

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Acjachemen Vocabulary  
Coloring Sheet  
(Handout #1a)

Pronounce the words below with the stress on the first syllable. Draw and color a picture of each word next to the Acjachemen spelling.

bear – hunwut

live oak tree – wasal

fish (in general) – loquichi

rabbit – tobet

deer - sukut

village – esat

canoe or reed raft - paut

arrow – huul

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Acjachemen Vocabulary  
Coloring Sheet  
(Handout #1b)

Pronounce the words below with the stress on the first syllable. Draw and color a picture of each word next to the Acjachemen spelling.

house -- kiicha

acorn mush -- weewish

live oak tree -- wasal

hare -- suich

deer -- sukut

sea, ocean -- momt

sun -- teme't

moon -- moi'l

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Acjachemen Vocabulary  
Coloring Sheet  
(Handout #1c)

Pronounce the words below with the stress on the first syllable. Draw and color a picture below each word next to the Acjachemen spelling.

sage bush, chia -- pasal

burrowing owl -- kukuu'l

man -- ya'iicha

California poppy -- taroo'shant

woman -- shongwaa'l

Pismo clam -- kapshot

clay pot small -- kavaa'tmal

fly (insect) -- kwa'aa

arrow -- huul

house -- kiich

stone arrow point -- tique't

lizard (common) -- 'avee'tkala

red rattlesnake -- meexash

river, big stream -- wani'chak

acorn mush -- wiwich

whale -- keyo't







Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Daily Life of Mission Indians (Handout #3)

People who lived at the Mission grew and made almost everything they needed. In order to do this, everyone had a job. Review the jobs performed by the Mission Indians below. Select a job and complete the following tasks.

1. Describe what you would do in order to complete your task.
2. List all the necessary supplies you would need for your task.
3. Draw a picture of you doing your work at the Mission.

Examples of jobs performed at the Mission:

- Making soap and candles from tallow.
- Grinding corn and making tortillas.
- Tending to the crops.
- Herding and/or caring for the livestock such as cattle, sheep, and goats.
- Branding calves.
- Weaving wool for cloth.
- Heating limestone in large ovens to make mortar.







Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Comparison Chart (Handout #5)

Place each of the activities listed below in the correct column.

A – Raised livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats and horses.

B – Walked as the main mode of transportation, also used rafts and canoes.

C – Made soap and candles from cattle tallow.

D - Cultivated fields of barley, wheat, beans, corn, melons, and squash.

E – Ground corn to make tortillas.

F – Made adobe bricks to build churches and places to live.

G – Made mortars and pestles out of rocks and stones.

H – Tanned animal hides and skins to turn them into leather.

I – Gathered a variety of acorns, roots, nuts and berries.

J – Road horses as the main means of transportation.

Agricultural Economy

Hunter-gatherer Economy

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_













EL CAMINO REAL

SANTA ANA RIVER

SANTIAGO CREEK

SANTIAGO CREEK

SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS

CERRO DE COLORADO

EL CAMINO REAL

MODJESKA PEAK

SANTIAGO PEAK

SADDLEBACK

H

N

S

N

S

TRABUCO MESA

SERRANO ADOBE

AVILA ADOBE SITE

LOS ALISOS CREEK

TRABUCO CREEK

SAN JUAN CREEK

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO MISSION



F

EL CAMINO REAL

O

SAN MATEO CREEK

Pacific Ocean



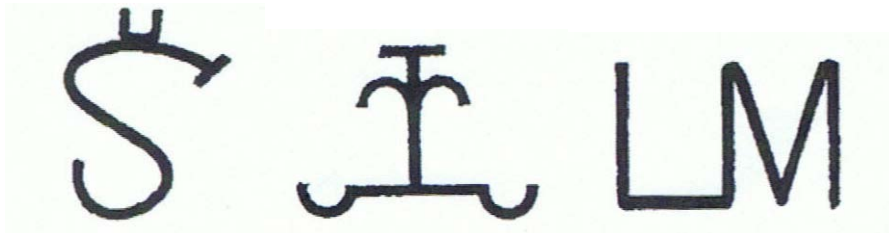


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Landowners & Branding Irons (Handout #8)

Write the correct land owner beneath each branding iron. Utilize the word bank below for land owner names.



Dwight Whiting  
Richard O'Neill  
Jose Serrano  
Don Juan Avila  
John (Juan) Forster  
Lewis Moulton



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Branding Iron Art (Handout #9)

Under Mexican law all rancheros needed a brand, or identifying mark, for their cattle and horses. Because the cattle roamed freely across the land, the brand helped everyone know which animals belonged to which ranch.

- Review the Landowner and Branding Iron Handout (#8).
- Identify which cattle brand goes with which landowner.
- Make your own Cattle Brand.

*Utilizing black construction paper and brown tissue paper, design your own cattle brand keeping in mind how the brand relates to your name.*

*Cut the brand out of the black construction paper. Crumble the brown tissue paper and mount the black paper cattle brand onto the tissue paper.*

*Mount both pieces onto a square 6" x 6" piece of cardstock.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Making your own Diary (Handout #10)

Write in the space provided below your journal entry for the night of October 15, 1842. Include what your daily activities were, what you ate, who you interacted with, and what the weather was like. Cut out your written page and place it in a folded piece of construction paper. Decorate the front of your diary.

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## Rancho Life (Handout #11)

Read aloud the below description of rancho life. After a discussion, ask students to complete the handout, Life on a Rancho (Handout #11a.)

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821 and took over California. The Mexican Governor of California granted very large parcels of land called land grants, which became ranchos. The main business of the rancho was raising cattle. In addition, wheat and corn were raised along with the fruit trees and grapevines. There were many ranchos so each cattle owner had a unique brand to identify its cattle.

In the spring, the ranchos held a rodeo or roundup. During this time all the vaqueros, or cowboys, gathered the cattle, branded the calves, and separated the cattle to be killed for meat, hides, and tallow. Following the rodeo was a fiesta or party.

Cattle were the foundation of the rancho economy. The hides and tallow from cattle were traded for needed supplies on the rancho through a barter system. The hides were tanned and made into saddles, shoes, harnesses, and reatas. The tallow (hard fat obtained from parts of the bodies of cattle) was melted to make candles and soap. Each dried hide was worth approximately one dollar. Tools, cloth and spices were supplies purchased through trade.

The main job on the rancho was roping cattle and taming horses. Men also worked as house servants, harness makers, tanners, and carpenters. Other workers made tallow in large iron pots. Women cooked, sewed and cleaned.

There were no schools in California so most children were taught to read and write by a family member or a soldier who had been discharged and moved to the rancho. Most children, however, did not learn to read and write.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Life on a Rancho (Handout #11a)

Complete each category listed below.

Category

Rancho Life

Yearly Events

\_\_\_\_\_

Food

\_\_\_\_\_

Jobs

\_\_\_\_\_

Currency

\_\_\_\_\_

Main Crops

\_\_\_\_\_

Main Income Source

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

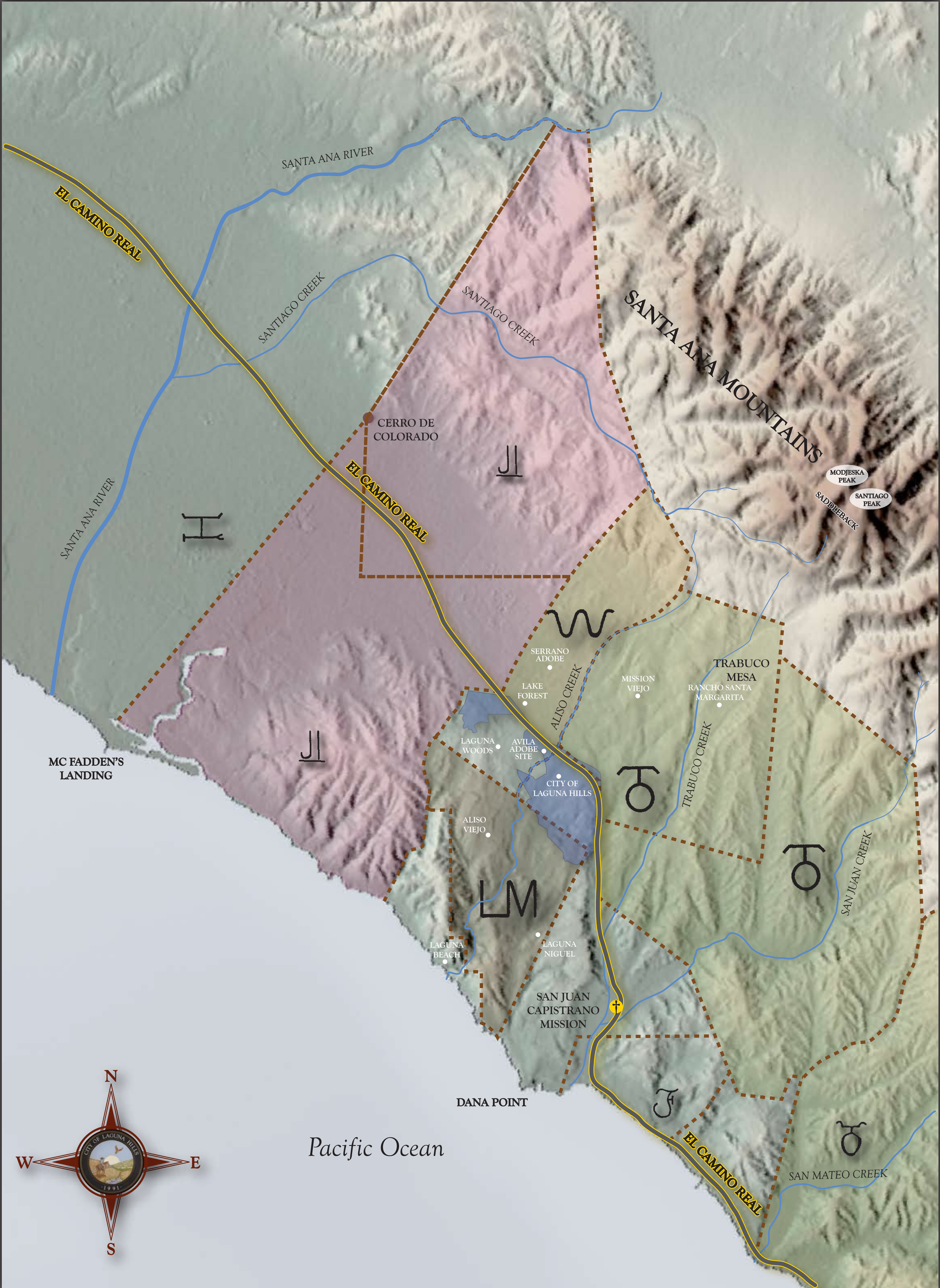
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Map Making – Creating a Diseño (Handout #12)

You are planning to petition the governor of Alta California for a land grant. As part of your petition, you must submit a diseño. A diseño was made utilizing a reata (a 50 to 60-foot rope made from leather.) A pole was tied to each end of the reata. To measure the land, one vaquero would hold the pole in place while the other would walk or ride his horse with the other pole until the rope was entirely stretched out. Here they would make a mark and continue measuring until the entire area was measured. The vaqueros would utilize natural landmarks, such as hilltops, streambeds, skulls of cattle and large trees as markers.

Create your own diseño by utilizing a long piece of yarn and measuring a specified area of your school yard. Mark down natural landmarks or things placed in and around your school yard as your markers.





SANTA ANA RIVER

EL CAMINO REAL

SANTIAGO CREEK

SANTIAGO CREEK

SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS

CERRO DE COLORADO

EL CAMINO REAL

MODJESKA PEAK

SANTIAGO PEAK

SADDLEBACK

H

J

SERRANO ADOBE

LAKE FOREST

MISSION VIEJO

TRABUCO MESA  
RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA

MC FADDEN'S LANDING

J

LAGUNA WOODS

AVILA ADOBE SITE

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS

M

TRABUCO CREEK

M

SAN JUAN CREEK

ALISO VIEJO

LM

LAGUNA BEACH

LAGUNA NIGUEL

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO MISSION

+

DANA POINT

Pacific Ocean

J

S

SAN MATEO CREEK

EL CAMINO REAL





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Orange County Map Review (Handout #14)

Complete the Native American Village Map (Handout #2), the Rancho Map (Handout #7), and the Early Landowner Map (Handout #13 ). Review the major thoroughfares and landmarks that provided land ownership boundaries. Next, look at a map of Orange County today. Find the following landmarks:

Mission San Juan Capistrano

Aliso Creek

Saddleback Mountain

Interstate 5 Freeway

Fossil Reef Park

Dana Point Harbor

Santa Ana River

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Family History (Handout #15)

Read the family history written by Charlotte Moulton Mathis, daughter of Lewis Moulton. Interview a family member of your own (mother, father, grandfather, grandmother, cousin, etc.) and write a short family history about them.

Short Family History  
Written by  
Charlotte Moulton Mathis  
July 23, 1984

My father, Lewis Fenno Moulton, came from Boston, Massachusetts to California in 1874. He was twenty years of age. He came by ship to Panama, crossed the Isthmus of Panama by train, and thence to San Francisco by ship.

For a number of years he was in the sheep business on leased lands in Southern California. In the early nineties of the nineteenth century he purchased "Rancho Niguel", an old Spanish land grant, which came to be known as the "Moulton Ranch." It comprised slightly more than 21,700 acres. During the first decade of the twentieth century Jean Pierre Daguerre acquired a one-third interest in the Moulton Ranch.

In 1908 Lewis Moulton married Nellie Gail. They had two daughters, Charlotte and Louise, in that order. In 1911 Mr. Daguerre was fatally injured when his team of horses, frightened by an automobile, bolted and over turned the wagon. He left his widow, a son, and three daughters. The son Domingo, a bachelor, died of pneumonia in 1919. He was thirty-two years of age. One daughter, Juanita, married Frank Seidel. They had no children. Grace and Josephine did not marry. Mrs. Daguerre died in 1931.



Lewis Moulton died in 1938, within two weeks of his eighty-fifth birthday. In 1950 the Moulton-Daguerre partnership was terminated and the Moulton Ranch divided. The Daguerre daughters' one-third interest was what is now known as "Laguna Niguel."

My mother, Nellie Gail Moulton, died in 1972, as she was nearing her ninety-fourth birthday. Louise Moulton Hanson (Mrs. Ivar Hanson), has not had children. My husband, Glenn E. Mathis, and I have two sons, one daughter, seven grandsons, and one granddaughter. As the Moulton Family's two-thirds portion of the Moulton Ranch was disposed of, parts of it were traded for cattle ranches in other areas.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Compare and Contrast (Handout #16)

### Landowner Biographies

#### **Dwight Whiting (1854–1907)**

During the drought of 1863–64, many of José Serrano's cattle died, forcing him into financial ruin and his ranch into foreclosure. Los Angeles banker J. S. Slauson acquired the property and then sold it, in 1884, to Dwight Whiting, a Bostonian who had become a resident of the area.

Whiting, a forester and a recognized authority on eucalyptus culture in America, tried to recruit English settlers to become “gentlemen fruit farmers” in a village he called Los Alisos by subdividing the level land; planting olive trees, grape vines, and 400 acres of eucalyptus trees; and bringing the railroad through the property. When train officials asked what the local station should be called, Whiting's wife Emily reportedly suggested “El Toro” for a hapless bull that had recently fallen into a well and drowned.

Because blight shriveled the vines, and poor soil and fickle rains made agriculture difficult, the land was developed instead for residential use. Thus, what had once been the English farming village of Los Alisos and later the train stop of El Toro became the city of Lake Forest.

#### **Richard O'Neill (1824–1910)**

Richard O'Neill grew up in County Cork, in the heart of Ireland's dairy country. During the 1840s, a potato famine caused members of his family to emigrate from Ireland to the New World. They settled in New Brunswick, Canada, where they worked as fishermen even though Richard's father was a skilled beef butcher.

When gold was discovered in California, young Richard O'Neill sailed around Cape Horn to California, hoping to find his fortune in the waters of the Sacramento River. Unable to strike it rich, O'Neill set up a butcher shop in San Francisco, where he met fellow Irishman James Flood. With partners, Flood had made a fortune operating silver mines on the Comstock Lode. Impressed with O'Neill's knowledge of beef and cattle and with his business sense, Flood hired him to rescue several faltering ranchos.

So successful was O'Neill that he persuaded Flood to put up the money to purchase Ranchos Mission Viejo, Trabuco, and Santa Margarita y Las Flores by promising to serve as resident manager. O'Neill introduced new cattle breeds, such as the British Angus and Hereford, and new agricultural crops, such as alfalfa and wheat. By 1907, at the age of eighty-three, Richard O'Neill had invested enough "sweat equity" at the agreed-upon compensation rate of \$500 a month to become half owner of the property, which included more than 200,000 acres and stretched from Aliso Creek (near El Toro Road) to Oceanside.

In 1941, as America was preparing for war, the U.S. Navy identified the need for a West Coast training facility and purchased the 122,798-acre Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores for this purpose. The land that had once belonged to Pío Pico, to Don Juan Forster, and to Richard O'Neill became Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Members of the O'Neill family gave the name Rancho Mission Viejo to their remaining 52,000 acres and adopted the "Rafter M" brand for their herds. Beginning in 1964, the family and its partners developed portions of the ranch as the planned communities of Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and Ladera Ranch.

### **Lewis Moulton (1854–1938)**

Lewis Moulton was born in Chicago. Despite growing up in a family of doctors and lawyers, he left Illinois for California in 1874 because he yearned for the outdoor life. Soon after he arrived in Santa Ana, he was hired by James Irvine for \$35 a month to do odd jobs under the supervision of Charles French, who was general manager of early Irvine interests on Rancho San Joaquin.

Ten years later, Moulton leased Rancho Niguel, which had previously belonged to Don Juan Àvila, and hired Jean Pierre Daguerre, a Basque shepherd, to supervise ranch operations. Moulton and Daguerre began raising sheep and cattle and growing barley and beans. In 1885, the success of their efforts made it possible for Moulton to buy the rancho, which became known as Moulton Ranch, and to make additional land purchases that increased its size from 19,000 to 26,000 acres. In 1908, Moulton deeded one-third ownership of the ranch to Daguerre.

That same year, Lewis Moulton married Nellie Gail. Born in Irving, Kansas, on December 8, 1878, Nellie grew up in Nebraska and then began teaching school near Seattle, Washington. Her father, John Gail, was a storekeeper in the community of El Toro (which was renamed Lake Forest when it incorporated as a city), and Nellie frequently visited him during the summer months. On one of these sojourns, she met and fell in love with

Lewis Moulton. Their marriage produced two daughters, Charlotte Moulton Mathis and Louise Moulton Hanson.

In 1938, after working the land for more than fifty years, Lewis Moulton died. For twelve years following his death, Nellie continued to manage the ranch before eventually turning the day-to-day operations over to Charlotte and Louise, their husbands, and Daguerre's three daughters. Beginning in 1950 and continuing for a quarter century, the ranch land was slowly divided and sold off, with the final purchase being the one made by the Mission Viejo Company in 1976. Gradually, what had once been a California rancho became part or all of the cities of Aliso Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, and Laguna Woods. A large hillside community in Laguna Hills is named for Lewis Moulton's remarkable wife, Nellie Gail.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Compare and Contrast - (Handout #16a)

Read and review the biographies of Orange County's early landowners (attachment #7a). Complete the Compare and Contrast Chart below by filling in the requested information and then highlighting the similarities you find between the landowners.

Born  
(Date,  
Place)

What brought him  
to Orange County

Name of  
Rancho

Main use of  
Rancho

Whiting

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

O'Neill

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Moulton

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Farming Brochure (Handout #17)

Dwight Whiting came to Aliso City, now Lake Forest, in the late 1880's. He desired to bring people from England to the area. He created plots of land to be sold and farmed as a way to attract new settlers from England. He wrote a book to explain farming and entice people to move to the United States to start a new life.

Draft your own farming brochure.

### Include:

- Description of land
- Size of plot
- List of crops
- The length of time before your first harvest
- What you will do to sustain the crops
- What produce/product will the crops yield
- Who will the produce be sold to
- What is the projected revenue the crop is expected to generate yearly
- Where will the farmers live

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Farming Brochure Worksheet  
(Handout #17a)

Name of Farm:

\_\_\_\_\_

Description:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Crops:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sustainability:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Product:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Harvest Time:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Projected Revenue:

\_\_\_\_\_



Farming Brochure Cover Page  
(Handout #17b)

(Draw a picture of the land/plots to be sold)

Farming Brochure

TITLE

Name  
Date

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I Am Poem  
(Handout #18)

I am

\_\_\_\_\_

I wonder

\_\_\_\_\_

I hear

\_\_\_\_\_

I see

\_\_\_\_\_

I want

\_\_\_\_\_

I am

\_\_\_\_\_

I pretend

\_\_\_\_\_

I feel

\_\_\_\_\_

I touch

\_\_\_\_\_

I worry

\_\_\_\_\_

I cry

\_\_\_\_\_

I am

\_\_\_\_\_

I say

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I dream

---

I try

---

I hope

---

I am

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A Day at the Mission  
Journal Entry  
(Handout #21)

Imagine you are living at Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1811 and each evening you write in your journal about what you did that day. Instruct students to write a journal entry using the first person and to include the following information:

- Your name as the journal's author
- The date of your entry
- Weather conditions
- What your role is at the mission
- Two or more activities that took place on the day of your journal entry
- Any hardships you encountered



## **Unit One**

### **Key Vocabulary Words**

<b>Expedition:</b>	<b>A journey undertaken with a definite objective.</b>
<b>Explorer:</b>	<b>To travel into or wander through (an area) for the purpose of discovery.</b>
<b>Decade:</b>	<b>A period of ten years.</b>
<b>Past:</b>	<b>No longer current; over.</b>
<b>Present:</b>	<b>A moment or period in time intermediate between past and future; now.</b>
<b>Mission:</b>	<b>A local church or parish dependent on a larger religious organization for direction or financial support.</b>
<b>Trabuco:</b>	<b>Blunderbuss; a short musket with a wide muzzle.</b>
<b>Natural Resource:</b>	<b>A material source of wealth, such as timber, fresh water, or a mineral deposit, that occurs in a natural state.</b>
<b>Journal:</b>	<b>A daily record of occurrences or observations.</b>
<b>Presidio:</b>	<b>A fortified base established by the Spanish and Mexicans in North America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. The fortresses were built to protect against hostile enemies.</b>
<b>Neophyte:</b>	<b>A recent convert.</b>
<b>Culture:</b>	<b>The ideas, skills, arts, tools, and way of life of a certain people at a certain time.</b>

## **Unit Two**

### **Key Vocabulary Words**

<b>Mission:</b>	<b>A local church or parish dependent on a larger religious organization for direction or financial support.</b>
<b>Tallow:</b>	<b>A mixture of fats obtained from animals, as cattle or sheep, and used to make candles, soaps, and lubricants.</b>
<b>Neophyte:</b>	<b>A recent convert.</b>
<b>Quadrangle:</b>	<b>A rectangular area surrounded by buildings.</b>
<b>Courtyard:</b>	<b>An open space surrounded by walls or buildings.</b>
<b>Trabuco:</b>	<b>Blunderbuss; a short musket with a wide muzzle.</b>
<b>Natural Resource:</b>	<b>A material source of wealth, such as timber, fresh water, or a mineral deposit, that occurs in a natural state.</b>
<b>Limestone:</b>	<b>A shaly or sandy sedimentary rock composed chiefly of calcium carbonate.</b>
<b>Mortar:</b>	<b>A mixture of cement or lime with sand and water, used in building.</b>
<b>Culture:</b>	<b>The ideas, skills, arts, tools, and way of life of a certain people at a certain time.</b>

## **Unit Three**

### **Key Vocabulary Words**

<b>Rancho:</b>	<b>A ranch maintained for raising livestock under range conditions.</b>
<b>Adobe:</b>	<b>A small home built of bricks made from mud and straw mixed together, shaped into bricks and dried in the sun.</b>
<b>Reata:</b>	<b>A 50 to 60-foot rope typically made from leather or braided horsehair and utilized for measuring segments of land.</b>
<b>Diseño:</b>	<b>A map.</b>
<b>Rodeo:</b>	<b>A cattle roundup; a competition featuring cowboy skills.</b>
<b>Branding Iron:</b>	<b>Tool used to burn a mark indicating ownership onto the hide of an animal.</b>
<b>Vaquero:</b>	<b>A cowboy or herdsman.</b>
<b>Treaty:</b>	<b>A formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations.</b>