initiated during this time including the Valentine Dance and the Summer Swim party. The largest project is sheep with 22 members, and the club membership now totals 70 members.

Through the years some of the Glenwood 4-H members achieving the rank of "All Star", the highest County Award, were Ben Waller, Jr., 1946; Robert Shimizu, Tim Waller and Cindana Turkatte, 1974; and Tim Wilson, 1976.

Through the years each Glenwood 4-H member and leader has many happy memories of their activities in the 4-H program.

LINDOTA 4-H CLUB

The Lindota 4-H Club, the name was derived from the first four letters of Linden and the last three letters of Bellota, received their county charter in 1964. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Marugliano, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Machado and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Davis were the first Community Leaders to help form the new club. There were 53 members in Lindota's first year. Today there are 130 members enrolled and 45 leaders. Because of the size of the Lindota Club, it is the first club to have a Satellite Club for the first and second year members.

Lindota is well known for its annual Spaghetti Feed, the principal fund raising activity for the local club. In 1965 a total of 360 people were served, and as a comparison 750 people were served in 1975. The Linden Lions Club supports the club by donating the hall and preparing the spaghetti dinner.

The Lindota Club has always been active in the San Joaquin County Fair, Lodi Grape Festival and in recent years at the Linden Cherry Festival. The Club is always available for community service projects.

Four San Joaquin County All Stars received their start as members of the Lindota 4-H Club including Dennis O'Connor, Bonnie Davis, Julie Cavalli and Yvette Lucchetti.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Yvette Lucchetti, a member of Lindota 4-H Club accepted the responsibility of obtaining the histories of the Linden area 4-H Clubs. Miss Lucchetti compiled the Lindota Club history; Lilia Muzio and Christine Nola, Waterloo Club; Pat Davis and Aurelia Turbetti, Waverly Club; and Janice Urrutia and Judy Waller, Glenwood Club.

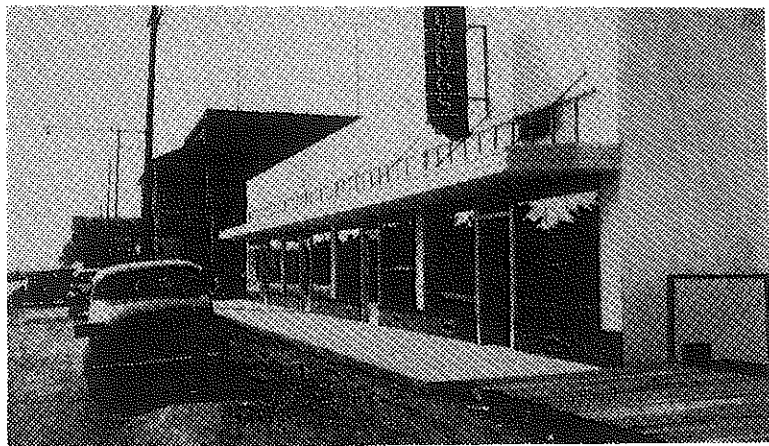
Chapter Thirty-Four

LINDEN COMMUNITY GARDEN CLUB

The Linden Garden Club was organized in January of 1931, with Mrs. Frank Israel as president. In the early years the club members met twice a month in members homes or Mission Hall. Some early projects of the group included garden tours, bulb and plant exchanges, Christmas decoration contests for both homes and businesses, silver teas, card parties and food sales, and in 1939 the members took a trip to the World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

During World War II, from 1943 to 1947, the club members wrapped bandages for the Red Cross but was inactive otherwise. Following the war the club re-organized as the Linden Community Garden Club.

Since then the club has cooperated with other organizations in many community wide activities and carried on many projects of its own. Included in these were funds for both football field lights and a community swimming pool, Christmas luncheons, decorations for community dinners, downtown beautification projects, family night pot-luck suppers, clean-up days, church and school beautification projects and a Linden High School scholarship. The club has participated in the State Garden Club



Following a fire which destroyed the Ralph Foote Hardware Store, Linden Butcher Shop, and the Linden Pharmacy building, the above new building was built in the 1930's on the north side of Main Street. This building was also destroyed by fire several years later, prior to building the present Bi Rite Market and Jimco Mfg. Building.

Penny Pines project and has purchased 15 plantations in the re-forestation program carried out in conjunction with the National Forest Service in California.

Linden Garden Club members are continually cooperating with public schools by providing instruction in various phases of gardening, flower arranging and related crafts. Members have also provided material and therapy assistance by cooperating with a California Youth Authority landscape gardening class. Since the very beginning the local club has sponsored an annual flower show with a special class for juniors. The club is currently sponsoring a Linden High School Garden Club and two Junior Garden Clubs at Linden Elementary School.

During the 1976 Bicentennial year the club is encouraging members and local residents to plant red, white and blue flowers. The members will also be landscaping the Linden Volunteer Emergency Service building with permanent plantings. Many members cooperated in the preparation of the first Linden Community Cookbook and the Bicentennial Cookbook.

Presidents of the Linden Garden Club and the Linden Community Garden Club since its founding have included Mrs. Frank S. Israel, Mrs. Frank Box, Mrs. John Burton, Mrs. A. Mournian, Mrs. Ralph Houston, Mrs. Bradley Ryburn, Mrs. Frances Allen, Mrs. Charles Seymour, Mrs. John Rasmussen, Mrs. Carol Mapes, Mrs. William Laskey, Mrs. Bernard Fransen, Mrs. Marion Gogna, Mrs. Fred DeBenedetti, Mrs. Garrett Beckley, Sr., Mrs. Alonzo Field, Mrs. Clarence Chase, Mrs. Clarence Kamps, Mrs. Dick O'Connor, Mrs. Armando Noceti, Mrs. E. W. Fearheiley and Mrs. Warren Davis.

—Olive Davis



The current Linden Unified School District Board and Administrators are shown above, left to right, Assistant Superintendent Arthur Mankin, Trustees Silvio M. Canepa, Edward Marugliano, J. Hudson Smythe, Richard Zolezzi, William Doscher, Jordan Vallery, Donna Miller and Superintendent Jack L. Molini.

Chapter Thirty-Five

LOCAL RAINBOW GIRLS ASSEMBLY ACTIVE

The International Order of Rainbow for Girls is a character building organization for teenage girls, and Linden Assembly No. 120 was instituted on June 14, 1948 in Linden. Twenty-five girls were needed to start an Assembly, and these girls were invited to join by members of Valley Lodge No. 135, F & A M and Linden Chapter No. 372, Order of Eastern Star. Mrs. Laura Foote Freeman was the first Mother Advisor followed by Mrs. Gertrude Burton, Mrs. Martha Gregory, Mrs. Lyle Freeman, Mrs. Marie Doscher, Mrs. Joan Freeman Downer, Mrs. Margaret Westing and Mrs. Alma Wagner.

Girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, who can be properly recommended by an Eastern Star or Master Mason in good standing, are eligible for membership. They do not have to be from Masonic or Eastern Star homes to belong, and the girls may invite their friends to join and enter into the work. Only Master Masons and Eastern Stars in good standing are permitted to view the ritual work. Girls are well repaid in the tremendous benefits they derive and the poise and social graces they learn from the time they enter until they retire from membership at the age of twenty when they receive their majority.

The four principal categories of activities include service projects, charity projects, money making projects and fun projects. Service to Humanity is the most important lesson taught by Rainbow. "Living a Life of Service" is their motto.

Charter members of the Linden Assembly were Misses Joan Freeman, Janet Webb, Laura Lee Needham, Eleanore Metzler, Patricia DeVol, Yvonne Lewallen, Darlene Cree, Barbara Tipton, L'Neva McCuin, Clara Ayer, Katherine Kiehn, Joan Anderson, Lois Shields, Jacquie Short, Betty Sickinger, Ellen Patterson, Betty Martin, Bunny Angel, Joan Marciano, JoAnn Campion, Dena Hoag, Jean Reid, Betty Reid, Janet Margason and Pat Campora.

Past Grand Officers from Linden Assembly include Miss Joan Freeman, Grand Representative to Alabama; Miss Jacquie Short, Grand Representative to Louisiana; Miss Laura Lee Needham, Grand Representative to Texas; Miss Sharon Coburn, Grand Executive Committee; Miss Darlene Grupe, Grand Representative to Rhode Island; Miss Rosalie Cuneo, Grand Nature; Miss Lynn Freeman, Grand Representative to New Jersey; Miss Bette Doscher, Grand Representative to France and Germany; Miss Jeannie Johnson, Grand Fidelity;

Miss Renee Sessions, Grand Representative to Georgia; Mrs. Alma Wagner, Adult Member of the Grand Executive Committee; Miss Gaye Drullard, Grand Representative of Maine.

The original Rainbow Board in Linden included Mrs. Frank Foote, Miss Laura Foote, Mrs. Alonzo Field, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mrs. Harley Falstreau, Mrs. C. C. Anderson, Wilbur F. Krenz and Ralph Houston. Serving as Chairmen of the Rainbow Board and the year they assumed office since the establishment of the Linden Assembly were Mrs. Elsie Foote, 1948; Walter Freeman, 1949; Mrs. Anne Boroff, 1950; Wallace Sayles, 1952; Wilbur Krenz, 1953; Robert Lewallen, 1962; and Harry J. Wagner, 1971.

As of December 31, 1975, the Linden Assembly has 66 active members. It has held Bike-A-Thons for the Cancer Society, Skate-A-Thons for the Grand Worthy Advisor's Project, Walk-A-Thons for Muscular Dystrophy, Christmas Parties for the Children of Mary Graham Hall in Stockton, made Tray Favors for the patients in Rest Homes and Hospitals for each of the holidays, worked during the summer with Mental Retarded Children, stuffed envelopes and addressed envelopes for the American Cancer Society, just to name a few of their Service Projects. They are truly proud to be a part of helping little girls become poised, responsible, attractive young ladies.

**"ALL YOUTH MUST BE GUIDED ON THE RIGHT PATH,
SINCE ALL ARE THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE"**

The International Order of Rainbow for Girls has sought to convey some of life's greatest truths through the symbolic colors of the rainbow and the pot of gold to be found at the end of a rainbow. Many girls who have passed this way before in search of their pot of gold have reaped untold rewards from these teachings.



Chapter Thirty-Six

LINDEN FARM BUREAU CENTER

The organization meeting of the Linden Center was held in the Linden schoolhouse June 10, 1914, with Edgar L. Davis presiding. There were sixty people present at that first meeting. Farm Bureau was described as an organization of farmers who combine to promote agriculture through cooperative study of farm conditions.

The study and education phase was led by U. of C. Extension Service through the Farm Advisor. The early history of the extension and Farm Bureau is so interwoven that you cannot tell one without the other. Mr. Frank Lyons, the first Farm Advisor in San Joaquin County, explained at this first meeting the necessity of Farm Bureau. The Extension Service of the University of California through the farm advisor taught cultural practices to the farmers that were venturing into the raising of fruits and nuts. Subjects discussed at the early meetings were -- pear blight, grafting and budding walnuts, best varieties of walnuts, cherries, and peaches.

During the first year the members decided to affiliate with the Farmers Protective League of California with the object of fighting proposed legislation aimed at the farmers and fruit growers. The first direct service of Farm Bureau was a purchase and sale department for the use of its members. At the September, 1914 meeting a committee was appointed to gather exhibit material from the community for the State Fair. Prize monies from their efforts amounted to \$33.75.

The first "Women's Auxiliary of Farm Bureau" whose object was Advancement and Education along the lines of home economics and domestic science, was organized in Linden September 8, 1914, and disbanded October 13, 1915 in favor of a parent-teacher's organization. Minutes of the fifth meeting record a collection of \$1.40 taken and the secretary was instructed to purchase oil so they could have lights at the meetings.

During the year 1915-16 some of the subjects discussed were: Illustrated talk on Construction and Use of Septic Tanks; Life History of the Aphid and Methods for its Control; Hoof and Mouth Disease; Poultry talks and demonstrations; Cause and Cure of "Little Leaf" in vines and stone fruits; Cover Crop for Orchards; Cash crops that could be grown in young orchards, such as beans, Egyptian corn, Kafir, and other corn, seed potatoes for the Delta potato growers; Hog Cholera; Keeping community free from waste accumulations and manure piles to stop the breeding of flies that spread many germ-causing sickness; Bulk Handling of Grain; Pruning of fruit trees;

Sanitary meat slaughter and inspection service in the county.

Records show that Linden Farm Bureau has participated in many state, county, and local fairs. In the fall of 1915, Linden put exhibits in the Manteca Community Fair and in 1916 at Farmington.

The membership of Linden Farm Bureau has grown throughout the years to a peak of over four hundred in the early 1950's when it was the largest center in the state. The 1963 goal was 339 members.

Meetings have been held in various places during the years including the old schoolhouse, League room of the Methodist Church North, Mission Hall, also many private homes, and the records show at least one meeting being held in the old Delphi schoolhouse.

People who have been secretaries of the organization include Evans Blewett, who was the first, then E. A. Morrill, B. W. Potter, Margaret Miller Cuneo, Hope Israel Field, W. Claude Potter, Norman Foote, Annbelle Stanley Collins, Leta Thurston and Fred Sanguinetti.

Former center chairmen were Edgar Davis, O. H. Hunt, Amon Swank, Evans Blewett, Raymond Miller, George Brodhurst, Ben Warren, Homer Guernsey, Ralph Houston, Andrew Cuneo, Harold Stanley, Horace Parson, H. A. Fleming, David Miller, Claude Potter, Henry Bava, W. K. (Charlie) Eilers; John Lewallen, Julian Bava, M. J. Suddreth, Kenneth Watkins, Fred Sanguinetti, Henry L. Metzler, Vernon Gogna, Alvin Lagorio, Milton Gill and Ken Watkins, Sr.

The current officers of the Linden Farm Bureau Center are Kenneth G. Watkins, Chairman; Richard Miller, Vice Chairman; and John Eilers, Secretary.



Chapter Thirty-Seven

BETA SIGMA PHI SORORITY NEWEST ORGANIZATION

Welcomed as one of the newest organizations in Linden is the Linden Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi, chartered on October 23, 1972. It was organized by Georgia Gregory who was a member of a Stockton chapter, and assisted by Jane Thomas and Caryl McClure, who were members-at-large at that time. The three women contacted neighbors and friends and built a chapter of 15 members.

All Beta Sigma Phi chapters are given names from the Greek alphabet. The Linden chapter was named Delta Epsilon Omega by the International office. It meets twice monthly in members' homes.

Delta Epsilon Omega presently has seventeen active members, most of which live in the town of Linden. Members have participated in such community activities as Linden Pride Day, donations to the Emergency Vehicle Fund and other charity drives, painting lines on the school playground, participating in the Linden Bicentennial committee, and giving Christmas baskets to needy families.

Georgia Gregory was the first President of the Linden Sorority, and she served from October 23, 1972, until the new officers were installed in 1973. Other Past Presidents serving Delta Epsilon Omega Sorority are Caryl McClure, 1973-1974; Pat Leach, 1974-1975; and June Shiba, 1975-1976. Current officers are Jane Thomas, President; Virginia Jordan, Vice President; Darlene Smith, Recording Secretary; Karen Simonich, Corresponding Secretary; and Marilyn Van Tassel, Treasurer.

Sisters, as members are known to each other, are always ready to give each other a helping hand in times of need, and members often form close and lasting friendships. Being active in a chapter tends to develop a tolerance and understanding of others, something members pledge to do every time they meet.

Since its founding in 1931, the Beta Sigma Phi Sorority has grown to be an international organization for women in search of cultural and social growth. Beta Sigma Phi began with seven members in Abilene, Kansas, and has since grown to 250,000 members in over 10,000 chapters. Though it is not primarily a service organization, members participate in many community service activities, and their generosity to others is outstanding. The organization is sponsored by Walter W. Ross & Co., Inc., in Kansas City, Missouri.

Chapter Thirty-Eight

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES AND CLUBS IN LINDEN

Throughout the years athletes and athletic activities have played an important part in Linden, and probably holding the record for the best known athlete from Linden is Alvaro (Indian Yaqui) Lopez, recognized as one of the top Light-heavyweight fighters in the world. He currently holds the California Light-heavyweight championship, winning the title on May 10, 1974, and no doubt will have a shot at the World Light-Heavyweight title in the near future. Young Lopez has lived and worked in the Linden area for many years. He and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raul Lopez, reside east of Linden at the present time. After holding down a regular job he travels to Oakland to do his sparing, as there is no one in the local area to match his talents and ability. Yaqui is a 171-pounder that proudly proclaims he is from Linden, and the local community has received a great deal of publicity from the accomplishments of the young fighter.

LINDEN ATHLETIC BOOSTERS CLUB

The Linden High School Athletic Boosters Club was organized on November 1, 1961, by a group of men in the community interested in supporting the athletic program at the local high school. Howard Hill was elected the first president of the new group, and other initial officers named were Melvin Berg, Vice President, and Richard Miller, Secretary-Treasurer. The first Directors elected, from each of the elementary school districts in the area included Ed Marugliano, Bellota; Garrett Beckley, Everett; Gordon Capps, Waterloo; Bob Cummings, Waverly; George Smith, Glenwood; Wesley King, Chartville; and Arthur Bentley and Joe Zolezzi, Linden.

Annual membership fees, coupled with money raising events throughout the year, assist with the athletic programs at the local high school. One of the initial projects was the installation of the new football field lights. Over the years the Athletic Boosters Club has contributed greatly to the athletic program at Linden High School and in the Linden area.

LINDEN SOFTBALL LEAGUE

A new Linden Softball League was formed in 1974, and the Linden Recreation Commission approved eight teams for the adult slow pitch softball league, with the games being played on the football field at Linden High School. The original

league officers included Mark Miller, Bob Rugani, Bob Costigliolo, Richard Miller and Mike Zaklan. A 14 man roster limit was put in effect and games were played each Wednesday night. Original team sponsors included Rinaldi's Market, Arata's Garage, Medina Hay Stackers, Ron Kaiser Mfg., Linden Service Pumps, Linden Ag Service, Linden Lions Club and Navone Brangus Breeders. During the 1975 season five new teams were added to the league with Ron Kaiser Mfg. dropping sponsorship of a team. The new teams in the league were Leo Club, Sam's Slammers, Production Credit, Brother Janitorial and Im-Pruv-All. For the 1976 season the former two divisions in the league were replaced with three divisions, and additional teams were added to the league. The current teams in the league include Brother Janitorial, Rinaldi's Market, Linden Service Pumps and Linden Ag Service in the Red Division; Sam's Slammers, Production Credit, Arata's Garage and Ross Purviance Jr. Drillers in the White Division; and Kastell Appliance, White's Plastering, Leo Club and C. B. Hay in the Blue Division.

COMMUNITY RECREATION

The Linden Unified Recreation Commission, operating under the direction of the Linden Unified School District with a separate board of directors, is responsible for an outstanding program of adult and youth recreation in the Linden area. Little League baseball, swimming lessons, public swimming, golf lessons, tennis, basketball, adult softball, folk dancing, summer band, guitar classes and summer playground activities are some of the programs offered. Babe Ruth and Joe DiMagio baseball leagues also operate in the Linden area.

Several night classes are offered by Delta College at various times throughout the year. California Collectibles Art Gallery provides art and handicraft classes for local residents.

For the outdoorsman excellent hunting and fishing can be found in the Linden area or in nearby areas. Most hunting and fishing in the immediate areas is on private property by invitation or permission only. It is only a short drive to the recreational areas in the Mother Lode where all forms of recreation can be found during the different seasons, to name a few - hunting, boating, fishing, water skiing, snow skiing and other winter sports.



Chapter Thirty-Nine

OTHER LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Throughout the years many organizations and groups that were represented in the Linden area have passed out of existence due to various reasons. While many of these organizations are no longer in existence anywhere, many are still flourishing and are active in other communities throughout the state and nation. While it would be impossible to record all such organizations that existed in Linden at one time, an effort has been made to touch briefly upon some of them.

CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS

The Champions of the Red Cross was a California order embodying the principle that, properly carried out, would make the world better through its operation. The Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars are both traveling the same road. The Sons being a reformatory order, and the Templars, taking one step in advance, admit the influence and association in their order of the mothers and daughters, who suffer most from the effects of intemperance. But those orders are only reformatory. The Champions of the Red Cross went a little further, and organized a beneficiary, as well as a reformatory system. Their members were required to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage; total abstinence being a condition precedent to membership. The society sought to reform the drunkard, and hold back the tempted from indulgence; covering the same field as both the Templars and Sons and in addition they had a system of pecuniary benefits for its members very similar to the Odd Fellows and kindred secret societies in the early days.

Miriam Encampment No. 21, Champions of the Red Cross, was organized on June 17, 1871, in Linden. The charter members were F. Shelton, John Wasley, James Wasley, David Lewis, H. Charles, Mary Bigelow, Wm. Furgeson, Julia Harrold, Mary Harrold, Rebecca McLain, J. F. Shafer.

The first officers were H. Charles, Mary Bigelow, George Herbert, F. Shelton, Julia Harrold.

The lodge met every Saturday evening, and while the society passed out of existence many years ago there is no record of the date of its demise in Linden.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

The Good Templar organization is not a beneficiary institution. The objects were to reclaim the fallen and keep others

from falling, consequently, all the money given to charitable purposes was within the order and given voluntarily.

Linden Lodge No. 253, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized on June 2, 1878, with sixty-four charter members.

The first officers were J. Wasley, M. Prather, N. B. Wright, Harry Smythe, Mrs. C. A. Wright, Joseph Potter, Ribert Fifer, James Drace, and Stephen Barnard.

The Good Templars, along with Valley Masonic Lodge No. 135 and Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102, were given the upper floor of the Rynerson and Wasley building in Linden for their lodge meetings. The entire building and lots were later purchased by the Odd Fellows and Masons. The Good Templars met every Monday evening, but no dates are available when they disbanded.

LINDEN GRANGE

Organized on August 28, 1873, the Linden Grange had 30 charter members, and they held regular meetings on the Friday before the full moon each month. It is an organization of farmers for the improvement of their welfare.

The first officers were John Wasley, J. W. Hill, E. B. Cogswell, Samuel Titus, James Duncan, W. H. Russell, James Wasley, Wm. Snow, Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Wm. Snow, Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. H. S. Morse.

While the date of its organization has been recorded there is no date when the Linden Grange ceased to exist.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Linden Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was instituted in 1888. The order was established in 1864, and at first it was intended as an order for mutual aid and protection among the clerks at the seat of the government. It was founded upon the Pythagorean principal of friendship. The order in Linden is now extinct, and no records on the organization are available.

BUY HIGH AND SELL LOW CORPORATION

The "Buy High and Sell Low Corporation," originally organized in the early 1960's, claimed they were the largest and highest dividend paying corporation in Linden.

The corporation, organized in the late 1950's, and still operating sees that the fat stock raised by the Future Farmers and 4-H Clubs in the Linden area brought a fair price at the fat stock sale at the San Joaquin County Fair. Bob Ryburn, president and general manager of the organization until his passing in 1976, and the original directors are no

longer living with the exception of Mrs. Estella Ryburn Magnuson and Tony Leonardini. The original directors who passed away were Maurice Yocum, Elmer Cady, George Di Carlo, Andy Sola and Perry Cox. Other directors added during the years were Albert Anderson, Greenlaw Grupe, Francis Grupe, Garrett Beckley, Walter Billigmeier, Ralph Houston, Don Smith and Lee Owing.

LINDEN CULTURE CLUB

Organized in 1960, the Linden Culture Club, included a group of men that usually met daily for the purpose of participating in playing pinochle and other card games. The late Maurice Yocum gave the new club its name, and it was an outgrowth of the gatherings of several men in the community who originally played cards in the old Odd Fellow-Masonic Hall and then later gathered at the Linden Fire House for playing cards. In April of 1961 the group met for their first annual banquet with 28 members present. Several different buildings were rented by the club over the years.

LINDEN YOUNG FARMERS

The Young Farmers chapter in Linden is believed to have been organized around 1937, and the group prospered for probably better than 25 years. It was a group, sponsored by Linden Union High School under a supervised program developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Education in California, for young men ranging from high school graduates to 35 years of age. A former active member, Lino Martini, served as State President of the Young Farmers of California.

LINDEN YOUNG HOMEMAKERS

The Linden Young Homemakers, organized in 1950, had two distinct purposes for existing . . . to strengthen the home and family living and to work with the Future Homemakers of America and the Young Farmers. For many years the club's service activities included an educational program, interior decorating and solving community problems. They also provided an annual one hundred dollar scholarship for a senior girl graduate and presented parties for patients in the State Hospital in Stockton. Their annual fall fashion show was a highlight of the social calendar of Linden for many years.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN LINDEN

Numerous other organizations existed at one time in Linden, but since have passed out of existence. Some of these organizations were Chosen Friends, Champions, Farmers' Alliance (1890), Linden Literary Club (1876), Woodmen of America, Linden DeMolay Club (1954).

Chapter Forty

BELLOTA, EAST OF LINDEN

The town of Bellota was a thriving and active community in the early days, located directly east of Linden about four miles. The word Bellota is a Spanish word meaning acorns. Fisher's Hotel in Bellota was a main stopping place for travelers, located on the north side of the North Slough. It was a boarding house and the folks from Linden often went to Bellota for board and room at Fisher's Hotel.

Another boarding house was further south and on the west side of Linden Road. The establishment was owned by D. W. Fanning (Daniel), and he also had a blacksmith shop near the boarding house. A general store was located east of the Escalon bridge on the north bank of the present Mormon Slough. It was owned by Parker and Chase, the latter buying out Parker in later years. Still later Chase sold the business to his nephew George Chase and a partner named May. Because of the high water from floods it was unsafe to maintain a store in that location so May and Chase moved their business to the Fisher Dance Hall, on the south bank of the North Slough where the Walker store was later located.

Fisher's Dance Hall was a lively place in those days with dances every Saturday night. A local orchestra, composed of Nealie, Jimmie and Edgar Holman and Jim Martin played the dances. Edgar played the violin, Nealie played the guitar and bass, Jimmie played the cornet and Martin played the violin. The Holmans lived on the McFarland Ranch near the Stanislaus County line. Estella Holman Ryburn Magnuson was born on this ranch.

The late James Watkins recalled in later years a slaughter house owned by the Davis brothers and operated about one quarter of a mile west of the Bellota School on the Davis property. A cheese factory, owned and operated by Davidson, was located four miles east of Bellota on the Conrad Place.

Mr. Watkins also recalled the Indians who came out of the mountains each fall to gather acorns, were very friendly. He recalled when he was a small boy that there was a large infestation of grasshoppers. The corn fields were being devoured by the grasshoppers. The Indians learned of the grasshoppers and came to Bellota and asked Mr. Watkins' father if they could go into the corn fields and catch grasshoppers. Of course permission was given. They went into the fields at night and with a kind of brush -- they would brush and shake the corn stalks and put the grasshoppers into baskets. They killed the grasshoppers and dried them. When the job was done they took

their dried grasshoppers and acorns back to the mountains to add to their food supply.

SOLARI'S INN AND GROCERY

No history of Bellota would be complete without mention of Solari's Inn and Grocery, a business that was started during the depths of the depression in 1929 and has served Bellota and Linden area residents for the past 47 years. In 1929 Victor and Mary Solari and their family found it was impossible to market their fruit commercially, so they set up a fruit stand beside the road to sell five pound baskets of cherries for 15 cents. The initial business was conducted on a board which rested on two cannery boxes. As the fruit stand business progressed, the owners moved into a grass shack type structure. The first real building was built in 1932, a twenty foot square structure where they sold vegetables, fruits, coffee, soup, soda, tobacco and beer.

In 1936 the building was enlarged and stocked with a much wider variety of groceries. The store was again enlarged in 1939 and noon lunches were served at 35 cents each. The lunches were the same as served at the present time, but of course the prices are somewhat different. Other changes and additions were made in 1953 and 1956, and a couple of years later in 1958 the cocktail lounge and restaurant was completely remodeled and enlarged. The historic San Joaquin Female Seminary structure, originally built in October of 1854, was used as a warehouse for Solari's Inn in later years. On June 19, 1961, the historic structure, an official historical landmark in the Linden area, crumbled to ashes early in the morning. To commemorate the historical significance of the building the Native Daughters of the Golden West erected a plaque in 1940 giving the history of the school. Left standing, after the fire, as the only evidence of the historic structure were remnants of four walls and the plaque.

From the first cherry stand to the present day modern store, cocktail lounge and cafe, the business has always been owned and operated by the Solari family. Following the death of Mr. Solari in 1939, his widow, Mary, continued the business. With the passing of Mary in 1966, the couple's daughter, Florence Mitchell continued the business and is presently owner of Solari's Inn and Grocery.



Chapter Forty-One

PETERS, A RAILROAD TOWN

A history of the "Busy Little Station - Peters" was published around the turn of the century, reported the town was fourteen miles east of Stockton, about five miles south-east of Linden, at the junction of the Milton and Oakdale Railroad.

Usually the founding of a town supercedes the establishment of a school, but that wasn't the case in Peters where the Everett School became a reality back in 1865. A resolution creating the new school district, to be set apart from the Linden School District, was adopted by the Supervisors with the approval of the Superintendent of the Common Schools, on March 1, 1865.

FOUNDER OF PETERS

The town of Peters was named for the well known Stockton pioneer, Maj. J. D. Peters, who laid out the town in the 1870's, prior to the advent of the railroad in 1872. Maj. Peters, owner of the land, was an associate of Frank Stewart in land speculation, and he came to California at the time of the gold rush and later gained a fortune in the grain and shipping business, with headquarters at Stockton.

Maj. Peters was born in Geneva, Italy, on July 25, 1827, and he died at his home on May 14, 1907, in Stockton. He was the youngest son among four children, and his mother died when he was seven years old. Frail in constitution and delicate in health, he was prevented from making rapid progress in his studies. At eleven years of age he was taken from school by his father, who was hoping that ocean air might prove beneficial, sent him to sea under the charge of an old friend, then Captain of the Ship, Russell. The first voyage ended in New York City in December of 1838 when the boy caught his first glimpse of America. During the year 1841 Major Peters landed on American soil at Baltimore, Maryland, and forthwith enlisted in the United States Navy where he served for three years. In 1858 at Columbia, in Tuolumne County, he married Emeline C. Taylor, and they had one daughter. A widower, Major Peters, in March of 1878, married Anna Forman, daughter of Col. Ferris Forman, and they had three children.

BUILDING A ROAD

Shortly after the formation of Douglass Township in 1859, which includes the towns of Peters, Linden and Farmington,

the road commissioners were desirous of laying a straight road towards Sonora, on what is now called Copperopolis Road, which extends directly east from Main Street in Stockton. The farmers held them up and demanded exorbitant prices for the right of way. In the meantime Captain Weber and General Conner succeeded in obtaining rights of way for a road leading from the gravel pits two miles from town, directly east. Then Alexander Burkett, James Marsh and others obtained an injunction stopping work on the new road. Judge Creanor dissolved the injunction, declaring the road commissioners had full power to build the road where they deemed it advisable.

In March of 1868, a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors requesting the grant of a charter to James Gillis, Alexander Burkett, James Marsh and James Smythe to construct a gravel road seven and one half miles east, on the Copperopolis Road. This was the first traveled Sonora Road and, as Copperopolis was a big thriving town because of the discovery of copper there was heavy travel over that route. The supervisors granted the charter.

INITIAL STEPS FOR A RAILROAD

A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the "Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad" were filed with the Secretary of State in Sacramento. The object of the company was to build a railroad from Stockton to Copperopolis, along the route survey in 1862 as near as practicable, the distance not to exceed 48 miles. It was reported on March 21, 1866, that the first lot of rails for the railroad were shipped from Liverpool, England, on the ship Schreiber. The contract for building the railroad was awarded in December of 1865.

In June of 1866 it was reported the contractors of the railroad had a gang of about 30 men at work grading the road and they had reached a point a little over three miles from Stockton. A newspaper account reported how on June 8, 1866, in the morning, "a distance of 600 feet was graded with only a force of 21 Chinamen, two horses and a plow employed."

The Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad was organized in 1862, and the following year a bill in the state legislature was passed permitting San Joaquin County to issue bonds not to exceed \$50,000. On May 12, 1863, an election was held for bonds to build the Copperopolis Railroad, but it was defeated by four votes. During 1865 as much as \$33,000 per month was paid out for freight between Stockton and the copper mines at Copperopolis. In November of 1865 the Stockton and Copperopolis Road was again incorporated. Surveyor John Wallace found a shorter and less costly route. Ivers and Nagle

took a contract to complete the work. They graded 12 miles then stopped because of the lack of money and the fact that copper depreciated in value.

In March of 1867, through the influence of E. S. Holden of Stockton, by act of Congress a right of way over the public domain of about 256,000 acres was obtained. Two years later the company asked the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors for aid and assistance.

In the later part of 1869, a local organization under the title of the Stockton and Visalia Railroad Company was formed in Stockton for the purpose of building a road up the San Joaquin Valley as far south as Visalia to compete with the great southern trunk line, at that time commenced by the Central Pacific people. The company asked for subsidies of \$300,000 from the City of Stockton and \$200,000 from San Joaquin County.

The Legislature, then in session, promptly passed an act authorizing the people of the City and County to vote the subsidy. The question was submitted to popular vote, and was carried almost unanimously, there being only seventeen negative votes. The bonds were issued and deposited in the hands of trustees, to be delivered to the company on the completion of the first section of the road, according to the terms of the charter and the conditions upon which the subsidy was granted. The corporation failed to build a single foot of the road according to the prescribed terms, but claimed the short branch running from a point twelve miles east of the city, to the Stanislaus River at Oakdale, built to the California Pacific Company, as a compliance with their agreement, and demanded the delivery of the bonds.

In November of 1870 ten miles of track was laid, and the Stockton City Council gave the company right of way down Weber Avenue to the water front along with permission to erect the Copperopolis Railroad Depot on the levee. In order to obtain the land grant the company built the road to Milton, 30 miles distant, and the first locomotive passed over the track to the water front on December 13, 1870. On May 1, 1871, passenger train service started running from Stockton to Milton, and the fare was 75 cents round trip.

Later in the same year the new management of the railroad made an arrangement with the Stockton and Visalia Company, under which a short branch road was constructed from a point on the Copperopolis Line, some 12 miles east of Stockton, southward to the Stanislaus River, and denominated the Stockton & Visalia Railroad - to save the \$500,000 subsidy granted by Stockton and San Joaquin County to the last named company. The cost of the railroad was \$739,683. The

Stockton and Visalia Railroad changed its policies and purchased the Copperopolis Road for \$400,000 and built a road from Peters to Oakdale, a distance of 20 miles. Soon after completion of the railroad on November 17, 1877, the main road and branch were transferred to and absorbed by the Central Pacific Company, and in March of 1884 the great Southern Pacific Company (big fish) took over the railroad. The branch was using 45 freight cars, four passenger cars and three locomotives.

POST OFFICE AT PETERS

The Peters Post Office was first established on June 22, 1871, but it was closed on December 1, 1873. On October 11, 1881 the local Post Office was again opened, but it was later closed on November 30, 1904. Peters Post Office opened for the final time on April 10, 1908, and on April 30, 1951, the Post Office was closed for good.

The Business Directory for Douglass Township in the 1870's had three listings from Peters Station (Peters) including John Blake, a farmer who came to the county in 1856 and owning 400 acres of land; J. McMeridith, a farmer who came to the county in 1874 and owning 490 acres of land; and Mary J. Ohngemach, a farmer who came to the county in 1861 and owning 560 acres of land.

A TOWN IS LAID OUT

The town of Peters was built around a quadrangle with several stores facing the quad. The telegraph office was at the depot and one of the first station agents and telegraph operators was Henry Mortimer.

In 1904 the population of Peters was listed at about 100 and the business houses at that time included a general merchandise store, owned and operated by Isaac Webb; a saloon, a small hotel and a livery stable. Farms in the vicinity of Peters were devoted chiefly to the production of grain and the raising of stock. Among the prominent farmers of this region at that time were R. C. Gruwell, with 120 acres; Henry Blohme, 480 acres; Mrs. A. Hunter, 136 acres; James Sanguinetti, 800 acres; John Boyke, 640 acres; Heath Brothers, 2,200 acres; Angelo Sanguinetti, 3,000 acres; Martin Delmas, 900 acres; and A. C. Fifield, 1,000 acres.

There were large loading and unloading facilities at Peters, and the first fruit grown in Linden was hauled by horse and wagon to Peters and loaded onto cattle cars. The first peaches

to leave Linden were hauled to Peters from Hunt Brothers orchard with horses by Charlie Miller and he made two trips a day.

At one time a nice park was located between the railroad station and the section house. The town also had a dance hall where they served soda pop cooled by putting the bottles on sacks in the tank house with water from the tank dripping on them. There were also three blacksmith shops, three bars, a skating rink, a hotel-restaurant, and a baseball diamond. Some of the buildings originally in Peters were moved to Milton, but in later years several were moved back to Peters from Milton.

EVERETT SCHOOL DISTRICT

The first actual record of the Everett School District was a newspaper article in the February 23, 1865, issue of the "Stockton Independent" which reported that a petition from W. Russell, W. G. Webb, J. Canavan and others, was received by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, for a new school district to be located in the area of what is now known as the Peters area, as the town of Peters hadn't been established yet. A resolution creating the new district, to be



Baseball has always been the national sport, and Linden was no exception in having its own "hometown" baseball team. The local team is shown above, probably taken in the 1880's. Left to right, in the front row, are Henry Grimsley and Edgar Holman. In the back row are Bill Grimsley, Hank Meyer, Chick Meyer, Clark Archer, Walter Witherly, Henry Meyer and George Klinger.

set apart from the Linden School District, was adopted by the Supervisors with the approval of the Superintendent of the Common Schools, on March 1, 1865.

The original trustees of the district were A. C. Fifield, E. Canavan and W. G. Webb. An election was held on May 8, 1865, to levy a tax of \$500 for the purpose of building a school house in the district.

The August 24, 1865, issue of the "Stockton Independent" carried a notice that the trustees would sit as a board of equalization to equalize the assessed value of the property in the district. The board met at the house of John Canavan, on August 28, 1865, and sat for three days from 2 to 6 p.m. The first notification of the assessment roll for the district was published on September 26, 1865, in the "Stockton Independent." It indicated that property owners should pay their taxes at the Twelve Mile House on Copperopolis Road, and John P. Shaver was the school tax collector for the district.

A party was held on May 25, 1866, at the Everett School to raise funds to aid in furnishing the school house, and the tickets were sold for \$3 each including supper. The school year ending on June 30, 1878, disclosed that there were a total of 53 students enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 25. Annie Barry was the teacher, and \$844 was budgeted for her salary.

A complete record of the early day teachers isn't available, but some of the early day teachers included E. Dickinson, 1881; J. A. Chestnutwood, 1883; and Louise O'Brien, 1893. Other teachers in the following years included F. E. Leffler, 1901-1902; Arthur T. Smith, 1902-1903; Maud Bell, 1903-1905; Mary Griffin, 1910-1911; Miss E. Smith, 1912-1916; Theresa Sola, 1916-1928; Emily Simpson, 1928-1929; Mrs. Theresa (Sola) Warner, 1929-1930; Mrs. Helen Norgard, 1930-1933; Nadine M. McCall, 1933-1934; Miss Etienne Etcheverry, 1934-1939, during the last three years she served as principal, with Mrs. Panthea Waterman being a teacher; Mrs. Mildred Walcott, 1940-1943; Mrs. Edna A. Woods, 1943-1945, her last year serving as principal with Mrs. Mary R. Orr being the teacher; Mrs. Mary R. Orr was principal, 1945-1948, and teachers during this time were Mrs. Bertha Knoblock and Mrs. Jessie Taylor.

In 1948-1949 Mrs. Jessie Taylor was principal with Sally Detrick being the teacher. Miss Sally Detrick was principal in 1949-1950, and that was the year Miss Lura Atwood came to Everett School as a teacher. Erwin E. Gibbons Jr. was principal in 1950-1951; and Mrs. Edna A. Woods served as principal 1951-1958, while Miss Lura Atwood was the teacher during the same period. Mrs. Lenore Braddock became

principal in 1958 and served until 1961, with Miss Lura Atwood continuing as teacher. In 1961 David R. Lane Jr. became principal and served until 1963, and during these two years Mrs. Donalee McGary and Mrs. Eleanor Monterio were teachers. Mrs. Grace Battee was principal and Mrs. Eleanor Monterio was the teacher in 1963-1964. Serving as the final principal, before the school closed in 1966, was Kenneth W. Gray, 1965-1966, and his wife, Mrs. Doris H. Gray, was the primary teacher during the same period.

Several music teachers served the school from 1955, until the school was closed in 1966, including Robert E. Corra, Philip O. Laing, Sheila Gillen, Robert Hamilton, Nelson Y. Zane and Emmet L. Harstine. Mrs. Edna White was the bus driver for the district in the last four years, and custodians during the same period were Anthony S. Trebuna and Mrs. Edna Brock.

The land on which the Everett School was built was originally granted by William G. Webb, grandfather of Arch Scheffel, to the school district. The final school building was erected in 1921 and the old building was moved to the Ogren property on the corner of Eastern Heights and Deitrich Roads. Arch Scheffel, in the 1960's, reported there used to be a lot of pine trees on the school grounds. The old timers couldn't decide on what kind of trees to plant, so they saved several different varieties. The pine trees survived for many years. When Alice Moore Solari was a trustee of the Everett School, 1937-1942, she planted the eucalyptus trees which are still growing along the road today.

The first record of a Trustee of the Everett School District was in 1900 when Carlton Case served as Trustee. Others serving as Trustees over the years included W. B. Snow, T. G. Dalton, Stephen Sanguinetti, J. W. Mayne, R. C. Gruwell, George Sanguinetti, A. J. Sola, Mrs. Alice Solari, Mrs. Lois V. Pinney, James Solari, Andrew Sanguinetti and Silvio Canepa, the latter continuing on as a Trustee of Linden Unified School District with the formation of a unified school district.

With the establishment of Linden Unified School District in 1966, the unified trustees voted to close the Everett School in addition to Bellota and Grant Schools. The Everett School property reverted back to the descendants and heirs of the original grantor, William G. Webb. The property was later sold to Garrett Beckley Sr., a rancher in the Peters area.

PETERS PROMOTION ASSOCIATION

Around 1912 the Peters Promotion Association was formed, and regular meetings were held at Miller's store on Saturday

evenings. A newspaper account on September 3, 1912, reported "The spirit of harmony pervades Peters. Since the organization of the Citizens' Promotion Association everybody is out to assist his neighbors, boost the district and make Peters a pleasant place in which to live. It marks the beginning of a new era in which civic pride and a laudable ambition for better things will play the leading role. Among these might be mentioned a church, a school house, a town hall, a voting precinct, better roads and other conveniences."

PETERS TODAY

The Peters area has a colorful and interesting history, but after the Post Office and the remaining business establishments were closed the town lacked any common meeting place with the exception of the school and the Linden-Peters Pentecostal Church, established in early 1949. With the closing of the school in 1966, the church remains as the only community gathering place in Peters with regular services being held. There isn't much left to indicate that Peters was once a busy little town. New homes have been built in the community and gradually the population of the area has increased, but Peters is no longer the focal point for the area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A Collection of Historical Notes About Peters, including a description of Peters Square by Jim Solari and George Sanguinetti. No date.
- History of San Joaquin County, Tinkham, 1923.
- The Stockton Daily Independent, October 13, 1865.
- Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, The Lewis Publishing Co. 1890.
- Everett School Centennial, The Linden Herald, December 9 and 30, 1965.



Chapter Forty-Two

WATERLOO, SITE OF A BATTLE

The first settlers, in what is now San Joaquin County, came here around 1845. The United States gained possession of this part of California from Mexico three years later, and in this same year gold was discovered. The two events gave impetus to an accelerated influx of people. With the hundreds of miners and adventurers answering the call of "gold" were many farmers seeking land. Aylmer Drullard belonged to the latter group. He came to the Calaveras river area east of Stockton in 1851 and bought a tract of land listed as 160 acres. Actually the ranch was much larger. It was common practice in the early days to use the unoccupied ground adjacent to the original piece. The previous owner of Drullard's place had enlarged his holdings in this manner.

In this general vicinity about eight miles east of Stockton and south of the Calaveras river the essentials of a small village appeared. The location was an important junction in the road. One branch took travelers east to the foothill ranches, while the other branch turned north to Lockeford and the Mokelumne river crossing. Before 1870 the community boasted two or three hotels, several saloons, a blacksmith shop, barber shop and a Chinese laundry.

In 1861 John Balkwill, a wheelright, moved from French Camp to set up business in this thriving area. Drullard gave the newcomer permission to make his home and cultivate garden on his holdings. When, after several months in this location Balkwill found out that title to the property was not clear he decided on a bold move. He intended to pre-empt a portion for his own. To protect the plan he built a fort, stocked it with ammunition and provisions and, with his wife to reload his guns the man was prepared to stave off any who might wish to evict him.

The neighboring settlers banded with Drullard to help dislodge the imposter, realizing that ownership of their own property might be challenged in the same way. The aroused farmers even brought a small cannon from Stockton, loaded it with scrap iron from the blacksmith shop and rolled it within range of Balkwill's fort. The cannon was fired several times but failed to hit the target. Meantime Balkwill returned fire with his rifle. The only injury of record was that of John H. Tone who had lifted up his arm just as the rifle discharged. Actually, it is believed neither side wished to bring about bloodshed.

The sheriff's office had learned of the property dispute and a deputy was dispatched to the scene. The showdown had been

scheduled for nine a.m. but when the farmers learned the deputy was at hand they staged the attack at dawn. The officer hurried to the scene when he heard the firing. In the explanations that followed the farmers were persuaded to take the matter to court. A settlement eventually came about by way of a compromise.

Much joking and many good humored stories followed the "great battle" dubbed in fun the Battle of Waterloo. The name stuck and came to be identified with the place itself. According to a statement by John N. Tone, son of John H. Tone, the place had no name attached to it before the dispute. Searching the records for some mention of a name gives us this one reference. When speaking of a voting precinct in this area the author tells about "Isabel's ranch, later known as Waterloo."

Waterloo was of sufficient importance to be assigned a United States post office September 14, 1865. It was discontinued February 12, 1875. No doubt improved roads and better transportation led to the diminishing importance of the little town.

Although the original village is now little more than a bend in the road, the name Waterloo, once linked in jest with the site of Napoleon's defeat, will continue to live for years. The local school (part of Linden Unified School District), a main road and local clubs and business firms carry the name.

— Celia E. Myers



The first and newest presidents of the Linden Lions Club are shown above with Harry J. Aslan, center, the first Lions International President to ever visit the local club, on March 9, 1976. The first Linden Lions Club President Willard Whiteside, right, and Reno Paoletti, President, during the 25th anniversary celebration of the local club are cutting a decorated cake on the occasion.

Chapter Forty-Three

FARMINGTON, A GRAIN GROWING CENTER

A family from Oregon settled on a ranch in 1848 where Farmington is now located. The place was called the "Oregon Ranch", the owners being George Theyer and David Wells. They built a house of tules, the first house in Farmington, and it is said they were the first grain raisers in Douglass Township, which included Linden. N. S. Harrold, an extensive stock raiser, came to San Joaquin County in 1852 and purchased the holdings from Theyer and Wells. His object in buying the land was for a stock ranch, but had no idea of converting the land into a farm, as he believed, like the majority of the people, that the country was only suitable for grazing purposes. In 1868 he built a \$10,000 brick house, which still stands in Farmington. The bricks for the house, as well as the bricks in the grain warehouse were made in Farmington from soil on the Harrold Ranch. Another settler who purchased large holdings in Farmington, was Samuel Hewitt, who came to Farmington in 1854 from Illinois. The Peffer Farms on Hewitt Road is a part of the original ranch. The house still standing on the ranch was built by Samuel Hewitt's son, William Hewitt.

In 1858, W. B. Stamper became owner of the west half of the section upon which Farmington now stands. He sold lots soon after to William and Daniel Sanderson, who put up the hotel and blacksmith shop. After the hotel was erected, Dr. Stamper named the place Farmington, because it was the center of an extensive and rich farming country. The hotel changed hands many times, until it was bought by C. M. Alders, in 1895. At his death his son, Edward Alders, took over the management and conducted the business until 1918. On the same site descendants of C. M. Alders still operate a garage and service station.

In 1858 a general merchandise store was opened by Alexander Horn and L. J. Morrow. The store after changing ownership many times, was purchased by Fred M. West and O. D. Dyke, the latter taking over the business when Mr. West was elected to the office of County Treasurer of San Joaquin County. The store was purchased from Mr. Dyke by R. M. Buckman in 1899, who, in 1909, sold the business to J. D. and L. A. Toda, who conducted the business for many years. Howard H. Ogilvie is the present owner of the store, still located in the Odd Fellows Building on the corner of State Highway 4 and the Escalon-Bellota Road.

The Shady School District included Farmington, and the first school house was built in 1854, or as some say in 1856, on the land of M. J. Drais. The first teacher at the school was William Champion. A new school was erected in 1870 by the citizens, at a cost of \$200, making no allowance for labor performed by the citizens. In 1889 another new school was built at a cost of \$6,000. It was used until 1923 when the property was sold to the Union Oil Company and a new \$25,000 brick building was erected. This school served area youngsters until modern school facilities were built in the 1970's, after becoming a part of Escalon Unified School District.

The first cemetery was located on land owned by M. J. Drais. Later it was re-located on a parcel of land on the Escalon-Bellota Road, donated by Nathaniel Harrold. The cemetery is still located at the same location, but private developers took over operation of the cemetery and it is currently called "Highland View Memorial Gardens."

The residents of Farmington in 1863 were first in advocating building the Copperopolis Railroad, and at the present time the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks run through the town of Farmington.

On April 27, 1862, the U. S. Post Office known as Marietta, and located three miles east of Farmington, was ordered moved to Farmington. L. J. Morrow was appointed postmaster. A post office has existed in the community since that time. In the 1850's and 1860's, when merchandise was hauled to the Southern mines with teams, Farmington was one of the stopping places and was a stage depot.

As early as 1853 religious services were held by the Rev. M. Crow, a Presbyterian minister. In 1872, through the work of the Rev. Charles Yager, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, a union church was built through the subscriptions of all denominations, at a cost of \$1,500. In 1878 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and in 1889 they built a \$2,500 church. This building was used until 1932, when it was destroyed by fire, and was replaced with a new and modern stucco building, the same year. At the present time the only church in Farmington is the Farmington United Methodist Church.

Farmington Odd Fellows Lodge No. 296 was instituted on July 2, 1882, and it has continued to function as a lodge up to the present time. In years past the lodge, with Crescent Rebekah Lodge which surrendered its charter in 1960, carried on a full program of activities and social functions. They even had an Odd Fellows Band in Farmington, and the Grand Balls, sponsored by the Odd Fellows, were big attractions. The

present I.O.O.F. Building was built in 1881 by the Farmington Hall Association, and it was later purchased by the Odd Fellows, who still own it and hold meetings there.

Also in the community is an active 4-H Club which is well known for its annual "Ground Hog Day" held every February as its one money making event of the year. Also located in the community is the Farmington Chamber of Commerce and the Farmington Volunteer Fire Department.



This modern tractor and grain harvester was used in the Linden area for many years. It was a Model 60 tractor and it was harvesting grain on the Jim Solari Ranch, corner of Milton and Fine Roads. Shown in the picture, left to right, are Joe Pimental, Jim Cartwright, Jim Solari, Jay Cartwright, Silas Foote and George Solari.

Chapter Forty-Four

JENNY LIND, OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE EAST

There are various stories on the source of the name "Jenny Lind" for the community founded in 1849 in Calaveras County. The town was originally known as Dry Diggins, so called because there was no water to wash the gravel for gold mining during the long dry season from May to November. The town was founded in 1849 by Dr. John Y. Lind, situated on the Old River Road, leading from Stockton to the mines of Calaveras County. It was the stopping place for freighters, mule trains and later, stages. Other versions of how the town was named were that it was named after the popular singer of the era, Jenny Lind, and another that it came from a Jenny mule owned by Dr. Lind. As one of the stories goes there were two Linds, Jenny Lind and Dr. John Lind. Most history books will tell you that Jenny Lind, the singer, never went farther west than the Mississippi River, but the reason that a lot of people think the town got its name from the singer is that an imposter using that name in order to collect a large fee, did sing there. Dr. John Lind founded the town in rather an unusual way. The doctor owned a store and he made deliveries by pack mule. One day when he was making a delivery he came upon a very steep hill. When they were on the top of the hill the mule started to bray. One joker of the town said, "Mr Lind, Jenny (the mule) sounds like Jenny Lind singing."

Way back in 1856, three canals were under construction to bring water to the town for household, mining and irrigation purposes. By the end of July of that year Jenny Lind boasted four general merchandise stores, two billiard halls, two well equipped hotels, a "ten pin" alley, a blacksmith shop, saloons, a church, a school house and many comfortable dwellings.

Dr. Lind was not in Jenny Lind to note the rapid growth, for in June of 1854, he had received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon to the Chief of the United States Marine Hospital, and, like so many others before him had done, he went sailing around Cape Horn to the scene of his new duties.

In the early summer of 1856 a committee comprising John Chapman, Joseph Webert and M. C. White was chosen from among the miners to lay out the town. The undertaking was completed in a manner that might well have been copied by some of the larger towns of that date. On July 22, 1856, a resolution was passed at a general town meeting requiring each owner of a town lot in Jenny Lind to improve his property to the amount of \$100 within 20 days after placing his deed on record.

Streets at once were surveyed. The main thoroughfare was widened by several feet and 100 lots, 60 by 100 feet, were laid out. All lots were sold on the day they were offered to the public. It was never doubted that many were bought on speculation. The early day miners failed to amass fortunes because the gold was very deep below the surface and deposits were widely separated. Hand operations were costly and virtually impossible. The dredgers came along after the placer mines petered out, and the iron monsters moved slowly over the spots where Jenny Lind's hopeful miners had once dug for the yellow metal. There were four dredgers working in the area, but the most successful one was "The Calaveras" which operated in Jenny Lind from 1902 to 1930.

EARLY DAY BUSINESSES

One of the best known general merchandise stores in Jenny Lind was the Sinclair General Store. The merchandise carried ranged from cigars to violin strings, to cod liver oil. William Francis Sinclair was the proprietor of the store. It burned down in 1920 and was rebuilt in 1936. It burned again in 1943 and was never rebuilt. Monroe Sinclair, a brother to W. F. Sinclair, owned a dry goods store right next to his brother. In later years it was also a post office. His residence was the first post office until he discovered that there was almost no privacy in his household, so it was moved. The ruins of the general store are still standing, but the only thing that is left of the post office and dry goods store is the foundation.

Another businessman was Adolf Asparshio, who ran the butcher shop from 1908 to 1913. Right next to him was the blacksmith shop which was operated by Lee Parker. Dew Drop Inn was a saloon in Jenny Lind, with Fred Ham and a man named Sanborn as the proprietors.

An institution in Jenny Lind is the Gregory Ranch, which is still operated by the same family. The present ranch is operated by Leslie Gregory, with fruits and vegetables as the principal crops in recent years.

In Jenny Lind there was a Methodist Church and two hotels, the Montijo and the Rosenburg. There was also the Pacheco Dance Hall which was used a lot by the Community Club. The livery stable was run by Fred Benton between 1905 and 1912.

JENNY LIND SCHOOLS

The Jenny Lind School had many teachers, one of whom is now the principal of the Valley Springs Elementary School. The Sinclair name was also represented on the Jenny Lind

School faculty, along with members of the Hofstetters family. Some of the other teachers were Elmina Goodman, Edna Dickhaut, Mrs. Miller and Jess Reynolds. The Jenny Lind School operated between 1850 and 1950. When the school was closed the bell was taken by the Fricot School for Boys. With a few hassles Jenny Lind got the bell back, and it is now resting on top of the Jenny Lind Volunteer Fire Department building. Other schools in the area were the Brushville School District which was changed in later years by petition to the Riverside School District. The Milton School also existed in the area at one time, principally serving the residents of the neighboring community of Milton. Two other schools in the area at one time were the Cloverdale School, located on the left side of Olive Orchard Road, and the Stone Corral School.

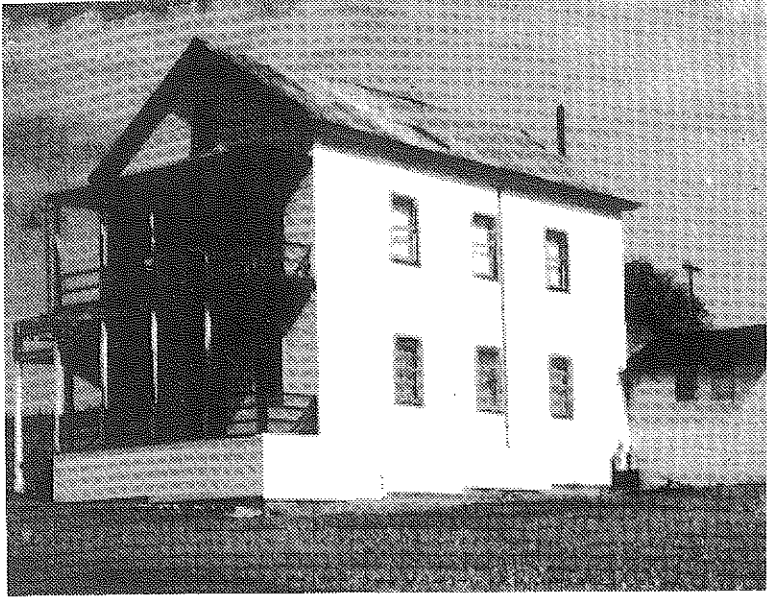
CEMETERIES AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cemeteries were plentiful in early day Jenny Lind, and the local Odd Fellows Cemetery is still standing as the community cemetery. The Mexican Cemetery still has a few graves left. The Indian Cemetery was across the river and the Chinese Cemetery was in Jenny Lind.

Organization and club life in Jenny Lind has always and continues to center around the two story Odd Fellows Hall. The upper floor features an attractive lodge room where Campo Seco Odd Fellows Lodge No. 66 and Golden Sheaf Rebekah Lodge No. 179 meet every first and third Wednesday. The first floor includes a modern kitchen and banquet hall, and lodges for miles around look forward to attending meetings and banquets in Jenny Lind. The Jenny Lind Volunteer Fire Department maintains a fire house near the Odd Fellows Hall, and the majority of the Fire Commissioners are active members in the Odd Fellows also. Robert Sinclair, a former California Highway Patrolman and active member of Campo Seco Lodge, served as Grand Guardian of the Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of California in 1974-1975; and David Stevenson, also an active member of Campo Seco Lodge, is currently serving as Grand Guardian during 1976-1977. Martha and Les Gregory served as District Deputies in 1975-1976. Earl V. Clyde is the current District Deputy, all Jenny Lind members.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

More than 1,000 people attended the Jenny Lind Bicentennial Celebration, held on June 6, under the sponsorship of the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs and Volunteer Firemen of Jenny Lind. The festivities began with a flag raising ceremony conducted



As is true in many of the more than century old Mother Lode and foothill towns, the Odd Fellows Hall in Jenny Lind was constructed about the time the town was started, and it is still a center and gathering place for the residents of the area.

by the American Legion members from Calaveras County at the Odd Fellows Cemetery. Immediately following the flag ceremony, 13 year old Kevin Sparks, son of Diane and Randy Sparks, well known entertainer with his "Back Porch Majority" group, gave an impressive talk to dedicate the grave headstone of Ah Lin, a Chinese immigrant who came to Jenny Lind in the gold rush days. He died 45 years ago at the age of 101 and was buried in the local cemetery.

A parade of new and old fire trucks and equipment from Jenny Lind, San Andreas and Linden, a logging truck, old cars, Old Calaveras Fife and Drum Corps, Calaveras County Mounted Sheriff's Posse, Mountain Ranch Buckskin Boys and Girls, Tri-Dams 4-H Riding Club, Concord Village Square Dancers, Steve the Clown on the unicycle and other entries. Mary Lee Duvall, one of the "Back Porch Majority", was the parade announcer as Randy Sparks decided to enter the parade on an old high wheel bicycle. He was previously scheduled to be the announcer. Entertainment was furnished by Randy Sparks and the Back Porch Majority and other groups. Kermit Robinson, Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of California,

was the speaker of the day, and a special guest during the celebration was Grand Master Marshall Hansen, representing the Odd Fellows of California. Booths of food, beverage and boutique items were completely sold out before the day was over. One event that drew quite a bit of attention was a gold panning demonstration by Emmet Gregory of Linden.

AH LIN GRAVESITE

During the Jenny Lind Bicentennial Celebration on June 6, 1976, a dedication address was given by Kevin Sparks when placing a headstone on the grave of Ah Lin, who died in the community in 1931, at 101 years of age. The following is the address given by Kevin during the dedication.

"The name Ah Lin is well-known throughout most of Calaveras county. Ah Lin was a Chinese worker who was given a free trip from China to the United States to work in the mines. Various Chinese men started their own businesses. For example, Ah Chang operated a general store and both Ah Poo and Ah Lin started their own mining operations.

"Ah Lin came to Jenny Lind in 1870. Frank Sinclair (who owned most of the town), gave him a little cabin down by the edge of the Calaveras river. In later years the Southern Pacific Railroad Company came through. Ah Lin's cabin was in the direct path of the railroad. He said, "I won't leave; either you go some other way or move my cabin."

"The railroad company moved his cabin to the rear of where the fire department is now. He died at the age of one hundred and one. He might have lived longer, except that, while repairing his roof, he slipped and fell to his death.

"Ah Lin had more friends than money, and although he died in 1931, he still has friends in Jenny Lind. Today, on this day of June 6, 1976, we honor Ah Lin by placing a headstone on his grave."

--Kevin Sparks

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"History of Jenny Lind" By Edna Bryan Buckbee. 1932.

"The Back Road" By Elizabeth Chapman McKnight, Stockton Record, March 19, 1972.

"Jenny Lind Celebration" Linden Herald, June 10, 1976.

"A History of Jenny Lind" By Kevin Sparks, Calaveras Enterprise, June 18, 1976.



Chapter Forty-Five

CONCLUSION

After initiating plans for publishing a "History of Linden" book, the officers and members of Scio Odd Fellows Lodge realized their first attempt would not be complete in every respect, but it would at least be a start of recording much of the valuable history that could be lost forever.

The project developed into a much bigger undertaking than first envisioned. Originally a booklet of thirty or forty pages was contemplated, but as additional material and pictures were obtained it became evident that a book of more than 180 pages would be required.

As the project progressed it was decided to omit family histories from the "History of Linden" book, with hope of compiling a second volume, at a future time, which would principally be devoted to including family histories and other interesting facts about Linden and its people.

In 1963 the late William H. Patterson, a long time member of Scio Odd Fellows Lodge in Linden, compiled a list of names appearing in the book, "A History of San Joaquin County," of those living in Douglass Township in 1879. He added names of those he was sure properly belonged in the list. Mr. Patterson, a former local Justice of the Peace who also operated a drug store in Linden for many years, had hopes of adding to this list of names (published in the March 21, 1963, edition of The Linden Herald) and obtaining additional information and family histories. Scio Odd Fellows Lodge would like to continue with this project during the next few years by asking anyone whose family was here at an early date or who contributed to the growth of the Linden area even in later years, to prepare a history for eventual publication. Such material and histories may be submitted to Scio Odd Fellows Lodge No. 102, P. O. Box 677, Linden, California 95236.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ADVERTISING

Arlyn Ferrill and Pete Bregman

PROOF READING

Lee Owing and Marian Ferrill

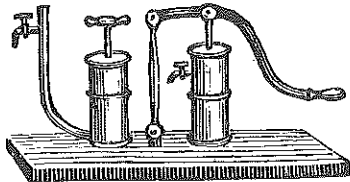


WE ARE PROUD
TO HAVE
HAD A PART
IN THE HISTORY
OF LINDEN

Scio
Odd Fellows
Lodge

SCIO ODD FELLOWS
LODGE NO. 102
Instituted June 13, 1861

Purviance Drillers



WATER WELL DRILLING
&
DEVELOPING

We Have Test Pumps
100 TO 7,000 Gallons Per Minute

PHONE 887-3554

17707 E. HIGHWAY 26
LINDEN

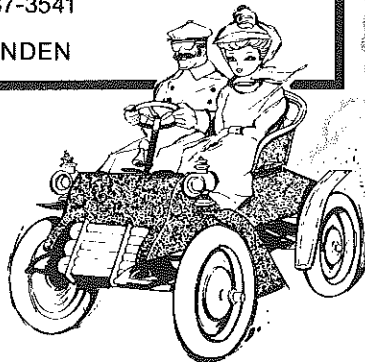
Allison's Super Service

CHEVRON PRODUCTS

Gas - Oil - Tires - Lube Service

887-3541

LINDEN



Allison's Garage

GENERAL
REPAIRS

Tune-Ups - Brakes
Batteries

887-3750

19076 E. MAIN

LINDEN

Since 1928



Big 3 Drive In

RONALD (Bud) and PAT MOORE
CINDY, STEVE

Hamburgers — Fries — Drinks

PHONE 887-3862

LINDEN



Ron Kaiser Mfg., Inc.

WALNUT MACHINERY

5044 N. HARRISON

LINDEN

For Friendly Old Fashioned Service



Bi-Rite Market

MAIN AND MILL STREETS

LINDEN



JIMCO

Manufacturing Company

Farm Supplies - Shop Equipment - Safety Equipment
Pesticide Container Recycling Service

19021 E. MAIN, LINDEN

PHONE 887-3080



Congratulations



The Odd Fellows and Native Sons Joint Bicentennial Committee of Sacramento, send their heartfelt congratulations to Linden during this Bicentennial year of 1976.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN,
FRANK S. CHRISTY



Metropolitan Life

Where the future is now

Metropolitan Life, New York, N.Y.

Peter Bregman

Certified
Life Underwriter

6849 N. Cox Road
Linden, CA 95236
Phone: 887-3191



MULTI LINE
Estate Conservation
Business Insurance
Group Health Insurance
Qualified Pension Plans

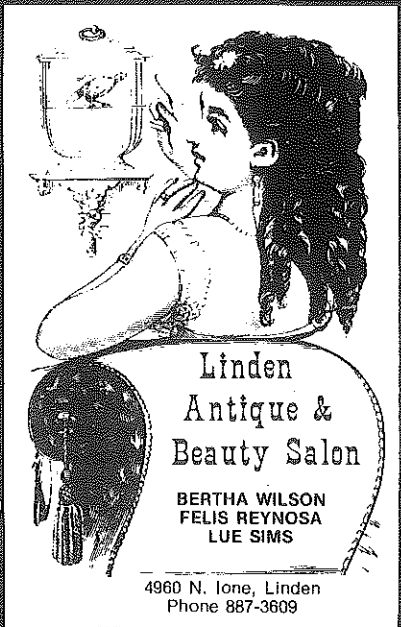


**Ferrill's
Repair
Service**

19012 E. Main St.
LINDEN

GARY
& COLLEEN
FERRILL

PHONE
887-3217



**Linden
Antique &
Beauty Salon**

BERTHA WILSON
FELIS REYNOSA
LUE SIMS

4960 N. Ione, Linden
Phone 887-3609

Linden Service Pumps



Complete Water Systems
SPRINKLER SYSTEMS & SUPPLIES
SUBMERSIBLES — JETS
& TURBINES

Sales - Service - Repairs
 for BYRON-JACKSON TURBINES

RED JACKET SUBMERSIBLES

Linden 887-3698 - Stockton 931-1073

8060 N. DEMARTINI LANE

LINDEN

Cutting Thompson Co.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICES

TOM MAGUIRE

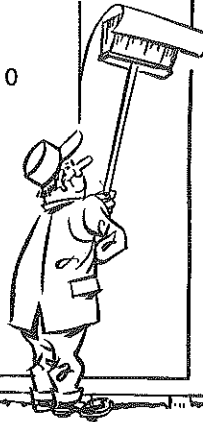
Phone Stockton 478-5810

or

Enterprise 1-6657

1221 MONACO
COURT

STOCKTON



PARRISH

AND
SONS

SEPTIC TANKS PUMPED

- ★ SEWER LINES CLEANED
- ★ NEW DRAINS INSTALLED

BANK TERMS - FREE ESTIMATES

24-HOUR SERVICE

466-9607

Since 1942

2905 E Miner Ave.

Stockton



Solari's Grocery and Inn

NOON LUNCHES — HOME MADE PIES

22025 EAST HIWAY 26

LINDEN, CA.

PHONE 887-3442



**"let's talk
fertility!"**

IM-PRUV-ALL

GARY BAKER
CALL TOLL FREE

OFFICE PHONE 887-3120

Res: 951-2561

Custom Ag Products

P. O. Box 641 - Linden, CA.

We Are Proud To Be A Part Of Linden



LONG LONG AGO

WE USED TO COME DOWN TO THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR AN AFTER-SCHOOL JOB. NOTHING CAN MATCH THE MEMORY OF THE ACE REPORTER COVERING THE NEWS BEAT ON A WALL PHONE WHILE THE EDITOR READ THE ADVANCE STONE PROOFS AND THE AROMA OF PRINTERS INK FILLED THE AIR.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

“The Linden Herald”

“The Linden Cookbooks”

“The Linden History Book”

Linden Publications

DON SMITH — DARLENE SMITH — DALE THOMAS
BERNADINE BRIDGFORD — SHIRLEY BRIDGFORD
IZETTA PURVIANCE — RICHARD BECHTOLD
MARIETTA THOMAS — BOB SMITH — GERTRUDE SMITH

19033 E. MAIN STREET - LINDEN, CALIFORNIA 95236

California Collectibles Art Gallery

Art Supplies and Frames
Art Classes
Handcrafted Gifts for all Occasions
19040 E. Main, Linden
VI HOWARD
Phone 887-3042



Arata's Automotive

GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIRING

18955 E. FRONT ST.

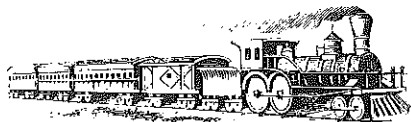
PHONE 887-3626

LINDEN



Stockton Terminal & Eastern Railroad

From a Grain of Pepper to a Full Train Load;
To the Waterfront, or across the Road -
We'll Deliver Your Goods, for We Point with Pride
We're not as Long, but We're just as Wide!



Tom K. Beard, President
Len Hardaway, Vice President and General Manager
Bert Schneider, Secretary-Treasurer

PHONE 466-7001



Linden Pharmacy

19018 MAIN STREET
LINDEN, CALIFORNIA
887-3397 - 931-0358

Stockton Pharmacy

3330 E. MAIN STREET
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA
466-0411

LEE A. OWNING and JOHN C. PRIOLI



F. V. Kreth & Purviance Equipment

EXCAVATING — EQUIPMENT RENTALS
6867 N. COX ROAD, LINDEN, CALIFORNIA

Shop Phones: 887-3554 or 931-4468

Residence Phone 887-3173

BACKHOE SERVICE UP TO 1¼ YARD

Farmers & Merchants Bank OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Modesto - Linden - Lodi - Galt - Sacramento



Linden Branch Established
December 12, 1950

Moved into New Building
March 1959



**Lee's
Auto Parts
and
True Value
Hardware**

We appreciate you, our loyal customers of 30 years in Linden as Lee's Garage, Diamond Cafe, Lee's Auto Parts and now as Lee's Auto Parts & True Value Hardware. We give thanks for the greatest community in the world.
Arvil & Johnnie Lee




The Flower Basket
KAY MAUPIN
Floral Arrangements
Funeral Wreaths
Bridal Bouquets
Cut Flowers Potted Plants
Corsages - Orchids
1449 Newport Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

Phone 465-0663 We Deliver

Ross Purviance Well Drilling

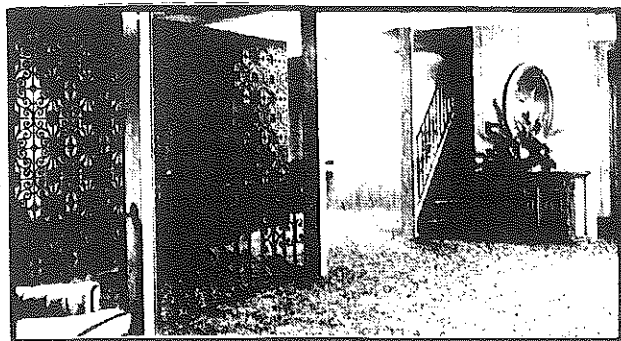
SINCE 1939



ROSS PURVIANCE **ROSS PURVIANCE JR.**

WELL DRILLING — PUMPS

PHONE 887-3480 or 887-3616 Shop on Waverly Road



Pre-Planning a Funeral is Important

Talking about death is often difficult. Yet a death in the family may create problems for survivors which can sometimes be alleviated by discussion and pre-planning. Funeral and burial arrangements are an important consideration and should be discussed openly and frankly. Pre-arranging and sometimes pre-financing a funeral is a method some people choose to assist their survivors after death occurs.

In many things which are pre-planned, there can be unforeseen developments between the time of planning and of putting the plans into effect. And these unknown factors could alter original plans substantially. So consult your local funeral director.

Martin HARRY A. MARTIN
Funeral Home

445 North American 464-4644

Dedicated Service in Times of Need

Rinaldi's Market

GROCERIES — MEATS — FREEZER MEAT

PHONE 887-3507

4625 N. DUNCAN RD.

LINDEN



Linden Agricultural Service, Inc.

Soil Fumigants - Fertilizers - Insecticides
Fungicides - Herbicides

PHONE 887-3310 or 931-0599

17725 East Hiway 26 Linden, Ca.



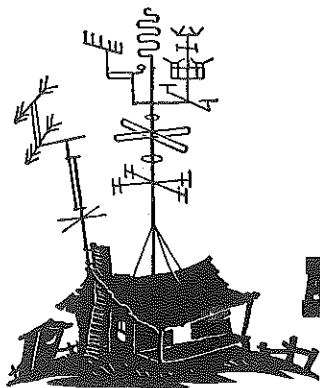
Giannecchini Farms



FRANK GIANNECCHINI

15400 East Highway 26
Linden, Ca.

Grower - Packer - Shipper
887-3963 or 931-0814



Linden TV Heating & Air Conditioning

Owned and Operated by Lyle Brunmeier

SALES & SERVICE

18787 E. MAIN ST.
LINDEN, CA. - PHONE 887-3462



Your Franchised Zenith & Sony Dealer
Stereo, Radio Repairs - Antenna Installation
Gas & Electric Furnaces, Heat Pumps
Sales & Service, Installations

Our 15th Year Serving Linden
State License & Bonded

License #289073

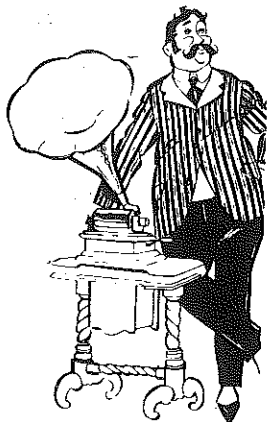
Hughes Spray Chemical, Inc.

Fertilizers - Pesticides - Soil Fumigants
Applications - Application Equipment



LINDEN
887-3677
19783 E. Main
Linden, CA 95236

LODI
368-5178
P.O. Box 438
Lodi, CA 95240



Vi Purviance Electronics

TV — RADIO — STEREO
ANTENNAS INSTALLED
C.B. SALES

CONGRATULATIONS TO LINDEN
IN OUR BICENTENNIAL YEAR

VI PURVIANCE
PHONE 634-3884

P.O. BOX 867
BRENTWOOD, CA 94513