

BREA



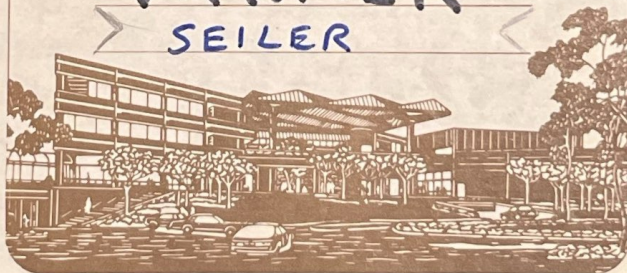
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1917 - 1992

DORA
VARNER

SEILER



This house was built in 1920 by the Clark family - Mr. Clark was a minister. Its original location was in an orange grove on Rosemead Boulevard in Pico Rivera. The land was being developed for many homes. The Seilers saw the house on Sunday and bought it at auction the next day. In order to move the house to Brea, the roof was cut off down to the upstairs ceiling; a portion of the back was cut off and the sewing room upstairs was propped up.

The house proceeded down Telegraph road and spent one night along the road. It was necessary for trucks to go ahead and lift cables over the road. The movers were required to get written permission to go through different areas. All went well till they arrived at La Habra city limits where the police stopped them. La Habra had given a moving permit but the night before the city council had decided no one could move a house through town. Mr. Seiler rushed to Brea to get his father-in-law Judge Moore. The police said the house could proceed if the city judge gave permission. Mr. Moore was taking care of the La Habra judges cases while he was on vacation. So Judge Moore said "I hereby give permission"

Entrance Hall

Originally the first floor of the house nine foot four ceilings. The reason being a family grandfather clock that was nine feet tall. The clock in the hall at the present time is a copy of one that is in the museum at Dearborn, Michigan. This type of clock was made in 1760 to 1780. The portrait is one of Martha Seiler painted by her sister Mary when both girls were in their teens. The hall is the only room to retain the nine foot ceiling.

Living Room

The fireplace mantel is original, but the fireplace and chimney were rebuilt after the move. The ceiling is now eight feet. The nine foot clock originally stood in the center of the east wall with book shelves on each side and small windows above. Mr. Seiler decided to replace the whole wall with this egg crate window to hold a collection of colored glass. The organ came from Salt Lake City and is dated in the 1860s. The Seilers acquired it in 1962. This room had French doors opening from the hall and another set into the next room which originally was an open porch. The pillars are still there. The room was enclosed in glass and converted into an office..

Dining Room

This room is unchanged except for the lowered ceiling. The built-in dish cupboards were very popular in the 1920s. The French doors opened outward to steps originally, but later were kept shut. The prevailing breeze from the southwest is so strong that opening the doors caused a strong draught through the house.

Library

Going upstairs - the room at the landing was originally a sun room, enclosed in glass. The Clark family came from the East and the idea was appealing to them. But in California's hot sun it was unbearable. When the house was built there was only a large window here. But the Seilers made an entrance and enclosed the room and added book shelves.

First Bedroom

Turning to the left at the landing - the first door opens into a small bedroom. It first was a crib room and later became the Boys bedroom.

**HOME TOUR
ENTERTAINMENT/DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULE**

ENTERTAINMENT:

- 11:00 Brea Olinda High School Chamber and Concert Choirs
Director: Linda Prideaux
- 11:30 Laurie Hull
Professional Banjo/Guitar Player and Singer
- 12:00 Laurie Hull
Professional Banjo/Guitar Player and Singer
- 12:30 Second Grade Classroom, Country Hills School
Teacher: Lureen Skaggs
- 1:00 Country Hills Chorus, Grades Three Through Six
Director: Norma Guazzo
- 2:00 Brea Olinda High School Chamber and Concert Choirs
Director: Linda Prideaux

DEMONSTRATIONS

1. QUILTING
Orange County Quilters' Guild
Gail Conser (526-1889)
2. ANTIQUE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT
Bernie and Helen Schwartz (529-1869)
3. Old Fashioned Lemonade Stand
Junior Girl Scout Troop 811

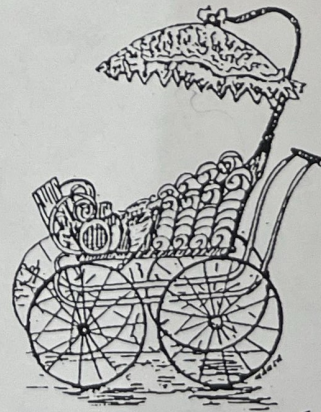
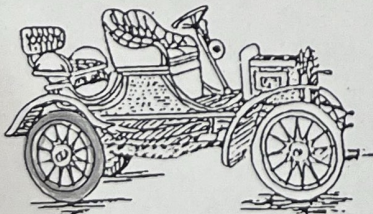
WELCOME!

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In the mid-1890's the Union Oil Company purchased 1200 acres of land for the purpose of drilling oil. Numerous settlers were attracted to the Brea oil fields by the prospect of high wages and continuing jobs. In 1908, a subdivision map was filed establishing the community of Randolph. Within two years, a new subdivision map was filed that included the area of Randolph; this new subdivision was named Brea. Brea means "tar" in Spanish, and the community was so named because of the abundance of tar in this area.

When the surrounding Olinda oil fields ^A began to decline, workers who lived on the oil leases ^A began to migrate into Brea where they could buy ^{THEIR} their own land. By 1917, the population had reached 732 citizens, more than enough for the community to begin incorporation procedures. Voters overwhelmingly approved the incorporation of the City of Brea, and it became the eighth city in Orange County.

These homes need to be appreciated for what they are. ^{BREA} It is not filled with Victorian houses that everyone seems to love, but they are homes that represent the lifestyle of the early oil workers and their families who settled this community.



NOTES

SUGGESTED ATTIRE FOR DOCENTS:

WOMEN: Ankle length dark skirts, long-sleeved high necked white blouses, dark stocking and shoes or boots.

MEN: Dark slacks, white shirts, and suspenders.



GUIDELINES FOR DOCENTS
BREA HISTORICAL HOME TOUR
75th JUBILEE - APRIL 4, 1992

Knowledge of the history of the home or church:

1. When was it built or brought to the site?
2. Who were the original owners and/or previous occupants?
3. What interesting occurrences are connected with the home or its occupants?

Knowledge of the architecture of the house:

1. What features are typical of the era in which the home was built?
2. What features are original or restored to the original state?

Knowledge of the Jubilee Home Tour Program:

1. Be able to give directions to other homes on the tour.
2. Be familiar with the information in the home tour brochure.
3. Be familiar with the entertainment and demonstrations planned at the Baptist church in connection with the tour.
4. Be able to direct viewers to nearby restroom facilities, restaurants, etc.

Maintenance of the homeowner's privacy and security:

1. Prevent theft or damage to the homeowner's property.
2. Remind viewers if needed that no smoking and photographing is allowed.
3. Prevent small children (if there are any) from straying from their parents.
4. Prevent viewers from bringing food, drinks, etc. into the homes.

Control viewer traffic into the home:

1. Keep viewers moving at a reasonable rate through the home.
2. Docents at the door need to welcome viewers, determine when they may enter the home and validate their brochures.

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BREA HISTORICAL HOME TOUR

Ticket Sales & Tour Guidebooks (Park Restroom Facilities)	Old City Hall	401 South Brea Blvd.
Entertainment & Demonstrations (Restroom Facilities)	Baptist Church	Flower & Date
Historical Church & Log Cabin (Restroom Facilities)	Missionary Baptist Church	Ash & Walnut

HOMEOWNERS

ADDRESSES

Dee & Carrel Powell	317 South Madrona
Elsie Gordon	321 South Madrona
Leon & Nery Stevens	323 South Madrona
Randy & Adele Foster	321 South Orange
Harold & Joyce Wilson	315 South Flower
Dale & Barbara Moody	331 South Flower
Catherine Seiler	412 South Flower

HOME TOUR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Jack & Audrey Smith	(714) 529-6653
Mary & Aaron Eseltine	(714) 529-2722
Sandy Sarthou	(714) 996-7747
Kathleen Ralph	(714) 529-7580

STORY: A structure's architectural style tells us

something about the people who built it

popular magazines discovered this "trend," the publicity led the style throughout the country.

Usually two stories — although sometimes in cottage form, especially in Southern California — Queen Anne homes derive their graceful shape from their asymmetrical balance. (Unequal parts of the house balance with other different but also unequal portions.) These homes often have tall towers and ornate wood decorations that were carved by skilled craftsmen. Tall gables appear in conjunction with large, wrap-around porches. Stained-glass windows also add to the stately style of the homes.

The Queen Anne front door — frequently with stained, etched or leaded glass — usually opens onto a large, impressive reception hall. Rooms usually are separated by pocket doors — sliding doors that recess into the wall. Double pocket doors, especially to the formal parlor and dining room, provide a dramatic entrance or exit when pulled back or opened simultaneously.

Beautiful wood carving throughout the Queen Anne house, along with elaborate brass fixtures and worknobs, also lend an air of richness.

Colonial Revival (1900-1925) — These homes were created out of a rebellion by builders and architects from the ostentatious Victorian style. With their square, comparatively plain exteriors, they were the antithesis of the ornate carvings and decorations of their Victorian predecessors.

They were built in a wide range of sizes, from small, one-story homes to large, two-story mansions. Their color also reflected their simplicity: Instead of the greens, beiges, golds and tans of the Victorians, the Colonial Revival homes were almost always painted white. That's partly because the homes in American Colonial days were usually white, but the influence of the 1893 world's fair in Chicago — where everything was painted white — also was strong.

American characteristics from the Georgian and Federal styles, such as porticos, slender columns and classical Greek moldings, frequently are present in these homes. In addition; such Victorian devices as a Queen Anne porch sometimes are present.

One subdivision of this style is the American Foursquare, so called because of its inherently American plainness and simplicity, and because of its square shape.

Craftsman (1900-1920) — Perhaps the most popular and dominant style in California as the state entered the 20th century was the Craftsman home. Gustav Stickley, a cabinetmaker who also edited Craftsman Magazine, which was devoted to the arts and crafts, is credited with making the home popular.

Harvey Ellis, widely described as a brilliant designer, joined the magazine's staff in 1903. That year, a magazine issue featured the first design of the Craftsman house. Later, a different Craftsman house design was featured in each issue.

The Craftsman was the first mass-produced house in Southern California and is recognized as part of a social movement to "get back to nature," to get away from the noise, pollution, industrialization, tenements and ghettos to a more healthy way of life. The Craftsman's lines, compared with the ornate pretentiousness of the Victorian era, reflected a desire for the simple life.

Craftsman homes almost always feature large gardens, lush vegetation surrounding the house, large trees and a sense of American sturdiness.

Early Craftsman style is characterized by a one- or 1½-story house with clean horizontal lines, though the front often is asymmetrical. A large front porch sometimes stretches the width of the house.

The lower part of early Craftsman homes — especially across the bottom of the front porch — frequently is faced with fieldstone or river stone. French doors occasionally open onto a porch. The windows frequently are horizontal and in twos and threes, some with stained or beveled glass.

Later refinements to Craftsman houses often gave them the look of a Swiss chalet, with more horizontal roof lines and several levels.

California Bungalow (1910-1930) — Out of the Craftsman movement came the California Bungalow style. Though it may look a bit like a Craftsman — and possess a few of the Craftsman characteristics — it's the Golden State's own special little house. Thousands of picture postcards, with the bungalow surrounded by orange trees and a smiling family on its porch steps, sold many an Eastern family on dumping the snow and ice for the land of eternal sunshine.

Craftsman qualities include visible rafters, a medium- to low-pitched roof, a rectangular or box shape, a rather plain styling and overlap siding or shingles. Porch pillars support tapered wood columns.

Inside characteristics include wainscoting, hardwood floors, picture rails, a built-in sideboard and a brick fireplace flanked by glass-doored bookcases.

Period Revival (1919-1930) — So many styles of homes in other parts of the country and the world were seen by traveling Americans brimming with 1920s stock market money that Southern California saw those styles transformed into houses here. Among the styles in this era are Mission Revival, Provincial Revival and Colonial Revival.

Among the basics of Period Revival are a rectangular configuration, one or two stories and a symmetrical front facade. Either clapboard or wood siding usually was used, though stucco appeared on some.

One of the Period Revival styles also is called the Corswold style, taken from the English mountains in the central-western part of the country. Among the distinguishing characteristics of this style are its high-pitch roofs that often has a "wavy" look. English touches of leaded or mullioned windows and a recessed door in an arched entranceway also are common.

Homes in the Mission Revival style, also called Mediterranean or

Spanish style, reflect the belief in the 1920s that Mediterranean architecture was appropriate to Southern California weather.

Rectangular with one or two stories, these small homes almost always have stucco exteriors. Wrought iron and window canopies often accent these houses.

Red tile roofs — typical of the Mediterranean, with a low pitch or a flat roof with parapets — dominate most homes of this style. Doors and windows often have arched openings.

Another of the styles within the Period Revival is the Provincial Revival (1920-1940). With its steeply pitched roof and a circular 1½- or two-story entrance, the Provincial Revival style home is a stand-out on any street.

They often resemble castles, much like those Americans saw while traveling in Europe. When they returned, they often had their own ideas about building their mini-castles.

Homes, sweet homes: In the early years of Brea's history, land belonging to the Union Oil Co. was subdivided into lots and homes were built for its employees. The area is filled with Craftsman and some Mediterranean-style homes that represent the lifestyle of the early Breans who settled this community.

Caring about history important

In this year of celebrating Brea's past, isn't it about time we really begin to appreciate what's left of our history before it too suffers the fate of the old downtown?

Let me say right off the bat that I'm a person who likes architecture. No, I'm not one who knows everything about this or that building style, but I do know about the architecture of old Brea. Because of that and because of my interest in preserving our history, I feel that it's imperative we start now to value what we have today before we lose it tomorrow.

Look at the old residential area bordered by Walnut Avenue, Imperial Highway, the flood-control channel, and Ash Street. Actually, because of redevelopment, there isn't much left of it now, but the few homes that are still standing and the ones that have already been demolished are and were among the very oldest and most historically important in the city.

And why did they have to go? The answer is simple. The neighborhood got run down, most people didn't care any longer and the area became ripe for redevelopment.

Now the question is, why didn't people care? That answer is also easy to answer. Many just didn't appreciate what they had. To most Breans, this area had simply become "that old neighborhood."

Every time I go to the Fullerton Library, I pass through some very special areas of that city. Street after street in the downtown area is lined by simple, older houses built about the same time as many of those here in Brea. There are literally thousands of these homes, and what's great about the neighborhoods

they're in is that they have become places where people want to live, not where they have to live. Houses are well-cared for, the neighborhoods are clean and the owners seem to be proud of their areas.

Coming back to Brea, we too have sections in the downtown area where older homes are well cared for and where there is pride of ownership. Unfortunately though, there aren't many of these places left. Too many have been partially or totally destroyed through redevelopment. Beautiful old craftsman bungalows, provincial revival and Mediterranean-style homes on the 100 and 200 blocks of Orange, Flower, Redwood, Poplar and Laurel avenues became run-down and were replaced by apartment houses. Many more of these homes will be destroyed in the coming years.

There is one area of the city, though, that is still almost totally intact and looks in many ways like it did when the houses lining its streets were built almost 70 years ago. I'm speaking of the neighborhood surrounding old City Hall Park.

In the early years of Brea's history, the land there belonged to the Union Oil Co. Then on June 8, 1921, it was announced that Union would subdivide part of this land into 62 lots and build homes for its employees. These homes would be along what is now the 400 block of Walnut (west side), the 400 block of Madrona (both sides) and the east side of Sievers.

Described in the local "Brea Star" newspaper as "one of Brea's best locations for a beautiful residential district," this new tract, continued the "Star," "shows the faith the Union Oil Co. has in the future of the city. It encourages others to make definite plans for the large city that is bound to develop here in the future."

Construction began soon after the announcement was made in the paper. Besides the

popular craftsman bungalow homes with their low-pitched roofs, wide porches and horizontal windows grouped in threes, there were also Mediterranean-style homes covered by red tile roofs. Interspersed among them all were three or four beautiful colonial revival homes.

Especially interesting today is the 400 block of Madrona. Just as in Fullerton, the houses here are well-cared for, and there is neighborhood pride in keeping the street a special place to live. I've always said that if I could move to any place in the city, this is where it would be.

My hope for this area is that it becomes a place appreciated for what it is. No, it's not filled with big Victorian houses that everyone seems to love, but it is filled with homes that represent the lifestyle of the early Breans who settled this community.

Take a drive around this neighborhood sometime and really look at this beautiful colonial revival house at 400 S. Madrona, the unusual craftsman bungalow next door at 406, or the small Mediterranean at 416. Now continue south to the 500 block of Walnut, where there are some wonderful steep-roofed provincial revival homes built in 1929. And what about the beautiful houses on the 300 block of Madrona? Aren't all of these little homes worth saving?

Of course, my answer is yes, but it's not only up to me. It's all of our responsibility. We just have to be aware of what we have and take care that we don't lose it. It's as simple as that. These older neighborhoods that still exist are truly special places. They certainly don't deserve to be lost to deterioration or redevelopment, as others have been, because of us not caring until it's too late.

Brian Saul is vice president of the Brea Historical Society.

A WALK IN TIME

By Brian Saul

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Second Bedroom

This bedroom is unchanged. The door leads into another room which was the ministers study. Originally a second fireplace opened there, but the Seilers didn't replace it. This room is the sewing room.

Hall

The hall has been changed. Originally a large linen closet stood where the turned posts are today. The house originally had four bedrooms. There was a very small one where the middle window is today. It was used for a sewing room. But Mr. Seiler removed the wall and made it into one large room. The built-in drawers are original in both bedrooms.

Bathroom

This room has new fixtures, but originally there was a door opening in from the hall and was later closed.

Back Stairs

These stairs which came up from the kitchen were used almost always by the family. Mr. Seiler added the cupboards for storage and the smaller one for soiled clothing which opens from the bathroom. The safety bar is a Polish Rod from the oilfields.

Kitchen

The kitchen originally was the worst room in the house. In the 1920s ^{they} were built much smaller and this one just barely had room for a stove and refrigerator. There was a built-in Cupboard to the ceiling where the refrigerator now stands. Half of it was a cooler which opened to the ground below and had chicken wire shelves where vegetables kept well. The cupboards were so narrow they would not hold a plate. The house did have an open back porch with a small bathroom at one end. When the house was set here this end of the kitchen was enclosed for a back porch. But the area was sadly inadequate. Finally in 1982 the Seilers were able to plan a large kitchen using the whole area. The blue and white color scheme used in the tile was copied from old tiles brought from Germany after World War II. The wall shelf was made to hold dishes that came from Czechoslovakia at the same time. There is also a kraut cutter and matching clock. The soffit over the cupboards was set back so a plate rail could be made. The wooden gallery in front was made of wooden spools split in half. There was a lot of sewing done in this house. The second deep sink was put in for utility. The solid wooden meat block came from the Brea Frozen Food Locker. The Stand-up Desk was built from a picture in a magazine. The little drawers came from an old Singer sewing machine.

Family Room

Entering the narrow part of the family room, you are actually in the old breakfast room. It originally extended just past the window at the side and ended with a window looking out to the east. This room was cut off in the moving. In 1958 the family room was added. The rods you see were put in for added support. They came from the oil fields and are called "sucker rods". Then they were glamorized by adding wrought iron. Cupboard space was added on the one side with room for a freezer. Another egg crate window was built to hold glass and give additional light.

Stove Room

The Stove Room was really Mr. Seilers' delight. He found this stove in Idaho in 1962 but was never able to find a safe spot to place it in the family room. So this room was added. The used brick came from the houses original foundation and had been scraped and saved. The alcove was made to hold the old clock that was used by Mrs. Seilers grandparents in Nebraska in the 1800s. The window was specially made because in Mr. Seilers childhood in Salt Lake City their front door had glass ringed by bright colored glass. The center panels came from an old window from England.

Lath House

The fountain idea came ^{from} one displayed at the Pomona Fair. So again the oilfields pipe was used and a willing welder who made it. He said he always liked to come here because the Seilers had so many different projects. This shade garden was developed because the family loved green growing things and this was a way to enjoy plants without having to care for them in the house. This area was originally an orange grove so some of the trees were saved. There are some plants in here that are 40 years old.

The Play House

The childrens grandmother, Mrs. Moore, was responsible for the building of this little house; although, of course, Mr. Seiler built it. there was a regular house warming for it back in 1957. It was painted and wallpapered inside, the furniture is original. But the biggest attraction was the sink with running water. Since this was mostly a girls domain, the boys each had a clubhouse of their own.

Climber

The climber was made from oilfields materials. The top was usually a fort with a flag and the rod in the middle was for sliding down. That was called a Polish Rod.

Come take a peek into the window of
Brea's architectural past with the...

Brea Historical Home Tour

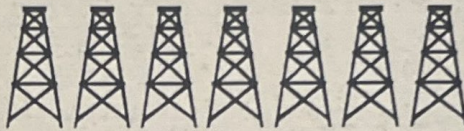
April 4, 1992



In celebration of Brea's 75th Birthday

1917 - 1992

1992
A Year of Celebration!



BREA



1917 - 1992

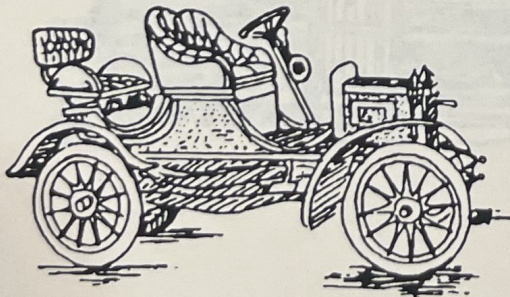
Welcome!

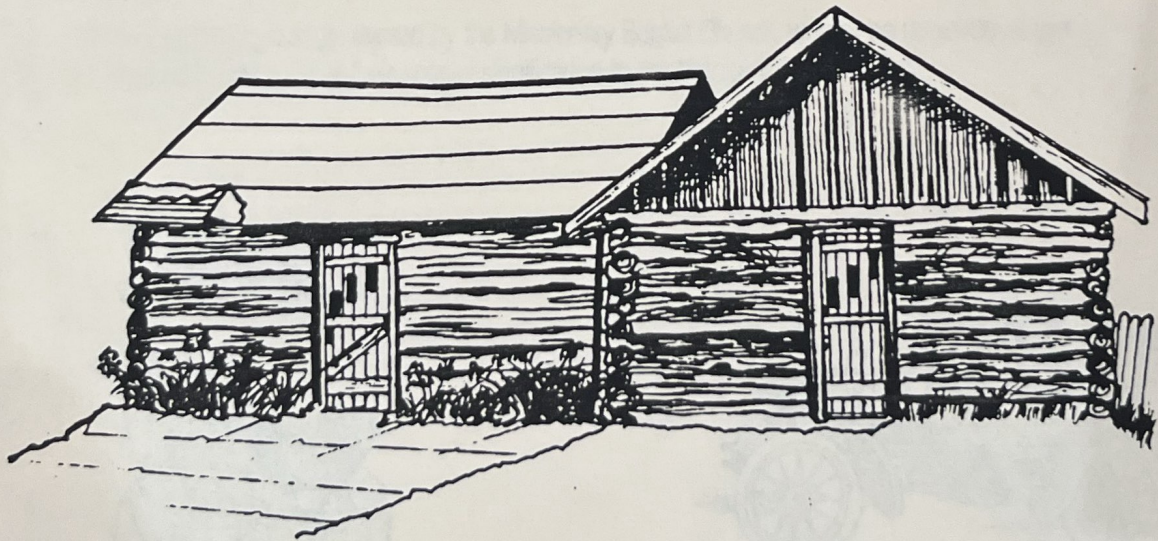
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Missionary Baptist Church

201 West Ash Street

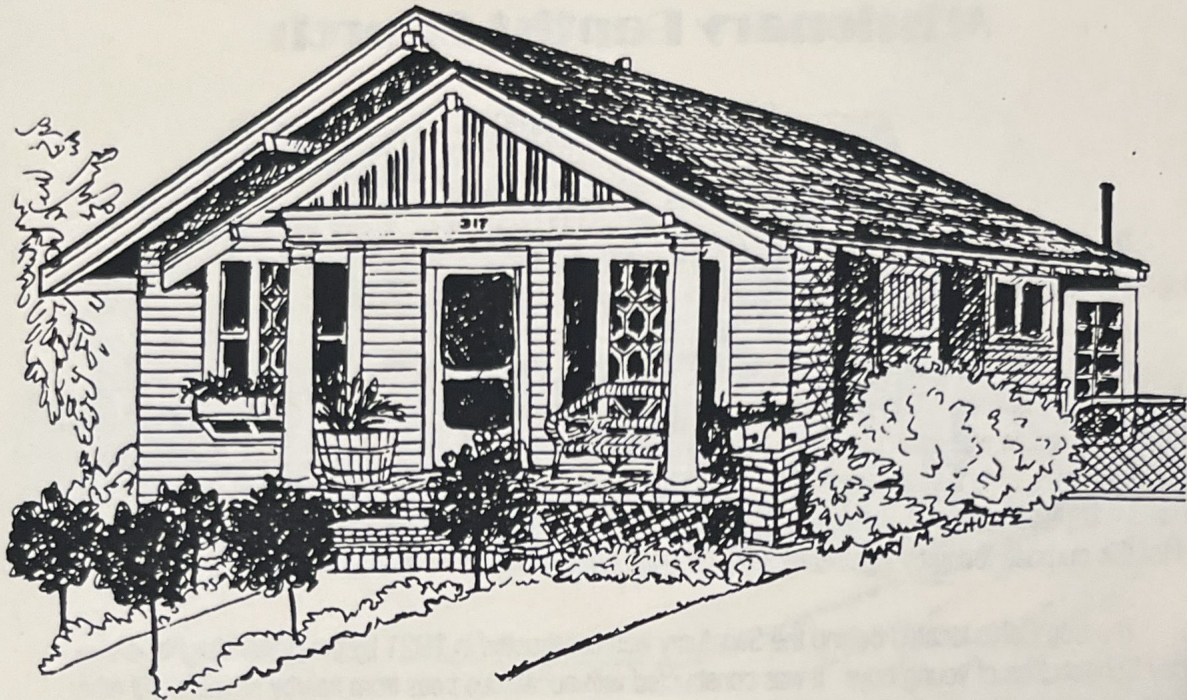
This church was first built and owned by the Brea Christian Church. The existing structure was dedicated in February 1936. Prior to 1936, two other church buildings were built on this site.

In August 1914, a group of men and women from the First Christian Church of Santa Ana helped erect a temporary building. This was the beginning of what became the Brea Christian Church. The lumber from this first building was used in the construction of the "Little Brown Church." Over the years, improvements were made to the "Little Brown Church" including a white paint job. In 1935, it was relocated on the lot and the present Sanctuary was attached to it. The old church became the kitchen and fellowship hall and is still used for this purpose today by the Missionary Baptist congregation.

The Log Cabin located behind the Sanctuary was constructed in 1921 by the Honor Knights, a Sunday School class of young boys. It was constructed with eucalyptus trees from nearby oil fields. All other materials were donated by local merchants. A close peek through the door reveals a rock fireplace, reminiscent of those built in pioneer days. It is said that a time capsule may have been placed under the fireplace or the front door. Its exact location has been lost with time.

In 1925, telephone poles were used to build the adjoining Log Cabin to the west. Since girls were now allowed to be in the Honor Knights' class, this additional room was needed.

These historical buildings, owned by the Missionary Baptist Church, will not be removed as part of Brea's redevelopment because of their special significance to the history of Brea.



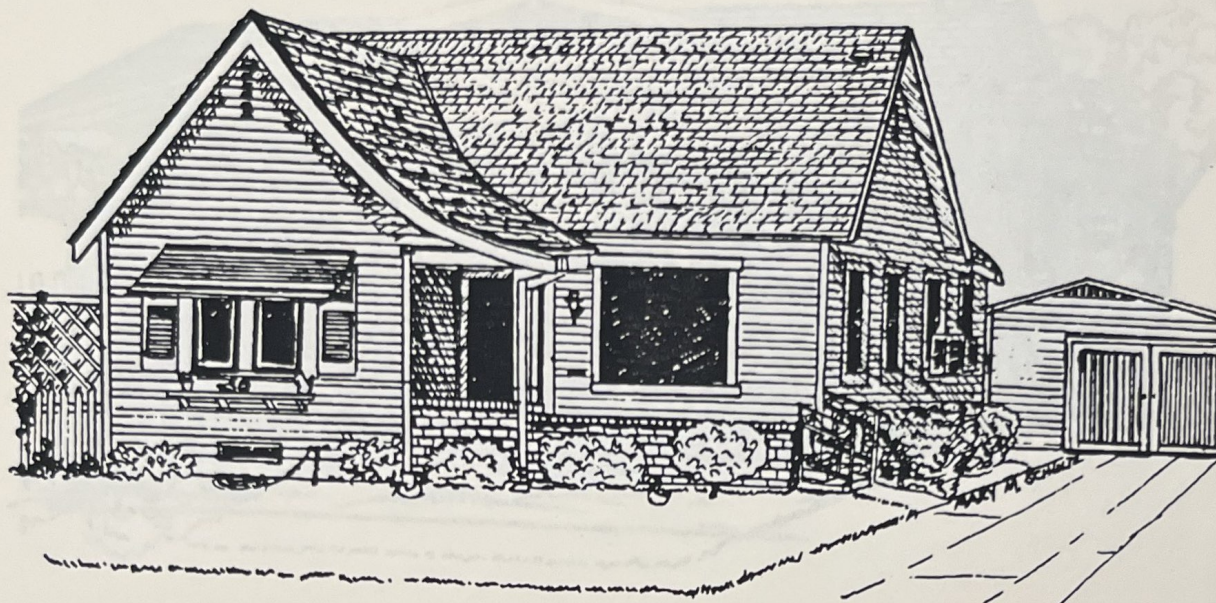
Dowell Home

317 South Madrona Avenue
1922

The current owners, Dee and Carrel Powell, have lived in this house since 1985. As you tour the home, it will become apparent that they have modernized it to some extent, while at the same time preserving many of the original features which make this house a window into its architectural history.

This craftsman bungalow was built in 1922. The original occupants were the Frank Throops.

In the 1950's, the homeowner covered the original redwood siding with asbestos shingles. When the Powells purchased the house, they removed the shingles to expose the original redwood structure.



Gordon Home

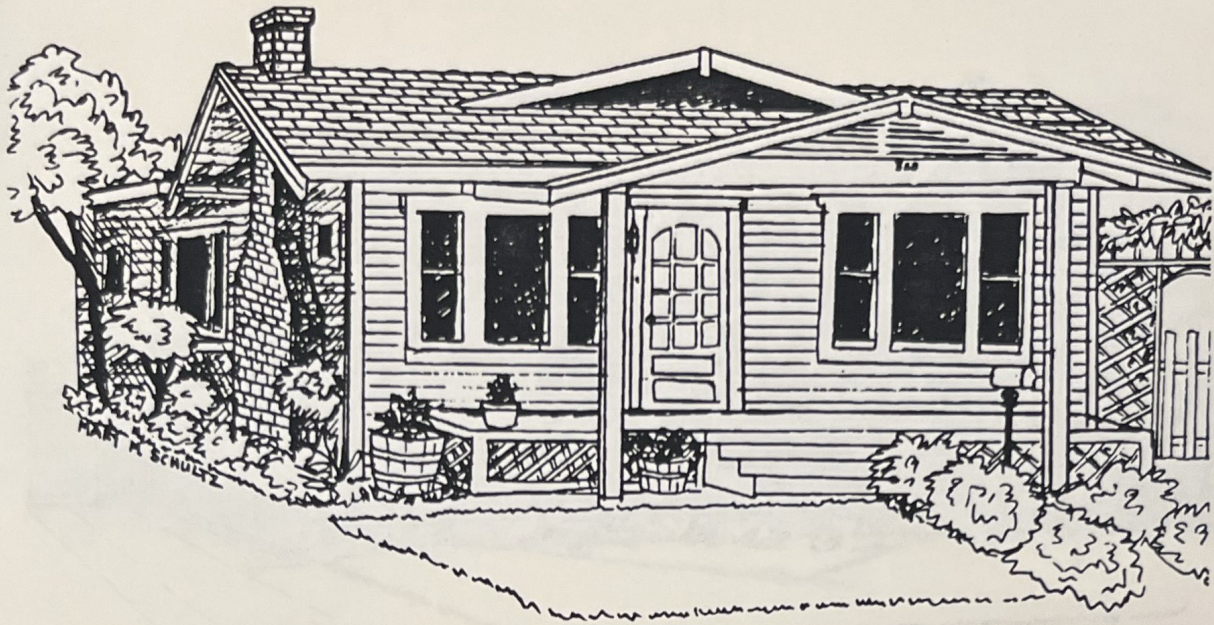
321 South Madrona Avenue
1929

Owner, Elsie Gordon, has lived in this home since 1939. She and her husband, Lawrence, who passed away in 1989, have preserved this house in its original state. No remodeling has ever been performed.

The house was built in 1929 by Mr. John Van Tyne who built several other homes in Brea. The first occupants were the Gales. It was then sold to the Eastman family who, in 1939, sold it to the Gordons for \$2,900.

Lawrence Gordon's father owned a local newspaper from 1929 to 1930 called the "Brea Progress." Lawrence's mother would walk up and down local streets gathering gossip and news for the paper from passersby.

This quaint residence is one of the best examples of an early Provincial Revival home in Brea.



Stevens Home

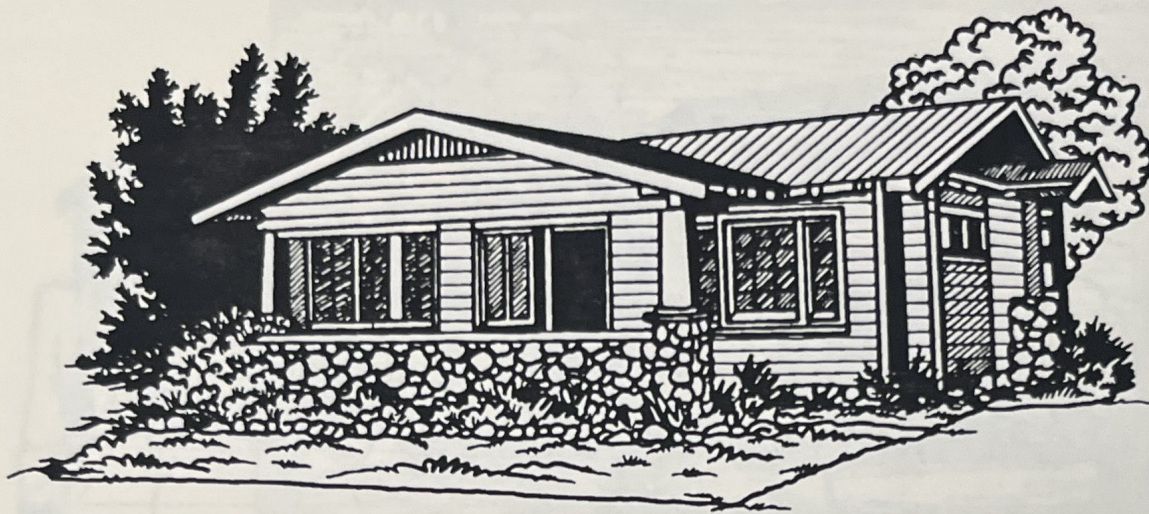
323 South Madrona Avenue
1923

This craftsman bungalow was constructed in 1923. Bill and Maud Anderson were the first owners of this house. Bill was a cement worker and built the home himself.

After Mr. Anderson died, the house was sold at an estate sale to an unknown party who lived in the house for two years before it was sold to a local real estate agent. In 1962, the agent sold the house to the Stevens family.

This residence contains a feature you will not find in contemporary homes -- a canning cellar. It is not known whether it was put there when the house was built or added to the house at a later date.

The entire house is the original structure except for a small bathroom at the rear which was added by the Stevens family.



Foster Home

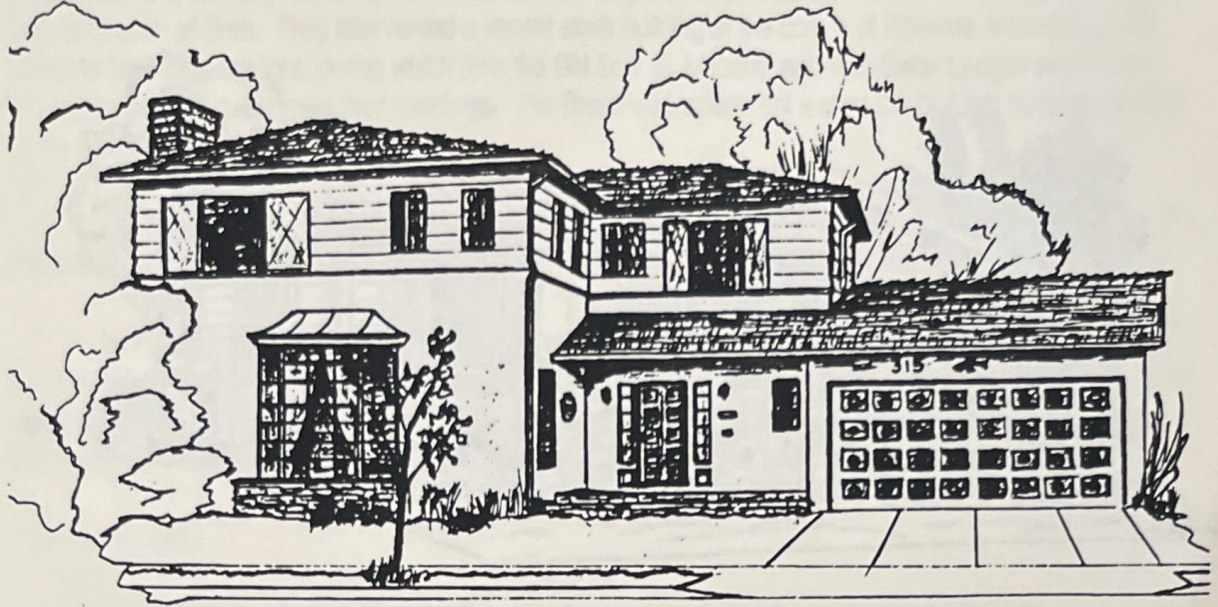
321 South Orange Avenue
1922

The Foster home is typical of several craftsman bungalow style houses in this area of Brea. It was not built on its present site. In the formative years of the oil industry in Brea and Olinda, many homes were built on the oil lease properties. These were for the oil workers and their families.

As time passed, more and more families opted to move into Brea from the oil lease properties. Many of the homes were moved to Brea rather than being abandoned at the lease sites. The Foster house was one of these. It was moved to its present location sometime between 1940 and 1945. Walt Bergman, a longtime Brea resident, can still remember the house being moved down the street.

It was built on the Graham-Loftus oil lease in 1922 for a cost of \$2,500. The first occupants were Harry Luchenback and his wife, Ella.

As you tour this home, note the well preserved, natural wood used in the trim and moldings.



Wilson/Shaffer Home

315 South Flower Avenue
1938

Harold and Joyce Wilson are the owners of this Regency Revival style home. Mr. Wilson retired in 1988 after working as a civil engineer for several years in Brea. Mrs. Wilson, also retired, wrote and presented television lessons in social science for Anaheim schools.

This house was built in 1938 by Donald Shaffer, a wealthy man, on two of four adjacent lots. Mr. Shaffer sold the house to his son, Chuck, whom the Wilsons purchased it from in 1968.

The Shaffer family was very prominent in Brea's history. They founded Shaffer Tool Works which manufactured tools used primarily in the oil drilling industry. Shaffer Tool Works was one of Brea's most important industries for many years.

During your tour, you might want to observe the beautiful hardwood floors and intricately painted crown mouldings around the ceilings. This home features a sun room with many window panes. Count the number of panes and imagine having the task of washing all of those windows!



Moody Home

331 South Flower Avenue
1928

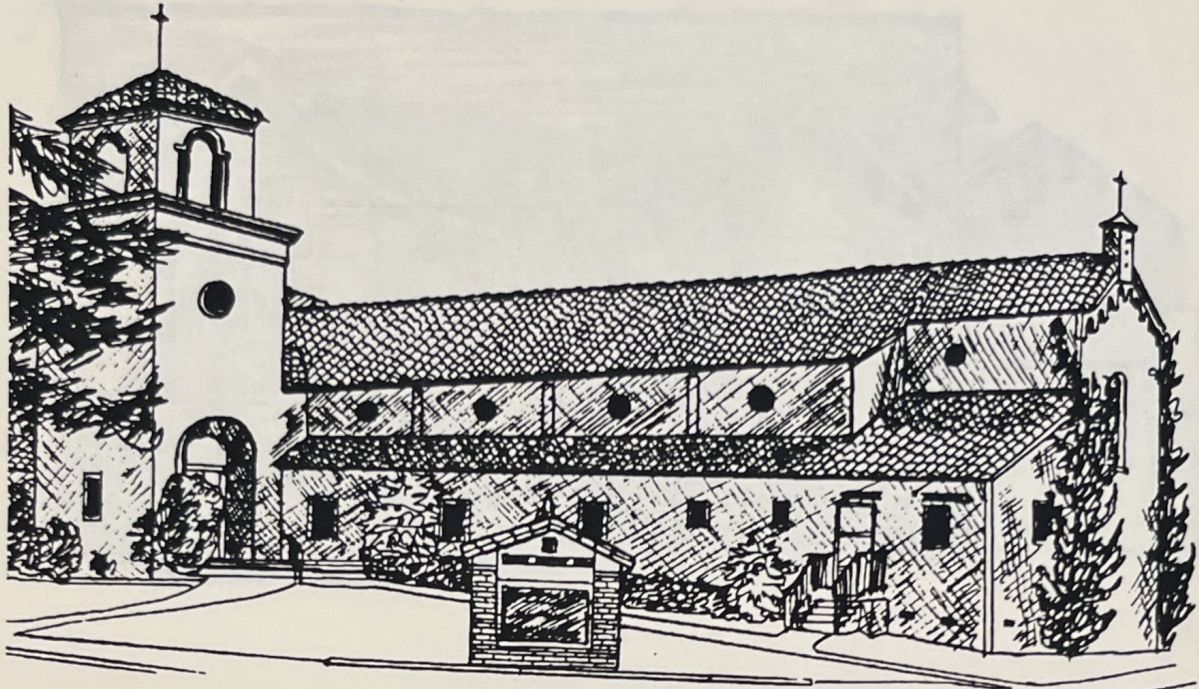
This Provincial Revival home was built in 1928 by the Herricks. The lot was purchased for \$10. When the house was finished, it was sold to the initial residents, the Hogues.

Lynn Hogue was a local grocer who served on the Brea City Council. He was Mayor of Brea in 1932 and remained on the Council until his resignation in 1936.

The Jones family purchased the house from the Hogues in 1936. They sold it to the Whitneys in 1969 who, in turn, sold it to the current owners, the Moodys, in 1973.

One of the original next-door neighbors was Mr. Nicodemus, head of the local draft board. It was said that Mr. Nicodemus tried to draft everyone, including longtime Brea resident, Dyer Bennett who was not quite old enough to enlist in the armed forces at the time.

Early legal records of the Moody home show the bigotry of the era by stating in the deed that "no part of said premise shall ever be sold, conveyed, transferred, leased or rented to any person of African, Chinese or Japanese descent." The deed also noted all dwellings should have at least two coats of good paint and all outbuildings and fences shall, likewise, be painted or whitewashed.



First Baptist Church

Date Street and Flower Avenue

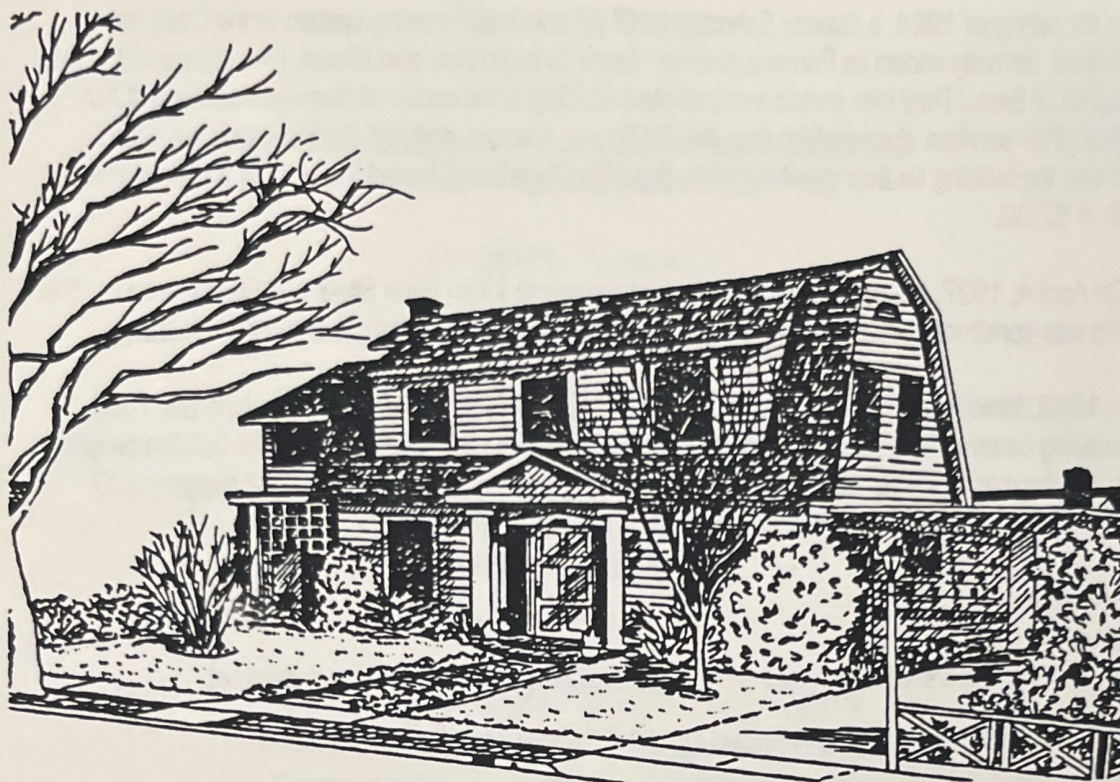
In the spring of 1924, a Sunday School class of Baptists were meeting upstairs in the Craig Hall on Brea Boulevard, formerly known as Pomona Avenue. Eager to begin their own church, they organized the First Baptist Church of Brea. They later rented a vacant store building at the corner of Pomona Avenue and Ash Street to hold their services, during which time the Girl Scouts, Masons, and Anti-Salon League were also allowed to use the building for their meetings. The Brea Fire Department leased the building for social events at the cost of \$2.00.

On April 4, 1927, the congregation purchased the corner lot on Birch Street and Flower Avenue. The first building was constructed on a "pay-as-you-go" payment plan and was dedicated in March 1928.

In 1948, three lots were purchased on the corner of Date Street and Flower. On June 25, 1950, a ground-breaking ceremony was held for construction of the new church building. During the building program, discussion was held as to the verse to be inscribed over the Sanctuary doors. The architect suggested "O Come Let Us Worship", and today that invitation is still extended to all who enter.

From the records:

- The first purchase by the officially recognized church was a communion set.
- The Pastor was guaranteed at least \$15.00 per week.
- First piano was purchased for \$100.00; \$25.00 down and ten monthly payments of \$7.50 with no interest.
- On January 27, 1929 - "Janitor has been hired at \$5.00 per month. It was discussed how to pay his salary."
- The financial report read on July 28, 1926, "was not encouraging."
- April 29, 1935 - \$1.75 for light bill - \$.12 for postage, were listed as monthly expenditures.
- December, 1949 - Taxes of \$19.25 were paid on parsonage.
- August, 1955 - The young people donated record player and records playing The New Testament for the ill and aged of the church.



Seiler Home

412 South Flower Avenue
1920

This Colonial Revival home was actually built in Pico Rivera in 1920. Richard and Catherine Seiler were in the process of looking for a larger house to accommodate a growing family when they happened past the house and saw it was for sale. The exterior so resembled a house that Mrs. Seiler had lived in as a young girl that she urged her husband to buy it without even seeing the interior.

The deed was sold at a public auction for \$3500 and the Seilers arranged to have the house moved to its present site in 1950. When the house reached the La Habra city line, they were informed by police officers that a city ordinance passed the night before forbade the moving of houses through that town.

Mr. Seiler rushed back to Brea and found his father-in-law, a Brea judge, who granted permission for the house to pass through La Habra.

The first day that Mrs. Seiler actually lived in the house was the day she came home from the hospital after giving birth to her son, David.

Thank You

Our thanks and appreciation to all those who have donated their time and support to this Brea Historical Home Tour:

Our Gracious Homeowners

First Baptist Church

Missionary Baptist Church

Our Enthusiastic Docents

Mary Schultz

Classic Car Owners

Orange County Model T Ford Club

Girl Scout Troop 811

Bernie and Helen Swart

Orange County Quilter's Guild

Brea-Olinda High School Chamber and Concert Choirs

Country Hills School - Ms. Lureen Skagg's Second Graders

Country Hills School - Third through Sixth Grade Chorus
and Director, Norma Gauzzo

Laurie Hull

Sharon Dean

Brea Senior Center

That Frame Place

Brea Bistro

Brea Historical Home Tour Committee

Mary Eseltine

Aaron Eseltine

Kathleen Ralph

Sandy Sarthou

Brian Saul

Audrey Smith

Jack Smith

**We hope you've
enjoyed your tour**



Thanks for coming!

Home Tour Entertainment/Demonstration Schedule

First Baptist Church
Corner of Date Street and Flower Avenue

Entertainment Scheduled

- 11:00** Brea Olinda High School Chamber and Concert Choirs
Director: Linda Prideaux
- 11:30** Laurie Hull
Professional Banjo/Guitar Player and Singer
- 12:00** Laurie Hull
Professional Banjo/Guitar Player and Singer
- 12:30** Second Grade Classroom, Country Hills School
Teacher: Lureen Skaggs
- 1:00** Country Hills Chorus, Grades 3 Through 6
Director: Norma Gauzzo
- 2:00** Brea-Olinda High School Chamber and Concert Choirs
Director: Linda Prideaux

Other Things To See

Quilting Demonstration

Orange County Quilters' Guild
Gail Conser

Antique Farm and Household Equipment

Bernie and Helen Swart

Old Fashioned Lemonade Stand

Junior Girl Scout Troop 811

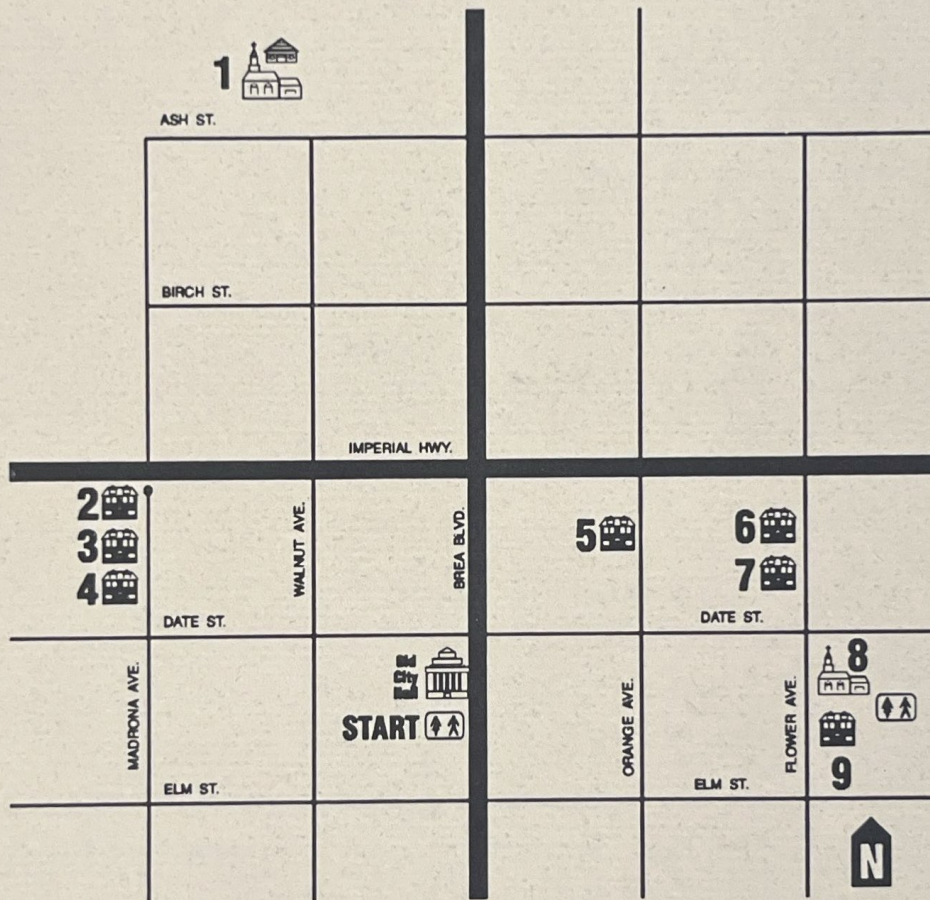
1. Missionary Baptist Church, 201 W. Ash
2. Powell Home - 317 S. Madrona
3. Gordon Home - 321 S. Madrona
4. Stevens Home - 323 S. Madrona
5. Foster Home - 321 S. Orange
6. Wilson/Schaffer - 315 S. Flower
7. Moody Home - 331 S. Flower
8. First Baptist Church - Date & Flower
9. Seiler Home - 412 S. Flower

Welcome!

We would encourage you to walk on the tour.
If necessary feel free to drive.

NOTE

Homes open 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.



As a courtesy to homeowners, NO PHOTOS OR SMOKING ALLOWED IN HOMES OR CHURCHES.

All antique cars parked in driveways are near age of tour home.

Restrooms available at First Baptist Church (Date & Flower) and Old City Hall Park (401 S. Brea Blvd.)

TOUR VISITATION LOG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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DOCENT REMINDERS

Docents must speak up and offer information to people on tour.

Children must have a brochure unless under 1 year.

Parent must hold hand of child in home.

NO photos, smoking or eating inside of home.

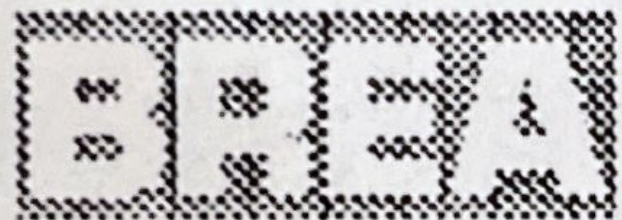
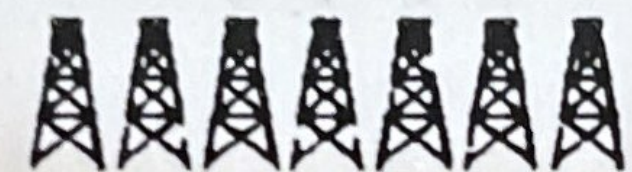
Check off # on brochure.

Control flow of people into home.

Have people wipe feet on rug before entering home.

People on tour are NOT to touch anything in home.

People on tour are NOT to touch classic car in driveway.



1917 - 1992

Historical Home Tour Docent



VOLUNTEER APPLICATION

City of Brea
Community Services
Brea Civic & Cultural Center
1 Civic Center Circle, Brea, CA 92621-5758

Volunteer Coordinator
990-7776

The information on this application will help us find the most satisfying and rewarding volunteer service for you. Your cooperation in completing it is most important.

Name: _____ Please check appropriate age group:
 15-20 20-35 35-50 50+

Address: _____
Street City Zip Code

Phone: () _____ () _____
Day Evening

Are you a student: _____ School now attending: _____

Where did you learn about volunteering for the City of Brea:

Preferred volunteer assignments:

Community involvement and previous volunteer work:

Time available for volunteer work: _____

Preferred days and hours: _____

Are you proficient in a foreign language: _____

If so, what language: _____

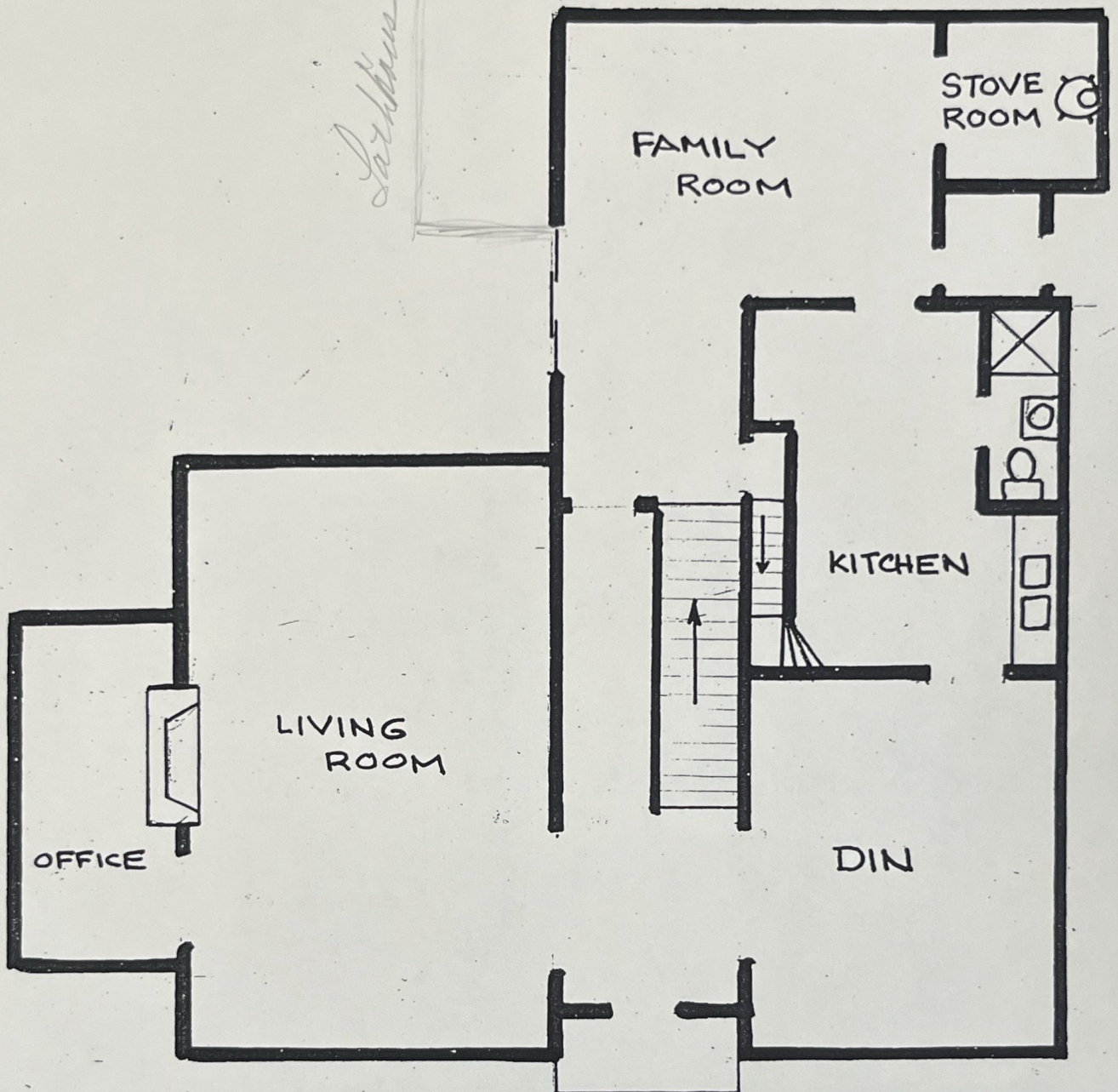
Do you have any health problems that would affect your placement and work as a City of Brea volunteer:

_____ Date _____ Signature

Please return this form to the City of Brea, Volunteer Coordinator.

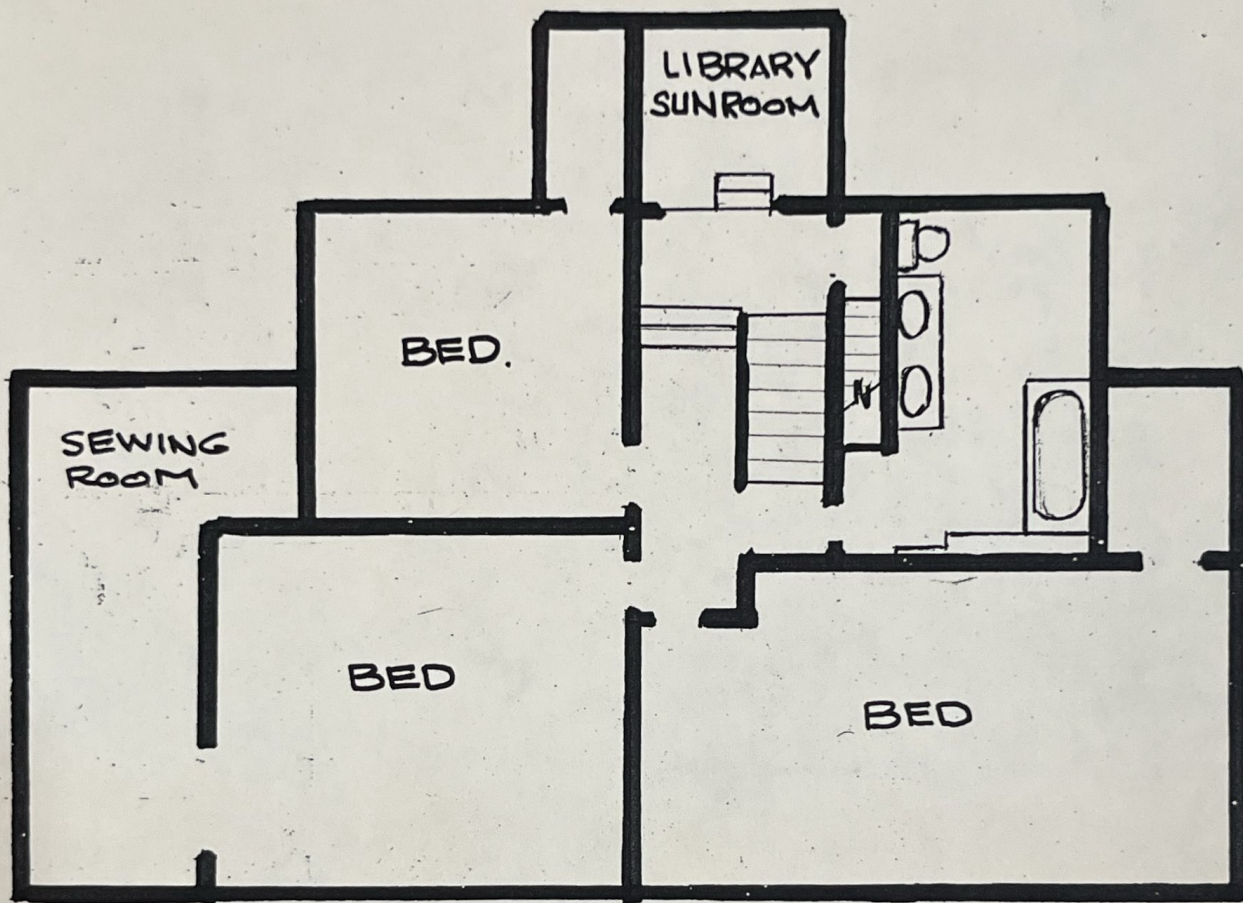
Play House

Saithune



412 So. FLOWER

- SEILER -

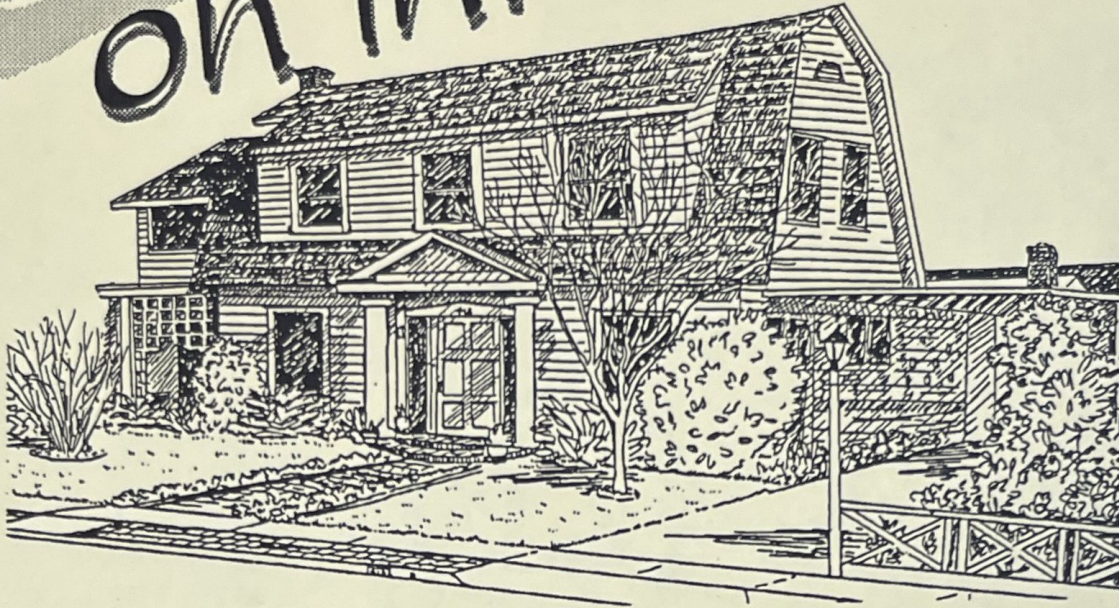


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

412 SO. FLOWER

- SEILER -

Come on in!



Brea Historical Home Tour

Take a peek into Brea's architectural past through a guided tour of seven historical homes and two churches in Brea. Homes will be open from 10 a.m.- 4 p. m. on Saturday, April 4 and on Saturday, October 3. Tours will begin at City Hall Park, 401 S. Brea Blvd. Tickets are just \$8 per person. This is recommended as a walking tour, however, participants may drive their own vehicles from site to site. For more information, please call the Jubilee Hotline at 990 -7771.

Historical Home Tour Ticket Request

Number of Persons _____ x \$8.00 = _____

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Mail tickets to:

Name _____

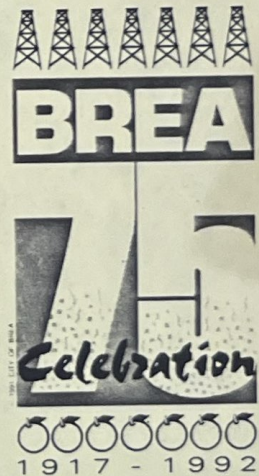
Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Checks payable to: City of Brea

Mail form and check to:

Historical Home Tour
Brea Civic & Cultural Center
1 Civic Center Circle
Brea, CA 92621



*For further information on Historical Home Tours and any Jubilee events
please call the Jubilee Hot line at (714) 990-7771*

Journey into Brea's past with the

LIVING HISTORY BUS TOUR



"The Living History Tour was a great opportunity to take a brief look into Brea's special past. I recommend it as a 'must see' for all Breans."

*Sharon Dean,
Historical Society
President.*



The "Sultan of Swat", Babe Ruth, once played an exhibition game in Brea, one that these local fans likely never forgot.

Experience Brea's history first hand through dramatic reenactment. Relive the early days of old Olinda and the disastrous oil fire of 1926. All tours leave from and return to Old City Hall Park (Date Street and Brea Boulevard).

The fee for the 1½ hour bus tour is just \$5. Space is limited so sign up now at Community Services Department, Level 3 of Brea Civic & Cultural Center or use the mail-in registration form below. For further information, call the Jubilee Hotline at (714) 990-7771.

Living History Bus Tour Registration Form

Please check desired tour time

Tour dates: ~~Sunday, February 23~~ 1 pm **SOLD OUT!** 3 pm
Saturday, May 9 10:30 am 11:30 am noon 1 pm
Saturday, September 19 10 am 11 am 11:30 am 1 pm

Please plan to arrive 15 minutes prior to departure

Name _____ Number of people attending tour _____ X \$5 = \$ _____
Address _____
City _____ Zip _____ Total Enclosed \$ _____
Day Phone (____) _____

*Make checks payable to: City of Brea
Mail form and check to: Living History Bus
Tour, Brea Civic & Cultural Center, 1 Civic
Center Circle, Brea, CA 92621*

Handicapped arrangements needed