

John Rains

Murder in Mud Springs

By Paul McClure

In 1862, Mud Springs suffered its first recorded murder. While traveling from Cucamonga to Los Angeles, John Rains was ambushed, lassoed, shot, dismembered, and tossed into the bushes near the site of the Clancy home along today's Arrow Highway.

Rains owned Rancho Cucamonga. He was married to Maria Merced Williams, daughter Isaac Williams, the former owner of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. Rains had allegedly swindled his wife out of her property and squandered their wealth.

After Rains' murder, Robert Carlisle, the widow Merced's brother-in-law, coerced her into signing over control of her property to him. She ultimately lost all of her inheritance and lived out her life in relative poverty, the victim of two avaricious Americans who apparently had married into a wealthy Californio family to acquire their property—and for love, of course.



Maria Merced Rains,
1839-1907

Maria Merced Williams

In the late-1700s, Merced's grandfather, Spanish soldier Antonio Maria Lugo, amassed great wealth and attained personal prestige in Southern California. He was one of the few Californios to receive a land grant during the Spanish era before California became part of Mexico.

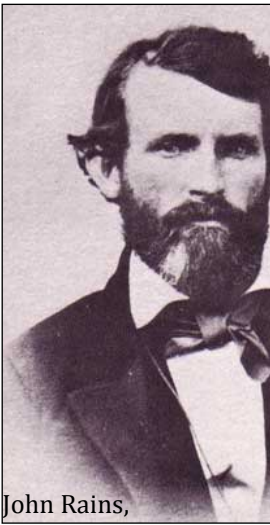
Merced's father Isaac "Don Julian" Williams had come to California from Pennsylvania and "established himself as a merchant in the small pueblo of Los Angeles. Following the precedent set by many resourceful gringos of that day, he married into one of the rich rancho families, and as a consequence became owner of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino."¹ At the time of their marriage, Williams was 37 years old and his new wife, Maria de Jesus Lugo, was only 13.

By 1842, Merced's grandfather Antonio Lugo had given her father Isaac Williams 4,000 head of cattle and a 22,000 acre ranch in Chino. Later her father applied for and received an additional 13,000 acres in his own name, making the total 35,000 acres and making him one of the richest cattle barons in the state.

Maria Merced Williams went by the name Merced. She "was no ordinary heiress. Her father was the richest cattle baron in the state, and her mother was the

1862 John Rains Murder

beautiful daughter of one of the most famous Californio patriarchs of them all, Antonio Lugo.”²



John Rains,
1829-1862

John Rains

John Rains, a former Texas Ranger, “was a poor but gallant cowpoke—also a cunning and ambitious opportunist—and the marriage [of Rains and Merced Williams] led to three murders and the juiciest scandal of the age.”³

Rains enlisted as a private in the Texas Rangers in October 1847. If he could have “claimed a background of money and aristocracy, he probably would have served as an officer rather than a private.”⁴

At the time of his enlistment, the reputation of the Texas Rangers was less than stellar and there is “no disguising the fact that these volunteers seemed to pride themselves on behavior that was far from restrained.”⁵ However, by the end of the Mexican-American War, Texas Rangers “were in demand as guides for parties coming to California over the southern route, through Mexico and Arizona.”⁶

In 1854, John Rains drove 500 head of cattle from Sonora, Mexico to Warner’s Ranch in today’s northern San Diego County. By this time, John was ready to settle down and in October of that year he signed a contract with Isaac Williams “to look after William’s cattle at Temecula, and he could serve as Indian sub-agent at the same time.”⁷



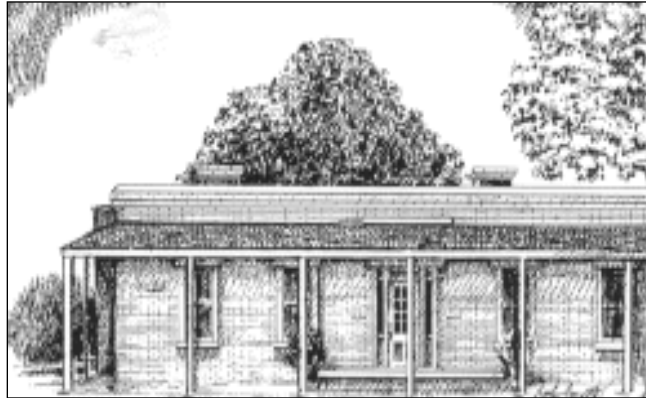
Rancho Santa Ana del Chino map,
circa 1860

New Bride, New Ranch

Merced Williams “had been pampered by her indulgent father, and she knew nothing of business matters or how to run a ranch. So when her father died in 1856, [the 17-year-old Merced] turned desperately to the first eligible suitor [ranch foreman John Rains] and married him *the day after her father’s funeral*, scandalizing Southern California.”⁸

When Rains married Merced, he took complete control of her property, and eventually traded her half interest in the 35,000-acre Rancho Santa Ana de Chino for 13,000 acres of the Rancho Cucamonga. “Although Mexican law required the

land to be held in names, Rains drew the deed in his name When his wife kept asking whether her name was on the deed, he brushed off.”⁹



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Rains at the Top His Game

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Rancho Cucamonga was strategically located at the base of Mt. San Antonio (aka Mt. Badly)—with water from three sources: San Antonio Canyon, Cucamonga Canyon, and Cucamonga”¹⁰—and at the “confluence of the Mojave Trail, the Old Spanish Trail, and El Camino Real.”¹¹

In 1861, John, Merced, and their three children moved from Chino to their new brick hacienda near the present-day intersection of Vineyard Avenue and Hemlock Street.

At that time, Rains was a rich and politically influential man, he was generous and well-liked, and he was recognized as a man who provided abundant hospitality at his Cucamonga home.

He “occupied a prominent place in business and political circles and in 1860 he was a delegate with John Bidwell to the democratic national convention, at Charleston.”¹²

Rains increased the size of his vineyard; made improvements to his winery, shops, and stage station; and furnished employment for many. “Eager to be a respected land baron, he set about transforming a tumbleweed wasteland into an agricultural oasis. Rains invested in three ranchos as well as the Bella Union Hotel in Los Angeles.”¹³

Mortgaging the Future

The years 1860 and 1861 were beset by severe drought, and then in 1862 the same area was hit by catastrophic floods.

By 1861, when the Civil War broke out, Rains had overextended his credit.

In 1862, John was in deep financial difficulty, so on November 12, 1862, John and Merced signed a mortgage for \$16,000 on Rancho Cucamonga and the Bella Union Hotel with Philip Sichel, Isaias Hellman, and Solomon Lazard. Merced signed the mortgages, despite



the fact Rancho Cucamonga was in John's name only.

On November 17, 1862, five days after Rains had signed the mortgage, and "at the peak of his career, 33-year-old John left his wife and four children in Cucamonga and drove off in a wagon toward Los Angeles."¹⁴ He would only make it as far as Mud Springs.

First Murder in Mud Springs

On November 29, 1862, the *Los Angeles Star* reported "[O]n the morning of leaving home, as his wagon was being prepared, he [Rains] went to his drawer for his pistols, but they were not there; he inquired for them, but no one had been using them nor did anyone know where they were. The fact, now seen to be so fatal, singular to say, attracted very little attention and the doomed gentleman left home without a companion, without his arms."¹⁵

No Word, No Report

As John Rains passed through Mud Springs, he just seemed to have disappeared. Two days after he had left on this fateful trip, his "unharnessed horses appearing 'ridden hard' galloped into the stables of Rains' Cucamonga Ranch. Rain's wife didn't alert authorities something was amiss until a pair of Los Angeles businessmen arrived at his ranch days later inquiring why he missed a scheduled appointment."¹⁶

For 11 days there was no trace of Rains or his wagon. Finally, his body was found near Mud Springs, and the motive appeared to be murder, not robbery.

The *Star* also reported that "the body of Mr. Rains was discovered about 400 yards from the main road in a cactus patch. The body gave evidence that the unfortunate man had been lassoed, dragged from his wagon by his right arm, which was torn from the socket, and the flesh mangled from the elbow to the wrist. He had been shot twice in the back, also the left breast and right side. His clothes were torn off when he lost one boot in the struggle. The body was not far from where the wagon had been concealed....

"The Masonic Fraternity of which the deceased was a member took charge of the body upon being brought to town, and the obsequies were conducted according to their ritual."¹⁷

A Cascade of Suspects

The list of suspects in the John Rains murder included the following:



Ramon Carrillo,
suspect then hero

Merced Rains was believed by some to have had a hand in the murder. A few weeks after the attack, a posse showed up at Uncle Billy Rubottom's tavern, now the Sycamore Inn in Rancho Cucamonga, looking to administer some vigilante justice.

"Suspicion soon fell on [Merced] for the missing guns and her failure to notify authorities when the horses returned to the ranch. When a group of secessionists at the Sycamore Inn were overheard plotting to lynch Merced, owner 'Uncle Billy' Rubottom"¹⁸ intervened.

Horace Bell in *The Old West Coast* quoted Uncle Billy Rubottom as saying "One afternoon Eli Smith dropped by my place; in a little while George Dyche came in, then another and another, all of whom I recognized as personal friends of the rancho. About a dozen of them, all armed to the teeth. They ordered supper. I listened around until I gathered that they had assembled for the purpose of hanging the suspected widow [Merced]. I made up my mind that it wouldn't happen."¹⁹

Rubottom pulled out a double-barreled shotgun, took their guns and ordered them on their way.

Merced, in mourning, pregnant with her fifth child and overwhelmed by the tremendous debts her husband had run up, was unaware of how close she had come to being murdered herself.

Ramon Carrillo was arrested, tried, and found innocent. That same year, "while riding near Cucamonga Station with a companion, Ramon Carrillo was shot to death from ambush (see page 298) and it was contended that this was still another echo of the Rains murder."²⁰

"Many cling to the report against Ramon from the fact that he and Rains had high words some time ago, on the rancho, when it is said Rains insultingly discharged him from his employ."²¹



Cave Couts,
1821-1874

However, Judge Benjamin Hayes believed in Ramon Carrillo's innocence. He wrote, "The most terrible suspicion is that against Don Ramon Carrillo, and it shows how dangerously suspicion may work."²²

Tomas Procopio Bustamante was arrested but released due to the lack of evidence against him. He then fled north and continued his life of crime. Procopio was implicated in the 1863 murder of the Aaron Golding family in Calaveras County, of teaming up with notorious outlaw Tiburcio Vasquez, and of cleverly escaping a lynching in Bakersfield after his capture near Tejon Pass in 1877.²³

Cave Couts was a West Point graduate who had married Ysidora Bandini, daughter of Juan Bandini, a prominent

San Diego citizen. Coutts later “purchased the San Marcos, Buena Vista, and La Jolla ranchos, and also government land, amounting in all to about 20,000 acres.”²⁴

Captain H.S. Burton wrote in 1856 that, “It is generally believed that Cave J. Coutts, esq. Indian sub-agent, whipped to death two Indians.”²⁵ “Coutts was relieved of his appointment as sub-agent for the San Luis Rey Indians...and because Rains eventually supplanted Coutts there might have been antagonism between them.”²⁶

Cuervo Reyes, a young servant at the ranch fell under scrutiny because of his suspicious conduct. “He was absent from the house all the morning of the murder, not returning until about the time Rains left; other conduct on the day following adds strongly to his suspicion.”²⁷

Also on the household staff was an Indian boy named **Juan**, whom Robert Carlisle had recently lashed. Juan “confessed that he stole Rains’ pistols and gave them to his brother at Temecula. Later he claimed that he had no brother at Temecula.”²⁸

Robert Carlisle was Merced’s brother-in-law. In 1864, he obtained power of attorney from Maria Merced which gave him control of all the property. “Some pointed to Carlisle as involved [in the Rains murder] in some way, perhaps hiring the killers.”²⁹

“There is an interesting and suspicious detail regarding Carlisle. On the day that John Rains was killed, Robert Carlisle was supposed to have been sworn in as a newly elected member of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, but was not present according to the board minutes of November 17, 1862. No clues as to his whereabouts turned up.”³⁰

Judge Benjamin Hayes wrote that the fact that Ezra Drown and Jonathan Scott went to a party at Carlisle’s on November 26—just “nine days after the Rains murder—deserves scrutiny. It is difficult to explain why a party would be planned while the body of a murdered brother-in-law was yet to be located.”³¹



Sycamore Inn, Rancho Cucamonga, 2010

Manuel Cerradel was arrested and, while in jail, fell ill with small-pox. He expected to die so he confessed and claimed that he and three others [**Tal Eugenio, Procopio Bustamante, and Jesus Astares**] were paid \$500 by Ramon Carrillo, another rancho and political opponent, to kill Rains.

“In November 1963, Cerradel was convicted, not of the murder of John Rains, but of the assault to commit murder on the deputy sheriff who had arrested him.”³² Out in the harbor, on his way to a steamer that was to transport him to prison, “a group of vigilantes, indignant at the light sentence imposed, seized the culprit at a prearranged signal, threw a noose around his neck, and in a jiffy hung him to the flagstaff.... [S]tones, brought aboard in packages by the committee, who had evidently considered every detail, were tied to his feet, and the corpse thrown overboard before the steamer was reached.”³³

But Wait, There's More³⁴

Two more shootings occurred in the wake of the Rains murder.

Ramon Carrillo shot in the back: On May 21, 1864, Ramon Carrillo, a relative of Merced's husband-to-be Jose Carrillo, “set out on horseback, riding behind Merced and her half-sister Chonita who were driving their carriage to nearby Rancho San Jose.... Suddenly they heard a shot. Ramon's horse came abreast of the carriage and Merced saw Ramon start to fall.... Ramon had been shot in the back....

“A few minutes later Ramon died, spitting blood, and declaring in his dying words that [G.W.] Gillette and [R.M.] Viall, and possibly Carlisle, had killed him.”³⁵ “Gillette and Viall were charged with aiding in the murder of Ramon Carrillo, but the case was dismissed.”³⁶



Robert Carlisle,
1830-1865

Robert Carlisle shot in the chest: In February 1864, Merced asked her double cousin Wallace Woodworth “to take charge of her affairs in place of Carlisle, giving the reason that Carlisle had failed to supply the necessary provisions and clothing for herself and her family.”³⁷

“On May 18, 1865, Judge Samuel Bell McKee decreed that Robert Carlisle could no longer control Merced's property.”³⁸ However, instead of Woodworth, Judge McKee appointed Andrew “A.J.” King as receiver of the estate. This “lit a fuse which resulted in a tragic explosion six weeks later.”³⁹ On July 5, 1865, a shootout at the Bella Union Hotel in Los Angeles brought the King-Carlisle feud to an end (see page 199).

A Patriarchal Society

After the Rains murder, “Merced, twenty-three years of age and unaccustomed to assuming responsibility, decided not to remain at Cucamonga alone. She took her four children, all under the age of four, to remain for two weeks with her sister, Francisca, and brother-in-law, Robert Carlisle.”⁴⁰

Three months after Merced moved back to her Rancho Cucamonga home, Carlisle showed up in her parlor. He held the 23-year-old widow “a virtual prisoner in a daylong confrontation [where he] and five of his powerful and influential cronies, repeating ‘You’re just a woman,’ bullied Merced into signing an irrevocable power of attorney giving Carlisle complete control over her property.”⁴¹

Eventually, Carlisle bought a one-half interest in Rancho Cucamonga for only \$300. The estate was looted of further money when false claims of indebtedness were paid to three of the men who had forced Merced to sign the property transfer. Carlisle had sold the cattle and other assets, but “had not used any of this money to satisfy the pressing indebtedness of the notes totaling almost \$16,000.”⁴² The Rains family had no food, no money, and no income.

Judge Benjamin Hayes tried to get her land back. Unfortunately, subsequent litigation was unsuccessful. Robert Carlisle kept control of Rancho Cucamonga.

No Fairy Tale Ending

“Regarding the month between May 21 when Ramon was killed and June 21, 1864, when Merced remarried, one conclusion was obvious: Merced was terrified. Her five children were all under six years of age, and she was responsible for her three half-sisters residing in her home.... Merced’s only alternative was to remarry. It was a man’s world.”⁴³

“Marriage could scarcely have been prompted by great romance, but it offered Merced a means of survival. And the bridegroom was taking on Merced’s five children, scarcely a glamorous prospect.... Merced’s choice of a Californio [Jose Clemente Carrillo], preferring him to Henry Wilkes [a disappointed American suitor], indicated she considered her experiences with several gringos—Carlisle, for instance—had not been the best.”⁴⁴ One month after the Ramon Carrillo shooting, Merced married Jose Carrillo.

Only four months after the marriage, “Philip Sichel began foreclosure proceedings to obtain possession of the rancho.”⁴⁵ In 1871, Los Angeles banker Isaias W. Hellman acquired Rancho Cucamonga at a sheriff’s sale.

“During the eleven years Jose Clemente Carrillo and Merced lived at the rancho, the family head was given little part in the operational management.... Merced gave birth to nine children in all: five with Rains, and four with Carrillo.”⁴⁶

In 1876, Dona Maria Merced Williams Rains Carrillo and her nearly penniless family moved to Los Angeles where she quietly lived out her life.

The first murder in Mud Springs makes for a compelling morality tale about greed, power, arrogance, dependence, and financial mismanagement.

The Root of All Evil⁴⁷

Merced and Francisca Williams inherited great wealth, but it did not bring happiness.

Historian Esther Boulton Black explained “Isaac Williams bequeathed almost all of his wealth to his [first wife’s] daughters, Merced and Francisca. He left what might be considered modest sums to his five other daughters and one son, and provided enough for these children (by three different mothers) to assure their education. However, he could not anticipate the ultimate consequences of his will.



Because Merced and Francisca were given great wealth, they “were sought and won in marriage by fortune seekers. Merced married [John Rains] a blustering, but well-meaning cattle drover; Francisca married [Robert Carlisle] a smooth, calculating, educated gentleman. Because of their husbands, both of these daughters met dire tragedy.

“On the other hand, the other five daughters [Merced’s half-sisters], as far as can be learned, were happily married and enjoyed rather care-free lives in the top society of the time.”⁴⁸

Tapia’s Indian Labor

“Governor Juan Alvarado granted Don Tiburcio Tapia in 1839 the Cucamonga Rancho. As was the custom of the times, Tapia believed that the Indian inhabitants of the land he received also belonged to him. Indeed, the *encomienda* system entrusted Indians who lived on the land grants to the care of the one who received the land grant.... Tapia, therefore, forced these quiet and industrious natives to build his buildings, plant his vines and orchards, and care for his livestock.



“As stock increased and vines and orchards were ready to bear fruit, Tapia brought in a number of Mexicans to do the work and forced the Indians to take refuge in the mountains and canyons. Don Tiburcio even employed guards to keep the nearly starving Indians from taking the fruits of their labors. He eventually sent his ranchmen out in force to hunt down and destroy the Indians as if they were predatory animals.

“The *encomienda* system often led to the exploitation of the Indians by the *encomiendero*.”⁴⁹

By Clifford J. Walker

Tapia’s Hidden Treasure

Tiburcio Tapia, Rancho Cucamonga’s previous owner, had amassed “a fortune he built by smuggling”⁵⁰ and from ranching.

Legend says that one night, “he loaded his chest on a *carreta* [small cart] with the aid of a trusted Indian servant, and went into the darkness. When he returned in the early hours of the next morning, the *carreta* was empty.”⁵¹ This chest of gold was reportedly buried on or near Red Hill in present-day Upland.



Tapia died in 1845. Nobody has yet reported finding Tapia’s hidden treasure.

Robert and Francisca Carlisle

“Robert Carlisle and Francisca Williams [Merced’s sister] were married May 13, 1857. He was 27; she was 16. Following a year in Los Angeles the married couple moved to the 35,000 acre Rancho Santa Ana

Del Chino, which Robert managed with great efficiency. work being done by 100 Indians who had comfortable adobe quarters near the main ranch adobe.”⁵²

Carlisle became “embroiled dispute with the King family of Monte. After attacking and wounding Andrew King, Carlisle was accosted in July 1865 by King’s brothers, Frank Houston, in the crowded saloon Los Angeles’ Bella Union Hotel,



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Francisca Williams Carlisle,
1840-1926

once part-owned by John Rains. A shootout led to the deaths of Carlisle and Frank King, and the wounding of Houston King and others.”⁵³ The series of events was known as the King-Carlisle Feud. (see page 199)

Carlisle’s widow, Francisca, continued ownership of Rancho del Chino until 1881, leasing parts to several individuals including Joseph Bridger, husband of [Isaac William’s] out-of-wedlock daughter, Victoria Regina Williams.

Francisca Carlisle eventually married Scotch-born doctor, Frederick McDougal, who was a Los Angeles police chief and, from 1876 until his death in 1878, the city’s mayor.

After being widowed for the second time, Francisca married Edward Jesurun and lived in Los Angeles and then Palo Alto, California until she died in 1926.

Queen for a Day⁵⁴

By Pablo

A husband's duty is to handle business affairs
And to provide for his children and other heirs.
A wife's job is to Focus on the Family⁵⁵
Even in the face of the hardship or calamity.

I'd grown up around only men I could trust.
Tradition said subservience was always a must.
Because no man had ever led me astray,
What my husband ordered, I would humbly obey.

Money and status were never a bother
Because Don "Julian" was my doting father.
He left his estate to only Francisca and me
Out of respect to Grandpa Lugo's family tree.

When I married John Rains at age seventeen,
I felt like a princess becoming a queen,
I'd grown up sheltered and a bit naive,
So could only envision a life of prestige.

Then one winter day my husband just disappeared.
When news finally came, it was worse than we'd feared.
He had been lassoed, then dragged, and shot in the back
In an incomprehensibly vicious Mud Springs attack.

I was left with four children and a fifth on the way
Plus a mountain of debt I had no way to repay.
When it came to running a ranch, I was in over my head.
And needed a manager for our Cucamonga homestead.

My brother-in-law Robert charged in to the rescue,
Took over management, and guaranteed we'd pull through,
But the ranch's financial condition never improved.
Finally, in desperation, I sued to have him removed.

His looting of our assets was finally exposed.
We lost everything and the ranch was foreclosed.
Mr. Hellman, the banker, allowed us to stay,

But eventually, time came to move to L.A.

When men are motivated by power and greed,
A bad end for their families is practically guaranteed.
An important lesson I now teach each daughter
Is that a dishonorable husband can lead you to slaughter.

Because I was born into a life so blessed,
There is no way that I would have ever guessed
My husband would be killed, and our ranch taken away.
It seemed like I was only Queen for a Day.

Ensuring Security



Merced Williams buried her father one day and married John Rains the next.

Sister Act⁵⁶

By Pablo

My mother was Don Julian's second wife,
So even though I enjoyed an abundant life,
I would never inherit the family spread.
That would all go to Francisca and Merced.

Merced was the one I admired the most.
Her kindness brought us especially close.
She was my role model. She taught me the ropes,
Though I worried I'd never live up to her hopes.

Merced was a beauty, her figure divine,
Her clothing was stylish, and her conversation refined.
My face was a potato, my chest pancake flat,
My dresses handed down, and my lisp was laughed at.
I wanted to be just like Merced.

Merced was always invited, she was the belle of the ball,
She was a wonderful dancer, and had men at her call.
I received no invitations, I sat home alone,
I had no sense of rhythm, and I felt like a no-man zone.
I wanted to be just like Merced.

Merced had many callers, she received flowers each week,
She entertained Americanos, and had suitors at her feet.
I greeted her visitors, I put their flowers in a vase,
I served them my tapas, and they never looked at my face.
I wanted to be just like Merced.

Merced's parties were festive, her quinceanera was packed,
Her wedding a newsmaker, and her housewarming gifts stacked.
My birthdays were at home, my 15th was ignored,
My marriage an elopement, so we had no gifts to record.
I wanted to be just like Merced.

Merced inherited a rancho, John Rains was her thrall,
She married at 17, and she had nine children in all.
I started with nothing, my whole life seemed postponed,
I married quite late, and had but one child of my own.
I wanted to be just like Merced.

Merced's husband was killed, her ranch taken away,
Her assets were stolen, and her trust was betrayed.
My family stayed healthy, we bought a nice house,
We saved up our money, and I had a dependable spouse.
Merced wanted to be just like me.

Merced's inheritance made her husband a snob,
Because he married well and *did not need a job*.
He was driven by greed, his ego got swollen,
And all that came easily was mismanaged or stolen.

I had no dowry. They called my husband a slob
Because he was poor and he *needed a job*.
He worked hard. We lived modestly and never went into debt
With the result that our family enjoyed comfort and respect.

The Bachelorette⁵⁷



Robert

Carlisle sweeps Francisca Williams

1862 John Rains Murder

off her feet.

¹ Black, Esther B. *Rancho Cucamonga and Dona Merced*. Redlands, CA: San Bernardino Museum Association, 1975. P. 1. Print.

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² “Greed, Violence Haunted Wealthy Heiress.” *Los Angeles Times*, 18 Feb. 2001. Web. 19 Nov. 2011. <<http://articles.latimes.com/2001/feb/18/local/me-27083>>.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Op.cit.* Black P. 3

⁵ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 3-4.

⁶ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 5.

⁷ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 12.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Op.cit.* “Greed, Violence Haunted Wealthy Heiress.”

¹⁰ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 28.

¹¹ “The Inland Empire on Route 66.” N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011.

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¹² Brown, John. *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties*. Chicago, Il: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1922. P. 29-30. Print.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ “John Rains House.” San Bernardino County Museum, n.d. Web. 19 Nov. 2011.

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¹⁵ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 72.

¹⁶ Crowley, Kent. “From Early Cucamonga, An unsolved Mystery.” *Los Angeles Times, Foothills Reader* 25 Nov. 2012: D1. Print.

¹⁷ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 73-74.

¹⁸ *Op.Cit.* Crowley.

¹⁹ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 78.

²⁰ “Rancho Cucamonga.” N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Nov. 2011.

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²¹ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 71.

²² *Op.cit.* Black. P. 70.

²³ “Procopio.” N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011. <<http://www.nasa.dreab.com/p-Procopio>>.

²⁴ Smythe, William E. *History of San Diego*. San Diego, CA: San Diego History Company, 1907. P. 268. Print. Cited at “Last Days of the Dons.” N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Nov. 2011.

<<http://www.sandiegohistory.org/books/pourade/silver/silverchapter15.htm>>.

²⁵ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 13.

²⁶ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 70.

²⁷ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 71.

²⁸ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 75.

²⁹ “Carbon Canyon and Rancho Santa Ana del Chino: Merced Williams and John Rains.” N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011. <http://carboncanyonchronicle.blogspot.com/2010_07_01_archive.html>.

³⁰ *Op.Cit.* Black. P. 77.

³¹ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 70.

³² *Op.cit.* Black. P. 79.

³³ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 79-80.

³⁴ “But wait, there’s more,” was an advertising slogan popularized by inventor and marketer Ron Popeil of Ronco selling the Veg-o-matic and other devices on television in the mid-1950s. During the 1990s, Billy Mays reprised the expression selling OxiClean and other products.

³⁵ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 101.

³⁶ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 105.

³⁷ *Op.cit.* Black. P. 91.

³⁸ Op.cit. Black. P. 133.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Op.cit. Black. P. 74.

⁴¹ Op.cit. Black. P. 84.

⁴² Op.cit. Black. P. 90.

⁴³ Op.cit. Black. P. 119.

⁴⁴ Op.cit. Black. P. 121.

⁴⁵ Op.cit. Black. P. 125.

⁴⁶ Op.cit. Black. P. 130.

⁴⁷ I Timothy 6:10. "For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil." *Holy Bible: New King James Version*. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1997. Print.

⁴⁸ Op.cit. Black. P. 145.

⁴⁹ Walker, Clifford J. *Gone the Way of the Earth: Indian Slave Trade in the Old Southwest*. 2ndnd ed. Barstow, CA: Mojave River Valley Museum, 2005. P. 54. Print.

⁵⁰ Op.cit "Greed, Violence Haunted Wealthy Heiress."

⁵¹ Ellerbe, Rose. *Glance at the Hectic History of Rancho Cucamonga*. Cited in Clucas, Donald L. *Light Over the Mountain: A History of the Rancho Cucamonga Area*. Ontario, CA: Kengraphics Printing & Lithography, 1979. P. 24. Print.

⁵² "Robert Snell Carlisle." N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=20178568>>.

⁵³ "Rancho Santa Ana del Chino." N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rancho_Santa_Ana_del_Chino>.

⁵⁴ *Queen for a Day* began as a daily radio show in 1945. Host Jack Bailey interviewed women contestants who would share their woe, then turn to the audience applause meter to choose one to be designated Queen for a Day and receive prizes. The show was simulcast on radio and television from 1948 through 1955, shown nation-wide by NBC from 1956 through 1960, and then by ABC until 1964.

⁵⁵ *Focus on the Family* was founded in 1977 by psychologist James Dobson to promote traditional family values. Originally headquartered in Pomona, California, the organization moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1991.

⁵⁶ *Sister Act* was a 1992 movie starring Whoopi Goldberg as a worldly singer who goes into a witness protection program at a convent. Fun ensues.

⁵⁷ *The Bachelorette* is a reality television dating show where suitors compete for selection by that season's bachelorette. The show aired on ABC from 2003 through 2005, then returned in 2008.

Pictures:

1. Maria Merced Rains, 1839-1907. Op.cit. "Carbon Canyon"

2. John Rains, 1829-1862. Ibid.

3. Rancho Santa Ana del Chino map, circa 1860. "Carbon Canyon and Rancho Santa Ana del Chino." N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Dec. 2011.

<<http://carboncanyonchronicle.blogspot.com/2010/04/carbon-canyon-and-rancho-santa-ana-del.htm>>.

4. Rains House at Rancho Cucamonga, circa 1870. "John Rains House." N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011. <<http://www.sbcounty.gov/museum/branches/rains.htm>>.

5. Restored Rains House, 2010. "John Rains House." N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011.

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6. Ramon Carrillo, suspect then hero. Black, Esther B. *Rancho Cucamonga and Dona Merced*. Redlands, CA: San Bernardino Museum Association, 1975. P. 67.

7. Cave Couts, 1821-1874. Op.cit. Black. P. 14.

8. Sycamore Inn, Rancho Cucamonga, 2010. "Sycamore Inn." N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://www.thesycamoreinn.com/tour01.html>>.
9. Robert Carlisle, 1830-1865. "Carbon Canyon and Rancho Santa Ana del Chino: Francisca Williams and Robert Carlisle." N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Nov. 2011. <http://carboncanyonchronicle.blogspot.com/2010_07_01_archive.html>.
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13. Francisca Williams Carlisle, 1840-1926. *Op.cit.* Black. P. 134.