

1784

Jose Maria Verdugo receives a Spanish land grant of 36,403 acres, known as Rancho San Rafael. Today it would include Burbank, Glendale, Los Feliz, Eagle Rock, La Cañada Flintridge and western Pasadena to the Arroyo Seco.



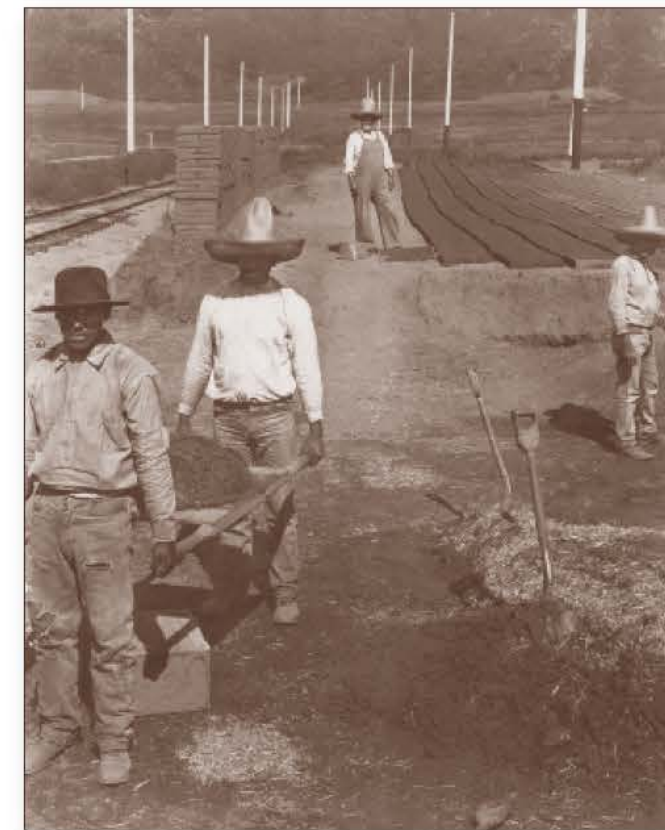
Early images of Rancho San Rafael

1817

Jose Verdugo establishes permanent residence on the Rancho, raising cattle, horses, and mules and farming fruits, vegetables, and grapes.

1828

Jose's son Julio begins to build the Adobe.



Making adobe bricks

1831

Jose Verdugo dies, leaving the Rancho to two of his five children, Julio and Catalina. The Rancho is divided, and Catalina gets the northern and Julio the southern portion.



Lithograph of Julio Verdugo

1847

January 11 Don Jesus Pico (representing American Lt. Colonel John C. Fremont) and Californio General Andres Pico meet under the grand old oak tree to agree to the terms of a surrender by Mexican Californio forces.



Andrés Pico



John C. Frémont (2)

1850

California becomes the 31st American state.

1861

Julio Pico's son Teodoro completes construction of the Adobe, where he lives with his family and Catalina until his death.



Above and to the right: Images of the Catalina Verdugo Adobe

1868

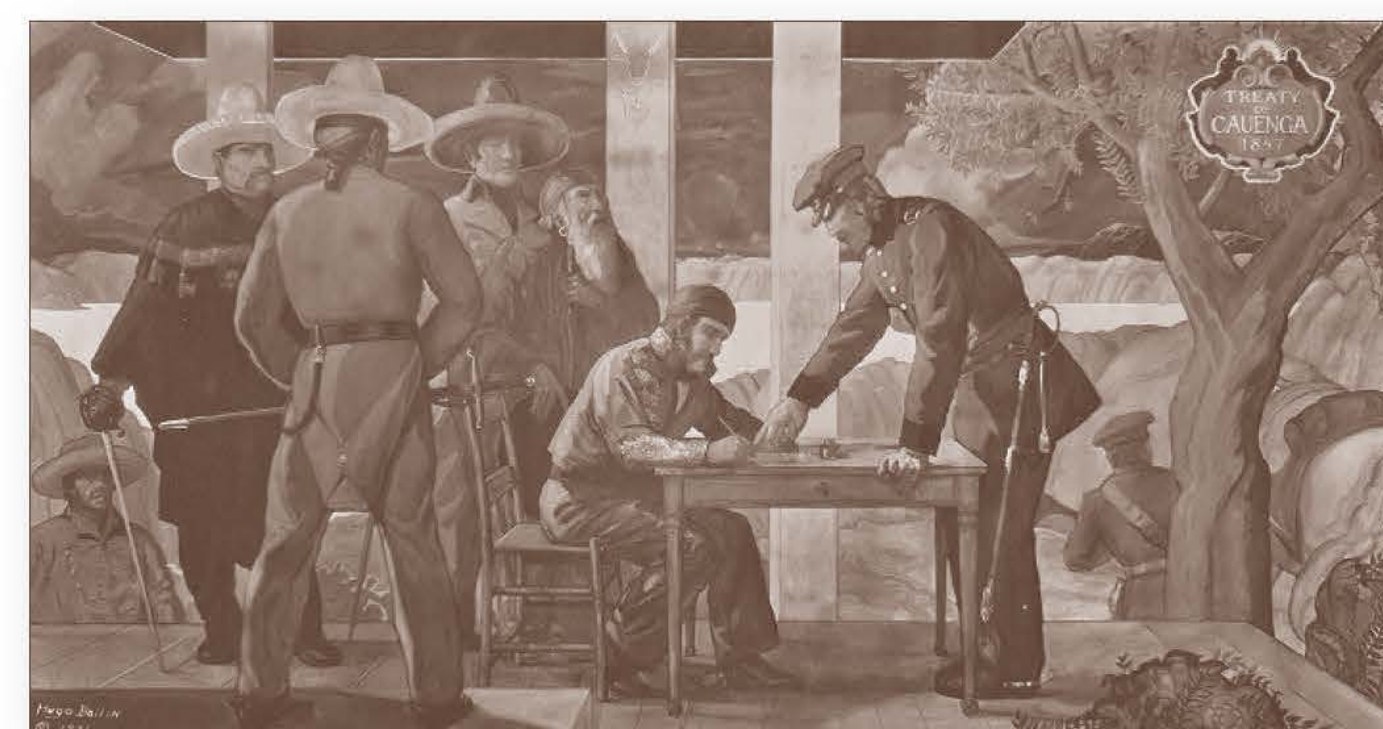
The Verdugo family's fortune begins to decline, causing them to sell or mortgage parts of the rancho.

1871

A lawsuit filed by two developers challenged ownership by over thirty individuals in Rancho parcels; known as the "Great Partition," the lawsuit resulted in 31 clearly defined parcels owned by 28 different owners.



Located at Laguna Hills City Hall is this painting of José María Verdugo traveling through southern California



Signing the Treaty of Cahuenga