



Anaheim Cemetery

presents

A WALK
THROUGH
HISTORY...

as told by those
interred within
its sacred grounds.

Friday – July 26th

Free Tours Departing From

7:00 pm to 9:30 p.m.



Anaheim Cemetery

A property of The Orange County Cemetery District

1400 E. Sycamore Street

Anaheim, CA 92805

(714) 535-4928



Welcome to Anaheim Cemetery

The 16-acre Anaheim Cemetery has been under the care of the Orange County Cemetery District since 1985, when the District was formed to manage the historic cemeteries of Anaheim, Santa Ana and El Toro.

When the first interment in the cemetery took place in 1867, endowment care was not considered, as families took great pride in caring for their loved ones' resting places. Over time, though, some families were unable to personally care for their plots, and local cemeteries fell into disrepair.

By creating the Orange County Cemetery District, the State of California enabled the District to care for the historic grounds while continuing to provide affordable interment services for the public.



Upright markers abound in the rear of the park, harkening back to the origins of the cemetery. The Community Mausoleum pictured above is the oldest public mausoleum on the West Coast.

The Origins of Anaheim and the Los Angeles Vineyard Society



Birds eye view of Anaheim in 1876.

You can't speak about the history of the Anaheim Cemetery, without also understanding the origins of Anaheim itself – the city and the cemetery share a past that is forever linked.

In the 1850's a group of 50 German families living in San Francisco became dissatisfied with the city. They agreed to purchase a tract of land and aspired to create the largest vineyard in the world. In 1857 they purchased 1,165 acres for \$2 an acre from Juan Pacifico Ontiveros. They became known as the Los Angeles Vineyard Society, because the land was purchased in what was then Los Angeles County.

On January 13, 1858, the stockholders of the colony met in San Francisco and chose the name "Anaheim" for their new home, meaning "Home by the Santa Ana River." Anaheim was divided into fifty lots of twenty acres each and fifty house lots with fourteen additional village lots which were reserved for a school house and other public buildings.

Anaheim Cemetery Established in 1866

Although the simple burial grounds at the Mission San Juan Capistrano and the Yorba family cemetery had served the needs of the pastoral life of the Ranchos, many of Anaheim's earliest settlers, the mostly German founders of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society had not established parish churchyards for the burial of their dead. The new arrivals, therefore, initially buried their dearly departed in corners of their vineyard lots, developing small family burial grounds on their own property.

The need for a public cemetery soon became apparent, and the Anaheim Cemetery Association was formed in 1866, with the following Trustees:

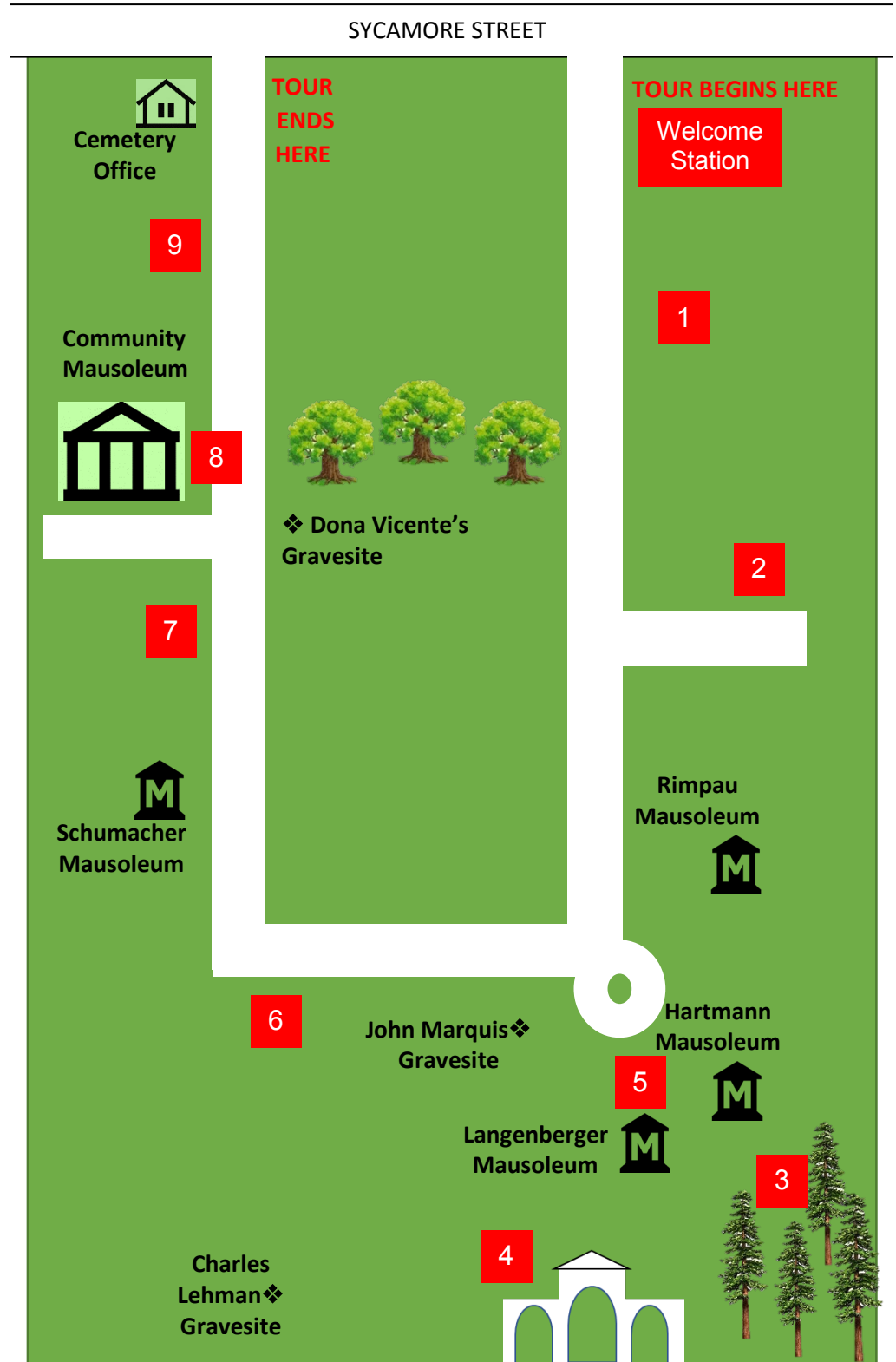
Henry E. Boldt John August Heyermann
Henry Kroeger Frederick W. Kuelp
Charles Rehm Theodore Schmidt
John Peter Zeyn

All of these trustees, with the exception of Theodore Schmidt, as well as many of the original founding members of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society are interred in the grounds. The first burial to take place at the cemetery was in July 1867 for the stillborn son of August and Petra Langenberger. Petra, herself, followed just two months later.

A Walk Through History at Anaheim Cemetery

Enjoy a walk through the past as history comes alive on the beautifully illuminated grounds of Anaheim Cemetery. Docents will escort you on a guided tour that will take you to nine different areas of the park where costumed actors will portray scenes from the lives of those interred nearby. We hope you enjoy this glimpse into the past!

1. **Thomas Henry Kuchel**
United States Senator and proponent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
2. **John Marquis**
Civil War Veteran
3. **The Chinese Section**
The final resting place for Anaheim's Chinese Laborers
4. **Frederick A. Hartmann**
Financier of the Historic Cemetery Archway
5. **The Langenbergers**
Anaheim Pioneers and first cemetery interment
6. **Charles Lehman**
First Anaheim Police Officer killed in the line of duty – in 1872
7. **The Backs Brothers**
Undertaking in early Anaheim
8. **Enid Rimpau**
Located in the Community Mausoleum, explore the mysterious death of a beautiful, young newlywed
9. **Henry George "Dad" Miller**
A local golf legend whose youthful spirit inspired even at age 100



Scene 1 – Thomas Henry Kuchel

August 15, 1910 - November 21, 1994

Gravesite Location: Section AD, Block B3, Lot 45, Grave 7

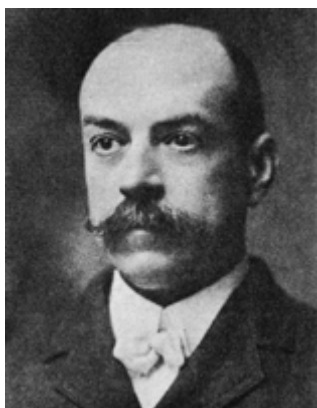
Thomas Henry Kuchel was a Republican U.S. Senator from Anaheim, California. He was educated as a lawyer at the University of Southern California before entering state government. He served in the California State Assembly from 1937 to 1941, in the California State Senate from 1941 to 1945, and as California State Controller from 1946 to 1953. During World War II Senator Kuchel was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserves.

In 1953 he was appointed to the U.S. Senate by Governor Earl Warren to fill the vacancy created after Republican Senator Richard M. Nixon was elected Vice President. In the Senate, Kuchel became the Minority Whip and he was tasked with whipping up the votes to overcome opposition of the majority to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voters' Rights Act of 1965

Like Father, Like Son

It was Kuchel's upbringing in Anaheim that led to his staunch support of equal rights for all. While growing up, Kuchel often aided his father, Henry Kuchel, who for 48 years was publisher of the Anaheim Gazette.

In 1924 the Ku Klux Klan began to aggressively recruit members in Southern California. Thomas watched his father do battle with the KKK when their candidates took over the City Council and the Police and Fire Departments. Despite considerable intimidation, the Kuchel family and the Anaheim



Henry Kuchel - 1900
Photo Courtesy of Anaheim
Public Library

Gazette published a list of known Klan members, sparking a recall election. Ultimately, four City Council members who supported the KKK lost their seats and many members of the Police and Fire Departments were ousted as well.

Among his other accomplishments, Kuchel was also heavily involved in passing Medicare and was a supporter of the Atomic Test Ban Treaty, the Labor Management and Disclosure Act, and the Interstate Highway Act. He was also a strong voice for conservation. As the ranking Republican on the Senate's Interior Committee, Kuchel sponsored numerous laws that created and expanded reservoirs, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, and national parks, including the Redwood National Park.

Like his parents, who lie nearby, the simple gravestone for Thomas Henry Kuchel lists only his name, date of birth and date of death. Passing by, one would never know the many accomplishments of this humble man and his family.

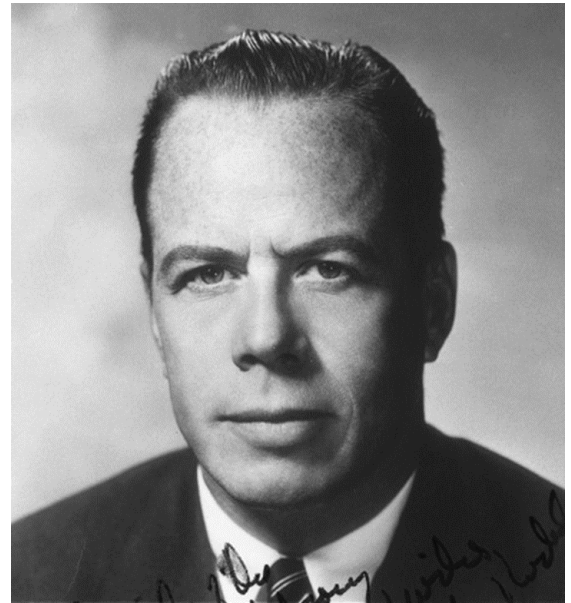


Photo of Thomas Henry Kuchel
Photo Courtesy of Calisphere.org.



Senator Kuchel pictured center – March 15, 1960
From Calisphere.org – UC Berkeley and Bancroft Library

Scene 2 – John Marquis

April 26, 1841 – May 1, 1882

Gravesite Location: Section OC, Lot 14, Grave 5

John Fenelon Marquis was born in Pennsylvania in 1841 to parents John and Elizabeth Marquis. At the age of 21, he was living in New Rutland, Illinois, and enlisted in the Union Army as a Bugler. He mustered in at Camp Butler on December 31st with the Illinois Battery K, 2nd Light Artillery Regiment.

During the next two years the regiment moved to various locations including: Columbus, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; and Clarkston, Missouri, where they defeated 300 rebels who were occupying the city. In May of 1863 the regiment served under General Ulysses S. Grant during the siege of Vicksburg.

President Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, both saw Vicksburg as “the key” to the Confederacy. Davis stated that Vicksburg was “the nailhead that held the South’s two halves together.” While Lincoln declared, “Vicksburg is the key. The war can never be brought to a close until the key is in our pocket.”



Residents of Vicksburg took to living in caves dug into the hillsides to avoid the shelling.

Confederate forces surrendered Vicksburg to Grant on July 4, 1863, and, shortly after, on July 26, Marquis married Neeta Jane Haile of Tennessee. Marquis continued to serve in the Union Army until he mustered out as a 1st Lieutenant on July 14, 1865.

Like many Civil War veterans, he and his family traveled west to start new lives. His parents and siblings followed shortly after and were the first settlers on the 160-acre town

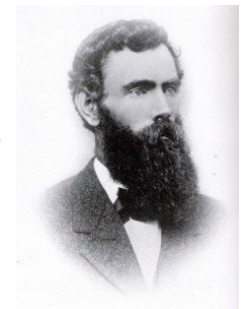


*Civil War Grave Marker for John F. Marquis
Photo Courtesy of Charles Lewis Beal
posted on Find A Grave.com*

site of Westminster. His father was a prominent minister in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1874 John Marquis’ sister, Dapsiliea, a young teacher in Anaheim, married James Miller Guinn, the Anaheim School Principal and a teacher as well.

Like Marquis, Guinn was also a Civil War veteran and saw heavy combat in several battles, including Antietam and Gettysburg. Guinn went on to become a noted historian and is considered to be the father of education in Anaheim.



James M. Guinn

Sadly, John Fenelon Marquis passed away on May 1, 1882 when he was only 41 years old. He succumbed to “consumption,” what we today call tuberculosis.

Interment space for Union Veterans of the Civil War was assured at Anaheim Cemetery when, in 1893, Captain Erwin Barr sold land to the Cemetery Association to expand their burial grounds to the north, with the stipulation that space be set aside for that purpose. Anaheim Cemetery is the site for over 50 known burials of Civil War veterans, including both Union and Confederate soldiers.

Scene 3 – The Chinese Section

1870s – 1920s

In the cemetery's southeast corner lies a section of Chinese Burials that occurred between the 1870s and the 1920s. They are marked by a grove of rare Dawn Redwood trees.



The Chinese were invited to the Colony in the 1870s, as a reliable, and widely available workforce, willing to perform heavy labor for low wages. In the 1850s, it is estimated that 1 in 10 California residents was Chinese. The treaty of 1868 doubled the number of laborers imported from China, for construction of the railroad systems linking America's coasts, and to work the mines of California and Nevada. The Chinese were often pressed into the most dangerous jobs. Once their obligations to the railroads or mines were completed, the immigrants often found a more peaceful, and certainly safer occupation in agriculture, although the farm work was still back-breakingly hard. By the 1890s, roughly 75% of agricultural workers were reported to be Chinese.

Anaheim's Chinese pioneers were granted a section of the cemetery separate from those of the European settlers whose graves make up the majority of the Anaheim Cemetery burials. The Chinese buried their dead in relatively shallow graves, around 18 inches deep, and were intended to be temporary. The skeletal remains would be exhumed by a professional trained in this practice, with very careful attention to ensure even the smallest of bones were not left behind. The bones were placed into "ossuary" containers, labeled with the name and destination of the individual, and returned to their place of birth. To ensure that final arrangement, immigrant laborers would often join private associations offering prepaid burial insurance, guaranteeing that service before individuals came to America.

It is believed there may be as many as 33 people interred in the Chinese section, but because of the practice of exhumation and reburial, the final number is uncertain.

Records reflect burials as unique as 78-year old Ting Sung Kee, buried in 1907, 38-year old Sin Lee, buried in 1880, and an unknown infant buried in 1877.

The Chinese Historical Society of Southern California has graciously offered to assist our District in tracking archival records, to determine how many of our Chinese pioneers finally arrived home.



*A Chinese family on Chartres Street in about 1892.
Photo courtesy of www.ochistorical.blogspot.com*

Bigotry Erases a Community

In many parts of the state, including Orange County, anti-Chinese sentiment ran high, with accounts of discrimination against Chinese laborers commonly reported in local newspapers. In 1882 California politicians passed the Chinese Exclusion Act which banned Chinese immigration. It was the first law in the U.S. to explicitly ban a race of people.

Near Westminster, Chinese workers hired by the Earl Fruit Company saw their dwellings burned and were shot at while escaping the flames. In 1906 Santa Ana ordered the fire department to burn down its Chinatown on the pretext of eradicating disease.

While the local Germans reported the customs, religion, and dining choices of their Chinese neighbors to be confusing and unknown, Anaheim was the most tolerant and friendly of our local cities, which may account for the Chinatown on Chartres Street being the largest in Orange County. The tight knit community thrived in Anaheim until the 1920s, after the majority of Chinese had left, and the area was redeveloped by land owners for what became the commercial downtown business corridor of Anaheim. The site of Anaheim's Chinatown was recently the focus of an archaeological study by Ivan H. Strudwick of LSA Associates, when residential development disturbed the site.

Remembered with Honor

Shortly after the Orange County Cemetery District was formed, its Trustees planted this grove of Dawn Redwood Trees in 1989 and installed the plaque as a memorial to the people of Chinese heritage interred in the cemetery. The species of tree was thought to be extinct until rediscovered in Szechwan, China. This is one of the few groves of Dawn Redwoods known to exist in California.

Scene 4 – Frederick A. Hartmann

July 13, 1844 - November 16, 1923

Gravesite Location:
Hartmann Mausoleum

Frederick A. Hartmann was born in Leipzig, Germany, to Jacob and Bertha Hartmann. Jacob was an original shareholder in the Los Angeles Vineyard Society.

During the 1860s, California was struggling with a brutal series of floods and droughts. The Great Flood of 1862 created an inland sea in Orange County lasting three weeks with water standing four feet deep up to four miles from the Santa Ana River. Immediately following the flood, the land was parched with drought until 1865.

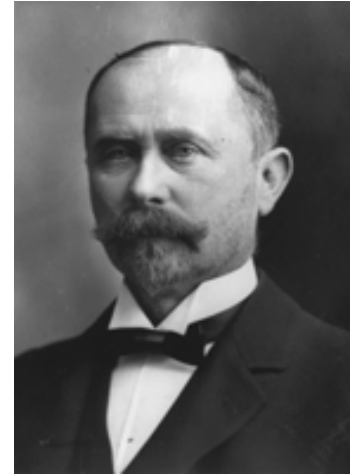
With the engineered irrigation constructed by the Vineyard Society, the grapevines survived the drought, but quickly drew the attention of ravenous cattle roaming the surrounding rangeland. To protect their livelihood, Jacob supervised the “Cactus Fence Committee” and planted a hedge of prickly plants around the entire community to keep the cattle at bay.



A street scene from Sacramento after the 1862 flood
Photo from capitolmuseum.ca.gov



The Hartmann Mausoleum, constructed by F.A. Hartmann, is the most expensive, privately owned structure in the cemetery.



Frederick A. Hartmann – 1915
Photo courtesy of Anaheim Public Library

Ironically, Jacob who had worked so diligently to protect the colony from drought, would become a victim of the next severe flood that occurred in 1868. He was caught up in the sudden deluge and was washed away and buried in the mud. His body was only discovered because of the sunlight glinting off his exposed pocket watch.

After his father’s death, Frederick set off to Mexico to make his fortune in the gold and silver mines. It was in Mexico that he met his future bride, Maria Cruz Aragon, and the couple was married in Santa Barbara in 1897. They had two sons, Adolf and Frederick Jr.

In 1905 Frederick signed a contract for the construction of a beautiful private mausoleum for his family.

Built in a classic Greek Revival style, the structure is made of granite and marble at a cost of \$9,000 (more than \$150,000 in today’s dollars). In addition to Hartmann’s immediate family, also interred are his brother-in-law, Theodore Reiser, and his wife Adelheit. Reiser was an Anaheim Mayor,

owner of the Reiser’s Opera House, and the first President of the Anaheim Improvement and Building Association.

Between 1914 and 1917, a massive beautification effort was undertaken to breathe new life into the cemetery. Roads were graded, lawns seeded and the impressive Community Mausoleum was constructed.

In addition, Frederick Hartmann financed the magnificent Pioneer Memorial Archway at a cost of \$5,000. This beautiful structure was the original entrance to the cemetery, accessed from Center Street. The three arches are typically symbolic of crossing over from this life to the next. The urns mounted on either side symbolize hope in the afterlife.



The historic Pioneer Memorial Archway was once the grand entrance to the cemetery grounds.

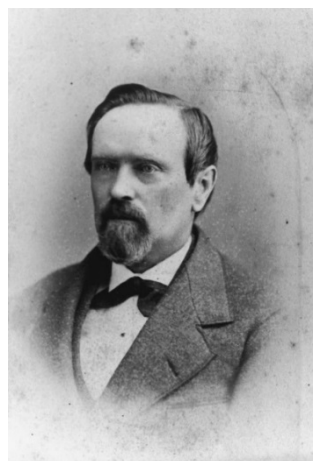
Scene 5 – The Langenberger Mausoleum



Theodore Schmidt
Dec. 26, 1823 - Unknown



Clementine Zimmerman
Schmidt Langenberger
Sept. 2, 1841 - Oct. 8, 1913



August F. Langenberger
July 6, 1824 – April 3, 1895



Maria Petra
Ontiveros Langenberger
Aug. 4, 1833 – Sept. 7, 1867

Theodore Schmidt immigrated to San Francisco from Prussia in 1848, and became one of the founding members of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society. He is credited for suggesting the name “Anaheim” for the fledgling community when the Society met at Leutgen’s Hotel in San Francisco on January 13, 1858. “Ana” is for the Santa Ana River, and “heim” is the German word for home. Thus, Anaheim means “Home by the Santa Ana River.”

Clementine Zimmerman’s family came from Staufen, Baden, Germany. Her father, Conrad, a well-educated man, opened a hotel in New Orleans with his wife, Rosena. When gold was discovered in California, the family traveled to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama. After Clementine’s mother, Rosena, died from complications of an illness she contracted during the crossing, Conrad took Clementine to Germany to be educated.

Upon her return to San Francisco, Clementine married Theodore Schmidt on June 25, 1859. The couple had five children. The oldest two were born in San Francisco and the last three came after they had settled in Anaheim.



The Langenberger Mausoleum was constructed in 1915 by August and Clementine’s son, Amadeus “Gus” Langenberger. Its architecture is meant to reflect the Mission Dolores, as a tribute to the San Francisco heritage of the families.



This 2-story adobe, pictured in 1858, was located at 124 W. Center St. (now Lincoln Avenue). The second floor served as the Langenberger residence and the first floor was Anaheim’s first general store and an office of Wells Fargo Express.
Photo courtesy of Online Archives of California.

August Frederick Langenberger was born in Stadthagen, Germany, the son of Dr. Amadeus Langenberger, a prominent physician and surgeon. Langenberger was well educated and spoke four languages, which served him well in his mercantile career.

Like Clementine’s family, he immigrated to New Orleans in 1846, but was lured to California by the Gold Rush in 1848. With limited success, Langenberger left mining and opened a general store in San Gabriel.

Maria Petra de Jesus Ontiveros was the daughter of Juan Pacifico Ontiveros, the original grantee of the 35,000 acre Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana. August Langenberger befriended Juan, married Petra in 1850, and soon became one of the largest cattle ranchers and buyers in the area.

When Langenberger learned that a group of German colonists were looking for land, he was instrumental in brokering a deal between Juan Pacifico Ontiveros and the Vineyard Society for 1,165 acres of land at \$2 an acre. August’s family moved to Anaheim and partnered with Benjamin Dreyfus to open the colony’s first general store.

Tragedy Strikes the Langenbergers

Sadly, after providing August Langenberger with seven children, Petra gave birth to her last child in July 1867, a stillborn son. The little infant was the first interment to take place in Anaheim Cemetery. Petra would not live to enjoy the success that was beginning to blossom for August. Having never recovered from the loss of her son, she followed him in death and was interred beside him on September 8, 1867.

Not all was happy in the next vineyard lot, owned by the Schmidts. In 1870, Theodore Schmidt gifted his wife all of their assets, including two 20-acre vineyard lots. Mr. Schmidt then granted his “power of attorney” to August Langenberger, to manage the affairs of his family and various business enterprises.

Several months later, Theodore left for Germany to visit his parents, but when his trip was complete he made his home in New York rather than returning to Anaheim. In 1873, Clementine claimed abandonment and, in 1874, within months of a final Decree of Divorce in a Los Angeles County court, neighbors Clementine Zimmerman Schmidt and August Langenberger were married.



*The magnificent Langenberger Estate - “Villa Mon Plaisir”
located on Clementine and Sycamore Streets - 1896*

A New Life Together

The newlyweds’ bliss was not without its own sorrow. Days after the divorce of his parents, 13-year-old Edward Schmidt died in the woods from what was called a hunting accident. Following his marriage to Clementine, August cut his adult sons from his will, claiming they “have brought disgrace to my honest name and have caused me untold misery.”

In 1883, they moved out of the home that Theodore Schmidt had built, and August ordered the construction of a gorgeous, 12-room Victorian mansion on the corner of



*The Unhappy Couple - Theodore and Clementine Schmidt
Photo courtesy of the Dr. James Hovey Bullard Family
Photo Collection and the Anaheim Public Library*

Lemon and Sycamore Streets. They named the estate “Villa Mon Plaisir” meaning “Home of My Pleasure.” The beautifully landscaped grounds entertained the finest of the southland’s most prominent families, including the famous actress Madame Helena Modjeska, who was godmother to Clementine’s grandchildren.

The End of an Era

August passed away on April 3, 1895. If there had been any scandalous thoughts following the Langenbergers’ marriage, they have gone to the grave with them. Following the death of Clementine in 1913, the graves of pioneers Petra, August, Clementine, and the children who had died before them, became the site of the impressive Langenberger mausoleum. The son of August and Clementine, Amadeus “Gus” Langenberger, is credited with arranging its construction in 1915. It is based on the design of the Mission Delores in San Francisco, a reminder of where the Mother Colony of Anaheim was first born.



*August’s brick office building at 202 W. Center St.
(Now Lincoln Ave.) He sold it to his son-in-law,
Herman Dickel in 1892.*

Scene 6 – Charles Lehman

1827 - July 23, 1872 (Exact date of birth unknown)

Gravesite Location: Section CP, Block I, Lot 34, Grave 1

After winning a bitter race against Anaheim's incumbent Marshal, David Davies, Charles F. Lehman had only been on duty for two months when he became the first officer to be killed in the line of duty and the only law enforcement officer in Anaheim's history to die by gunshot.

Here are the details as reported from the newspaper, The Southern Californian, printed July 27, 1872:

Officer Killed in Early Day Tragedy

A dark and bloody tragedy has stained the fair name of our usually quiet town. A man has been killed—an officer—shot down in the faithful discharge of his Duty, in endeavoring to preserve the public peace. A citizen, a husband and a father has been hurried out of existence, as the result (in the most charitable view we can take of it) of the disreputable quarrel of two men over the game of cards.

David Davies, a constable of this township and a man giving his name as Horton were playing cards last Sunday at the Anaheim Brewery. About 6 P.M. a dispute arose as to the winnings. Horton took the checks and Davies seized the money. Horton immediately grabbed Davies revolver and the latter as promptly secured another. The parties commenced firing and the fight was transferred to the street and thence to the vacant lot between the brewery and Macy's harness shop. Here Chas. F. Lehman, also a constable of this township and late marshal of the city, interfered as a peace officer to quell the disturbance and received a fatal shot through the body, the ball entering in front an inch below the sternum and ranging downwards, passing through the left lobe of the liver and the cardiac muscle of the back about two inches to the right of the spinal column, where it was found and extracted soon after.

Horton ran away and was pursued by an excited crowd who soon captured him in Mr. Lorenz's vineyard and lodged him in jail. Mr. Lehman was taken into the drugstore of Dr. Higgins, and thence to the residence of Mrs. Brown where he expired of 7:30 P.M. Tuesday, the 23rd. It had been generally supposed that Horton fired the fatal shot, but Mr. Lehman declared that Davies shot him and remained firm in his statement up to the time of his death.



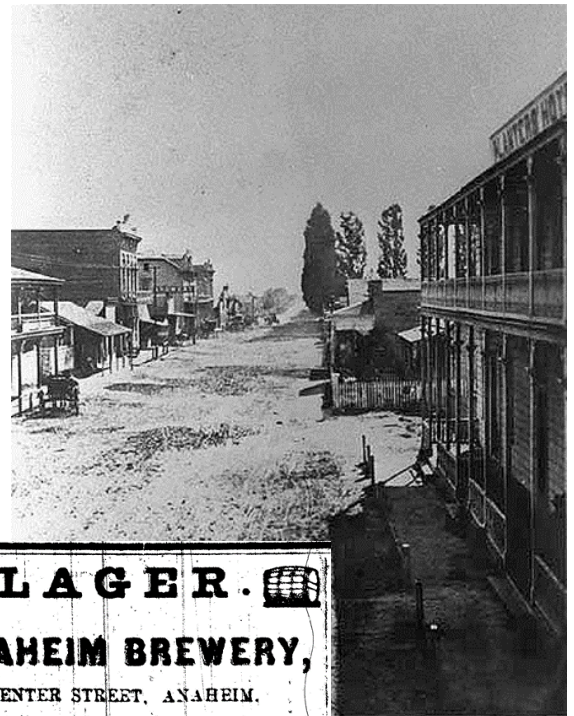
David Davies - Photo from anaheimbrewery.wordpress.com

...And Justice For All?

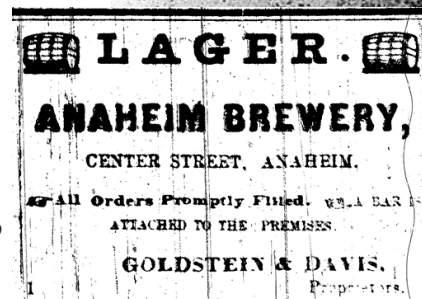
Having never waived in his conviction that it was Davies who fired the fatal shot, Horton was never charged and faded into history. Constable Davies was taken to Los Angeles to stand trial for manslaughter but was acquitted of the charge. Ironically, he returned to Anaheim, where he continued serving the township as a law enforcement officer for many years. He died on May 10, 1885 and is buried in LaVerne Cemetery.



After the original wooden marker for Charles Lehman disappeared, his grave remained unmarked for decades. But, in 1995, after learning about his story, The Anaheim Police Department dedicated this marker in his honor and his name was added to the national memorial for slain law enforcement officers in Washington D.C.



Anaheim – 1879
Photo from
Wikimedia.org



Ads for the Anaheim Brewery ran in the Anaheim Gazette as early as 1870. The first proprietors were Solomon Goldstein and Samuel Davis.

A Deathbed Request

Anecdotal histories claim that as Marshal Lehman lay dying, he asked his friend Dona Vicenta Sepulveda Yorba Carrillo if her unmarried daughter, Edelfrida, would care for his infant daughter, Mary, as Lehman believed his new bride was too young for the responsibility. But there is no record of Edelfrida raising a child of that age. Both of his older daughters lived into the 1940's. No one knows what became of the Marshal's young widow. **Learn more about Dona Vicenta Carrillo on page 13 of this program.**

Scene 7 – Joseph & Ferdinand Backs

September 20, 1846 - September 8, 1926 (Joseph Backs)

Gravesite Location Section: AD, Block 2N, Lot 145, Grave 6

The large monument close to the road is marked with the name Stock on the east face and Backs on the west face. The family stone marks the plot of one of Anaheim's first families.

Joseph Backs and his brother, Ferdinand, arrived in Anaheim in 1870 from San Francisco. Using the carpentry skills they had learned in their home of Herestelle, Germany, from their cabinetmaking father, they opened Anaheim's first furniture store. Their reputation for fine woodworking grew, and soon they were asked to ply their carpentry skills for a new cause – coffins.

Eventually the brothers learned embalming, and the Backs Brothers ran Anaheim's first mortuary.

Joseph Backs met his bride, Catharina, in Anaheim, and pursued her to San Francisco when her father, Dr. Heyermann, moved the family out of Anaheim.

Dr. Heyermann was one of Anaheim's early civic leaders and physicians. The family was living in Mexico, where Catharina was born. As they were returning to California, their wagon train was attacked and looted. Arriving in Anaheim, the family was encouraged to find a community of fellow Germans and decided to stay.

Joseph and Catharina had seven children. They are both interred here along with their daughter, Sophie and her husband, Herman Stock. Although the Heyermanns both died



Joseph & Catharina Heyermann Backs - 1874
Photo from Calisphere and Anaheim Public Library

in San Francisco, the family had the remains of Dr. Heyermann and his wife (also named Sophie) brought back to be interred in Anaheim Cemetery. This was only fitting as Dr. Heyermann was one of the original Trustees for the Anaheim Cemetery Association.



Joseph Backs store, located at 125 North Los Angeles Street (later Anaheim Blvd.); image shows three men standing in front of the store, including Joseph Backs at far right and Joseph Backs Jr. in center. Notice the sign that reads "J. BACKS FUNERAL DIRECTOR" in center, surrounded with text "FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH & GLASS"

Photo courtesy of Online Archives of California and the Anaheim Public Library

Scene 8 – Enid Rimpau and The Community Mausoleum

1893 - October 17, 1915 (Exact date of birth unknown)

Enid Rimpau was born to parents William Stanley Williams and Catherine Ferguson. Her parents' on again-off again relationship had always been a rocky one. In 1910 they had split up and Enid and her mother, who was claiming to be a widow, were living in an L.A. boarding house.

That year Enid married her first husband, Charles Lyman Stone, but the marriage only lasted a year and she divorced him in 1911 due to his intemperate habits.

After her divorce, she moved to Anaheim and took jobs working at Weber's Book Store and the millinery store. She met Robert Rimpau, who worked nearby as the Head Clerk for the Miles Grocery Store Company.

Rimpau began courting the young woman, attracted by her loveliness and sweet, sunny disposition. The couple wed on July 5, 1915 and moved into their beautiful new home on Zeyn Street (pictured right) that Robert had constructed during the courtship.

Robert Rimpau came from the highly regarded and successful Rimpau family. Robert's grandfather, Theodore, was the family patriarch and had settled in Anaheim in the 1860's. Robert's grandmother, Francisca Avila Rimpau, was the daughter of Don Francisco Avila, one of the richest ranchers in Los Angeles. Together they had 15 children. Their oldest son, Adolph, was Robert's father.

Robert's aunt, Natalia Carrillo, who married Theodore Rimpau, Jr., was the driving force behind establishing the St. Boniface Catholic Church in Anaheim where the Rimpau family regularly worshipped.



A group of Anaheim citizens formed the Pacific Mausoleum Company, and in 1914 built the Community Mausoleum for the staggering sum of \$50,000 (close to \$1 million in today's dollars). The Community Mausoleum

was the first public mausoleum on the West Coast and was part of a massive beautification and expansion project for the cemetery. It holds 300 vaults and is lined in marble.



Natalia Carrillo Rimpau, pictured left. Photo - from Calisphere and the Anaheim Public Library



Photo Courtesy of anaheimhistory.blogspot.com



The Rimpau Mausoleum at Anaheim Cemetery in 1916 at the passing of Robert Rimpau's father, Adolph. Photo Courtesy of the Orange County Register

Things Aren't Always What They Seem

To friends and acquaintances, Robert and Enid probably looked like the perfect couple, but that perception was about to be shattered.

It was a normal Sunday morning, seemingly like any other, Robert and Enid attended services at St. Boniface Church and everyone afterwards remarked that Enid was her usual, cheerful self. Robert had a quick errand to run after church and they agreed to meet back at home. Thirty minutes later he returned to find Enid struggling in the agonies of death. Robert hastily called for help, but when Dr. Truxaw arrived within a few minutes, he found that she was beyond the aid of medicine.

They found a note she had allegedly left saying that she was going to take her life and hoped God would forgive her for the act. A small vial of cyanide was found, with enough remaining to kill several people. Where she had procured the poison, and how long she had possessed it, remains a mystery. Her body was taken to the Backs & Terry's undertaking, where Coroner Winbigler ruled it an obvious suicide due to temporary insanity. No inquest was ever held. With only one space remaining in the Rimpau private crypt, the family chose to inter Enid in the brand new Community Mausoleum.

Many questions swirled after Enid's death. After they had wed, Enid had complained of loneliness to friends. It wouldn't do for Robert

to have a "working wife" so she stayed home, but the isolation soon drove her back to her job at the bookstore. She had also apparently inquired as to whether life insurance would pay in the event of a suicide. Coincidentally, Robert had been fired from his job the night before her death.

In the end, only Enid knows the truth. But one thing is certain. Things aren't always what they seem.

Scene 9 – Henry George “Dad” Miller

September 11, 1877 - September 26, 1979

Gravesite Location Section: LN, Block B, Lot 58, Grave 7

Exuberance and youthfulness are not the first words that come to mind when you are describing someone who is over 100 years old, but those words fit Henry George “Dad” Miller perfectly.

Born on September 11, 1877, he was just a young man when he served as a private in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War. After the war he married his sweetheart, Maude Bess Carr, on October 5, 1900, with whom he would share the next 68 years of his life. Together they had three children, two sons and a daughter. When he lost Maude in 1968, he never remarried.

In 1925, he and Maude moved the family from Kentucky to California where he took a job as a dispatcher for the Pacific Lighting Company and stayed there until he retired.

He didn't take up golf until he was 55-years-old. He soon became a regular on the Anaheim golf course that would one day bear his name. The course was designed by his own son, Richard Miller. Henry George Miller always hated the name Henry, and he told everyone to just call him “Dad.” The name stuck and today people enjoy playing rounds at the Dad Miller Golf Course.

Dad rarely let a day go by without hitting a ball or two and he regularly walked 36 holes until, at 85, he finally agreed to the use of a golf cart.



“Dad” Miller is pictured seated in the golf cart at a special tournament held at the Dad Miller Golf Course in honor of his 100th Birthday.

Photo courtesy of Dad Miller Golf Course

In 1970, Dad Miller made his way into the Guinness Book of World Records for being the oldest golfer to sink a hole-in-one. He scored the ace on the 11th hole, a 107-yard par three. He was 93 years old.

People often asked Dad what the secret was to his longevity. He was quoted as saying, “If there has to be a reason I’ve lived so

long, maybe it’s because of all my friends. That’s what I live for, making friends. Too many old people grow old and see their old friends die and they’re lonely. Not me. I make new friends every day. You’d be surprised how much interest I find in teenagers and young people. I make new friends a lot faster than I lose them. That helps keep me young.

Other Notable Features and Interments Not Mentioned on the Tour

The Pioneer Monument

This large obelisk was donated in 1930 by Marie Horstmann Dwyer, daughter of two pioneer families, who married J.J. Dwyer. The couple devoted themselves to numerous philanthropic endeavors, including a donation of part of their family’s land for what today is Founder’s Park, a history museum on West Street. Marie Horstmann Dwyer joined her parents here at Anaheim Cemetery in 1933 after her death in a tragic auto accident.

William Koenig’s Angel

William Koenig was the “Boss of the Cellars.” He was John Frohling’s right-hand man in the wine firm of Kohler and Frohling, the business that originally fired up the German immigrants in San Francisco to form Anaheim. Of all the original colonists, only Koenig was an experienced vintner! It may be safe to say that without William Koenig’s guidance, the fledgling vines of Anaheim may have never succeeded.



The Pioneer Monument, beautifully illuminated at the cemetery’s inaugural nighttime historical tour that took place in 2017.

Other Notable Features and Interments - Continued

Dona Vicenta Sepulveda Yorba Carrillo

Vicenta was born in 1813 into the politically powerful Sepulveda family. Her 1834 marriage to Tomas Antonio Yorba brought her to his cattle ranch in today's northern Orange County. Vicenta ran the cattle ranch after her husband's death and applied for a Land Grant to Rancho La Sierra, securing inheritance rights for her four children to pasture land in what is today the City of Norco and the western portion of Riverside. The 1846 Mexican Land Grant made her the first woman to receive such a recognition in California. Vicenta's property holdings had far-reaching implications, as the U.S. Government honored all Mexican land rights through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Thus, one woman's effort to secure inheritance rights for her children to pasture cattle, guaranteed almost unheard-of property rights for all women upon California's statehood in 1850.

After her second husband, Ramon Carrillo, was mysteriously murdered, she again ran a cattle ranch alone. But in 1865 she packed up her eleven children and moved to Anaheim, joining family already here. She enlarged a small wooden house and was a neighbor to Town Marshal Charles Lehman. That home is now known as the Mother Colony House, Anaheim's local history museum at Founder's Park. She passed away in 1907, leaving the largest estate in the region, an amazing accomplishment for a woman never taught to read or write, who changed women's rights while unable to even cast a vote in her lifetime.



Dona Vicenta Sepulveda Yorba Carrillo with her sons and daughters by her two husbands, Tomas Antonio Yorba (1788-1845), whom she married in 1834, and José Ramón Carrillo (1820-1864), whom she married in 1847; identified in front row, left to right, as: Josefa Yorba de Smythe; Natalia Carrillo de Rimpau; Felicidad Carrillo de Kirby; middle row, left to right are: Maria Ignacia Carrillo de Harris; Encarnacion Carrillo de Richard; Doña Vicenta Sepúlveda Yorba Carrillo; Edelfrida Carrillo de Alvarado; Ramona Yorba de la Guerra; back row, left to right are: Clodromio Carrillo; Ramon Carrillo; Jose Antonio Yorba; Juan Yorba; and Garibaldo Carrillo. Photo courtesy of Calisphere at <https://calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/kt8c60209g/> (accessed 7-18-19)



The Schumacher Mausoleum

Little is known about this Greek Revival structure, privately owned by the Schumacher family. The earliest known burial was that of Ethel May Schumacher on December 19, 1917. The Schumachers were related to the Hartmanns and several

other families in Anaheim and were prominent members of the community since its founding.



The Kraemer Monument

This marks the burial place of Samuel and Angelina Yorba Kraemer. Kraemer was a prominent businessman in Anaheim. His father, Daniel, was a founder of Placentia and is buried in another section to the west. In the 1920s Samuel Kraemer built the tallest building in northern Orange County. The Kraemer Building on Center Street near Anaheim Boulevard is the only large structure left of the original downtown.

F.W. Kuelp – Anaheim's First Schoolmaster

An educator living in San Francisco, Frederick was persuaded by promises of pay and benefits to relocate to Anaheim and teach the community's children, this despite the poor health of the teacher. Of course, as so often happens, the promises of taxpayers exceeded their pocketbooks and Kuelp was driven into further ill health and an early grave by the workload he and his wife were forced to take on to make ends meet when the commitments were not honored.

Rudolph Luedke

A jeweler by trade, Rudolph Luedke had gardens so beautiful that when his land was purchased for the Hotel Del Campo, the workers were ordered to build the magnificent hotel around his flowers! Nearby his grave you will also find early colonists, Charles Boege, John Fischer, and original cemetery trustee Henry Boldt.

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The Orange County Cemetery District manages and maintains Orange County's public cemeteries in a manner that preserves their beauty, dignity, historical and cultural values, and offers affordable interment service for County residents.

Our Locations:

Anaheim Cemetery

1400 E. Sycamore Street
Anaheim, CA 92805

(714) 535-4928 Cemetery Office

The grounds are open for visitation every day of the year from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

El Toro Memorial Park and the District Office

25751 Trabuco Road
Lake Forest, CA 92630

(949) 951-8244 Cemetery Office

(949) 951-9102 District Office

The grounds are open for visitation every day of the year.

During Fall and Winter Months the hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

During Spring and Summer months the hours are 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Santa Ana Cemetery

1919 E. Santa Clara Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92705

(714) 953-2959 Cemetery Office

The grounds are open for visitation every day of the year from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

All cemetery offices and the District office are open Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The offices are closed on weekends and holidays.

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Upcoming Events

Please join us for these free, regularly scheduled events:

- Memorial Day Programs at all three Cemeteries - Last Monday of May
- Dia de los Muertos Celebrations at Anaheim and Santa Ana Cemeteries – November 2nd
- Veteran Day Program at El Toro Memorial Park – November 11th at 11 a.m.
- Angel of Hope Candlelight Vigil at El Toro Memorial Park – December 6th at 7 p.m.
- The Longest Night – A Memorial Service for the Homeless at Anaheim Cemetery – December 21st
- Historical Tours – Watch our website or view our newsletter for upcoming tours