



NEWSLETTER

WORKING FOR A FUTURE THAT CELEBRATES THE PAST

JOIN US FOR SAVHA'S 2020 SPRING TOUR TO THE HISTORIC INDIANS RANCH IN THE LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

BY KAREN JERNIGAN



The 2020 Spring Tour for the San Antonio Valley Historical Association will include an opportunity to visit the historic Indians Ranch in the Los Padres National Forest, one hour west of King City. The event is planned for **Monday, April 27**. Reservations are required no later than April 14.

Special guests for the day will include Leonard Tavernetti, author of the Sagebrush Shangri-La and Thomas Pettitt, son of the former owners of the Ranch. Both men grew up visiting the ranch in the era of the 1940s and 1950s. Also planning to speak at the event will be representatives of the Encinales Adobe and the Salinan tribe as well as representatives of the United States Forest Service, which currently owns the property.

The Indians Ranch was at one time part of the Milpitas Rancho Land Grant which was given to Ygnacio Pastor in 1838 by the Mexican governor before California became part of the United States. Numerous people have owned the property down through the years until the land was acquired by the United States Forest Service in 1972.

Above and below, two views of the Indians adobe today.

The San Antonio Valley Historical Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving historic information in Southern Monterey County. The group has for years hosted an annual Spring Tour and Fall Lecture in addition to working to preserve remains of the Dutton Hotel and Tidball Store in Jolon. The group also has a collection of oral histories from those who have lived in the area.

Space for the event is limited. After the tour, guests are invited to the nearby Jernigan cabin for a potluck picnic. To reserve a space, please call Karen Jernigan 831-385-6112 or cell 831-594-3740.



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IN THIS ISSUE:

1. INDIANS SPRING TOUR
2. PRESIDENT'S REPORT
3. DONATIONS
4. HOW TO REACH US
5. SAVHA DONATION TO CDN
6. UPDATE ON ROCKWELL PAINTING
7. INDIANS HISTORY
8. THE GRAPEVINE

Welcome SAVHA members to a great new year and

to our spring newsletter. Since the last newsletter SAVHA has been busy, here is an update:

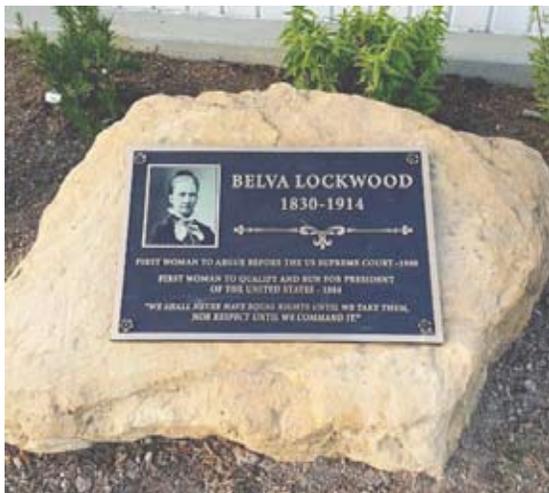
Board members Carol Kenyon and Patricia Woodfill, in conjunction

with the Southern Monterey County Rural Coalition, the San Antonio Valley Community Betterment Association and the Lockwood Per sisters group have completed the memorial to Bella Lockwood, located in the front of the Lockwood post office. In addition to installing a bronze plaque, the landscape around the plaque was refurbished with native drought tolerant plants graciously donated by board member Patricia Woodfill. The installation looks great and certainly much better than before. I want to thank Carol and Patricia for their work and dedication to this community project, I believe this is a wonderful example of SAVHA being involved in and committed to our mission of historical education.

We have continued our involvement with the City of King and the King City Chamber of Commerce in a project brought to us by members John and Karen Jernigan that would see SAVHA partner with these groups to operate a history center in King City on the corner of North Vanderhurst and Broadway. This opportunity would give our group an actual physical presence, a real place for our archives so we can share our extensive history, something I believe we really need to make part of our overall mission. The project has been put on hold by the City of King until funding has been secured.

The SAVHA website a work in progress, but we are about half way there. I hope to have it up and running by the end of March.

We have unfortunately lost two board members to resignation over the last few months. The Vicar of all Jolon, Robert Seifert has decided to retire to Mexico and Dennis Palm has decided to focus more of his time on travel and leisurely pursuits. I would like to officially thank them for their dedication and hard work they contributed to SAVHA over the many years they were on our board, they will certainly be missed. Ollie Palm, our Membership Chair has also moved on to enjoy her time with Dennis. She did an excellent job working to make sure the membership was up to date and we will miss her



decorating skills at our Fall dinners! We are currently looking for member volunteer/replacements. If you would like to join our board please drop me an email at: PCGetzelman@gmail.com, include your phone number of choice and I will give you a call.

Thank you everyone for your active participation in our organization. As you can see above members have taken up the challenge to find projects in areas of interest to them and brought them forward to the group for action. I believe I can speak for the board in that we all look forward to hearing about these new ideas that we can work on together. I feel this is one of the most enjoyable parts of being involved with the SAVHA board. Please bring your ideas and come to a meeting, we want to hear about them, our goal is to make the San Antonio Valley Historical Association as relevant as possible and together share our love of history with the community.

THANKS FOR YOUR DONATIONS AND RENEWALS

By KAREN JERNIGAN

Thank you to all who have shown your support of the San Antonio Valley Historical Association by paying your 2020 dues.

In addition, the organization gratefully acknowledges the following people who have made recent donations to SAVHA.

John and Lois Lindley of Bradley
Kent Seavey of Pacific Grove
David Tavernetti of El Dorado Hills
Ed Buntz and Kate Snell of Bradley
Robert and Tina Patterson of Atherton
Ellis Patterson Jr of Newbury Park

Those wishing to join for 2020 or renew their membership can mail a \$25 check with the Membership form found at the end of this newsletter to PO Box 145, Lockwood, CA 93932 or send donation check at any time.

HOW TO REACH US

Do you have a comment or contribution? Would you like to express an opinion to the board? Would you like to become a board member? SAVHA is always looking for fresh and old ideas, so if you would like to recommend a Spring Tour site or guest speaker for our Fall dinner and lecture, please forward the information to one of the below board members

We can be reached by mail at P.O. Box 145, Lockwood, CA 93932, or by email through the following board members: SAVHA email: SAVHA4@gmail.com Paul Getzelman: Paul@tregattiveyards.com Patricia Woodfill: patran2@gmail.com

SAVHA DONATES TO THE CALIFORNIA DIGITAL NEWSPAPER COLLECTION

Issues of the King City Rustler newspaper from 1926 and beyond will soon be available online thanks to a \$1000 contribution from the San Antonio Valley Historical Association SAVHA .

In January 2020 the SAVHA board of directors authorized the amount to be spent to continue the process of converting microfilm of historic newspaper copies to be included in the California Digital Newspaper Collection sponsored by the University of California at Riverside.

In 2018, SAVHA was instrumental in getting a grant from the Community Foundation for Monterey County that was used in conjunction with Friends of the King City Library project to help purchase a new microfilm scanner for the King City Library. Issues of the Rustler from 1901 to the present are currently available on microfilm and many of these have news items about the Jolon and San Antonio Valley in addition to details about all of Southern Monterey County. Extra money raised through donors was then sent to CDNC to make the newspapers available online.

The process of digitizing microfilm will probably take about six months but meanwhile anyone interested can view issues of The Rustler from 1901 through 1925. Use the website <https://cdnc.ucr.edu>. The easiest way is to search by county, click on the Monterey County icon and then look for the link to the King City Rustler.

The California Digital Newspaper Collection is working to make historic newspapers from around California available to the public. The website has optical character recognition OCR allowing those using it to search the site by family names or specific words.

The California Digital Newspaper Collection CDNC is a freely accessible repository of digitized Golden State newspapers available at <http://cdnc.ucr.edu>. It contains about 5 million pages from counties throughout the state and from the first newspaper printed in 1846 to the present. The project has more than 17,000 registered users, 3,750 of whom have corrected more than 11 million lines of computer generated text. This human-verified and -corrected text then becomes searchable by other users.

The Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research CBSR at the University of California, Riverside began digitizing newspaper in 2005, as one of the original participants in the Chronicling America project, a joint venture of the National Endowment for the Humanities NEH and the Library of Congress LC . That project develops and maintains technical specifications and best practices for newspaper digitization that the CDNC still follows. The CBSR officially launched the CDNC in 2007 with

the initial 100,000 pages it had created for Chronicling America. Since then the CDNC has also received 11 awards from the State Library to digitize important historical newspapers, has partnered with dozens of local libraries and historical societies around the state to help them digitize their papers, and has established an ongoing partnership with newspapers.com.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Rustler ads Sept 5, 1919.

SAN ANTONIO VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER

Published Biannually by the
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Your comments welcome. Please contact us at the address above.

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UPDATE ON THE CLEVELAND ROCKWELL WATERCOLOR PAINTING OF THE DUTTON

BY PATRICIA WOODFILL



Rockwell sketch of Dutton Hotel, 1890

In SAVHA's 2019 Fall newsletter, there was an article about the Cleveland Rockwell watercolor painting of the "The Dutton Hotel" and our search for information and documentation on the painting. Since that time, we have discovered more documentation on the painting in SAVHA's archives - a letter from the original owner Julian Benjamin, Rachel Gillett's response to the original owner, SAVHA's purchase letter of the painting from Kent Seavey, checks to Kent Seavey for the purchase, 1984 appraisal, insurance documents, and documents on loaning the painting to King City Hall and banks. Thank goodness that SAVHA's past board members kept such good records, even down to the receipt for having it reframed in 1984.

Patricia Woodfill purchased the 1972 book "Cleveland Rockwell Scientist and Artist 1837 - 1907" by Franz Stenzel, M.D. On page 53, it states that Rockwell left San Francisco on May 1st in 1890 and arrived that same day at Jolon (located in the San Antonio Valley, Southern Monterey County). It was during this time he may have stayed at the Dutton Hotel or camped out and sketched and/or painted the "California Wayside Hotel", which is of the Dutton Hotel. He left Jolon on the 5th of May and arrived on the coast at Pacific Valley, where he did more sketches of that coastal area.

The book by Franz Stenzel, includes the indexed list of drawings in Rockwell's 7 sketchbooks from the Lloyd and Eleanor Graves Collections in the Oregon Historical Society OHS Museum in Portland, Oregon. Listed under sketchbook #7, the full portion of page 328, is the pencil sketch of "Jolon, Cal 1890", which is the sketch of the Dutton that is now the watercolor owned by SAVHA.

Patricia emailed the Oregon Historical Society OHS about the Cleveland Rockwell painting and sketches of the Jolon area that are in Sketchbook #7, along with the sketches of Pacific Valley (pg 309 - 316) and on page 329 is Mansfield Cove. Pacific Valley, May 16, 1890. The email was forwarded to OHS Research Library Reference Manager, Scott Daniels. Mr. Daniels said the library is closed for a major renovation, but he was able to access the Rockwell collection before it was boxed up and scanned what was requested and sent the images from sketchbook 7, one being the sketch that he drew of the "Dutton" and titled "Jolon, Cal 1890".

SAVHA board members have removed the painting from the King City Wells Fargo Bank where it has been hanging since 1992 in memory of Rachel Gillett, one of SAVHA's 1968 founders. The painting has recently been appraised and will be reframed using museum quality glass and acid free framing materials to protect it and will again hang in the bank or a place where all can enjoy. At this time, the exact date that Rockwell painted the watercolor of the hotel in Jolon, Cal. is unknown, but when examining the back of the painting is the title "California Wayside Hotel" and his signature, Cleveland Rockwell. SAVHA has plans to have numbered copies made of the painting that will be sold as a fundraiser to help fund some of SAVHA's current and future projects.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE MILPITAS SPECIAL INTEREST AREA AND INDIANS ENCINALES RANCH

SAVHA and guests will be visiting the Santa Lucia Memorial Park for our 2020 Spring Tour. We hope the below information on "Setting and Historical Uses" that was taken from the Los Padres National Forest Special Interest Area (SIA) Collaborative Management Plan, approved in February 6, 2012, will be helpful to you in understanding the historical significance of the Encinales Adobe, commonly known as the Indians Ranch. The full document can be found online at https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3797247.pdf
Setting and Historical Uses

On the eastern slope of the Santa Lucia mountain range, the San Antonio River has carved a broad valley on its way to meet the Salinas River. Near the head waters of the San Antonio, the upper reaches of the valley is about five miles wide and six miles long, which is the valley portion of the Milpitas SIA. Flanked by high ridges, the valley opens toward the south, where the river flows through an oak savannah. Two ecological zones dominate the Milpitas SIA, dry mountain slopes covered by chaparral and a narrow valley with an oak savannah that is crossed by streams joining with the river running through it.

Impressive outcrops of bedrock interrupt the valley bottom, helping to create opportunities for plants to grow in shaded, moist environments. Some of the outcrops are like fortifications protecting the plants and animals living there. Abundant rock alcoves and overhangs further increase the chances for protection from both the summer heat and the winter cold. Underground, the bedrock interrupts the flow of water, resulting in springs that contribute to moist wetlands and pools of standing water. All of this –the exposed arid brush land, the valley oaks, the stream bottoms, and the rock



Home of Perfecta Encinales Ranch Sept, 1910

Home of Pedro Encinales, Sept, 1910



—provided an ecological diversity that served as a wealth of food and raw materials for people of the past, going back thousands of years. The prehistoric people had a complex material culture that allowed them to adapt and survive in that environment. Only a small part of their material culture survives—usually things made of more durable materials or things that have been preserved in more favorable conditions. For example, bedrock mortars created by persistent grinding and pounding of acorns provide evidence of reliance on that particular food resource; chert projectile points, scrapers, and knives indicate changes over vast periods of time in choices for weapons and animal processing tools; and rock art sites that have withstood the weather and other destructive forces point to sophisticated belief systems.

Just after the mid-eighteenth century, the Spanish came—with their missions and presidios, priests and soldiers, followed eventually by colonizing citizens. That incursion had a devastating effect on the indigenous people of the valley. In many ways the early Spanish period was destructive, but the surviving native people adapted and continued their way of life as best they could. The result was a life way of accommodation, in which some culture traits were preserved but many were lost and forgotten due to strong pressures from the Spanish. Mission San Antonio de Padua (1771), located only about 8 miles to the southeast of the SIA, was built during these years.

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and soon thereafter the Mexican government secularized the missions and sold or gave away the mission lands as land grants to favored Mexican citizens. Some of the indigenous people of the valley, such as the Encinales, returned to the lands of their roots and were able to live respectably by combining the skills of their ancestors and those that were forced on them at the missions. The Indians or Encinales Ranch dates back to this time, when Milpitas came to be the place name of this part of the valley, presumably because of its many small milpas, or horticultural fields. A number of significant events that occurred around the middle of the nineteenth century affected California, including the loss of much of the former north of Mexico to the United States. Soon the California gold rush was on, as was the rush for farm and ranching lands, which brought in hordes of people of northern European stock. Jolon, about 13 miles to the southeast, was the major commercial center closest to Milpitas. Wagon Cave and Merle Ranch were in use during this period. The early twentieth century saw the conversion of Forest Reserves into the National Forests, with the Monterey being converted in 1907. The Indians Guard Station was constructed as a patrolman's residence in 1929.

SAVHA asks that when you are visiting this area now known as the Santa Lucia Memorial Park, to please remember and respect that this was once Salinan homeland and they lived here for thousands of years developing a culture that included a complex social organization of relationships with each other and the world around them. Show respect for the land and the people who once happily lived here.

Rustler article June 1946

'The Indians' Sold to Pettitt Lands

The Indians, owned for several years past by Mr. and Mrs. Grutly Dedini, has been sold to Pettitt Lands Inc., the sale taking place this week. When first acquired by Mr. Dedini and other local businessmen, the place was changed from a ranch home to a resort, with swimming pool and added attractions. Later, the Dedinis became sole owners and again operated it as ranch and home.

The new owners, who take possession in September, have made no plans regarding the property.

To the people of this locality the Indians is a spot of romance—for on it is an old adobe (remodeled and repaired by recent owners) that was built on the then Milpitas grant by Mr. Pastore. After secularization of the California Missions, the Indians scattered from

sheltering mission walls to find refuge where they could. To the Milpitas Ranch adobe some went, among them the Encinales family, three generations of whom called that place home. Mrs. Robert Diaz acquired the place and the Encinales' were given life-long privilege to live there. They raised a few sheep, cattle and chickens as their forebears had been taught to do at the mission; the men were clever with hair rope, making of it riatas, hackamores and saddle cinches that were sold to whoever needed them. One of them, "old Donna Perfecta," is recalled by local folk as the "friendly old lady of the reservation" whose twinkling eyes peered wisely, and with humor, from cheeks withered and dried by the years. On all summer days, into late fall,

she could be found in the orchard, under the grape arbor, weaving baskets of raffia intertwined with beaded patterns (her original materials were native grasses). Donna Perfecta was reputed to be well past 100 years of age at the time of her death a few years back, and was buried in the family "graveyard"—atop the small hill within sight of the adobe—beside those of the family known to this generation — Felipe, Tito, Maria and others. Dolores Encinales, brother of the latter three, lives in King City, the surviving member of a family prominent in Mission days, and, if one is approved, he will tell of Father Ambris, last of San Antonio's Franciscans who lies in the mission.

PHONE 58 TO REPORT NEWS.

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THE FOURTH IS OBSERVED AT SALSIPUEDAS

*Avila's Picnic and Barbecue
Enjoyed by Neighbors
and Campers*

November 10, 1933 The King City Rustler

Miss Alice Griffin and Bob Diaz were at the Indians Sunday. Miss Griffin is gathering data on early California Spanish history. She has made this a life study and has gathered valuable information on Spanish grants and early Spanish history, particularly of Monterey county. Bob assisted her in the early history of the Indian reservation on "The Indians" resort.

*Al. Diaz re-released City Trustee April 1939
J. A. Galton (prop.) S. C. Galton, T. B. Campbell,
P. W. Nicholas & Al. Diaz*

They came from camps along the San Antonio, over the trail from the coast, by auto from Jolon, King City, San Francisco and Oakland. And the trip was well repaid. For there is nothing more enjoyable than a real old-fashioned picnic, where a dinner under the trees alongside running water—a dinner of tenderest barbecue meat with salza, tortillas, enchiladās, coffee, lemonade and cake—is the main feature. George Bamboa of Gamboa Point ranch and Billy Earl of Jolon furnished the fat young steer, Mrs. C. C. Avila made the enchiladas and Mrs. Sam Avila and neighbors furnished the bread cake, etc.

Music during the dinner was played on guitar and accordeon by Prof. Calistro and Tito Encinales, who later furnished music for dancing, Encinales sang, to his own

accompaniment on the guitar, "La Palma," and "La Golandrina," and received unstinted applause.

Al Valentine of San Francisco gave a patriotic oration and his brother Robert delighted the picnic with a number of beautifully rendered ballads, with guitar accompaniment. This was followed by various games in which all took part.

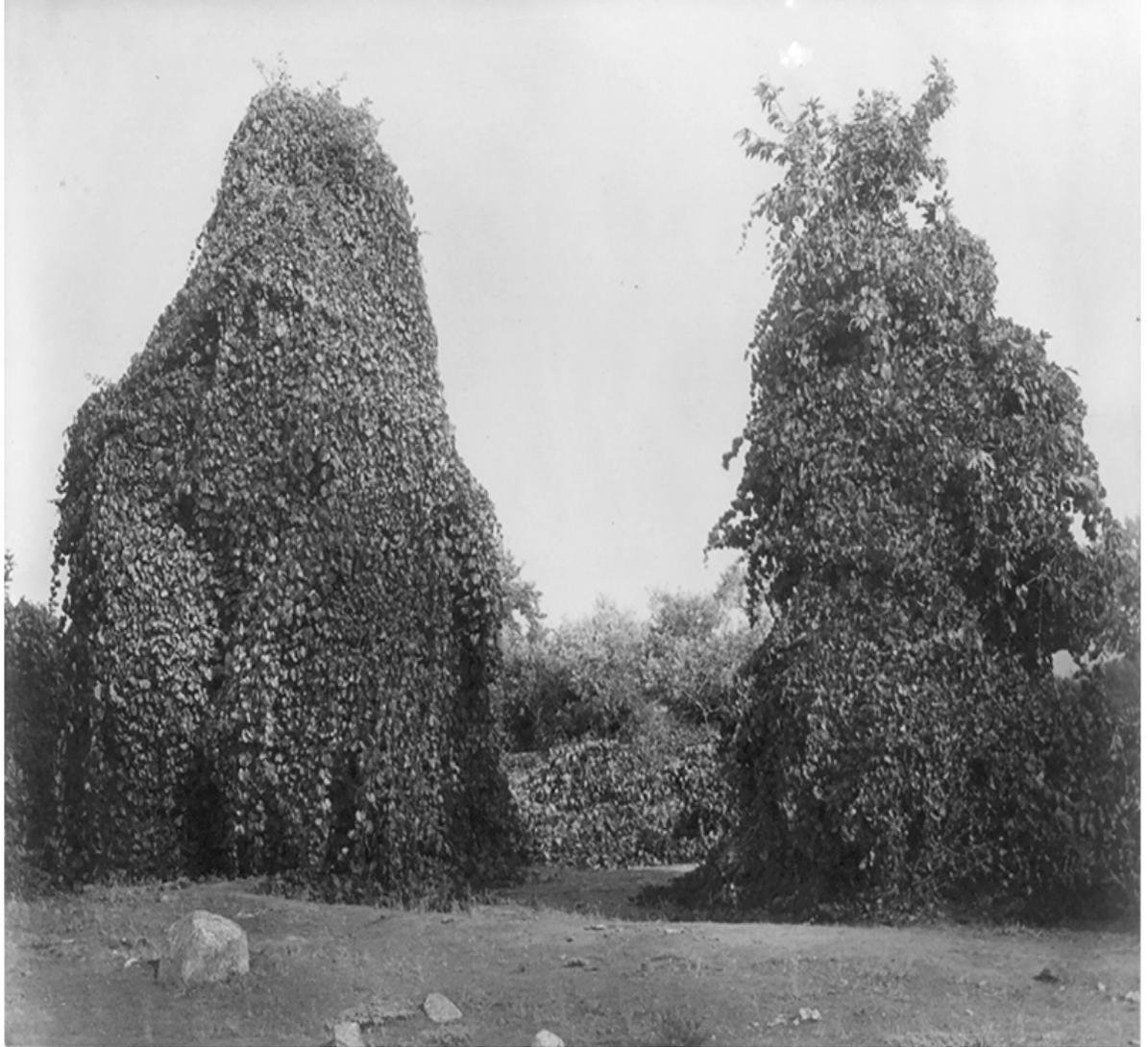
Among those present were Mr. A. Merle and daughter (of the Merle ranch down the river); Wm. Earle of Jolon; the Harlan brothers Mrs. Twitchell, Mrs. Dani and daughter and George Gamboa from the coast; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Ortiz and son Joe from Pine canyon; F. E. Gruening Jos. Bontadelli, "Snyder" Havath, ing City; Mr. and Mrs. Al Valentine and son Robert and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Valentine and daughter Betty, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Avila and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Avila; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Vivian and Mrs. Ruth Steglich from Camp Vivian.



THE INDIANS— For many years this was the home of the Encinales family who, with other mission Indians, settled on its acreages following the decline of Old Mission San Antonio. First designated as the "Indian Reservation," it later became known as "The Indians," a name that sticks to this day though the Indians are long gone and the property has changed ownership several times.

As the story goes, in the late 1700's, while searching for a shorter route between San Diego and Monterey, a canyon pass was discovered and named "La Canada de Las Uvas" or "Canyon of the Grapes" because of the abundance of wild grapevines found growing in the canyons along the trail. Early travelers using the pass had to hack their way through the thickets of wild grapevines growing along the route. Today, you can still see *Vitis californica*, or California Wild Grapes, growing along the "The Grapevine", which is still the major route from San Diego to San Francisco.

Pictured here is a circa 1890 photograph taken by Carleton E. Watkins of wild grapes growing in one of the canyons near "The Grapevine". California Wild grapes are one of the many different varieties of wild grapes in the United States. They are botanically classified as *Vitis californica* and have been used by the native peoples of Central and Northern California for centuries. They are mostly found in the wild where birds and other small animals use the vines and fruit for food and shelter. Root



stock from the American Wild grape is credited with saving the wine industry after pests killed nearly all the grape vines in Europe in the late 1800s.

An old, gnarled grapevine can still be found growing at Mission San Antonio de Padua. This vine was cultivated from the original stock of grape vines planted in the Mission vineyards. Some historians give credit to Father Junípero Serra for bringing the first grape vines with him in 1769, and that he planted them as California's first vineyard. In the 1800's, many of the missions in California had successful wineries. The wine industry in California has become one of the most successful and profitable industries in the state. During the time that Mission Soledad was active, it had only about 20 acres of vineyards, but its location in the Salinas Valley became the grape growing center that we see today.

California Wild Grape is extremely fast growing and easy to grow. It's easy to train into an arbor, or wind break along a fence, or pretty much any shape you want. In 1962, Marno Dutton Thompson wrote in her "Story of Jolon" that a huge grape vine covered the front of her house which was The Dutton Hotel in Jolon. In her own handwriting, she wrote the following:

"It was a wine grape, an offshoot from the San Antonio grape. We called it Mission grapes. They were small

and sweet. The trunk of the vine measured 80 inches in circumference and it ran 10 ft. and branched off. A favorite place for birds (to) nest. The poor vine died from lack of water I suppose. We always watered it but after the place was sold in 1929 no one took interest. The place was never called an Inn it was always called a hotel or “Duttons” I have always wondered what the vine was that I see in pictures of the Dutton twisting it way across the front of the second story and now I know it was, according to Marno Dutton, a “Mission Grape Vine”. I wonder how many other grapes are off-shoots from that original vine attributed to the Padres who came into the valley so long ago. In Valance Heinsen’s book “Mission San Antonio de Padua – Herbs” he tells of a wine grape that was found growing near Chahomesh, a Salinan Indian Village at the headwaters of the San Antonio River. The village was located near the base of Santa Lucia Peak Santa Lucia Memorial Park and the Encinales Adobe, which is commonly called the Indians Ranch. During the Mission times, the padres had planted fields of vineyards and orchards, so perhaps this grapevine is on.

For SAVHA’s 2020 Spring tour we will be visiting the Encinales Adobe. Surrounding the adobe, the Encinales family had planted a large garden, vineyard and orchard with cuttings from Mission San Antonio vineyards and orchards. The Encinales family probably planted those vineyards in the early days of the mission with grape vines brought to the mission by the Padres. The last time I visited the adobe, only a few of the old rose bushes, grape vines and a fig tree were still growing from the cuttings that were taken from the San Antonio Mission vineyards and orchards and loving cared for by the Encinales family. Since then a fire has raged through the area. The adobe was saved, but we will have to see if the grapevines and the fig tree are still growing when we visit the ranch in April, the start of a new growing season.

If you are interested in growing native California Wild grapes that are very hardy and both drought and disease resistant, rootstock for this variety is sold for use by wine makers and home growers and are available at some local native plant nurseries, like Las Pilitas Nursery in Santa Margarita. There are two known cultivated varieties, ‘Roger’s Red’ and ‘Walker Ridge’ that are available at many local growers – just Google it!



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