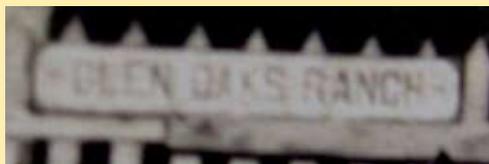


**THE QUIEN FAMILY
AND
GLEN OAKS RANCH
GLEN ELLEN, CALIFORNIA**



Yours very truly,
Frederick Quien



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Special thanks to Lauren Johannessen, who commissioned this report. Also to Robert Killion, Curator of Collection and Technology, Peoria Historical Society; Deb Bier, Reference Librarian, Peoria Public Library; and Linda Aylward, Special Collections Center, Bradley University Library for all their superb assistance.

DISCLAIMER: While every effort has been made to be accurate, further research may bring to light additional information. Baseline Consulting guarantees that the sources used for this history contain the stated facts; however some speculation was involved in developing this report.

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THE QUIEN FAMILY & GLEN OAKS RANCH

The story of the Quien family, who owned Glen Oaks Ranch from 1896 to 1912, spans two continents, a large swath of the United States, and several generations. How did a family of Midwestern city dwellers apparently shed patterns ingrained over many decades, and end up as ranchers in Glen Ellen? This report sheds some light on this singular event in the history of the Quien family. But much remains a mystery.

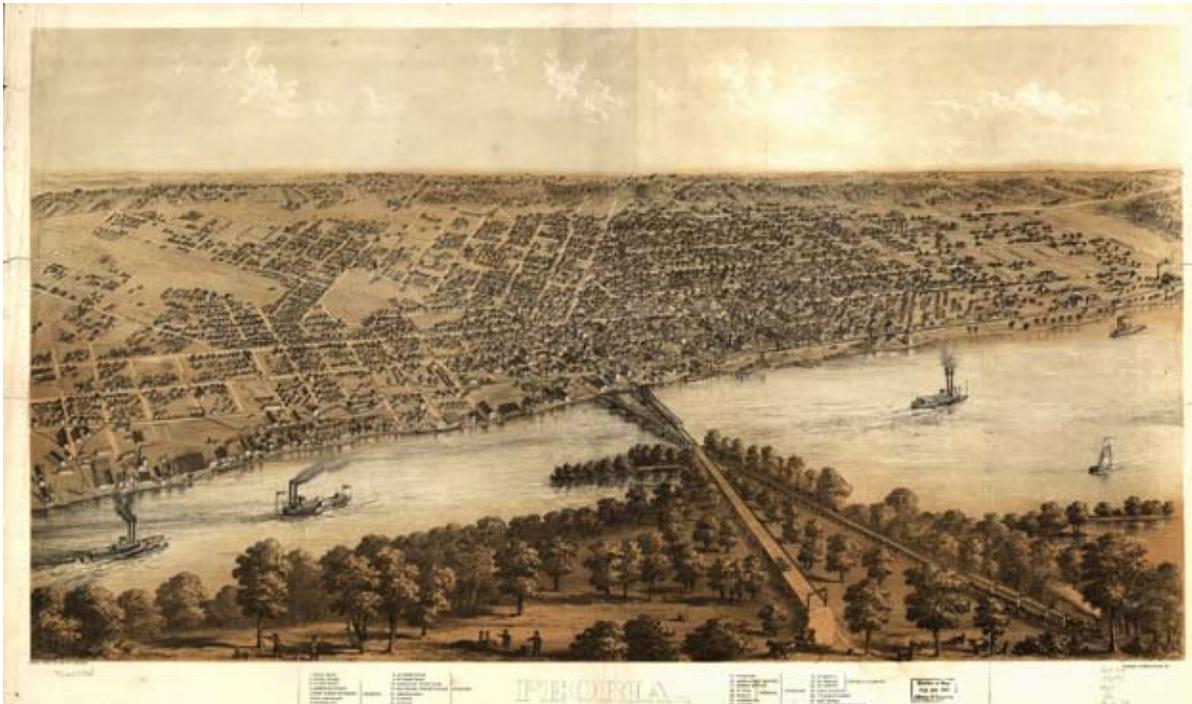
In many ways, Frederick and Elizabeth Quien were a quintessential Glen Ellen family of that era. As first and second generation French and Scottish immigrants, they had the same cultural roots as two of the prominent founding families of the town. These were the Chauvets, French immigrants who arrived in California the 1850s, and the Stuarts, who traced their ancestry back to Scotland.

The same year that Fred Quien's mother, Madora, was born in France, 1810, the first known Spanish expedition passed through Sonoma Valley. Two years later, Christian Quien was born in Alsace, France. Nothing is known of Christian or Madora's early lives or how they met. Judging by his occupation in America, Christian may have apprenticed as a harness maker in his youth. Madora and Christian were married in France and had all four of their children there. Frederick, the second oldest, was born in 1844. He was often referred to as 'Fred.' His sister Dorothea, who lived with him her whole life, was born three years later. Elizabeth Irvine, Fred's future wife, was born in Scotland in 1850.

Both the Quiens and Elizabeth's family immigrated to the United States in 1853. Christian and Madora were in their forties at the time. It was the decade that saw the greatest number of French immigrants to the U.S. in history. Two major forces were at play: the draw of the California Gold Rush and the desire to flee political turmoil and revolution at home. By the end of the 1850s, the Quiens had settled in Peoria, Illinois. Peoria itself grew tenfold between 1840 and 1860; in the decade the Quiens arrived, the population swelled from about 5,000 to over 14,000.

By 1860, Christopher Quien was a harness maker in Peoria, and his sixteen-year-old son Fred worked as a clerk. As far as is known, Fred had no direct part in the Civil War. At the time the war ended, he was working as a clerk in a hardware store on Peoria's Main Street, a business he would remain involved in for more than thirty years. Four years later, in 1869, he and two partners established their own hardware business, Clark, Quien & Chalmers Company.

Two years after starting the business, Fred married Elizabeth. Within five years they had three boys—Irvine, John and Albert. In 1877, Chalmers left and Morse came on board as a new partner, making it the Clark, Quien & Morse Company, a name it would keep for over thirty years. It was during this decade that Fred's father passed away. By 1880, the Quien household included Fred, Elizabeth, their three boys, Fred's mother, and his sister, Dorothea. A fourth son, Walter, was born in October.



PEORIA in 1867 was a hub for rail and riverboat transportation. It has become famous as a symbol of the average American city because of its perceived mainstream Midwestern culture. “Will it play in Peoria?” has become a metaphor for something which appeals to the American mainstream public. (Chicago Lithographing Company)

In 1882, Fred traveled to California by train. Nothing is known of this journey, except that he arrived in Sacramento on July 4th and did not have his family with him. It was the same year the railroad arrived in Glen Ellen; for the first time it was possible to travel all the way to Glen Ellen by train. It’s unknown if Fred did this, but it is possible that he visited Glen Ellen on this trip.

Two years later, Percy, Fred and Elizabeth’s fifth son, was born. Fred’s wholesale and retail hardware business must have been doing well, as Clark, Quien & Morse incorporated the next year (1885) with \$75,000 in capital stock (worth about two million dollars today). Another four years passed before their last child, Annie, was born.

By the early 1890s Fred’s company had grown into “one of the largest hardware wholesale houses in Central Illinois,” employing “thirty-five men and six traveling salesmen.” It manufactured conductors (gutters), the Peoria Washing Machine, and was a supplier to the State of Illinois. Twenty-five years after its founding,



1896 ADVERTISEMENT
in *The Metalworker*.



CLARK, QUIEN & MORSE PRODUCTS AND THEIR PEORIA FACTORY IN 1893
(www.ebay.com and *Peoria Illustrated*)

Clark, Quien & Morse's goods were advertised and sold all over the United States. Access to shipping via rail was probably important to the company's growth and success. Fred's son John worked at the company as a clerk during this period.



The success of Fred's company explains where he acquired the means to purchase Glen Oaks in 1896. But it remains a mystery as to why, at the age of fifty-one, after spending so many years as a businessman in Peoria, he chose to pull up stakes, move all the way to California, and invest himself and his family in an entirely different kind of life than they had known in Illinois. The timing does follow a family pattern—at a similar point in their lives, Fred's parents had brought *their* family across the Atlantic and reestablished themselves in Peoria. Perhaps Fred planned to establish a branch of Clark, Quien & Morse on the west coast. If so, this plan seems to have evaporated quickly, as there is no known record of him pursuing his hardware business in California. Another possibility is that the move was inspired by a mid-life crisis and Fred was looking for a way to reinvent himself. A third idea is that the move was undertaken for medical reasons. Tuberculosis was a common at the time. There was no known cure, but a popular treatment was to move to a warmer, drier cli-



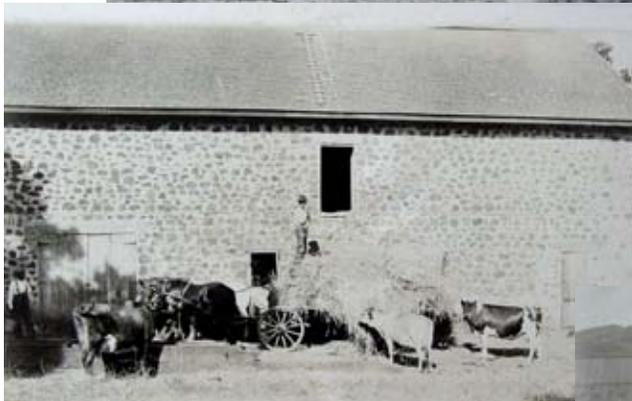
THE QUIEN FAMILY, c. 1905

Back row: Irvine, Albert, Fred and John. Front row: Walter, Dora, Percy, Elizabeth and Annie.
(Quien Collection, Glen Oaks Ranch archive)

mate, which Glen Ellen would have offered over Peoria. Of course, none of these reasons may be true, or all three could have been at play in Fred's decision to come to California. His motivations are elusive, but we do know that by 1900, Fred called himself a farmer rather than a 'hardware merchant,' at least as far as the census was concerned.

The Quiens were living in San Francisco when the deed for Glen Oaks Ranch was signed in February, 1896. There were nine people in the family — Fred and Elizabeth; their six children, ages seven to twenty-three; and Fred's sister Dorothea. As urban dwellers from the Midwest, there is nothing in the Quiens' background to suggest they had any experience running a ranch, yet they seem to have jumped in wholeheartedly. Soon after moving to Glen Oaks, they pulled out phylloxera-infested grape vines and planted an orchard of plum and peach trees. Later they also planted apple trees. Doing much of the labor themselves, they grew hay, raised chickens, and had a fruit drying operation.

(narrative continued on page 9)



RANCH LIFE AT GLEN OAKS RANCH
(Quien Collection, Glen Oaks Ranch archive)



JOHN QUIEN PLOWING WITH MAUDE AND KATE

“Shortly after the Quiens bought the ranch in February, 1896, a team of young black work horses was purchased from the large James G. Fair ranch at Lakeville, about ten miles south of Petaluma, on the east side of Petaluma Creek. Sired by “Old Glory,” the \$50,000 world champion Clydesdale stallion, purchased by Fair in Scotland, these horses were very high-spirited. Their names were “Maude” and “Dude.”

“Dude was too fractious for farm work, and was soon returned to the stock ranch and exchanged for “Chub.” Memory does not recall what happened to Chub—probably traded for “Kate,” the gray mare in the photograph, who was a steadier, quieter animal than the Fair Ranch horses.

“On one occasion, Maude and Kate staged a runaway from the house to the barn. In crossing the bridge, Kate fell to the rocky creek bed on her back, but was not permanently injured. Another incident, with somewhat similar results, occurred when the writer, with the assistance of J.X. Gordon, the small hermit caretaker of the J.T. Meddock property, was using Maude to snake out the lumber from the dismantled “Basil Warfield” cabin, which had been located about a half-mile up the canyon. Maude slipped off the narrow foot trail and fell to the creek bed, about ten feet below the trail. Somehow we got her on her feet, back on the trail, and continued our hauling job.

“Maude never became accustomed to automobiles and came to an untimely end about 1910, by breaking her neck, on the road to the Glen, when frightened by an automobile.”

—P.M.Q. (Percy M. Quien) April 26, 1951

(Quien Collection, Glen Oaks Ranch archive)



DUNBAR SCHOOL STAFF & STUDENTS 1897

Percy on far right; Annie, lower row on left
Miss May White, teacher.
(Quien Collection, Glen Oaks Ranch archive)

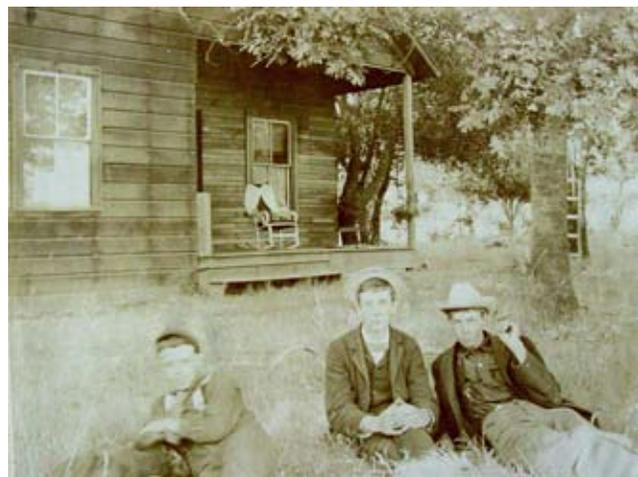
At the time the Quiens moved here, Glen Ellen was in its turn-of-the-century heyday. Two railroads had arrived in the 1880s and the Southern Pacific tracks ran right by the ranch.

Warfield Station was just across the road. Capitalizing on this ease of access, the tourist industry was well underway, with dozens of hotels, guest homes and cottages throughout the area. Families came to spend the summer, enjoying the outdoors, swimming in the creek and picnicking. Like many families, the Quiens rented out rooms to summer

tourists. And of course, this was the Glen Ellen that Jack London, whose time here overlapped the Quiens', was drawn to.

In the first years after the Quiens came to Glen Ellen, the two youngest children, Percy and Annie, attended one-room Dunbar School, less than two miles away. Their older brothers were already out of school and working on the ranch. Walter was employed for awhile at the State Hospital at Eldridge and in 1902 took a job as a 'Mail weigher' with the railroad for three dollars a day. Three years later, Percy left home to work as a telegraph operator and station master for Southern Pacific. By 1910, Albert and Walter were also no longer living at the ranch, leaving Irvine, John and Annie at Glen Oaks. Irvine was in the poultry business and John worked as a laborer (Annie has no listed occupation in the census). Albert and Walter soon departed for Asia, where they worked as drillers for Standard Oil. Both were both in their thirties by this time.

(narrative continued on page 12)



GEORGE CORNISH, WILL YOUNGMAN & PERCY QUIEN AT GEORGE'S HOME

"A telegraph line about 1½ miles long was operated between the homes of the three boys. Three members of the above families later "pounded brass" for a living."

—Percy Quien, 1950



WARFIELD STATION

“When church socials were held at the Quien Ranch near Warfield Station, the boys would sneak down and hoot like owls at the depot in order to scare the hobos who were sleeping there”

—Robert Parmelee, “Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroad,”
The Western Railroader.

COMMUNITY GATHERING AT GLEN OAKS RANCH

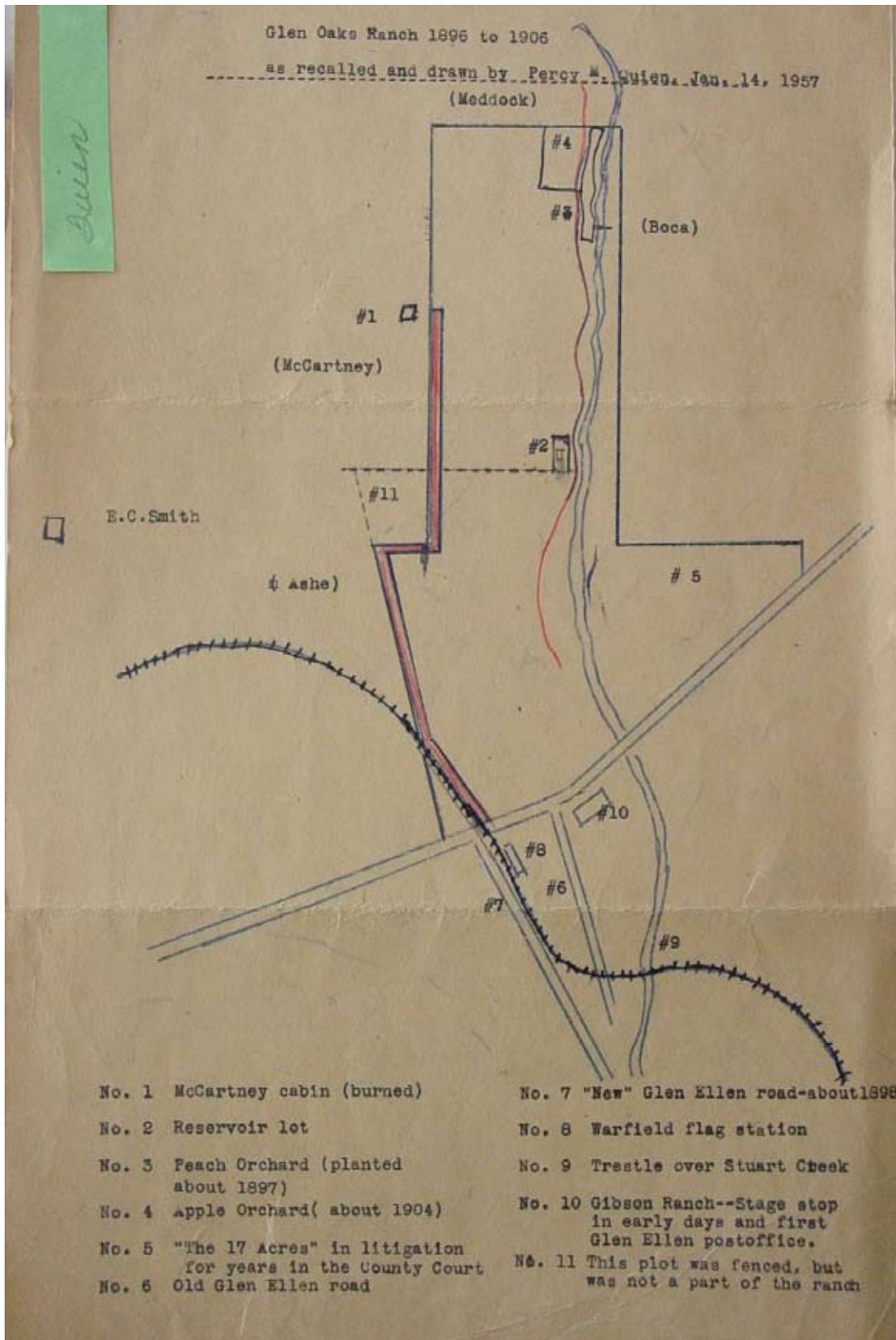


THE 'COURTING BENCH'

PERCY AS STATION MASTER NAPA JUNCTION, 1911



(Quien Collection, Glen Oaks Ranch archive)



GLEN OAKS RANCH 1896 - 1912, AS RECALLED AND DRAWN BY PERCY QUIEN
 (Quien Collection, Glen Oaks Ranch archive)

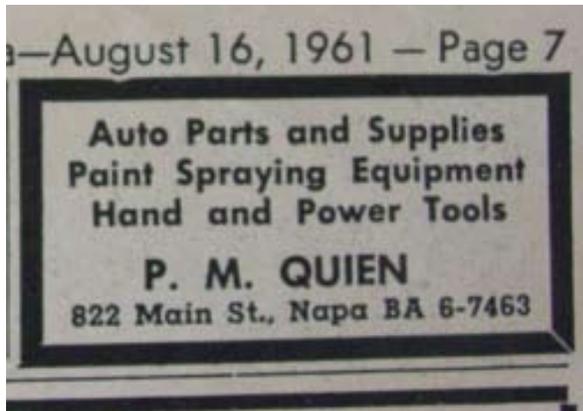
Back in Peoria, the Clark, Quien & Morse Company erected a large building by the train tracks in 1903. This building still stands today. In 1910, the company was reorganized as Clark-Smith Hardware. It would appear that Fred's involvement in the hardware business ended at this time if not before.

It's unknown if there is any connection between these events, but within two years, the Quiens had sold Glen Oaks Ranch and moved to Napa. Percy quit his railroad job and joined his family there. Two years later, in 1914, he opened an auto parts and hardware store which he operated for more than fifty years.



(courtesy Peoria Public Library)

After the move, Fred is listed in official documents through 1916 as a 'Farmer' living in Napa. He passed away the following year in San Francisco at the age of 73. His sister Dora also passed away in San Francisco a few years later, in 1922. During these decades, Albert and Walter worked overseas as drillers for various oil companies, as well as the War Department. Their work took them all over the globe, from Washington and Montana to India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Burma, Venezuela, and Mexico.



(Napa County Recorder)

Of the six Quien children, apparently only Albert ever married, and then probably just for a few years. Perhaps there is a connection between this fact and the 'Courting Bench' shown prominently in several of the family photos. It's impossible to tell whether it was built to encourage courting, or if its narrow, board seat was intended to make courting as uncomfortable as possible.

Elizabeth and John passed away in the 1930s. Of the other children, Annie was the first to go, in 1942, followed by Irvine and Albert in the late 'fifties and early 'sixties. Much of what we know about the Quiens at Glen Oaks comes from Percy, who contacted the Cochrans soon after they bought the ranch in the 1950s. Percy had known Ellen Stuart and provided lots of information to the Cochrans about the ranch, going back to his family's time and before.

Percy was the last surviving member of the family, passing away in Napa in 1965. Neither he, nor any of his siblings, are known to have had any children. While distant relatives probably exist, there are no known direct heirs of the Quien legacy.



PERCY IN LATER LIFE
(Napa County Recorder)

TIMELINE

7000 B.C. or earlier: First humans arrive in Sonoma Valley near the end of the last ice age. These may have been ancestors of the *guiluc* people. This tribe spoke the Wappo language and were living in the Mayacamas Mountains, east of Sonoma, when the Spanish arrived (Dawson).

c. 1000 B.C.: Ancestors of the *tchokoyem* or ‘Coyote Creek’ people arrive and settle in the area around the present-day City of Sonoma. This is the triblet of Coast Miwok speakers who lived here when the Spanish arrived in the early 19th century (Milliken). Note that *tchokoyem* is also spelled ‘*chucuien*’ in mission records).

1810: Spanish soldier Gabriel Moraga and his party pass through the Glen Ellen area on their return from Bodega Bay to reconnoiter the Russian presence there. This is the first record of the Spanish in Sonoma Valley (Sand).

Madora Quien, mother of Frederick and Dorothea Quien, is born in France (U.S. Census).

1811: Traveling by boat, Franciscan missionaries visit the *alaguali* village of *cholequebit* by the marshlands near the mouths of Sonoma and Tolay Creeks. One-hundred-twenty people of this Coast Miwok triblet go to Mission San Francisco and Mission San Jose over the next six years (Milliken).

1812: Christian Quien, father of Frederick and Dorothea, born in France (U.S. Census)

1814: First *tchokoyem* leave or are taken from Sonoma Valley to live at the San Jose Mission. Over the next two years, 135 people of this tribelet are baptized at Missions San Jose and San Francisco (Milliken).

1821: First *guiluc* people leave or are taken from Sonoma Valley to live at the San Jose Mission. As many as 134 people from this tribelet are baptized at Missions San Francisco, San Rafael, and San Francisco de Solano over the next eleven years (Milliken).

1823: Father Jose Altimira passes through the Glen Ellen area during explorations to reconnoiter the site for a new mission. He describes Sonoma Mountain as “well-covered with trees fit for lumber,” which would be needed for building a pueblo. A few days later Altimira founds Mission San Francisco de Solano in the lower part of Sonoma Valley (Altimira).

The Glen Oaks property now sits at the edge of the church’s territory—effectively Mexico’s northern border at this time.

1834: Mariano Vallejo arrives in Sonoma to take control of the mission lands and properties under the secularization process. He claims the best of this property, 66,000-acre Rancho Petaluma, for himself (Smilie).

1839: Vallejo establishes one of the first sawmills in California on Asbury Creek, in what is now Glen Ellen (Smilie).

1844: Rancho Agua Caliente, comprising about 3,000 acres and including Glen Oaks, is granted to Lazaro Piña, a soldier serving under Vallejo at the Sonoma garrison (Shumway).

1842: Christopher Quien, Madora and Christian's first child, is born (U.S. Census).

1844: Frederick Quien born in Alsace Lorraine, France. (U.S. Census).

1846: California comes under control of the United States during the Mexican War, on the heels of the Bear Flag Rebellion.

1847: Dorothea Quien, Frederick's sister, born in France. (U.S. Census).

1848: Gold is discovered in the Sierra Nevada in January, sparking the California Gold Rush, which lasts into the mid-1850s.

1850: U.S. Census counts about 500 residents in Sonoma County.

Elizabeth Irvine, Frederick Quien's future wife, born in Scotland. (U.S. Census).

1853: Frederick and Dora Quien emigrate from Havre, France, arriving in the United States with their parents and siblings (U.S. Department of State).

Elizabeth arrives with her family the same year, at the age of three (U.S. Census).

Mid or late 1850s: Quiens settle in Peoria, Illinois (*Peoria City Directory*).

1856: Joshua Chauvet buys 200 acres from Vallejo, including the lumber mill, and soon converts it into a grist mill (Beardsley).

1859: Charles and Mary Ellen Stuart buy Glen Oaks Ranch (LeBaron).

"Christian Quien, saddler" is listed in the *Peoria City Directory*.

1860: U.S. Census records Quien family in Peoria, Illinois, including Christian and Madora Quien and their four children, Christopher, Frederick, Madora and Henry (in birth order), ages 12 to 18. Christopher's occupation is "Harness maker," sixteen-year-old Fred's is "Clerk."

Census counts about 11,000 residents in Sonoma County.

1862: Congress passes the Homestead Act to encourage settlement. Settlers can acquire 160 acres by staking a claim, building a dwelling, and living on the property for five years. Homesteading begins in the Mayacamas (Wikipedia).

1865: Fred is listed as a clerk for a hardware store on Main Street in *Peoria's City Directory*.

1868: Fred becomes a naturalized citizen of the U.S. (U.S. State Department).

1869: Clark, Quien & Chalmers hardware business established in Peoria. Fred is 25 years old (Peoria Transcript).

1870: Census records Fred Quien living in Peoria Illinois with his parents, a brother and a sister. His occupation is listed as 'Hardware Merchant.'

1871: Frederick and Elizabeth Quien married (U.S. Census)

Last known record for Christian Quien, still working as a "harness-maker"
(*Peoria City Directory*).

1872: Glen Ellen post office established, named after Stuart's Glen Ellen vineyard, which he had named after his wife. Stuart renames the ranch 'Glen Oaks' (Dawson).

1873: Irvine Quien, first child of Fred and Elizabeth Quien, born in Illinois. (U.S. Census)

1874: John Quien, second child of Fred and Elizabeth, born in Illinois (U.S. Census).

1870s: Christian Quien, now in his sixties, passes away (U.S. Census).

1875: Clark, Quien & Chalmers described as "wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, cutlery, guns and gun materials, house-keeping articles, etc. (*Peoria City Directory*).

1876: Albert Quien, third child of Fred and Elizabeth, born in Illinois (U.S. Census).

1877: Chalmers leaves the company. Hardware business becomes Clark, Quien & Morse (Peoria Transcript).

1880: Census records Quiens living in Peoria, Illinois. Their household includes their three young children, Frederick's 72-year-old mother, Dorothea, and his sister Dorothea.

Fred's occupation listed as 'Wholesale and Retail Hardware.'

Walter Quien born. October.

Charles Stuart dies. Ellen takes over operations at Glen Oaks and becomes a well-known winemaker over the next few years (LeBaron).

1882: Fred Quien visits California apparently solo. Arrives in Sacramento July 4th, according to the *Sacramento Daily Record* list of passengers. Many other Illinoisians and several Peorians on the train.

The Sonoma Valley Railroad begins rail service to Glen Ellen in August (Parmelee).

1884: Percy Quien born in Illinois (U.S. Census).

1885: Clark, Quien & Morse Co. incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 (Peoria Transcript).

1888: Annie Quien born in Illinois (U.S. Census).

Southern Pacific tracks laid by Glen Oaks Ranch. Warfield Depot established (Parmelee).

1889: Ellen Stuart patents 104 acres in the Mayacamas under the Homestead Act (General Land Office).

1893: Clark, Quien & Morse Co. described as “one of the largest hardware wholesale houses in Central Illinois.” The company employs “thirty-five men and six traveling salesmen.” It manufactures “clickers, corrugated conductors, and the ‘Peoria Washing Machine.’ Its goods are sold all over the United States (Peoria Transcript).

1894-95: Final listing for Fred Quien in the *Peoria City Directory*.

1896: Quiens buy Glen Oaks Ranch from Mary Ellen Stuart on Feb. 10. The deed shows them living in San Francisco (Sonoma County Records Office; Quien).

Early in their time at Glen Oaks, Quiens pull out phylloxera-infested vines and plant plum trees. Agriculture at Glen Oaks during the Quiens’ time includes raising hay, peaches, apples, plums, chickens, horses, and dried fruit (Mazzini).

1897: Peach orchard planted, according to Percy Quien (Quien).

Both 13-year-old Percy and 9-year-old Annie Quien attend Dunbar School with the Gordenkers (Quien).

1898: Voter register shows Fred, Albert, Irvine, and John Quien in Glen Ellen. Fred is six feet tall and his sons are an inch or two taller. All have brown hair and grey eyes, except Albert, whose eyes are blue (State of California).

Advertisements for Clark, Quien & Morse’s “Peoria Washer” appear in *Ladies Home Journal*.

1899: Court case of Frederick Quien vs. Giovanni Bocca over a disputed 17 acres on the south side of the property. Ellen Stuart and the County Surveyor, Ricksecker, are both called as witnesses. A note by Percy Quien reads, “This litigation continued for years, with many annoyances” (Quien).

Walter Quien working at the Eldridge State Hospital (State of California).

1900: Census shows nine people in the Quien family living in Glen Ellen, including Frederick and Elizabeth, their six children ages 11 to 27, and Fred’s sister Dora. They own Glen Oaks free and clear.

Frederick’s occupation is listed as ‘Farmer.’

Annie is the only child still in school.

Albert Quien goes to court on charge of battery against Boccas (Quien).

Percy Quien sets up a telegraph line with teenage friends Will Youngman and George Cornish, who live on adjacent ranches. The line is a mile and a half long (Quien).

1901: Civil case of Bocca vs. Quien for “damages for killing cow” (Quien).

1902: Twenty-two-year old Walter Quien hired as a ‘Mail Weigher’ between Glen Ellen and Tiburon, by the Post Office for \$3 a day. Percy Quien noted that ‘Previous to a new contract with a railroad for carrying the mail, the post office department would weigh the mail carried over the route for several weeks. The \$3.00 a day paid to the weigher, was top wages for those times’ (Quien).

1903: Clarke, Quien & Morse building erected in Peoria (Aylward).

1904: Apple orchard planted (Quien).

1905: Percy Quien leaves home to work as a telegraph operator and station agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at various places in northern California (Quien).

1906: San Francisco Earthquake shakes Glen Ellen and topples some chimneys, probably including one at Glen Oaks (Quien).

1907: Glen Oaks advertised in a pamphlet called *Vacation Time* put out by the railway. It was described as being a ‘quiet and restful place’ with ‘large, airy rooms’ near a ‘Romantic Canyon’ and could accommodate 20 guests (Quien).

1908 – 1911: Frederick, Irving and John Quien all listed in the *County Directory* as living in Glen Ellen. Their occupations are all ‘Farmer’ (Press Democrat)

1910: Census records Quien household with Fred, Elizabeth, their adult children Irvine, John, and Anna, ages 22 to 37 (all single), and Fred’s sister Dora.

Fred’s occupation is listed as ‘Farmer.’

Irvine’s occupation is ‘Poultry Farmer.’

John’s occupation is ‘Laborer.’

Females’ occupations listed as ‘none.’

In Peoria, Clark, Quien & Morse is reorganized as Clark-Smith Hardware Company (Aylward).

1911 – 1920: Albert Quien living in India and China, working as an oil driller (U.S. Department of State).

1912: Glen Oaks Ranch sold to J.R. Burnham in May. The Quien family (minus Albert and Walter) moves to Napa. Percy quits his job with Southern Pacific and joins his family there (Sonoma County Records Office; U.S. State Department; Napa County Recorder).

1913: Quiens no longer listed in the *County Directory* (Press Democrat)

1914: Percy Quien opens an auto parts store in Napa (*Napa County Recorder*).

1916 – 1917: According to his passport application, Albert Quien is living in Tientsin China and working as a driller for the Standard Oil Company. He applies for an extension to visit Hong Kong, Japan, Borneo, Sumatra and Java (U.S. State Department).

1917: Fred Quien dies in October at age 73, in San Francisco (State of California).

Percy Quien's draft card shows him and his mother both living in Napa (State of California).

1919: Albert applies for passport to work in Venezuela as an oil driller (U.S. State Department).

1920: Elizabeth is living in Napa with Fred's sister Dora and the Quien children, Irvine, Percy, Annie, and John (U.S. Census).

Albert Quien is working in Washington state as an oil driller. He applies for a passport so he can travel to Tampico Mexico for work. The census records him as married, but living solo.

1922: Dora passes away in May at age 75, in San Francisco (State of California).

1930: Census records Elizabeth Quien and her children, Irvine, Annie, John and Percy, all living in Napa. The children are all listed as 'single.' Irvine and John's occupations are listed as "Farmer," while Percy's is an "auto parts merchant."

This is the last record for Elizabeth and John, who probably passed away in this decade.

Albert working as an oil driller in Montana. Census lists him as single.

1940: Census records Percy, Irvine and Annie sharing a house in Napa, the same house they lived in in 1935.

1942: Annie Quien dies in Napa (State of California).

1957: Irvine Quien dies in Napa (State of California).

1963: Albert Quien dies in Napa (State of California).

1965: Percy Quien dies in Napa (State of California).

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