



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

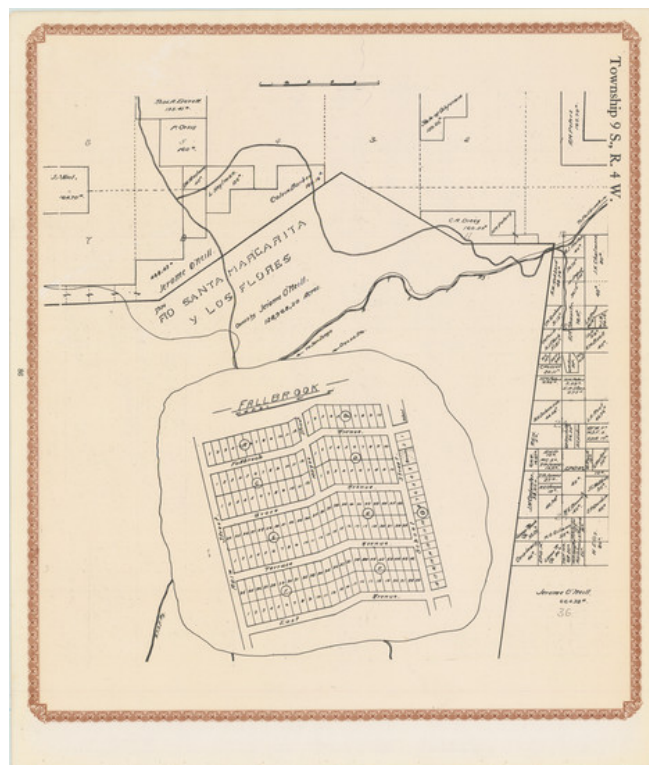
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[Fallbrook / Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores]

Stock#: 71785
Map Maker: Alexander
Date: 1912
Place: Los Angeles and San Francisco
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 14.5 x 16.5 inches
Price: Not Available



Description:

The First Atlas Map of Fallbrook

Fine early map Fallbrook, superimposed over a portion of Fallbrook and Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores, California.

This is from W.E. Alexander's 1912 *Plat Book of San Diego County, California* published by the Pacific Plat Book Company of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Fallbrook

The first permanent recorded settlement was during the Mexican period in 1846 when Ysidro Alvarado was granted Rancho Monserate by then governor of Mexican California, Pio Pico, who was residing to the west of Fallbrook where Camp Pendleton is currently located.

Rancho Monserate stretched from the San Luis Rey River and Bonsall to the south to Stagecoach Lane and



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the Palomares house to the North to Mission Road to the west to Monserate Mountain to the east. Pio's nephew and local vaquero, Jose Maria Pico, had been residing in the area now known as the Fallbrook High School during 1860.

Later, Canadian immigrant Vital Reche settled here with his family just north of Alvarado's ranch at the site now known as Live Oak Park. They named the new community Fall Brook after their former homestead in Pennsylvania.

The present townsite was platted in 1885.

Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores

Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores was a 133,440-acre Mexican land grant in present-day northwestern San Diego County, California given by governor Juan Alvarado in 1841 to Andrés Pico and Pio Pico. The grant was located along the Pacific Coast, and encompassed present-day San Onofre State Beach and Camp Pendleton.

In 1841, Pio Pico and Andres Pico were granted Rancho San Onofre y Santa Margarita next to the Mission San Juan Capistrano by Alvarado. Three years later, the grant of Rancho Las Flores was added, and the grant renamed Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores. Pio Pico and Andres Pico built the first two rooms of the Ranch House. Pio Pico later lost the land in a horse bet with Jose Andres Sepulveda.

With the cession of California to the United States following the Mexican-American War, the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that the land grants would be honored. As required by the Land Act of 1851, a claim for Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852, and the grant was patented to Pio Pico in 1879.

In 1863, Juan Forster, an Englishman who became a Mexican citizen and married Pio Pico's sister, paid off Pico's debts and received the deed to the Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores. In 1864, Forster turned the land into a cattle ranch. Forster lived at Rancho Santa Margarita some 18 years. When Forster died in 1882, his heirs sold the ranch to Irish immigrant James Flood who selected his friend Richard O'Neill to manage it. James Flood died in 1888. In 1906, James Flood, Jr. gave O'Neill an undivided half ownership. In 1923, Jerome O'Neill and James Flood, Jr. formed a corporation to control the ranch now known as Rancho Santa Margarita.

Rarity

In over 25 years of business in San Diego, this is the first time we have offered the map for sale.

Drawer Ref: Southern
California

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Detailed Condition: