The Gould Family of San Diego:
Pioneers in Business, Recreation
and Community Service

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What forces combine to produce successful families over several generations? What values are instilled in children to ensure their becoming productive and valued members of society? Is there some magic to motivation? Why do persons leave known circumstances to make their way to a new place in a new environment? Is it climate? Economic opportunity? Adventure? Perhaps there are answers to be found by tracing the lives of certain individuals who have become pioneers in the development of young cities—not only in business ventures but in cultural activities and recreational pursuits. Members of the San Diego Gould family, descended from the Goulds of the town of Lydd, County Kent, on the coast of the English Channel near Dover, were just such pioneers on the West Coast during the latter decades of the nineteenth century.

The history of the Goulds in America begins on the Atlantic Coast in Massachusetts and Maine, continues through the Midwest to Chicago, and takes root in California. Like other families seeking new lives, the Goulds were pioneers, representing the classic “Westward Movement” so familiar in United States history. They eventually settled in San Diego to become active, productive and respected members of the business and cultural community. Their stories are unique in some aspects, but in others follow a pattern that is repeated throughout the early days of the country. The Goulds had their share of triumphs and, perhaps, more than their share of tragedies.

The simplest definition of a pioneer is “one who goes before.” In this case the first to go before was Jarvis Gould who arrived in Massachusetts at age thirty aboard the Elizabeth in 1635. He and his wife Mary became parents of John, born in Hingham, near Boston, in 1646 and Joseph, born in 1649. Joseph died in childhood, while John grew up in semi-rural Massachusetts. In 1673 John married Mary Crossman and together they reared a family of eight children in an environment that presented the challenges of harsh winters and few amenities. John, the first Gould born in America, served as a trooper in the short-lived but bloody King Philip’s War in 1675. He died in 1711 at Taunton, Massachusetts.
John and Mary’s son Benjamin, who carried on the San Diego Gould family line, was born in 1693 in Taunton but moved to Kittery, Maine, with his brother Joseph and sister Elizabeth. In 1719 he founded a small farming settlement known as Gould’s Corner in the town of Eliot near the Massachusetts border. The Goulds cleared the forest and did their best to farm the rocky soil. As one historian summarized the experience: “Felling and burning the forest, uprooting stumps, dragging off boulders, leveling the land, eliminating incompatible wildlife species, and introducing new crops and livestock, these third-generation New England pioneers initiated the changes that would transform the region’s environment in the nineteenth century.”

In addition, Benjamin Gould belonged to the Society of Friends (Quakers) and served in the Fourth Alarm Company of Kittery, Maine in 1758.

Benjamin and his wife Rebecca Furbush became the parents of seven children, of which the fourth child Samuel, born in 1728, married Mary Gouch of Yarmouth in 1752. Samuel, although nearing fifty years of age, served as a soldier in the American Revolution. Their son Benjamin, the fourth of twelve children and ancestor of the San Diego Goulds, was born in Eliot, Maine in 1769. His brother Samuel, born a year earlier, served the American Revolution by doing “civil and patriotic service in Maine.” Samuel and Benjamin became the first in the family to move to New Portland in Central Maine. Benjamin married Olive Walker of Woolwich in 1795 and the couple named their eldest son Samuel, born in 1795.

Samuel Gould was one of the first settlers to grow up in New Portland, Maine, after the American Revolution. This town, located in Somerset County, “was granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts to such of the inhabitants of Fallmouth, now Portland, as suffered losses in the destruction of that town” by the British fleet in 1783. A group of citizens including the Gould brothers—Samuel and Benjamin -- and others, traveled inland from the Maine coast about 90 miles and staked out claims on the land, which is about six miles west of the Kennebec River. They joined David Hutchins, the first settler who had come from Massachusetts. The soil on the rolling hills was thought to be good and well adapted to grazing animals and raising of winter wheat, corn, barley and oats. There were no lakes but a small pond of about 50 acres, good waterpower from the local streams, and a healthful climate made the area desirable. There is one mountain and several hills, one of which is today called Gould Hill.

Samuel Gould surveyed the town into lots of 100 acres at its incorporation in 1808. He married Lydia Walker, whose brother Solomon traveled to New Portland.
with the Goulds in 1789. Their son Samuel married Mary Weathern on October 4, 1818. The Weatherns were also pioneers in the town, appearing as owners of a town lot on the Samuel Gould survey. Samuel and Mary became the parents of Hiram Weathern Gould, born in New Portland, Maine on March 3, 1819. The Goulds did some farming but Samuel Gould opened a dry goods and grocery store in partnership with Ward Spooner in the early 1820s. They were still in business as Gould and Spooner in 1860.

Son Hiram Gould decided to leave the farming life and study dentistry. He met and later married Elizabeth Ilsley Libby in Danville, Maine, on March 3, 1850. They traveled to Keeseville, New York, where their first son, Elwyn Bremer, was born on April 10, 1854. Shortly afterward the family moved to St. Anthony-Henefit, Minnesota, where three more sons, Hiram Lynton, Irving Libby, and Howard Merton were born. Moving once again, the family settled in Boston where Hiram practiced dentistry at No. 17 Bromfield Street. Boston, a thriving coastal city of the Atlantic world by the mid-1860s, primarily served as a shipping port and a safe haven for fishing boats sailing north to the Grand Banks. It also served as anchorage for smaller merchant vessels plying coastal waters.

Hiram Gould, however, perhaps disillusioned by a lack of success in a city with harsh winters and little chance for advancement, looked for opportunities elsewhere. With completion of the transcontinental railroad in May 1869, he decided to travel west and try his luck on the Pacific Coast. He may have heard of California via railroad advertisements or through the many books popularized because of the California Gold Rush of 1849. Perhaps he had read Richard Henry Dana’s *Two Years Before the Mast*, which had become a best seller in New England. Whatever the reason, it was enough for him to pull up stakes in Boston, leave his wife and children, and make his way west.

**First Gould in San Diego**

Hiram lived first in San Francisco in 1869, and from there traveled to the mining districts. He moved to Cerro Gordo, a silver mining town in the Inyo Mountains 9,000 feet above Owens Lake. In 1871 alone, 2,500 tons of bullion were taken to Los Angeles by freight wagons. Records show that Hiram traveled back and forth to Los Angeles, maintained an interest in geology, and became an ardent spiritualist. As the Boom of the 1880s began, Southern California became the land of opportunity with new developments in Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Del Mar, and Pacific Beach. Alonzo Horton had begun to develop New Town San Diego in the early 1870s, so by mid-1883, Hiram Gould, perhaps with mining profits from Cerro
Gordo, found his investment opportunity. His wife Elizabeth and grown children, however, decided at this same time to move from Boston to Chicago, where they began their own pioneering.23

Hiram bought several lots in downtown San Diego between Fifth and Sixth at C and the corner of Fourth and E, upon which he built the Gould Hotel.24 It was torn down in 1923 to make room for the Balboa Theater. Hiram maintained a successful career in dentistry while investing in the trucking business.25 He joined in the cultural activities of the young city and became a board member of the Society of
Natural History in 1891. Dr. Gould, as he is referred to in the local paper, contributed regularly to the discussions of fishes, fossils and the natural resources of San Diego County often hosting the meetings at his residence on C Street. He was a member of the San Diego Rowing Club and is pictured in the water on New Year’s Day 1897 with other hardy swimmers.

Hiram rented the property at the corner of Fifth and C to Drs. Fred and Charlotte Baker, well-known physicians in San Diego. He visited his family in Chicago on several occasions, but his wife preferred to reside there with her sons. It remained for Hiram’s eldest son Elwyn Bremer to move to San Diego with his family in 1899 to look after the property he had inherited at his father’s death in 1897. It was apparent that San Diego had a promising future. By 1897, a State Normal School, precursor to San Diego State College, had opened in Normal Heights; Kate Sessions had opened a nursery and was planting City (Balboa) Park; John D. Spreckels had rescued the Hotel del Coronado from possible bankruptcy, and Katherine Tingley had laid the cornerstone for her theosophical society on Point Loma.

Elwyn Bremer Gould made a major decision when he packed up his family for the move to San Diego in 1899. By this time, he had become prominent in the importing business in Chicago, was a member of the Union League, the Elks and Masonic Lodges, and served as president of the Marquette Club. His brothers were also active in cultural and business circles.

In 1883, Elwyn Bremer Gould married Chicago native Jennie Geselbracht, born on January 2, 1861. As a child of ten, Jennie survived the Chicago fire of 1871 when the family home was destroyed. Elwyn and Jennie Gould became the parents of four children born in Chicago, Grace, on December 25, 1884, Elwyn Blaine, on September 27, 1886, and Leslie Herman on August 21, 1889. Alice, born January 1, 1892, died the following August. Upon their arrival in San Diego in 1899, the Goulds encountered a growing city on the verge of change. Elwyn Bremer Gould retired from an active importing business in Chicago to look after the real estate investments his father Hiram had made. He

also worked at the “gas works” moving the family to 808 Juniper in Bankers Hill.\textsuperscript{33} The offices for the Gould Block, which contained a series of rentals, were at 1234 E Street.\textsuperscript{34} The Gould home address was later changed to 234 West Juniper when street numbers were revised.\textsuperscript{35}

Third Generation Goulds in San Diego: Grace Gould Klauber

Eldest daughter Grace Gould, fifteen years old at the time of her arrival in San Diego, attended Russ High School. She participated in a number of school and civic activities, especially the ZLAC Rowing Club. She also joined the Dix Sorority, carefully identifying her friends in group pictures.\textsuperscript{36} She married Laurence Monroe Klauber (1883-1968), a member of her 1903 high school graduating class, on November 29, 1911. They lived at 3506 Albatross while Laurence, a Stanford graduate in engineering, began work as a salesman at San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company.\textsuperscript{37} Laurence, who became president of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. in 1946, also achieved an international reputation in herpetology.\textsuperscript{38}

The Klaubers became the parents of two children: Alice Gould born in 1913, and Philip Monroe born in 1915, both of whom grew up in San Diego at 233 West Juniper, across the street from Elwyn and Jennie Gould.\textsuperscript{39} Grace Gould Klauber became president of the ZLAC Rowing Club in 1927 and served as honorary chairwoman of the San Diego Crew Classic in 1982. She supported the United Way, the Boys and Girls Mental Health Centers, the San Diego Symphony Orchestra and the San Diego Opera Guild.\textsuperscript{40}

Grace Gould Klauber was well known for her contributions to San Diego’s cultural activities during her long life. At the age of 96 she recalled her move to San Diego in 1899. She was just 15 and a student at Chicago’s Lakeview High School when she received the news. “Poor old San Diego,” she recalled, “It was kind of a pathetic little town. There were only 17,000 people. Except for Fourth and Fifth, there were no paved streets between downtown and University Avenue. But there was no rain either, not until the following fall, and that was wonderful.” Since the family lived in

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Banker’s Hill, it was a short streetcar ride down First and a pleasant walk to Russ High School. Grace clearly remembered the holiday dances at the Hotel del Coronado, taking a train to the beach at La Jolla, reports of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the floods of 1916 and 1926, and the changes in San Diego brought about by World Wars I and II. Grace Klauber regularly volunteered at the San Diego Historical Society identifying historic photos, providing information on her Banker’s Hill neighbors such as the Fletchers, Garrettsons, Wangenheims, and Forwards, and promoting preservation of historic landmarks. She died at the age of 106 on December 27, 1990.

Fourth Generation Goulds: Alice and Philip Klauber

Alice Gould Klauber, eldest child of Grace and Laurence Klauber, was born in San Diego on August 23, 1913, and attended Francis Parker School and San Diego High School. Following in her father’s footsteps, she graduated from Stanford University in 1934 with a degree in economics and studied an additional year in business. She married David Means Miller in December 1942 and they became the parents of Laurence A. Miller (b. 1944), Grace Louise Miller (b. 1947) and David Miller, Jr. (b. 1952).

Alice Klauber Miller, in the family tradition of service, supported the San Diego Opera Guild, the Tijuana Homes Tour, and the San Diego Charity Ball. A member of the San Diego Junior League, she became president in 1939. The Junior League, founded in 1929, is part of an international organization of women committed to promoting voluntarism, developing the potential of women, and improving the community through the effective action and leadership of trained volunteers.

Philip Monroe Klauber, born on July 19, 1915, attended local schools and became an Eagle Scout at age 15 in Boy Scout Troop 20 in Mission Hills. He also worked part time at North Park Cash & Carry at 30th and Lincoln and for Klauber Wangenheim as a clerk. Philip attended San Diego State College and graduated from Stanford University in 1937 in Engineering, having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Philip first
worked in New York (1939-1945) but returned to San Diego as an engineer at Solar Aircraft from 1946 to 1963. He then joined his father at the San Diego Gas & Electric Co., remaining there until 1980.

Philip Klauber retired as Vice President for Customer Service at SDG&E, but his career as an engineer does not tell the complete story. As soon as he returned to San Diego after the war, Philip joined the downtown Rotary Club, serving as president in 1960-61. In 1964 he helped found the Combined Arts & Education Council of San Diego County (COMBO) and eventually served as president of San Diego Symphony (1964-66); United Way (1972-75), San Diego Community Foundation (1975-76), LEAD San Diego Inc. (1982-84), San Diego Historical Society (1984-86), and the Executive Service Corps of San Diego County (1991-92). Because of his outstanding contributions in so many areas, Philip Klauber in 1974 received the National Distinguished Eagle Scout Award given for more than 25 years of distinguished service to the community. Other awards he received included the Rotary Club’s Mr. San Diego (1983), the Gaslamp Quarter’s Lifetime Achievement Award (1995), the Willis Fletcher Volunteer of the Year (Lion’s Club
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2000), and the George W. Marston Award for Distinction in Civic Leadership (San Diego Historical Society 2001). Philip Klauber, at the age of 90, continues to serve his city in various ways.


Elwyn Bremer Gould’s son Elwyn Blaine, normally called E. B., was later known to close friends and business associates in San Diego as “Jay” Gould. He arrived in San Diego at age 13 and also attended Russ School, which by the time of his graduation was known as San Diego High School. Even before graduation, E. B. entered the business world on a part-time basis, working as a price clerk for Samuel G. Ingle. In partnership with Roscoe E. Hazard, Gould purchased the hardware firm that his former boss Samuel Ingle had opened on Fifth Avenue near G Street in the early 1900s. The firm, which had taken in several investors, finally passed into the sole possession of Hazard and Gould, who then changed the name from Ingle to Hazard Gould and Company. The store was moved to a building on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Market Street. By 1925, the company had again moved to a new building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and K Street, where it remained until 1949. After Hazard left the business to become a contractor, the company changed its name to Gould Hardware & Machinery Company and relocated to 2212 Main Street.

E. B. Gould also maintained a partnership with Roscoe Hazard in a chain of sporting goods stores. Their Hazard Gould Sporting Goods later became the Stanley Andrews Sporting Goods Company. Together Hazard and Gould developed the Pioneer Transfer and Storage Co. of San Diego that grew out of Pioneer Trucking founded by Hiram Gould and continued by Elwyn Bremer Gould when he arrived in San Diego in 1899. Its first location was at 1427 E Street and by 1906 was listed at 1314 E Street. In 1928 this firm merged with several others to form Lyon Van & Storage Company, with Hiram’s grandson Elwyn Blaine Gould becoming its first president. Gould headed this firm and continued in the hardware business until his death in 1970.

In addition to his business activities, E. B. Gould trained as a naval aviation cadet in World War I. San Diego, by
Horses with Trolley, Pioneer Trucking, ca. 1900. Gould Family Archives.

Pioneer Truck Co. ca. 1916. Gould Family Archives.

1926 Flood looking down Fifth Street. Gould Family Archives.


this time, was evolving into a “Navy Town.” In 1918, the Chamber of Commerce raised $280,000 to purchase tidelands at the foot of 32nd Street for the Navy’s first principal facility in the city. In 1922 the Navy completed its hospital in Balboa Park, and San Diego was named headquarters for the Eleventh Naval District. With Fort Rosecrans and the Marine base established in 1919, the military had become a significant factor in the city’s growth and air travel would become a way of life.

E. B. Gould, a major contributor to civic activities, became a charter member of the downtown Rotary Club and its ninth president in 1919-1920. E. B. helped organize and served as president of the Community Chest of San Diego (now United Way), president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce (1921-1923), president of the San Diego Museum of Man (1935-1938), helped organize and became chairman of the Board of Directors of the Old Globe Theater, and served his profession by becoming president of what became the California Moving & Storage Association.
in 1925. He was president of the San Diego Boy Scouts Council and received the Council’s Silver Beaver Award for Distinguished Service to Boyhood. In addition to his many business and civic activities, E. B. belonged to the San Diego Rowing Club, serving as its president from 1920 to 1922, was county handball champion for five years, and won prizes as a champion tennis player.50

E. B. Gould, who maintained his home at 2333 Albatross Street, married Marian Gartzmann of Newburg, New York, on January 19, 1911, at St. Paul’s Episcopal Cathedral in San Diego.51 E. B. had become acquainted with G. Reeve Gartzmann, soon to become his brother-in-law, when they both joined the San Diego Yacht Club in 1910.52 Marian, a graduate of Girls’ Collegiate School in Los Angeles, was a member of the San Diego Symphony Association and ZLAC Rowing Club with Grace Gould, who served as one of her bridesmaids. E. B. and Marian became the parents of Elwyn Gartzmann Gould born March 13, 1912 and Gordon Reeve Gould born November 12, 1920.

E. B. divorced Marian Gould in 1935, married Theodosia St. George Ingham of Laguna Beach in 1936, and moved to 510 San Fernando. This surprise move changed the family dynamics and precipitated a shift in E. B.’s interests from Banker’s Hill to Point Loma. E.B. and “Ted” became the parents of Blaine St. George Gould, born in 1942. She attended Francis Parker School, graduated from the Bishop’s School in La Jolla in 1959, and attended Pomona College. Blaine died in 1963 of cancer at the age of 22. During this period, E. B. became a director of San Diego Trust & Savings Bank and continued in that position from 1942 until his death in 1970.53

The Goulds’ circle of friends included educator and Old Globe supporter Armistead Carter, writer Max Miller, banker Joseph Sefton, and architect William Templeton Johnson. Marian, who maintained the family home on Albatross Street, remained active in the Wednesday Club and the ZLAC Rowing Club. She passed away in 1962.54 Theodosia Gould died in 1958.
Leslie Herman Gould, third child of Elwyn Bremer Gould, was just ten years old when the family arrived from Chicago. He graduated from San Diego High School where he was an outstanding football player. A career referee in various athletic events, Leslie officiated at high school, college, and service team games in San Diego, soon becoming commissioner of football officials for the city. Active also in cultural and civic activities, he was the sixteenth president of the Lions Club, which he joined in 1922 and held a 35-year perfect attendance record.55

Leslie was associated with Gould Hardware and Machinery Co. until his retirement in 1943. He married Mary Griffith of San Diego on November 21, 1921, in San Diego and the couple lived at 710 Upas Street.56 They divorced in 1930.57

Later, as a bachelor, he lived at the San Diego Club, where he served on its Board of Governors, and participated in a number of its activities, especially handball and tennis. Leslie died in June 1963 at the age of 73.58
Fourth Generation: Elwyn Gartzmann “Gartz” Gould and Gordon Reeve Gould

Elwyn Gartzmann Gould (1912-1988), son of E. B. and Marian Gartzmann Gould, grew up in a very different San Diego. He attended Francis Parker School, San Diego Army and Navy Academy, San Diego State College and then Stanford University with a major in business. In the midst of the Depression, Gartz, as he was usually called, saw San Diego’s California Pacific International Exposition, the second major fair put on in Balboa Park, succeed in 1935 and 1936. Too young for World War I and too old for World War II, Gartz was drafted early on to work at the hardware store, joining his father and uncle in the business. As defense efforts expanded, hardware became important in the war effort as Army and Navy facilities expanded and San Diego’s population reached nearly 335,000 in 1950. Customers included local construction firms such as Trepte, Golden, Ninteman and Nielsen; the city and county of San Diego; the U.S. Navy and Army bases; local aircraft manufacturers, boat builders Kettenburg and Driscoll, and Cervecería Tecate.

Gartz became vice president of Gould Hardware and Machinery and moved to Point Loma. He was no doubt attracted by the many opportunities offered along the San Diego waterfront and loved to pursue his hobby of sailing. He joined the San Diego Yacht Club as a junior member during the late 1920s and began sailing Penguins, Stars and PCs. He later purchased the 8 Meter Angelita and had the PCC Ballerina built by Kettenburg in 1948. He served two years as Commodore of the San Diego Yacht Club (1945 and 1946), Commodore of the Southern California Yachting Association in 1950, and Commodore of the Pacific Coast Yachting Association in 1959. A meticulous record keeper, his letters show a remarkable attention to detail and a knowledge of sailing matters that commanded the respect of yachtsmen up and down the Pacific Coast.

On June 13, 1936, Gartz married Mary Quinlan, a native of Idaho, who moved to Point Loma in 1929. Making their home at 584 San Antonio, they became the parents of Mary Ann (b. September 3, 1938), Gary Gartzmann (b. March 6, 1941) and Ellen Quinlan (b. April 23, 1946). While Mary Gould became active in civic
activities, including the Community Chest (now United Way), the Children’s Hospital Health Center, the San Diego Museum of Art and the Junior League, Gartz achieved recognition in his sailing activities with fellow sailors Joe and Art Jessop, Paul Rayburn, Bob Frazee, Walter Broderick, Joe Sefton, Don Burnham, Gordon and Al Frost and Norm Foster. Gartz crewed aboard several Lipton Cup Challenges and skippered his PCC No. 12 Ballerina to victory in 1952. He sailed in the Acapulco Race, Transpac races to Honolulu, and crewed for John Scripps to Tahiti on the Novia del Mar. Gartz Gould achieved a reputation as an outstanding yachtsman and is remembered by his friends as a kind, generous, even-tempered person who was especially patient with youngsters wanting to improve their sailing techniques. He died in 1988 as the result of a tragic head injury received in a fall in Acapulco, Mexico, in 1964.

Gordon Reeve Gould, second son of E. B. and Marian Gartzmann Gould, grew up at 2333 Albatross and attended local schools. Born in 1920, Reeve was nine years younger than Gartz and followed different interests. Reeve attended Francis Parker School, graduated from Point Loma High School in 1939, attended San Diego State College for one year and then attended the University of California Berkeley where he earned a B.A. in architecture in 1943. Reeve then entered a program at the University of Arizona to receive a commission in the U.S. Navy in 1943. At the end of World War II, as did many veterans, Reeve returned to the University of California in 1946, receiving an advanced degree in architecture in 1948. He practiced in Berkeley and San Francisco, marrying Nancy Lawson of San Diego on August
12, 1950. Nancy became a well-known astro-physicist at the University of California, Berkeley. Her father Norman Lawson, president of the San Diego Natural History Museum Board of Directors from 1951 to 1965, was responsible for installing the popular Foucault pendulum in the foyer in 1957. Lawson, an aeronautical engineer, invented a remarkable product in 1953 that he had labeled Water Displacement Test No. 40. According to the family, he sold his invention for $500 to a group of investors who renamed it WD 40.


After his wife’s death, Reeve continued his residence in Berkeley, where he worked as an architect in the Bay area until his retirement. Following the Gould tradition of service, Reeve joined the Piedmont Rotary Club, became a founding trustee of Cal Performances, served on the boards of the International House at Berkeley and the Oakland Museum, and continues to support the San Francisco Opera and San Francisco Symphony.

A Fifth Generation Gould in San Diego: Gary Gartzmann Gould

The only fifth generation member carrying on the Gould family name as a direct descendent of Hiram Gould, first Gould to reside in San Diego, is Gary Gartzmann Gould of Point Loma, born March 6, 1941. Gary Gould grew up as an active participant in San Diego Yacht Club events following in the footsteps of his father E. Gartzmann Gould. Gary sailed Starlets, Penguins, Sabots and PCs, crewing frequently for Gene Trepte, John Scripps, and his father in races to Acapulco, Honolulu and Tahiti. Gary attended Point Loma High School and Cal Western University, graduating with a degree in business in 1963 and serving a total of eight years in the U.S. Coast Guard. He met Gayle Edler at the PC National Championships in 1964 at the Newport Harbor Yacht Club. They married on April 10, 1965, and became the parents of three children: Leslie Gayle, Gary Gartzmann II, and Lara Blaine, all of whom grew up on Point Loma and were active in the junior program at the San Diego Yacht Club.

Gary Gould succeeded to his father and grandfather’s positions in Gould Hardware.
and Machinery Co., which moved from its downtown location on Main Street in 1973 to Kearny Mesa. Facing competition from major chain hardware and home supply stores, Gould in 1988 sold the family-owned store that had operated in San Diego since the early 1920s, founded Gould Industries and, at the same time, joined long-time friend Bryan Worthington in the real estate business in the Point Loma area.

Gary, again following family tradition, is actively involved in service to the community. He became a member of the downtown Rotary Club in 1971, of which grandfather E. B. had been president, and was elected Commodore of the San Diego Yacht Club in 1979, a position held by his father Gartz in 1945 and 1946. In addition to following his hobby of sailing, Gary was a member of the Board of Directors of the San Diego Maritime Museum, the Linda Vista Boys Club and the San Diego Employers Association, president of the San Diego Wholesale Credit Association, and a member of the Cruising Club of America. In 1990 he helped found, and became president of, the San Diego Yacht Club Sailing Foundation—a non-profit organization designed to promote national and international amateur sailing, as well as maritime education and competition among young people who otherwise have neither the opportunity nor funds to participate. The Foundation’s
support of outreach programs, sponsorship of training activities, and provision of sailing equipment through scholarships to at-risk and under-privileged youth has been very successful.

**Fifth Generation San Diegans: Gould Klauber Branch**

Members of the fifth generation San Diego Goulds, stemming from the Grace Gould Klauber branch, have also remained in San Diego. Philip and Detty June Klauber have one son Timothy Klauber (b. 1949), an antique dealer, who has one son Max, born in 1995. Daughter Janet Klauber (b. 1951), Director of Development at the Timken Art Museum, has long been committed to community service, and is active at the San Diego Natural History Museum and St. Paul’s Senior Homes and Services. Janet entered the first class at Yale University that allowed women to enroll, and continued on to the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, for a Master’s degree in Urban Planning. Janet Klauber married Lee Oliver in 1978; they were divorced in 1993. Daughter Jessica Oliver, born in 1981, graduated from the University of San Diego in 2005; son, Philip Allan Oliver, born in 1983 died in 1985. Laurie Klauber Wasserman (b. 1958), a graduate of the University of California Davis, married Neal Wasserman in 1985 and is also active in community service. The Wassermans have two children Eleanor Mae (b. 1987) and Timothy Wasserman (b. 1991). Jeffrey Conyers (b. 1943), project manager in real estate, also grew up under the guidance of Phil Klauber.

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*Klauber family in 1957. Back row standing left to right: David Miller, Sr., Laurence Miller, Philip Klauber, Jeffrey Conyers, Timothy Klauber, Laurence Klauber; sitting left to right: Alice Klauber Miller, Detty June Klauber, David Miller, Jr., Grace Gould Klauber, Janet Klauber; sitting in front: Grace Louise Miller. Photo courtesy Philip Klauber.*
The children of Alice Klauber Miller and David Miller, Sr. include Laurence Alexander Miller (b. 1944), a graduate of Stanford University with a B.A. in 1966 and an M.D. from the University of California San Diego School of Medicine in 1975. Dr. Miller's specialty is Preventive and Occupational Medicine. Laurence Miller married Vera Naffziger on April 20, 1997; they have triplets Alexandra, Laurence, and Victoria born on January 11, 2002. Grace Miller Valencia (b. 1947) graduated from Scripps College in 1968 and received an M.A. in history from the University of California Santa Barbara in 1976 and an M.A. in Education from San Diego State University in 1985. She is Director of Health Care and Behavioral Sciences at the University of California San Diego Extension. Grace Miller married Jorge Arturo Valencia, a native of Colombia, on December 17, 1988. They have one daughter, Alicia Isabel Valencia, born March 14, 1992. David Means Miller Jr. (b. 1952) graduated from San Diego State University in 1974. David Jr. joined his uncle Philip Klauber on the staff of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. in 1980. He married Melody Ritterman on July 14, 2001.

After Twelve Generations

San Diego is no longer the small settlement that was just beginning to grow during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The years since have witnessed remarkable changes through twelve generations of Goulds from the arrival of Jarvis Gould in 1635 on the Atlantic Coast to the birth of Amelia Lauren Gould-Lindberg on the Pacific Coast in 2005. The country has evolved from a sparsely populated rural, farming colony of Great Britain, when the first Goulds saw an opportunity for advancement, to an independent world power of some 282 million people. When Hiram Gould arrived in San Diego in 1883, it was a small town, albeit on the verge of “boom,” but in no way could the first Goulds have foreseen that by 2006, San Diego's population would pass the one million mark. Members of the Gould family were indeed pioneers in business, ranging from trucking and public storage to hardware, engineering and real estate; in recreation from rowing and handball championships to prestigious sailing trophies; and in community outreach from service clubs and hospital auxiliaries to charitable foundations and historical societies. Gould descendents in San Diego are many and will continue to leave their imprint in local annals.
NOTES

1. Funding for the preparation of this article was made possible through a generous grant to the University of San Diego from Philip M. Klauber, G. Reeve Gould, Gary and Gayle Gould, and Mary Ann Gould Workman.


3. Savage, II, 285. Also spelled Jarvice and Jervice. Gould was also spelled Gold on some lists, but pronounced Gould; hence the change in spelling. See Bill Bryson, The Mother Tongue: English and How it Got That Way (New York: William Morrow, 1990), 95. Jarvis Gould was listed as Cordwainer (shoemaker) and as a servant to Clement Bates on board the Elizabeth. He was accompanied by a brother Edward. See also Gould Family History. Washington, DC.: The American Genealogical Research Institute, 1978, 28.


5. Savage, II, 285. King Philip’s War fought in 1675-76 resulted from a battle between the natives led by Philip, a Wampanoag, against the British colonists over land. Some natives who had converted to Christianity fought on the side of the British while many did not.


7. This was shortly after the beginning of the French and Indian War (Seven Years War 1756-1763) between the English and the French. As a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), John would have been opposed to war.


10. Rural Intelligencer (Augusta), May 1, 1856, p. 142. A survey of the town by Samuel Gould in 1880 includes the note that the town was organized as a plantation in 1805 and incorporated as a town on March 9, 1808. Maine Historical Society archives, Portland, Maine.

11. Roland E. Foss, A History of the New Portlands in Maine, p. 11. The plural is used because there evolved an East and North New Portland from the original village, now called West New Portland.


14. Information supplied by Gary Gould, July 2004. The town today has a population of approximately 800 of which 98% are listed as White Non-Hispanic and 1.4% American Indian. The population of New Portland reached about 1500 in 1840 and had decreased to 1,000 by 1914.

15. Plots of 80 acres, 100 acres, and 125 acres were not uncommon in rural areas. Most families kept farm animals and planted staple crops.

16. S. G. Weathern is listed as owner of Somerset House in the 1860 business directory. Weathern is later spelled Wethern by descendants, including Hiram.

17. Foss, A History of the New Portlands, p. 114; Records in the International Genealogical Index indicate that Samuel G. Gould married Mary Wether [sic] on October 28, 1817, in New Portland, Somerset, Maine. Given the date of birth of Hiram, it seems entirely possible that the wedding date was 1817 rather than 1818.


19. The Libby Family 1602-1881, p. 341. Elizabeth Ilsley Libby, daughter of Theophilus Libby of Scarborough, Maine, and his second wife Sally Wood of Standish, Maine, was born in Portland, Maine on December 3, 1826, the sixth of twelve children. The International Genealogical Index gives the
marriage date as March 3, 1851, in Lewiston, Androscoggin, Maine. The Ilsleys also had family in New Portland. Danville is today a part of Auburn.


21. Hiram Lynton, born August 10, 1856, died a year later in Danville, Maine on August 18, 1857. Irving Libby, born November 18, 1859, died on May 24, 1930, in New York while Howard Merton, born March 16, 1863, died in Winthrop Beach, Massachusetts on February 3, 1938.

22. Diary of Hiram Gould, San Diego Historical Society Research Archives. Between the years of 1868 and 1875 approximately $13,000,000 in silver-lead bullion was shipped from Cerro Gordo smelters, making these mines the greatest producers of silver-lead in California's history. Today, Cerro Gordo is also one of California's most extensive and best-preserved ghost towns, due to the site's private ownership and relative inaccessibility.

23. Elizabeth Libby Gould had been supporting the family in Boston, but as the sons matured, they saw opportunities in the newly developing transportation hub of the Midwest. Elwyn and Irving began an importing business while Howard became a well-known actor on the legitimate stage.

24. Also known as Gould House, it was managed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McAllister. Two of the tenants were George Hensley and Joshua Slocum.

25. The San Diego City and County Directory of 1887-1888 lists Dr. Gould as a Surgeon-Dentist with a residence on the north side of C between Fifth and Sixth. It also lists the Gould Block at the SW corner of 4th and E. By 1892 his residence was given at 1422 C with Pioneer Trucking at 1427 E. He retired from dentistry in 1895 at age 76.


27. Distribution of Property, San Diego County Superior Court Probate No.1682, December 16, 1897; Grace Gould Klauber, “Witness to History,” San Diego Union, Sunday, February 13, 1983. Grace Klauber recalled hearing that her father Elwyn Bremer Gould did not like to pay taxes so for that reason sold the property to George Marston for a department store in the early 1900s for $39,000. The store became known as Marston's.


30. In 1882, Irving Gould married Grace Mandeville of La Porte, Indiana, and Howard Gould, the actor, married Lena Martha Bugbee of Boston. Howard Gould then moved to Boston where he continued his acting career and also took up yachting in Boston Harbor.


33. Actually San Diego Gas and Electric Light Co.

34. Those paying rent, and the amounts, were listed in the Distribution of Property in the probate file for Hiram W. Gould, San Diego Superior Court 1682, December 16, 1898.

35. San Diego City and County Directory, 1915.

36. These included prominent San Diegans Harriet Marston [Headley], Elsa Wentscher [Marston] Theda Burnham [Boynton], Lenore Heller [Forward] and Isabel Polhemus.

37. Laurence Klauber, born in San Diego December 21, 1883, was the son of Bohemian-born Abraham and Theresa Epstein Klauber who arrived in 1869. Laurence served as president of San Diego Gas and Electric Co. from 1946 to 1949 and Chief Executive Officer from 1949 until his retirement in 1954. He died on May 8, 1968.

38. Klauber became the San Diego Zoological Society’s first Curator of Reptiles and Honorary Curator of Reptiles at the San Diego Natural History Museum in 1922. The University of California Press
published his definitive two-volume work on rattlesnakes in 1956. It was reprinted in 1972 and 1997.


42. David Means Miller, born in Louisiana in 1914, came to San Diego in 1941 as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army anti-aircraft unit. A graduate of Louisiana State University, Miller became vice president and CEO of Western Salt Company, president of Pre-Mixed Concrete and H. G. Fenton Material Co. He was active in community service until his death in 1993. San Diego Union, November 20, 1993.

43. In 1968 Philip Klauber became a director of Klauber Wangeheim Company (a mercantile store formed in San Diego in 1897) to fill the vacancy left by the death of his father Laurence Klauber.


45. Other boards in San Diego include the Chamber of Commerce, Building Contractors, Convention and Visitors Bureau, Planned Parenthood, Navy League, UCSD Stein Institute for Research on Aging, and the George Glenner Alzheimer’s Family Centers.


47. These are selected from a list of fifteen outstanding achievement awards.

48. Roscoe E. Hazard (1881–1975) constructed many of the highways in southern California. Bridge 57-619, at Adams Avenue in San Diego county built in 1970, is named the “Roscoe E. Hazard Memorial Bridge.” Roscoe, also known as “Pappy” Hazard, donated a collection of his memorabilia to the California State Park system for display in Old Town.


51. Marian Gartzmann was the daughter of Gustav Gartzmann, M.D., born in Berlin, September 1, 1842. Gustav, confirmed in the Lutheran Church, attended medical school in Germany but came to the United States in 1869 and graduated from Bellevue Medical College in New York in 1873. He married Charlotte Reeve in 1883 and they had three children—Pauline, Reeve and Marian. Dr. Gartzmann died in 1896. Newburgh, New York, Portrait and Biographical Record (date unknown), p. 322.

52. The initial “G” is used in the San Diego Yacht Club minutes of 1910. Reeve Gartzmann lived at 2567 Front Street.

53. Gould and Roscoe Hazard, together with Henry G. Fenton and Harry Schnell, were active in supporting the development of Mission Bay during the 1950s. They sold land back to the city for the original price paid in the early 1920s.

54. San Diego Union, May 27, 1962. The home on Albatross, still standing in 2006, was designed by Hebbard and Gill. The original blueprints are housed in the San Diego Historical Society archives.


56. Mary Griffith was born November 22, 1897, in San Diego to Theron Griffith (1869-1965) and Katherine Boone Griffith (1868-1961). Her father worked for forty-five years as a buyer and executive for the Marston Company Department Store. Her mother was a charter member of the San Diego Women’s Club. She had two sisters, Katherine Griffith Sanders (1864-1973) and Lucille Griffith Robinson Shafer (1896-1977). Her parents lived at 4179 Ibis Street in Mission Hills.

57. Mary Griffith Gould married and divorced two more times: Colonel Frederick Johnson (d. 1939) and Clarence N. White (d. 1963).


59. The PCs included No. 5 Imp; Gartz Gould owned the yawl Brilliant with Paul Rayburn.

60. Gould Family Archives.

Reeve Gould met Nancy Lawson at Berkeley while at the International House on the Berkeley campus. They were introduced by the Director of Admissions, Lionel Ridout, later professor of history at San Diego State College/University.


Reeve Gould, interviewed by the author April 5, 2006. An internet search offers the following: “According to the WD-40 Company: ‘WD-40 literally stands for Water Displacement, 40th attempt. That’s the name straight out of the lab book used by the chemist who developed WD-40 back in 1953. The chemist, Norm Larsen [sic], was attempting to concoct a formula to prevent corrosion - a task which is done by displacing water. Norm’s persistence paid off when he perfected the formula on his 40th try.” Nancy Lawson’s mother was killed in an automobile accident when Nancy was a child.


Mary Gayle Lee Edler is from a well-known sailing family. Her Uncle Don Edler, a champion Star sailor, won the Star Worlds event in Boston in 1964.


Grace Miller, interviewed by the author, April 15, 2006.

Jeffrey Conyers is the son of Detty June Stevenson and her first husband Robert Conyers. He lives in San Diego.

Grace Miller, interviewed by the author, April 15, 2006.

Laurence Miller, interviewed by the author, April 18, 2006.