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Tribune-Republic Building
San Luis Obispo County, CA

Historic Significance

Summary

The *Tribune-Republic Building* represents the growing economic development and cultural importance of San Luis Obispo in the late 19th Century, as a mecca for many influential Anglo-American pioneers in California. The early 20th Century change in function and the very move itself is historically significant, reflecting the rise of a new era in San Luis Obispo County from that of a primarily agricultural economy to that of a major regional transportation hub. Thus a new commercial district was added to the town of San Luis Obispo by the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This area is within the San Luis Obispo Railroad Historic District.

Throughout the first twenty years, from November 15, 1873 to late 1891, the *Tribune-Republic Building* housed the presses and offices of four successive and concurrent San Luis Obispo newspapers, associated with many of the early Anglo-American pioneers in California, and in San Luis Obispo County. These were the *Tribune*, owned and published by H. S. Rembaugh and W. Murray, edited by O. F. Thornton; the *South Coast*, published by Charles L. Woods; the *Southern California Advocate*, owned by Patrick Murphy and published by Chauncey H. Phillips; and the *Daily Republic*, owned and published by Charles Maxwell, and Myron Angel. For a short period the building also housed the *Tribune Printing Co.*

From the 1890's to the end of the steam railroad era in 1956, the *Tribune-Republic Building* has been used as an hotel annex and rooming house. The first change of the building's historic function to domestic use was at its original location, on Morro St., where it was a part of the Laughery House, and was used by the engineers working on the famous Cuesta Grade of the Southern Pacific Railroad. After late 1905, when the *Tribune-Republic Building* was moved to its current location on Santa Barbara St., the building was occupied by workers on the Southern Pacific Railroad, who overnighted or rested between shifts, with their residences as far away as Ventura and Watsonville. In addition during World War II this building was frequently occupied by U.S. servicemen billeted at historic Camp San Luis.

Please see the attached copies of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps that document the move of the *Tribune-Republic Building* and also document the change in its historic function from commercial to domestic use.

Under Criterion D this building has yielded a number of documents, papers, and ephemera of great local and regional importance and interest. These materials are on deposit at the San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum. These materials provide evidence of the historic significance of the *Tribune-Republic Building*, both before and after its move.

END OF DOCUMENT



**1763
SANTA BARBARA**

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The two-story Tribune-Republic Building was built in November 1873, as an inexpensive commercial structure. It is the oldest wooden commercial building in San Luis Obispo, CA. The original building was 22 ft by 50 ft with 13 ft ceilings, a gabled roof, an outside rear staircase to an upstairs door, and a 7 ft wide porch along the right side. Sometime after 1905 this porch was enclosed with windows that matched those of the main section. At this time a porch was added across the entire front.

The upstairs was one open room with larger, more closely spaced joists designed to support the heavy loads and equipment of the printing presses. This open space was particularly well suited to the tasks of a press room. The downstairs, with standard construction, was designed for lighter loads and was divided into offices. The office nearest the front door was larger than the rest and had a large door opening.

The building retains its original structural form and windows. The first floor is built of 2" x 8" joists on 24" centers. The second floor is composed of 2" x 12" joists on 16" centers. The original flooring and the upstairs ceiling are 1" x 16" fir planking. The downstairs was divided into offices with lath and horsehair plaster walls. The upstairs studs and exterior siding were painted white on the inside, with 1" x 8" baseboards along the studs. The upstairs ceiling planking was painted green. It was divided into rooms at a later date (nails used in this later division are round rather than square as in the original construction). Much of the original gas lighting pipes are still in place in the ceilings as well as evidence of wire and tube electrical wiring.

Exterior walls are composed of 2" x 4" studs on 16" centers with angle bracing and covered with 1" x 10" horizontal redwood clapboard. The exterior window detail and the eaves have unusual crown moulding. The original windows, most of which remain, are double hung single glazed windows using sash bolts and no counterweights. The foundation, dating to 1905, is soft bricks and mortar. The chimney is also soft bricks and mortar. The chimney was moved with the building from its original location on Morro St. The 2" x 4"s used to support the chimney during the move were left in place in the chimney's base. At the front corner there is evidence of where the original 1873 porch ended and was later extended around the front of the building in 1905. The redwood lumber used in the construction was most likely from logs cut on the east side of the

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Santa Cruz mountains, and shipped from either Santa Cruz or Redwood City, CA to Port Harford (Port San Luis), and milled locally at one of two small mills. The carved redwood banister would have been milled in San Fransisco and shipped in sections.

The original location of the Tribune-Republic Building was Block 104, lot 12 of the Mission Vinyard Tract, and sold October 14, 1873, to *Tribune* publisher H.S. Rembaugh by Bishop Thaddeus Amat of the San Luis Obispo Mission for \$192. The lot was located on the north side of Morro St, between Higuera and Marsh Sts. In 1905 lot 12, with several adjoining lots were sold to the Benevolent Order of Elks for the construction of their first Hall. At this time the building had been used for some 8-9 years as a lodging annex of the Laughery House (a hotel located directly opposite). By 1905 the Tribune-Republic Building was moved to its present location on the west side of Santa Barbara Street, just one block from the San Luis Obispo railroad station. The Southern Pacific roundhouse and maintenance yards necessary for adding helper engines ascending the Cuesta Grade was located nearby, creating a great need for lodging for the workers on the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1905 new lot lines were drawn on lots 6 and 8 of block 176 to accomodate the building on this site. It is currently known as lot 10, block 176. The site is 43' wide by 91' deep tapering in back to a width of 10': total area is 2897 sq. ft.

The planned restoration will reorganize the interior spaces into three apartments. The building will have a new foundation, new wiring, plumbing, insulation, and any other necessary building requirements to bring it up to code. The rear deck and stairs will be replaced to conform with the health and safety code. The building will retain its structural integrity. The inside staircase and banister, and all the windows will be retained and repaired as well as the original outside redwood clapboard cut to the original dimensions. The owner is duplicating the door seen in a *Daily Republic* photo from the 1880s, photo attached as supporting document. The outside of this historic structure will remain unchanged.

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HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRIBUNE-REPUBLIC BUILDING

Overview

Throughout the first twenty years, from November 15, 1873 to late 1891, the Tribune-Republic Building housed the presses and offices of four successive and concurrent San Luis Obispo newspapers, associated with many of the early Anglo-American pioneers in California, and in San Luis Obispo County. These were the *Tribune*, owned and published by H. S. Rembaugh and W. Murray; the *South Coast*, published by Charles L. Woods; the *Southern California Advocate*, owned by Patrick Murphy and published by Chauncey H. Phillips, W.M. Armstrong, and edited by George W. Mauk; and the *Daily Republic*, owned and published by Charles Maxwell, and Myron Angel, and edited by E.F. O'Neil, Alfred J. Pennington, George W. Jenkins. For a short period the building also housed the Tribune Printing Co.

From the 1890's to the present time the Tribune-Republic Building has been used as a rooming house, first at its original location, on Morro St., and after late 1905 at its current location, 1763 Santa Barbara St, where it was occupied by workers on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Chronological History

In 1869, the Republican party in San Luis Obispo was anxious for a local paper in their interest to counteract the heavily slanted news of the Democratic party organ: the *Pioneer*. Money was subscribed, and the first number of the San Luis Obispo *Tribune* was issued on August 7, 1869 published by H.S. Rembaugh and Co., with Judge Walter Murray as editor. By 1873 the weekly *Tribune* had grown from four pages of seven columns to eight pages of six columns. One or two columns were printed in Spanish because a majority of the local population spoke that language. Larger quarters were necessary due to the increase in business. On October 11, 1873, Mr. Rembaugh bought lot 12, Block 104 in the Mission Vineyard tract, part of the original San Luis Obispo Mission vineyard, from Bishop Thaddeus Amat of the San Luis Obispo Mission, for \$192. The first issue of the *Tribune* from the new location on Morro St. was printed on Saturday, November 15, 1873.

In January 1874 Judge Walter Murray, pioneer attorney and founder of the *Tribune* in 1869, resigned as editor. O.F. Thornton became editor, a position he held until his resignation in February 1878. During his tenure, the newspaper showed many improvements, among them the acquisition of a modern Fairhaven Cylinder Press on January 30, 1875.

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On January 20, 1877, Mr. Rembaugh deeded lot 12, block 104 to C.H. Phillips and P.W. Murphy for \$3500. On June 23, 1877, the firm name became O.F. Thornton & Co., with J.F. Tuley and W.W. Waters as members. In July, 1877 the *Tribune* moved out of the Tribune-Republic Building to a new location. It continued publishing under the firm name of Tuley and Waters, and in November 1878 was renamed the Tribune Publishing Co.

Charles L. Woods established the *South Coast*. The first number appeared on March 20, 1878. This was a four page weekly paper, six columns to the page, subsequently enlarged to eight columns. In early June 1878, the *South Coast* moved its operations into the Tribune-Republic Building on Morro St. where it continued until it folded in August 1879. It was restarted as the *Southern California Advocate* by G.W. Mauk and C.H. Phillips using *South Coast* machinery acquired through a debt payment. Mr. Phillips retired from the *Advocate* on March 27, 1880, and was succeeded by W.M. Armstrong who continued publishing the *Advocate* until the 52nd edition when he sold the subscription list to the publishers of the *Tribune*, and turned the assets over to creditors in July, 1880.

The *Daily Republic*, the first daily newspaper in San Luis Obispo, started on January 15, 1883. Alfred J. Pennington and E.F. O'Neil, both experienced journalists and printers founded the paper with George W. Jenkins, the business manager and collector. Their first weekly edition appeared on January 20, 1883. The *Daily Republic* purchased the building and assets of the former *South Coast* and *Southern California Advocate*, operating out of the Tribune-Republic Building on Morro St. The Republic Printing Co. was the lowest bidder for the San Luis Obispo County printing, and was awarded the county contract by the Board of Supervisors in February 1883.

In January 1883 the Tribune Printing Co. was dissolved. Charles Maxwell and Myron Angel purchased the subscriptions and the accounts. In March 1883 they published the *Tribune* as a daily in addition to the weekly edition.

In March 1885 Charles Maxwell acquired the *Daily Republic*. In 1886 Myron Angel sold the *Tribune*, and in November 1886 he became sole owner and editor of the *Daily Republic*. In March 1887 the newspaper acquired new presses. The paper printed the daily events of the city, court transactions, the reports of Board of Supervisors and Board of Trustee meetings, as well as sales of properties, advertisements, and reports of county activities as they occurred. The *Daily Republic* was a staunch advocate of the Southern Pacific Railroad, improvements in agricultural practices, immigration, and improvements to local

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streets, water systems and other public services. Mr. Angel retired from the newspaper in December 1890, and C. B. Hughston became the editor of the *Daily Republic*, which however, ceased publication on December 31, 1890, and may have merged with the *Tribune*. Until 1894 the Tribune-Republic Building continued as a print shop, printing business cards and advertisements for local businesses and events: the opening of the Ramona Hotel, local theater productions, health advice, advertisements and pamphlets for elixirs, and other drugs. .

The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1903 shows the Tribune-Republic Building used as a lodging annex of the Laughery House, a hotel opposite on the south side of Morro St. The Laughery House had existed from before 1886 and occupied several detached buildings located on that block. During the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad tunnels 1891 to 1893 through the Santa Lucia Mountains above San Luis Obispo, the Laughery House was used by engineers working on the railroad, local workers, and visiting ranchers.

In 1895 the Elks Lodge of San Luis Obispo was granted a national charter. In the founding years, the Elks moved about to whatever hall was available for their meetings. In 1902, an Elks Hall Association was formed to provide a lodge of their own. On January 29, 1903, the Germania Trust Co., Central Trust Co., and Pacific Land Co., deeded lots 12 and 13, block 104 to the Elks Hall Association for the construction of the new Elks Lodge, built in 1906.

Santa Barbara St. was opened in 1885, providing a shortcut from the Pacific Coast Railway crossing on Broad St. to Osos St., and to the courthouse on Monterey St. The newly opened street was a convenient bypass for the dusty herds of cattle previously driven through the center of town. The first evidence of the relocation of the Tribune-Republic Building is the Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1909 showing the building inserted between two existing structures on Santa Barbara St., one block from the railroad station. The records of the deeds from August, 1904 to December, 1905, document the realignment of boundary lines on lots 6 & 8, block 176, to provide a lot for the placement of the Tribune-Republic Building.

By 1894 the Southern Pacific Railroad extended south from Santa Margarita, CA to San Luis Obispo. Just north of San Luis Obispo is the Cuesta Grade, a 1,500 ft climb over the Santa Lucia Mountains. In order to make the grade from 3 to 5 helper engines were added in San Luis Obispo. Here the Southern Pacific Railroad maintained a fleet of engines in one of the largest roundhouses and maintenance yards on the line. A thriving railroad community existed in the immediate area of the railroad station with many hotels, boarding houses, rooming

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houses, flats and lodgings provided to the workers on the railroad and other visitors. The commercial district shifted to this part of town in the early 1900's. The freight trains shipped agricultural products from all over San Luis Obispo County to markets in San Francisco and Los Angeles. During World War II thousands of US servicemen arrived at Camp San Luis via the Southern Pacific Railroad. Some of them with their families and friends stayed at these lodgings by the tracks.

Although the Southern Pacific Railroad is no longer of great economic significance to San Luis Obispo, these historic residential buildings still provide important rental housing to large numbers of CalPoly University students, government employees, and also low income residents.

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS.

THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT PERSONS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE. APPENDED WITHIN ARE REFERENCES TO THE NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ELABORATING THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Horatio S. Rembaugh

Horatio S. Rembaugh was the first publisher of the San Luis Obispo *Tribune*. He was a first-class printer and one of the leading members of King David's Lodge, #209, of the Masonic fraternity. Through his newspaper he strenuously advocated the improvement of the stock and agricultural resources of the county. He invested his own time and money in the practical illustration of his theories. Until this time the vast majority of the 'manadas' were composed of herds of runty Spanish horses. Rembaugh imported a thoroughbred horse, A. T. Stewart, which lead the way to reform in horsebreeding. His agricultural experiments, though long lasting, were not profitable. He moved to San Francisco when he disposed of his property and sold his interest in the *Tribune* in 1877 to Chauncey H. Phillips, and to General Patrick W. Murphy.

Walter Murray

Walter Murray was born in London, England in 1826. From thirteen to sixteen years of age he trained with an eminent London barrister. Upon arriving in the United States he devoted himself to acquiring a practical knowledge of the printer's trade, with the view to becoming an editor. His experience was in Boston acting as a compositor for a large newspaper. There he published a small journal entitled the

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"Mechanics' Apprentice". In 1846 at the outbreak of the Mexican War he joined the celebrated Stevenson Regiment which was organized to occupy and hold possession of California. Upon the disbandment of the regiment in 1848 he drifted to the gold mines of the Sierra Nevada.

In 1851 he returned to the printing business by joining with another man, J.O'Sullivan, in Sonora, Tuolumne County. In 1853 he was admitted to the Bar in San Luis Obispo, and pursued the practice of the law. He was head of the San Luis Obispo Committee of Vigilance which hanged 6 miscreants in the spring of 1858. He held many offices of trust in the county, and in December 1873 Governor Booth appointed him Judge of the First Judicial District.

Except for a short period in 1871, Judge Murray was editor of the San Luis Obispo *Tribune* from its inception in 1867 until his untimely death, October 15, 1875. Though strongly Republican, Judge Murray was not virulent in his opinions and editorials, devoting space to the material interests of the county, and to local and general news. Walter Murray was a man of more than usual ability, a trained printer, and a lawyer familiar with both Spanish and French. He traveled frequently around the county, and having resided in California from 1847, he was familiar with all the resources, needs, and politics of the area. He made the *Tribune* into an influential newspaper, even though limited to a sparse population and a small circulation.

Patrick W. Murphy

General Patrick W. Murphy was born in "Irish Grove", Missouri, September 11, 1840, one of six children of Martin Murphy, Jr. and Mary Bulger, natives of Ireland. In May, of 1844 the entire family, led by Martin Murphy, Sr., started out on their journey across the plains and the Sierra Nevada. They were the first party of emigrants to cross the Sierras with wagons and oxen to California.

Murphy graduated with a B.S. from Santa Clara College. After leaving college he moved to San Luis Obispo County to take charge of the landed property of his father, some 70,000 acres in the ranchos of Santa Margarita, Atascadero, and Asuncion, which he later owned. At a later date he also became the owner of the Cojo Rancho, of 9,000 acres, near Lompoc. He was three times elected to the office of State Senator, and once to the California Assembly. He was most successful in the business of cattle-raising. He took a prominent part in many of the important enterprises in San Luis Obispo. He was one of the originators of the San Luis Obispo Water Company, a large stockholder and incorporator of the Bank of San Luis Obispo, and he

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was also known to be a very generous contributor to charitable causes. For some years after 1877, he was owner, along with C. H. Phillips, of the Tribune-Republic Building. He was a staunch Democrat.

General Murphy was one of the earliest Santa Clara County developers. After he lost the Santa Margarita Rancho in the late 1880s, he proceeded to develop his father's land near the town of Gilroy in southern Santa Clara County. Here his father had established the small township of San Martin which became an important wine growing area. General Murphy also went on to develop properties around Sunnyvale, CA, some of which bear his name: Murphy Avenue is one of the main streets of Sunnyvale. In the center of Silicon Valley, the family owned land on which Moffet Field Naval Air Station is constructed, and also the site of the NASA Ames Space Research Laboratory, the location of the world's largest wind tunnel.

O. F. Thornton

With the beginning of volume 6, in 1874, the form of the *Tribune* changed to eight pages of six columns each, with O. F. Thornton as editor and one of the proprietors. Under the editorship of Mr. Thornton the paper showed many improvements, and a great deal of intelligent work by its editor. During the first two years of his editorship, Mr. Thornton continued the advocate of Republican principles, but when the Workingmen's Party arose in 1877, he exhibited an inclination to advocate the incendiary tactics of that organization. This offended the patrons to such an extent that he withdrew from the paper, and on February 16, 1878, the firm name became Tuley and Waters. Subsequently, the *Tribune* was published at another location.

Charles L. Woods

Charles L. Woods, editor and publisher of the *South Coast*, was born in Dundalk, Louth County, Ireland, September 20, 1834, and moved with his family to Washington County, Vermont, in 1837. In 1847, the family moved to Niagara County, New York, and in 1850, they moved to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1859, Charles Woods left for the mining regions of Colorado. Late in fall of 1859 he went to Houston, Texas, where his brothers were engaged in the lumber business. They remained there until the Civil War broke out. They returned to Wisconsin and entered the United States service until the end of the war. Charles Woods came to California in 1869 to try farming in San Joaquin County. Not being successful, he first was appointed to the Sheriff's office, and in 1873 he was awarded a

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two-year appointment as Internal Revenue Storekeeper.

Mr. Woods was a man of more than ordinary literary ability, and in 1873 he published a small volume of poetry entitled "Kaw-wau-nita." In 1875 he came to San Luis Obispo. March 20, 1878, he published the first issue of the *South Coast*, dedicating it to build up and advance the interests of San Luis Obispo County. During his tenure, Mr. Woods wrote short poems for the press, and for various celebrations. He was greatly concerned with the suffering of the Irish, and in 1882 became President of the Irish League of San Luis Obispo. In November 1882, he was elected to the office of Tax Collector.

Chauncey Hatch Phillips

Chauncey Hatch Phillips was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, July 5, 1837. His father, Nelson, was from a pre-Revolutionary New York family, his grandfather having served in the war for independence, was taken prisoner by the Indians. His mother was a descendent of early settlers in New England. The family first farmed in Ohio, then settled near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Here Mr. Phillips went to school until the age of sixteen, when he left for a position as teacher in Walworth County, Wisconsin, and at the same time reading law. In 1862 he returned to Fond du Lac, married, and in 1864 left for California by steamer, leaving his wife and child behind. In Napa, California he was engaged as a teacher with great success. His family joined him there. After one year he resumed his study of the law, and was then appointed Deputy County Clerk. In the spring of 1865, he was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District. This was the opening of a business well adapted to the talents of Mr. Phillips, the handling and accounting for of large sums of money. He was with the Internal Revenue Service for five years, until April, 1871.

The family moved to San Luis Obispo in the fall of 1871, where in association with H. M. Warden, Mr. Phillips organized a bank for the town, which until then had no such institution. The bank opened for business December 13, 1871, and continued as a private concern until October 15, 1873, when it was merged into a corporation: the Bank of San Luis Obispo, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Mr. Phillips was Cashier for four years, then President for one year, and the manager at all times. His timely and courageous actions during the financial panic of August 1875 saved the bank from failure.

Mr. Phillips retired from the bank in October, 1878, to devote himself to the business of real estate and insurance. The firm, C.H. Phillips and Co., was involved in some very large land transactions.

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C. H. Phillips worked a significant part of his time for Patrick Murphy, and can be characterized as the most effusive land agent of San Luis Obispo County during the land boom of the 1880s. He was involved in virtually every development. In the north part of the county he was responsible for the foundation of the towns of Cayucos, Templeton, Santa Margarita, and Eaglet, which is now near the site of Atascadero. In the south county Los Berros district he founded the town of Nipomo. In Santa Barbara County, Central City, now Santa Maria, Los Alamos, and Los Olivos were all developments handled by Chauncey H. Phillips.

In 1875 he bought the Morro and Cayucos Rancho, and subsequently laid out the town of Cayucos with broad and straight streets, one of which, Ocean Avenue, is 100 ft wide. In the next few decades he sold and bought several of the large local ranchos with considerable profit. According to Dan Krieger, CalPoly historian, and author of "Looking Backwards Into the Middle Kingdom," there is overwhelming evidence that Phillips was a closet agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. During much of this time his Pacific Coast and West Coast Land Companies were in fact cover up organizations for the Southern Pacific. In 1885, with several other investors, Phillips formed the West Coast Land Co., which in the next decade bought up large tracts of land along the Southern Pacific right-of-way, from Paso Robles in San Luis Obispo County to Los Olivos in Santa Barbara County. These he subdivided into small farms and lots, advertising frequently in the *Daily Republic*. In late 1886 he founded the town of Templeton, where he founded the Templeton Institute, a private school. Templeton prospered during the several years that construction on the Southern Pacific Railroad stopped there.

Mr. Phillips took much interest in public affairs. In 1879 he commenced the publication of the *Southern California Advocate*, a newspaper which he edited and conducted for one year, when he sold it. He occupied many positions of public trust and influence. During his four year tenure on the Town Council, many improvements were made in the city; the building of bridges over San Luis Creek, and the San Luis Obispo Waterworks. He was also a school trustee and president of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Chosen Friends, and of the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Republican Party.

Charles Maxwell

Charles Maxwell was born in Hagerstown Maryland, September 2, 1834. At fourteen he entered the office of his father, a printer and

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publisher, to learn the art of printing. The family moved to Ohio, and at twenty two he commenced his career as a publisher. In 1856 he became the publisher of the *Cardington Flag* at Cardington, Ohio, afterward changing the name to *Morrow County Herald*. In 1858 he married and sometime thereafter moved to California.

In 1874 Mr. Maxwell established the *Modesto Herald*, an unusually good paper in the San Joaquin Valley. He sold the paper in 1880, and undertook a business in large scale flour milling. Such business was out of his line, and in 1882 he sold the flour mill. He moved to San Luis Obispo, where with Myron Angel he purchased the *San Luis Obispo Tribune*, in January, 1883. In March, 1883, a daily edition was added, to compete with the *Daily Republic*. In April 1, 1885, Charles Maxwell acquired the *Daily Republic*, which he may have sold to Myron Angel in November, 1886.

Charles Maxwell was a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and of the Knights of Honor. He was intensely Republican, but never sought or held office. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church.

Myron Angel

Of the many figures in the history of San Luis Obispo associated with the Tribune-Republic Building and the newspapers published there, by far the most influential was Myron Angel. He was born December 1, 1827 in Oneonta, New York, a descendant of the first Puritan Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. While still a child he often assisted in the mechanical and editorial departments of his father's newspaper. He was educated at local schools and attended West Point Military Academy until January, 1849, when his brother urged him to join a group of pioneers in the journey to the California gold fields.

After many adventures, they arrived in San Francisco in December, 1849. From 1850 to 1860, the years passed in a series of unsuccessful mining enterprises. At this time Myron Angel became editor of the Placerville semi-weekly *Observer*, in addition to writing for other newspapers. From 1863 to 1868, he was editor of the Reese River *Reveille*. While in that position, he wrote several reports on the mines of eastern Nevada. He co-authored with J. Ross Browne the "Report on the Mineral Resources of Western Nevada."

Angel became editor of the daily *Oakland News*, after 1868, then the *Sacramento State Capital Reporter*, then until 1875, the *White Pine News*, when he returned to the *Oakland News*. During

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these years he wrote for many other publications on geography, history, and resources. From 1880 to 1883, he wrote three major historical works: "The History of the State of Nevada," "The History of Placer County," and "The History of San Luis Obispo County." The last he wrote while a resident of San Luis Obispo, where he stayed the rest of his life.

Mr. Angel again devoted his energies to the newspaper world, buying the *Tribune* in 1883 with Charles Maxwell. He sold the *Tribune* in 1886, and purchased the *Daily Republic*, being the editor until December, 1890. From this vantage point he devoted his efforts towards completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and to various civic improvements, including the City Library, Port San Luis, and the vocational college. His greatest contribution to the city and the state of California was his endeavor to found California Polytechnic State University. He wrote a book on this accomplishment, "The History of the California Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo, California," published in 1908. He died June 27, 1911.