

1784

1817

1828

1831

1847

1850

1861

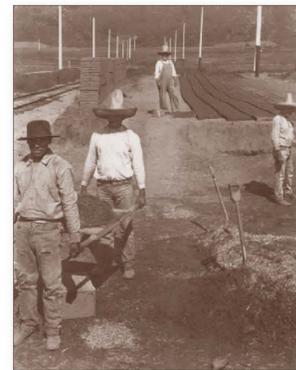
1868

1871

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.

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

Jose's son Julio begins to build the Adobe.



Making adobe bricks

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.

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.

January 13 The Treaty of Cahuenga is signed, ending the Mexican-American War at the Campo de Cahuenga.

California becomes the 31st American state.

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

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

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.



Early images of Rancho San Rafael



Lithograph of Julio Verdugo



Andrés Pico



John C. Frémont (2)



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



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



Signing the Treaty of Cahuenga