

The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not responsible for the loss of or damage to any submitted material so please keep a copy for your records. Please include a note authorizing Anderson Historical Society to publish the material. We need two things from all members or those interested in local history: please be sure the Society has an updated email address and please spread the word to friends and neighbors about the Newsletter. Please contact us at:\_\_\_\_\_.

Redding Free Press, May 14, 1913: Last Machinery for Igo Placers arrives on ground after being hauled from Anderson: (Special to Courier-Free Press). The last load of machinery, parts of the dry land dredger for Porter and Thompson's placer ground arrived here yesterday by freight teams from Anderson. The first transport from Anderson weighed twenty-five tons. The second piece weighed eighteen tons. It will take two to three weeks to set up the dredger. Then the dirt will begin to fly. It is estimated that the gravel can be handled by the dredger at a cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. This will leave a wide margin of profit, as some of the ground prospects a dollar a cubic yard.

Redding Searchlight, May 10, 1938: Cottonwood Creek get \$37,000 gold "Boat." Sale of a new \$37,000 drag line dredger to the Gold Acres Dredging Company for use at their property on Cottonwood Creek, ten miles west of Cottonwood, by the Bodinson Mining Company was revealed Tuesday in a conditional contract filed at the county Recorder's Office. In a royalty agreement filed with the contract, the dredging company agrees to pay the company a 5 percent royalty on gold taken out by them.

Redding Free Press, May 14, 1913: Mountain lion kills valuable dog. Frank Shoup of Happy Valley suffers loss on his way to Redding. Franklin Shoup, the Happy Valley strawberry farmer, had a singular loss at daylight this morning, as he was coming to Redding with a load of berries. A mile this side of his home, his valuable shepherd dog was trotting along the road seventy-five yards ahead of the team. In the dim light of dawn Mr. Shoup saw dust stirred up in the road ahead. Whipping up his horses he was soon in closer view. As he approached, a big mountain lion skulked off into the underbrush. Left behind in the dust of the road was the body of Mr. Shoup's shepherd, which was slain by the wild beast. The dog was valued by Mr. Shoup at \$100.

The April newsletter consists of three articles: 1) Father Florian Schwenninger, 2) Kidder Letter from Ft. Whipple, and 4) The Loomis Families

Father Florian Schwenninger

Father Florian was the first Catholic priest assigned to Shasta from

1853 to 1855. He was born Martin Franz (Francis) Schwenniger in Innsbruck, Austria in 1809. He graduated from the Jesuit College in Innsbruck in 1832 and joined the Benedictine Order as Father Florian. He became a professor of sacred scripture and oriental languages at Feicht Abby in the Austrian Tyrol. Father Florian volunteered for apostolic labor in the Americas and was sent to Utica, New York in 1844. This was followed by assignments at Syracuse, New York and Patterson, New Jersey. He applied for mission work in California and in 1852 Archbishop Joseph Alemany invited Father Florian to San Francisco. His first assignment was to work with the German population of San Francisco.

Father Florian continued to request field assignment and in March 1853 he was assigned to Shasta. His district was described as 200 miles wide and 100 miles from south to north and most of the small pockets of faithful had to be reached by mule trails. Luckily Father Florian was assisted by Richard J. Walsh merchant in Shasta as there was no infrastructure at all. He built a 12' by 16' combined church at the northwest end of Shasta. In the same year he started a church in Weaverville and in 1854 a church at Horsetown. Father Florian provided religious needs for Dog Creek, Pit River, Middle Creek, Fort Reading and French Gulch as well as camps in Trinity County. The church lot he purchased in Shasta turned out to be rich in gold so the church was moved to the south end of town "opposite the soda works." Ground was broken for the new church in December 1856. The church at Horsetown was always a circuit church with a visiting priest from Shasta. The adjoining cemetery was blessed in May 1855 by Archbishop Alemany. With three churches opened and a church started at French Gulch the Archbishop sent three additional staff to assist Father Florian. Father Raphael Rinaldi was to assist in Shasta and mission work in Shasta County. Father James Cassin was sent to Siskiyou with Father Thomas Cody to assist him and Father Florian was to take over the church at Weaverville and do mission work in the Trinity and Salmon River mining communities. In 1858 he took up residence at Sawyer's Bar where he also started a school. He is often known as the Padre of Paradise Flats. Due to ill health he was recalled to Marysville where he died in 1868.

### Kidder Letter from Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory

When a new book was published on federal military installations in California I remembered that Private William Kidder had written letters during the Civil War for the Shasta Courier. I decided to combine the old letters using the new data to see if it improved our history.

The story is actually about Company I, 7<sup>th</sup> California Volunteer Infantry Regiment in which Private Kidder was a member. The regiment was officially organized in 1864, late in the civil War. The Confederate forces that had threatened California early in the Civil War had already been pushed out of Arizona and New Mexico and back into west Texas, but the new volunteers were still needed. With most of the regular Army withdrawn from the west, the volunteers were needed to provide internal security from southern sympathizers, to protect the lines of communication with the east, and to provide protection to isolated settlers. Colonel

Charles W. Lewis was given command of the regiment on January 24, 1865. Colonel Lewis would be promoted to Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers in March of 1865 and would remain in service until May 1866. The regiment, like most units in the west, was spread out over multiple posts loosely tied to a regimental headquarters. After mustering into federal service the headquarters was at the Presidio of San Francisco until March 1865 when it was moved to Tubac, Arizona Territory. In June 1865 the headquarters was moved to Fort Mason, California where it remained until being ordered to San Francisco to muster out of federal service in May 1866.

The regiment was composed of the standard ten companies that were mustered as follows:

Name:	Raised in:	Captain:	Location in July 1865:
Co. A	Sacramento	James P. Olmstead	Ft. Yuma
Co. B	Marysville	Alexander Gibson	Tucson, A.T.
Co. C	Jackson	Walter S. Cooledge	Ft. Mojave
Co. D	Dutch Flat	Calderwood	Tubac, A.T.
Co. E	San Francisco	Hiram A Messenger	Tubac, A.T.
Co. F	San Francisco	J. W. Owen	Ft. Yuma
Co. G	Placerville	Thomas J. Heninger	Tubac, A.T.
Co. H	Bear Valley	James Smith	Ft. Yuma
Co. I	Nevada City & Marysville	George D. Kendall	Ft. Whipple, A.T.
Co. K	Mainly Downieville & Marrysville	James H. Shepard	Ft. Yuma

Company I was composed of one captain, two 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenants, one 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, one 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals and eighty-one privates for a total strength of ninety-eight officers and enlisted men. Recruiting started in early October 1864 in Marysville and Nevada City, Nevada County with a remaining few being signed into the California Militia in San Francisco. The militia company was moved to San Francisco where it was mustered into federal service at the Presidio of San Francisco on November 25, 1864. The new company remained in San Francisco until May 1865 when it was ordered to Ft. Whipple in the Arizona Territory. Company I was to remain at Ft. Whipple until February 1866 when it was ordered to return to the Presidio of San Francisco for mustering out on March 31, 1866. The active duty records for the company, the day-to-day record of patrols and duties, were lost so William Kidder's letter will help reestablish the company record.

The letter dated 25 July 1865 starts, "Knowing that many of your readers would like to hear of the whereabouts of the boys who left French Gulch and Trinity Center in November last, to join the service of our country, I send a few items which may be of interest to our friends in these localities."

"You are aware that the Seventh Infantry, C. V. has been assigned to the command of General Mason in Arizona. At present the various companies are

stationed as follows: A, K, F, and H at Fort Yuma, B, D, E, and G at Tubac, C at Fort Mojave and I at this post.

“This post” was Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory. Fort Whipple was established in January 1864 in the Chino Valley but was moved in May 1864 to Granite Creek near present day Prescott, Arizona. The fort was initially called Fort Cienega and consisted of a row of shacks but was improved when the newly renamed Fort Whipple was designated as headquarter of the newly organized Military District of Arizona. The territory had been part of the military Department of New Mexico but the reorganization of 1865 transferred the district to the Department of the Pacific (later Military Division of the Pacific). John S. Mason was in command from March 7, 1865 to April 30, 1866. Fort Whipple, Fort Mojave, Fort Tubac and Fort Yuma were all under General mason’s command.

General Mason was a career officer who graduated from the Military Academy in 1847. He was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery. He contracted yellow fever at Tampico during the Mexican-American War. After the war he served in Rhode Island, Fort Yuma, California and Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. He was finally promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant in September 1860 at Fort Vancouver where he commanded the post from May to June 1861. He was promoted to captain in the 11<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry but left in October 1861 to assume command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry with the rank of Colonel of Volunteers. Mason participated in the Battle of Antietam and was a brigade commander at the Battle of Fredericksburg. In November 1862 he received a brevet promotion to Brigadier General of Volunteers. The stress of active campaigning caused his health to fail and he was reassigned to recruiting duty and command of Camp Thomas in Ohio. In 1864 Mason was assigned to California as the Adjutant General, then assigned to the newly formed state of Nevada. In March 1865 Mason was assigned to command the new District of Arizona. His rank in the regular Army was then major but he was still a Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers (at the end of the Civil War he received brevet promotions to Brigadier General in the regular Army). In September 1866 Mason reverted to his regular Army rank of major with the U.S. Infantry. In 1883 Mason was colonel of the 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry and in 1886 returned to Arizona and New Mexico to campaign against Geronimo. Mason retired from the Army in 1888.

“Our company, one of the last to leave San Francisco, took its departure on the steamer Pacific for Drum Barracks, May 20<sup>th</sup>, arriving at the latter named place on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. Drum Barracks, is situated one mile from Wilmington, or what is better known as San Pedro, 22 miles south of Los Angeles. Here we received orders to this post. Our outfit, which consists of arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition, clothing, three six-mule teams, ten pack mules and rations for 19 days being completed, we left Drum Barracks on the 26<sup>th</sup>. We numbered 100 persons in all.”

During the Civil War the fastest method of travel in California was by waterway. Most of the companies of the 7<sup>th</sup> California Volunteer Infantry were shipped by river steamer from Marysville or Sacramento to San Francisco. The S.S. Pacific was a 223 foot long side-wheel steamer put into service in 1851 for the San Francisco-Panama route. After the Civil War the steamer ran aground, was repaired then retired. The steamer was pressed back into service from 1872 to 1875 for the

run from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia for the Cassiar Gold Rush. In November 1875 the Pacific was sunk after a collision with the loss of 273 passengers and crew.

Drum Barracks was also known as Camp Drum and was established in 1861 to dampen the heavy secessionist feelings in southern California. The regular Army early in 1861 moved troops from Fort Tejon to establish Camp Latham near Culver city. Later sixty acres were donated for Camp Drum in Wilmington. By March 1862 all but one company from Camp Latham was moved to Camp Drum and the facilities were expanded by another 37 acres near the harbor. The Camp became known as Drum Barracks and was the headquarters for the Military District of Southern California. During the Civil War the post often contained between 2,000 and 7,000 troops becoming a thriving community larger than Los Angeles. The post remained in operation until 1871 when the last troops were assigned to Fort Yuma.

“June 1<sup>st</sup> we reached Cajon Pass and then followed the route surveyed by Lieutenant Whipple in 1853. From Cajon Pass to Fort Mojave, a distance of 225 miles, through the County of San Bernardino, there are but half a dozen houses scattered along the Mohave River. Sand hills and cactus bushes are about all that one sees: in fact the larger portion of San Bernardino County is but one vast, sandy, barren, uninhabited plain, fit only for rattle snakes, and I would like to have said copperheads, to eke out the remainder of their miserable and detestable existence. Water at this season of the year is very scarce; the longest distance without it was 35 miles. This march we had to make at night.”

The first stretch of trail from Cajon Pass to the Colorado River was actually part of the Old Spanish Trail established in the late 1700s and used regularly by the Mojave and some Santa Fe traders. In 1853 Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple was assigned to establish a railroad route along the 35<sup>th</sup> parallel from Fort Smith, Arkansas. When he reached the Colorado River going west the Mojave showed him from spring to spring on the old trail. The trail was roughly an arc to the north starting where Needles is today and traveling northwest to Piute Spring, then Rock Spring, then Morl Spring, then southwest to where Camp Cady was established 25 miles from Barstow. From Camp Cady there was a second trail northeast through Bitter Spring to Las Vegas. The rough wagon road from the Whipple Expedition was improved in 1856 but there was no improving the heat or danger of drought.

The copperhead addressed by William Kidder isn't the snake but a term for a group of Northern Democrats, especially from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, who were opposed to the Civil War. As the war progressed many formed an extreme element that opposed the draft, encouraged desertions and talked of violent resistance. The group had some interaction with Confederate agents and the term came to be used for any disloyalty. The group was associated with the Knights of the Golden Circle (later Order of American Knights and Sons of Liberty) that were active in Tehama County around the time of Kidder's enlistment.

“June 6<sup>th</sup> we arrived at Camp Cady, where we found Company C, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry, California Volunteers stationed. Captain B. R. West, formerly of French Gulch, commands this company. The quarters of the camp are made entirely of brush and intended for shelter from the sun only. Here we were obliged to leave one of our boys, he having accidently shot himself, the ball entering his left hand, and passing

up, came out above the wrist. He has since died, his arm having mortified, and being 160 miles from a physician, there was no help for him.”

The accidental shooting victim was not listed in the official roster for company I. There were six deaths in Company I during its service: 1 in California and five in the Arizona Territory. The soldier who died in California was Frank Isenman who enlisted in Nevada City and died in San Francisco on February 6, 1865 of disease. The explanation is in Kidder’s letter: when they left Drum Barracks “we numbered 100 persons in all.” Company I was down to a strength of 95 when they left Drum Barracks: 1 died in San Francisco, 1 transferred as a Sergeant Major in January 1865, and 1 deserted in January 1865. Kidder stated that the column left with 3 six-mule teams that were not part of an infantry company. The extra personnel were probably contract civilians hired to provide transport to Fort Whipple then return to Drum Barracks. Since Kidder provided no name it is fairly certain that the individual that died at Camp Cady was from the transport corps.

Company C of the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry, California Volunteers was raised in Shasta County in September 1861. The company was mustered into federal service at Auburn in Placer county and mustered out at Drum Barracks in October 1864. The company was immediately reorganized as a Veteran Volunteer Company and served until finally mustered out in February 1866. Captain Benjamin R. West of French Gulch was captain of the initial company and the reorganized company. From February 1865 until February 1866 the company was stationed at Camp Cady. Prior to service at Camp Cady the company had served at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, Benicia Barracks, Drum Barracks and Santa Catalina Island (January 1864 to September 1864). On Santa Catalina Island the company built forts with the objective of turning the island into an Indian reservation but the plans were later dropped.

Camp Cady was about twenty-five miles east of Barstow. The camp was established in April 1860 by the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoon Regiment in response to Piute interference on the Mojave River Road. The camp was quickly abandoned but reopened two years later to serve as an early warning post for any possible Confederate attack on California. The camp was again quickly abandoned. In July 1864, Company B of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Regiment, California Volunteers reopened the post in response to “Indian depredations” but again it was soon abandoned. Company C of the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry, California Volunteers officially reopened the post on April 23, 1865 and began to rebuild its collapsed adobe buildings. Before turning the post over to the returning regular Army in 1866 the company had constructed a comfortable post of thirty-five adobe buildings. Most of the buildings were sunk into the ground to provide protection against the heat. Camp Cady was to remain open until 1871.

From Camp Cady the soldiers of Captain West’s company had built a series of redoubts and way stations at most of the important water sources. Company I’s march would have taken them to Morl Spring, Rock Spring, Piute Spring then the Colorado River near present day Needles before reaching Fort Mohave.

“June 12 we reached the Colorado River, but owing to its high stage of water, did not cross till the next day. We were somewhat surprised, on reaching Fort

Mohave. Strictly speaking, it is nothing but a barracks, the buildings being made of cottonwood poles placed perpendicularly in the ground, and daubed with adobe.”

“The country around Mohave is quite uninviting, and the land unfit for agricultural purposes. Quite a number of Mohave Indians, including their chief, Arataba, live near the fort. Arataba has just come in with a scouting party and was clothed in the uniform of a major general, the gift of President Lincoln, when he was in Washington three years ago.”

The first part of the march from Drum Barracks to Fort Mohave took nineteen days, thirteen through the desert. Fort Mohave was originally named Camp Colorado when established in April 1859 during the Mohave War. The Mohave had been interfering with immigrants on the wagon road particularly at Beale’s Crossing and the camp was established to guard the crossing and act as a base of operations against the Mojave (note Mohave and Mojave are interchangeable). With the defeat of the Mohave the post was closed in 1861 and the troops moved to Los Angeles. The post was reestablished in May 1863 by Companies B and I of the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry, California Volunteers, to protect travelers along the Mohave and Prescott Road. The fort was garrisoned until 1890 when the land was turned over to the Office of Indian Affairs.

The Mohave who lived along the Colorado River did practice agriculture. The reason there was so many Mohave around the fort was Beale’s Crossing was one of the best agricultural areas. Some of the Mohave were hired as scouts during campaigns against various tribes in Arizona between 1865 and 1870.

“Arataba speaks very highly of what he saw in the East, especially of our lamented President. He intends to return to Washington in about a year, when he will take a number of other chiefs with him upon whose united testimony their tribes agree to rely in regard to the superiority of the white man over the Indians. The report of Arataba they call a “big lie.” After a few days of much needed rest we left on the 18<sup>th</sup>, having received fourteen day’s rations at Fort Mohave.”

The relationship between the California volunteers and the Mohave were generally good. Many of the volunteers turned their hand to prospecting the area around the fort in both California and Arizona. A few actually found gold and returned to the area after being mustered out of service. One group of mines in Mohave County, Arizona was named the Arataba Group in honor of the chief. Arataba was regularly questioned about gold, confirming it was present but never giving up the location.

“After leaving Union Pass, which is 25 miles from Mohave, we marched through a fertile scope of country, which some day will yield an abundant return of the husbandman. Water is not as abundant as might be wished, but still enough for ranching purposes. Timber is rather scarce till we get near this post.”

What Kidder fails to state openly is that the occupation of central Arizona had already begun and it was the reason that Company I was assigned to Fort Whipple. The 1857 wagon road improved by Edward Fitzgerald Beale had already brought in new settlers who encroached on the lands of the Hualapai and other tribes. With the discovery of gold in the Prescott Valley in 1863 the trickle became a steady flow of miners and settlers. When a drunken settler killed Anasa, leader of the Yavapai, raids started against the new settlements. The Yavapai, with their Hualapai,

Havasupai and Tonto Apache allies began guerilla raids to cut off the roads. The raids were ended by a quick treaty but resumed nine months later when another settler killed the Hualapai chief, Wauba Yuma. The ensuing war has various names including the Walapai War, Yavapai War, Hualapai War and Tonto Basin Expedition but it is important to realize that a war was going on continuously around Fort Whipple during the entire stay of Company I. Prosecution of the war was turned over to the regular Army in 1866 continued until 1870 and would necessitate two new military posts: Camp Hualapai and Camp Date Creek.

“June 21<sup>st</sup> one of our men strayed from the command and was lost, probably killed by Waliopi Indians. On the 25<sup>th</sup>, Private Whitfield S. Somerindyke, formerly of French Gulch, was instantly killed by an accidental discharge of his own gun, the ball entering just below the left breast and passing upward through the heart, came out through the left shoulder. We buried hi at what is known as the Oaks & Willows, about sixty miles west of this post. Early in the morning of the 29<sup>th</sup> we reached Fort Whipple, rejoicing to know that our long and weary march was ended. Distance from Mohave 180 miles, making some 500 miles from Drum Barracks. We saw but three Indians after leaving the Colorado.”

The total march took thirty-five days including a four-day rest at Fort Mohave. If Kidder’s estimate of distance is correct they marched about 17 miles per day and that is reasonable as they had the three supply wagons. They followed the Beale wagon road so traveling east from the Colorado River they passed through the Union Pass and Union Pass Springs just west of present day Kingman, Arizona, then north of Mount Hope to the Chino Valley and the Verde River. In the Chino Valley they followed the undulating grassy plain to Prescott and Fort Whipple. The only inhabited place listed on an 1865 map was Junction (renamed Prescott Junction and now Seligman, Arizona) in the Chino Valley.

The man lost on the 21<sup>st</sup> may again have been a teamster as he is not listed in the muster data of Company I. Somerindyke is actually Private Whitfield S. Somerdyke who was part of the Shasta and Trinity County contingent that enlisted at Marysville. The muster data shows the burial of Somerdyke at Oaks and Willows, Arizona Territory on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1865.

“ Fort Whipple is beautifully located on Granite Creek, three quarters of a mile north of Prescott, the Capital of Arizona. There is one small company of cavalry, 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexico Volunteers, numbering 20 men, commanded by Captain Thompson, who is commander of this post. Company F, 5<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry is also here, numbering 15 men, commanded by Lt. Barr. General Mason is daily expected here, where it is understood he will establish his headquarters.”

Prescott was selected as the territorial capital in May 1864 by then Territorial Governor John Noble Goodwin. In November 1867 the capital was moved to Tucson and later to Phoenix.

The 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexico Volunteers was in 1865 the 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment was raised as infantry and fought the Confederate advance up the Rio Grande River valley at the Battle of Valverde in February 1862. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiments were consolidated into the 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry in March 1862. The regimental commander was Colonel Christopher “Kit” Carson who had been in Shasta County years before with Fremont. Like most regiments in the



west its companies were assigned throughout Arizona and New Mexico. Part of the regiment fought in the Battle of Canyon de Chelly against the Navajo in 1863 and at the Battle of Adobe Wells against the Comanche in 1864. The regiment remained in service until September 1866 when it was replaced by the regular Army.

Captain Thompson was John Thompson who was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant at Fort Union in October 1861. After the Battle of Valverde he was promoted to captain of Company C (later Company K) 4<sup>th</sup> New Mexico Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Thompson was active during the Navajo Campaign of 1863. From February to July 1865 he commanded Fort Whipple. He was promoted to major and commanded at Fort Union from April to August 1866. When his unit was mustered out of service he joined a newly formed battalion at Fort Garland before he mustered out of federal service in October 1866.

Lt. Barr was then 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr who was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in October 1861 in New Mexico. Parts of the 5<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry served at the Battles of Valverde, Glorieta Pass and Peralta. Barr was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in 1863. While at Fort Whipple he was also the assistant commissary of musters for the Arizona Volunteers being raised in 1865. Barr was promoted to captain in 1866 and after the civil War was posted to the District of Upper Arkansas. Barr mustered out of federal service in 1871.

Company I, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, California Volunteers was the largest unit at Fort Whipple but Captain Thompson was commander as his date of rank was 1862 making him the superior officer. General Mason did establish his headquarters at Fort Whipple and took over command of the post in July 1865.

“The climate here is beautiful, indeed, the thermometer scarcely ever reaching 95 degrees. Light snows in the winter, but do not remain long. Thunder showers frequently during the summer, which vividly remind one of his home in the East. The hills and fields are beautiful green during the whole year. Quartz ledges are said to exist in rich quantities, but as yet have not been prospected as desired, owing to the Indians, who are very troubling at times.”

“Our duties here are quite laborious, owing to the numerous parties sent out scouting, which makes guard duty on those who remain at the post, as the stock has to be guarded at night. Two of our company were killed by hostile Apaches while out hunting. Our boys have since killed two of them. There is work sufficient here for four large companies! The Courier comes regularly to hand”

“Signed – William S. Kidder”

The two soldiers killed while out hunting were Privates Silas C. Long and John Whittig who both enlisted at Nevada City. Long and Wittig were killed at Skull Valley about twelve miles west of Prescott on July 21, 1865. Two other soldiers of Company I died at Fort Whipple before being mustered out of service. Private Stephen Lee who enlisted at Nevada City died in the hospital at Fort Whipple on January 1, 1866 but no cause of death was given. Private Augustus M. Morrill who enlisted at Nevada City died in the hospital at Fort Whipple on February 7, 1866 from a knife wound. The records provide no information as to the cause of the wound.

Most of the members of Company I probably never saw the medals they earned for service. Many joined the veteran's organization, the Grand Army of the

Republic (GAR) and prized the organization membership medal. The few photographs seen of veterans of Company I show only the GAR medal. One reason for this fact is that it took the federal government forty years to recognize their service. In 1905 authorization was granted for the Civil War Campaign Medal. The criteria set for the medal was any service between April 15, 1861 and April 9, 1865. As Company I was mustered into federal service in November 1864 every member was authorized the Civil War Campaign Medal. Two years later in 1907 the federal government established the Indian War Campaign Medal. Although the Hualapai War and its other names were not included specifically in the list of campaigns, there was a criteria that applied to Company I. The criteria for the medal included any campaign against hostile Indians in which U.S. troops from a specific unit were killed or wounded between 1865 and 1891. The incident on July 21<sup>st</sup> 1865 and at Skull Valley would have qualified Company I for the Indian Service Medal.

### The Loomis Families

Eleanor Roosevelt married Franklin D. Roosevelt to become Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Shasta County had a similar occurrence: Estella Loomis married Benjamin Loomis to become Mrs. Estella Loomis. The two families at best had a very distant relationship and were only united by the circumstances of a hobby. The groom had lumbering operations in Shingletown, developed Viola, and helped found Lassen Volcanic National Park, and also had a home in Anderson. The bride's family although calling Manton in Tehama County home, lived in Ono where the bride's father was superintendent of the Sunny Hill Mine. The catalyst for marriage was photography.

The groom, Benjamin Franklin "B.F." Loomis, was born in Mantaga, Illinois on March 21, 1857. He came to California by covered wagon, first settling in Tehama County where his father, Addison Joab Loomis, brother, Orin, and sister, Lucy remained. The family seems to have emigrated prior to 1862 as Lucy was born in Lassen County in that year. In 1874 B.F. came to Shasta County and set up a cabin and shake-making operation near Manzanita Lake. During the winter months B.F. would return to the Central Valley working on farms and selling shakes to a ready market of farmers and ranchers.

B.F. later built a second cabin on Emigrant Road below Manzanita Chutes, west of Manzanita Lake. He continued to make shakes except for an educational break to attend the American Institute of Phrenology in New York during 1886. (Phrenology stems from the idea a person's capacity for a given personality trait could be determined simply by measuring the area of the skull that overlies the corresponding area of the brain. Although considered pseudo-medicine now it did start advances in neuropsychology.) After returning from New York he homesteaded his Viola property in 1891 (one note stated that Viola was named for his mother but his mother's name was Emily Leonard Doty). He opened up a store on the homestead to serve the needs of new settlers.

B.F. always had a desire to learn and his cabin was noted for its library. He became interested in photography and became friends with the owner of the Loomis

Photography Studio in Redding. B.F. also became acquainted with the owner's sister, Estella and they were married in 1897.

Estella "Stella" Morton Loomis was the daughter of Leander Vaness Loomis, who was at the time the superintendent of the Sunny Hill Mine northeast of Ono, and Louisa A. Whetsel. The couple moved to Viola where a post office was added to the store in 1898. For thirty-six years "Stella" was the Post Master. "Stella" started painting and color tinting her husband's black and white photographs. Her art made her well known locally but she was also known for writing poetry and romantic stories.

In 1906 B.F. purchased the M. B. Vilas sawmill which had been moved to Viola. To support the mill B.F. purchased a large amount of timber land.

The couple had only one child, Louisa Mae Loomis, born on June 16, 1899 in Viola. During her high school years Mae lived in the Loomis home in Anderson, while spending her summers at Viola. Mae graduated from Anderson High School in 1919 and became engaged to Walter B. Aldridge, who had returned from serving in France during World War I. The marriage never occurred as Mae died after a short illness on 13 January 1920.

In 1914 when Mount Lassen erupted, B.F. took many of the initial photographs, often from close range. At the same time "Stella" painted a series of work on the eruption that was displayed at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. B.F.'s photographs and lobbying helped to create the Lassen Volcanic National Park.

In 1923 B.F. purchased the Shingletown Hotel and had it moved in pieces to Viola. Rolla Arbuckle of Anderson was hired to put the hotel back in operating order and in 1925 was hired to build the Mae Loomis Memorial Museum on B.F.'s property at Manzanita Lake. The completed museum and the surrounding forty acres, including Manzanita Lake, were deeded to the National Park Service in 1929. In his later years B.F. wrote a number of books, operated a photography shop in Lassen Park and Anderson, and was one of the founding members of the Shasta Historical Society. B.F. died on June 11, 1931 and "Stella" died on December 21, 1953.

Leander Vaness Loomis was born on 11 July 1827 in Fredonia, New York. He was near the end of twelve children born to William Loomis and Sylvia Morton. He emigrated to California and wrote the book, Birmingham Emigrating Company (Birmingham, Iowa) published in 1850 about his journey. Upon reaching Sacramento he bought some cattle and drove them to Weaverville to sell at much higher prices.

It seems that Leander operated the Mountain Market in Weaverville for a short period. For the 1852 California Census Leander was living in Shasta County and for the 1860 U.S. Census was living in Lassen County. He seems to have followed mining as a profession. There was a note that Leander served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil War but since he married Louisa Wetsel in Weaverville in 1863 and his first son was born in Nevada in 1864 the data seems doubtful. From 1864 to 1876 he seems to have resided in Nevada where all four of his children were born. On the 1880 U.S. Census Leander and the family were living in Moroni, Stampete County, Utah where Leander was believed to have owned an antimony mine.

Some time between 1880 and 1900 Leander and his family returned to Shasta County. On the 1900 U.S. Census Leander is listed as living in Ono and was superintendent of the Sunny Hill Mine that began operations about 1860. At the time Leander superintended the mine the ore was milled on the property and run through a cyanide treatment process to recover as much gold as possible prior to shipment to the smelter. The mine was known for its cable car system that moved material from the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek to the mine at the top of the peak. After 1900 production slowed down and Leander was not listed in the Sunny Hill Pay Book that started in 1902. He seems to have retired to Manton in Tehama County where he died on November 7, 1909.

As Leander and Louisa had four children who married into local Shasta County families (Wheelock, Forschler, McFarlin, Boyce, Kidder, Scott and Terbush it was decided to experiment with the attached family tree. (Note: we are trying to develop a system similar to the Lingenfelter Archives for Tehama County that is easy to understand and type.) The chart and the stories are not complete but they are a beginning we can add to as more information comes available.

## Family Tree of Louisa Mae Loomis

Generation 1. William Loomis born 25 July 1788 in New York

Married Sylvia Morton born 15 July 1790 in Athol, Massachusetts

1.1 Theodore Sedgwick Loomis born 1814

1.2 Charles Morton Loomis born 1815

1.3 William Edwin Loomis born 1817

1.4 Gilbert Percy Loomis born 1819

1.5 Polly W. Loomis born 1821

1.6 Hannah David Loomis born 1822

1.7 Andrew Jackson Loomis born 1826

1.8 Judson Loomis born 1826. Per Lingenfelter: Adoniram Judson Loomis born Madison County, New York 9 May 1826, died intestate in Red Bluff, Tehama County July 25, 1885

Married 8 October 1857 in Trinity County Minerva Anderson born 1834 in Ohio, died 5 July 1926 Trinity County

1.8.1 Judson Warren Loomis born 1859 in California

1.8.2 Charles Clark Loomis born 1861 in California

1.8.3 Caroline Loomis born 1863 in California

1.8.4 Minnie Angeline Loomis born 31 March 1864 in California, died 2 December 1877 in Red Bluff, Tehama County

1.8.5 Clara Loomis born 20 October 1865 in California, died 16 May 1876 in Red Bluff, Tehama County

1.8.6 Harry Loomis born Red Bluff, Tehama County 1863, died Red Bluff, Tehama county 19 June 1923. Unmarried

1.9 Leander Vaness Loomis born 1827

1.10 Abner Washington Loomis born 1829

1.11 Orrin S. Loomis born 1831

- 1.12 Sylvie Morton Loomis born 1832
- Generation 2 (1.9) Leander Vaness Loomis born 11 July 1827 in Fredonia, New York, died 7 November 1909, Manton, Tehama County
- Married July 23, 1863 in Tehama County Louisa Whetsel born August 1839 in Virginia (now West Virginia), died 5 July 1912, Manton, Tehama County
- 2.1 Charles T. Loomis born 6 December 1864 in Nevada
- 2.2 Arthur Whetsel Loomis born about 1867 in Nevada
  - Married 27 July 1902 in Shasta County Anna Belle Wheelock born 6 April 1873 in California (see Family Tree of John Jones Wheelock)
  - 2.2.1 Anna Mae Loomis born 30 January 1907 in California, died August 1986 in Humboldt County
- 2.3 Charlotte "Lottie" S. Loomis born 9 June 1876 in Nevada, died 24 June 1962 in Tehama County
  - Married 27 July 1902 in Shasta County Frederick John Wheelock born Ono 3 July 1876, died 6 April 1956 in Butte County
  - 2.3.1 Viola Charlotte Wheelock born 8 November 1904 in Shasta County, died 8 May 1989 in Los Molinos, Tehama County
  - 2.3.2 Charles Frederick Wheelock born 21 July 1906 in California, died 6 November 1989 in Butte County
  - 2.3.3 Leander Albert Wheelock born 25 April 1908 California, died 24 September 1989 Sacramento County
- 2.4 Estella "Stella" Morton Loomis born 8 January 1870 in Peoche, White Pine County, Nevada,
- Generation 3 (2.4) Estella Morton Loomis born 8 January in Peoche, White Pine County, Nevada, died 26 December 1953 in Anderson (Shingletown), Shasta County (see Family Tree of Benjamin Loomis)
- Married 1 September 1897 in Shasta County Benjamin Franklin Loomis born 21 March 1857 in Mantaga, Illinois, died 11 June 1931 in Shingletown, Shasta County
  - 2.4.1 Louisa Mae Loomis born 16 June 1899 in Viola, Shasta County
- Generation 4 (2.4.1) Louisa Mae Loomis born 16 June 1899 in Viola, Shasta County, died 13 (12) January 1920 in Anderson (Shingletown), Shasta County
  - Engaged to Walter B. Aldridge

#### Family tree of Benjamin Franklin Loomis

- Generation 1 Addison Joab Loomis born 23 May 1827 in Ohio, died intestate 3 March 1897 in Red Bluff, Tehama County.
- Married Emily Leonard Doty born 1830 in Ohio.
- 1.1 Orin Augustus Loomis born 3 September 1854 in Ohio, died 27 December 1921 in Red Bluff, Tehama County
- 1.2 Lucy Ella Loomis born 18 August 1862 in Lassen County, died 22 October 1938 in Red Bluff, Tehama County
  - Married 1 May 1878 in Tehama County George H. Crook born 1852 in California

1.3 Benjamin Franklin Loomis born 21 March 1857 in Mantaga, Illinois, died 11 June 1935 in Shingletown, Shasta County

1.4 There was a second daughter reported by Lingenfelter, unnamed, not date of birth, died young.

Generation 2 (1.3) Benjamin Franklin Loomis

Married Estella Morton Loomis

2.1 Louisa Mae Loomis

Generation 3 (2.1) Louisa Mae Loomis

Family tree of John Jones Wheelock

Generation 1 John Jones Wheelock born 6 January 1835 in Perry, New York, died 29 June 1917 in Redding, Shasta County

Married 1860 Hannah Howell born 15 January 1840 in New York, died 24 October 1929 in Redding, Shasta County (daughter of John Howell born in New York)

1.1 Charles Douglas Wheelock born 6 October 1861 in Shasta County, died 28 July 1926 in Redding, Shasta County

Married December 1885 Mary Emma "Minnie" Boyce born 11 October 1865 in Shasta County, died 8 January 1953 in Shasta County (See John Boyce family tree)

1.1.1 Mable Wheelock born 1886 in Ono, Shasta County, died 1886 in Ono, Shasta county

1.1.2 Eva Ruth Wheelock born 14 February 1897 in Shasta County, died 14 June 1971

Married (1) 1926 M. Wayne Hoover

1.1.2.1 Nancy Hoover born 1932, died 2003

Married (2) Emmit Lloyd Farnham

1.2 Ida Eunice Wheelock born 4 August 1863 in Shasta County, died 11 March 1953 (1957) in Alameda County

Married 1883 William Miller McFarlin born 25 October 1855 in Lancaster, Wisconsin, died 24 January 1917 in Napa county

1.2.1 Viola McFarlin

1.2.2 Anna May McFarlin born 1896

1.2.3 William "Will" Charles McFarlin born 1904

1.3 Marietta Wheelock born 18 October 1866 in California, died 3 May 1965 in Los Molinos, Tehama County

Married 29 March 1891 Andrew Jackson McFarlin born 27 February 1861 in California, died 11 June 1946 in Los Molinos, Tehama County

1.3.1 Roy Frederick McFarlin born 19 January 1892 in Yolo County, died 11 August 1957 in Grants Pass, Oregon

Married Angela Ester Webb

1.3.2 Edna McFarlin born 9 April 1893 in Ono, Shasta County, died 9 April 1893 in Ono, Shasta County

1.3.3 Anna McFarlin born 29 December 1894 in Ono, Shasta County,

- died 29 December 1894 in Ono, Shasta County
- 1.3.4 Charles Floyd McFarlin born 21 July 1895 in Ono, Shasta County, died 21 July 1895 in Ono, Shasta County
- 1.3.5 Leona Maude McFarlin born 25 November 1896 in Ono, died 5 January 1986 in Glenn County
- 1.3.6 Clifton George McFarlin born 1 June 1899 in Ono, Shasta County, died 3 September 1899 in Ono, Shasta County
- 1.3.7 Clarence John McFarlin born 1 June 1899 in Ono, Shasta County, died 17 November 1988 in Grants Pass, Oregon
- 1.4 Anna Belle Wheelock born 6 April 1873 in California
- 1.5 Frederick John Wheelock born 3 July 1876, died 6 April 1956 in Butte County
  - Married 27 July 1902 Charlotta "Lottie" S. Loomis (daughter of Leander Vaness Loomis) born 9 June 1876 in Nevada, died 24 June 1962 in Tehama County
  - 1.5.1 Viola Charlotte Wheelock born 8 November 1904 in Shasta County, died 8 May 1989 in Los Molinos, Tehama County
  - 1.5.2 Charles Frederick Wheelock born 21 July 1906 in California, died 6 November 1989 in Butte County
  - 1.5.3 Leander Albert Wheelock born 25 April 1908 in California, died 24 September 1989 in Sacramento County

Generation 2 (1.4) Anna Belle Wheelock born 6 April 1873 in California

Married Arthur Wetsel Loomis born about 1867

- 2.1 Anna Mae Loomis born 30 January 1907 in California, died August 1986 in Humboldt County

## Family Tree of John Boyce

Generation 1 John Boyce born about 1823 in Ireland, died 29 September 1875 in Shasta County

Married (1) April 14, 1857 in Shasta County Delia Dorrity

1.1 Edward Stephen Boyce born 31 October 1859 in Shasta County

1.2 Nora Anna Boyce born 10 May 1858 in California

Married (2) Bridget Solen born about 1842 in Ireland

1.3 John Henry Boyce born 9 December 1863 in California, died 12 August 1941 in Trinity County

Married 18 February 1883 Helen Margot "Nellie" Forschler born 19 January 1863 in Piety Hill, Shasta County, died 8 January 1948 in Trinity County (see George William Forschler family tree)

1.3.1 Jess Boyce born 18 March 1883 in California, died 22 March 1956 in San Francisco

Married Annie Boyce born about 1886 in California

1.3.2 Clara Boyce born 12 December 1884, died 21 December 1986 in Weaverville, Trinity County

1.3.3 Edward H. "Eddie" Boyce born 18 February 1887 in California, died 25 January 1973 in Shasta County

Married Jennie Moore Coumbs born 14 September 1888 in California, died 11 April 1990 in Shasta County (Note: father was Thomas Coumbs 1842-1912 and mother Elizabeth Cochran 1842-1923)

1.4 Mary Emma "Minnie" Boyce born 1865 in Shasta County

1.5 Caroline "Carrie" Boyce born November 1866 in California, died 10 December 1907 in Shasta County

Married 19 January 1890 Robert Gibson Harvey born April 1833 in Vermont, died 8 November 1912 in Shasta County

(Note: Robert was the son of James Harvey born about 1803 in Vermont and Jennette Harvey born about 1805 in Vermont)

(Note Robert Gibson Harvey married Jennie Ethel Terbush who died in 1885 – see Terbush family tree)

1.5.1 Robert "Robbie" Gibson Harvey born 23 September 1892 in Igo, Shasta County, died November 1982 in Sacramento County

Married 1917 Margaret M. Harvey born about 1891 in California

1.6 Charles Robert Boyce born July 1869 in Shasta County

Married Susannah Swickard

Generation 2 (1.4) Mary Emma "Minnie" Boyce born 11 October 1865 in Shasta County, died 8 January 1953 in Shasta County

Married December 1885 Charles Douglas Wheelock born 6 October 1861 in Shasta County, died July 1926 in Redding, Shasta County (see family tree John Jones Wheelock)

2.1 Mable Wheelock born 1886 in Ono, Shasta County, died 1886 in Ono, Shasta County

2.2 Eva Ruth Wheelock born 14 February 1897 in Shasta County, died 14 June 1971

Married (1) M. Wayne Hoover

2.2.1 Nancy Hoover 1932-2002

Married (2) Emmit Lloyd Farnham

## Family tree of Peter Finchly Terbush

Generation 1 Peter Finchly Terbush born 1818 in New York, died 1866 in Horsetown, Shasta County

Married Katherine "Kate" Durstein born about 1833 in the Kingdom of Saxony, died in 1901 in Shasta County

1.1 Katie Terbush born 11 June 1855 at Eagle Creek, Shasta County, died 10 November 1908 in Red Bluff, Tehama County

Married 1875 George Kittridge Willard born 11 March 1832 in Strong, Maine, died 10 November 1908 in Red Bluff, Tehama County

(Note: George was the son of Zimri Willard born 1 May 1806 in Maine,



- died 6 August 1865 in Strong, Maine and Margaret Tate born about 1806 in Dover, New Hampshire)
- 1.1.1 Olive Adeline Willard born 6 January 1879 in Shasta County, died 10 November 1908 in Red Bluff, Tehama County ( Note: both parents and Olive all killed when a train hit the family car)
  - 1.1.2 Carrie E. Willard born March 1878 in Igo, Shasta county, died April 1880 in Igo, Shasta County
  - 1.1.3 Henry Kittridge Willard born 29 December 1879 in Igo, Shasta County, died 20 February 1901 in Tehama County  
Married Effie A. Tipton born 21 June 1879 in Montana, died 13 February 1943 in Alameda county
    - 1.1.3.1 Gertrude M. Willard born 12 February 1905 in Tehama County
  - 1.1.4 Imogene Delores Willard born 16 January 1894 in Red Bluff, Tehama County, died 12 November 1957 in Red Bluff, Tehama County
  - 1.2 Louisa Terbush born 3 March 1857 at Dry Creek (Igo), Shasta County, died 28 March 1857 at Dry Creek (Igo), Shasta county
  - 1.3 Lelia Terbush born 3 March 1857 at Dry Creek (Igo), Shasta County  
Married 19 November 1879 George Henry Anderson born March 1848 in Missouri, died 1945 in California
    - 1.3.1 Maude Anderson born November 1880 in Shasta County, died 1965 in Siskiyou County
    - 1.3.2 Frederick F. Anderson born 26 August 1882 in Anderson, died January 1977 in San Jose, California  
Married Glorina born about 1882 in California
    - 1.3.3 Lynn "Linnie" Irene Anderson born 16 June 1884 in Anderson, Shasta County, died 24 May 1970 in Santa clara County
  - 1.4 George Finchly Terbush born 6 March 1858 at Piety Hill, Shasta County, died 1928 in California  
Married Lorraine Wrightspence born 1 December 1865 in California, died 1 May 1942 in Santa Clara County
  - 1.5 Nellie Terbush born 24 April 1859 in Piety Hill, Shasta County, died 1958 in Shasta County  
Married 1876 William Ross Thomasson born about 1846 in Madison, Missouri (Note William was the son of William and Margaret Thomasson)
    - 1.5.1 William Lee Thomasson born 8 November 1877 in Shasta County, died 4 April 1861 in Shasta County  
Married Helen Marie Thomasson born 28 January 1866, died 15 January 1974 in Shasta County
      - 1.5.1.1 Genevieve Thomasson born about 1909 in California
    - 1.5.2 Edgar Ross Thomasson
    - 1.5.3 Mabel Mary Thomasson born 13 February 1883 in California, died 28 March 1971 in Anderson, Shasta County  
Married 1904 Uel L. Wright born 1 April 1876 in California,

- died 5 October 1948 in Shasta County
- 1.5.4 Ollie "Ollie" M. Thomasson born 9 October 1885 in California,  
died 16 June 1976 in Tehama county  
Married Albert Meyer born about 1884 in California
- 1.6 Jennie Ethel Terbush born 1862
- 1.7 Willie Terbush born about 1863 in Shasta County, died 15 August 1871 in  
Piety Hill, Shasta County
- Generation 2 (1.6) Jennie Ethel Terbush born 10 May 1862 in Igo, Shasta County,  
died 18 March 1885 in Clear Creek, Shasta County  
Married 1880 Robert Gibson Harvey born April 1833 in Vermont, died 8  
November 1912 in Shasta County (Note after the death of Jennie in 1885  
Robert Marrie Caroline "Carrie" Boyce)
- 2.1 Jennie Ethel Harvey born 10 May 1882 in Igo, Shasta County, died 18  
March 1885 in Clear Creek

### Family tree of George McFarlin

- Generation 1 George McFarlin born 20 December 1818 in Chester, Illinois  
Married (1) Elizabeth Lindsey  
Married (2) Martha Yelland Miller born 13 April 1825 in South Carolina, died  
20 August 1887 in Igo, Shasta County
- 1.1 James McFarlin born 29 November 1842, died 6 October 1843
- 1.2 George Washington "Wash" McFarlin born 16 February 1847 in  
Lancaster, Wisconsin, died 17 February 1928 in Ono, Shasta County  
Married Idella Scott born 9 August 1858 in Utah, died 10 December  
1875 in Shasta County
- 1.3 Mary Elizabeth McFarlin born 19 July 1849 in Lancaster, Wisconsin, died  
28 March 1941 in Redding, Shasta County  
Married William Samuel Kidder born 1834, died 1911
- 1.4 Martha Ann McFarlin born 4 August 1851 in Lancaster, Wisconsin, died  
28 March 1941 in Redding, Shasta County  
Married Thomas Burton Smith born 1844, died 1911
- 1.5 Frances Ellen McFarlin born 13 October 1853 in Lancaster, Wisconsin,  
died 27 April 1930 in Anderson, Shasta County  
Married Madison James Downing born 1855
- 1.6 William Miller McFarlin born 25 October 1855 in Lancaster, Wisconsin,  
died 24 January 1917 in Napa County  
Married 1883 Ida Eunice Wheelock born 4 August 1863 in Shasta  
county, died 11 March 1953 in Alameda County
- 1.6.1 Viola McFarlin
- 1.6.2 Anna May McFarlin born 1896
- 1.6.3 William "Will" Charles McFarlin born 1904
- 1.7 Andrew Jackson McFarlin born 27 February 1861 in California
- 1.8 John Taylor McFarlin born 8 May 1863 in Ono, Shasta County, died 21  
March 1912 in Ono, Shasta County
- 1.9 Samuel L. McFarlin born 9 August 1886 in Ono, Shasta County, died 8

November 1868 in Ono, Shasta County

Generation 2 (1.7) Andrew Jackson McFarlin born 27 February 1861 in California, died 11 June 1946 in Los Molinos, Tehama County  
 Married 29 March 1891 Marietta Wheelock born 18 October 1866 in California, died 3 May 1965 in Los Molinos, Tehama County

2.1 Roy Frederick McFarlin born 19 January 1892 in Yolo County, died 11 August 1957 in Grants Pass, Oregon  
 Married Angela Ester Webb

2.2 Edna McFarlin born 9 April 1893 in Ono, Shasta County, died 9 April 1893 in Ono, Shasta County

2.3 Anna McFarlin born 29 December 1894 in Ono, Shasta County, died 29 December 1894 in Ono, Shasta County

2.4 Charles Floyd McFarlin born 21 July 1895 in Ono, Shasta County, died 21 July 1895 in Ono, Shasta County

2.5 Leona Maude McFarlin born 25 November 1896 in Ono, Shasta county, died 5 January 1986 in Glenn County

2.6 Clifton George McFarlin born 1 June 1899 in Ono, Shasta County, died 3 September 1899 in Ono, Shasta County

2.7 Clarence John McFarlin born 1 June 1899 in Ono, Shasta County, died 17 November 1988 in Grants Pass, Oregon

#### Family tree of Elias Anderson

Generation 1 Elias Anderson born 2 February 1817 in Kentucky, died 28 September 1907 in Anderson, Shasta County  
 Married Elizabeth M. Sommers born 7 April 1820 in Kentucky, died 6 January 1895 in Anderson, Shasta County

1.1 Amelia Francis Anderson born June 1840, died 1917  
 Married Louis Story

1.2 Achsah Anderson born 1842, died 1910  
 Married Lewis Burk

1.3 Anna M. Anderson born 1845 in Missouri, died 1931 in California

1.4 George Henry Anderson born March 1848 in Missouri

1.5 Elias Fleming Anderson born about 1852, died 31 August 1880 in Anderson, Shasta County

1.6 William S. Anderson born December 1854 in California  
 Married Maude A. Roycroft born 1871 in California

1.7 Edwin Thomas Anderson born 1856 in California, died 1907  
 Married Joanna D. McKinnon

1.8 Mary E. Anderson born July 1859 at American Ranch, Shasta County, died 23 July 1861

1.9 Lester Grant Anderson born 1863 at American Ranch, Shasta county, died 1 May 1867 at American Ranch, Shasta County

Generation 2 (1.4) George Henry Anderson born March 1848 in Missouri, died 1945 in California  
 Married 19 November 1879 Lelia Terbush born 3 March 1857 Dry Creek

(Igo) Shasta County

2.1 Maude Anderson born November 1880 in Shasta County, died 1965 in Siskiyou County

2.2 Frederick F. Anderson born 26 August 1882 in Anderson, Shasta County, died January 1977 in San Jose, California

Married Glorina born about 1882 in California

2.3 Lynn "Linnie" Irene Anderson born 16 June 1884, died 24 May 1970 in Santa Clara County

### Family tree of George William Forschler

Generation 1 George William Forschler born 7 September 1828 Darmstadt, Germany, died 3 September 1888 in Igo, Shasta County

Married Amelia Clara Roth born 12 July 1842 in Buffalo, New York, died 13 May 1922 in Igo, Shasta county

1.1 Helen Margot "Nellie" Forschler born 19 January 1863

1.2 Henry Theodore Forschler born 26 March 1864 in Piety Hill, Shasta County, died 16 November 1939 in Igo, Shasta County

Married Arminta "Minnie" Harbison born 1868, died 1947

1.3 Clara Elizabeth Forschler born 11 July 1865, died 23 June 1944 in San Francisco

Married Henry L. Abbott

1.4 John Edward Forschler born 1 July 1867 in Igo, Shasta County, died 25 November 1883 in Igo, Shasta County

1.5 George William Forschler born 13 April 1872 in Igo, Shasta County

1.6 Frances Elizabeth "Frankie" Forschler born 9 March 1875, died 30 January 1933 in Shasta County

Married William Bert Hamman born 1874

1.7 Eva Mary "Minnie" Forschler born 15 May 1876 in Igo, Shasta County

Married 1899 Frank J. Nickolas born 1872

1.8 Ruama Matilda "Annie" Forschler born 19 November 1878 in Igo, Shasta County, died 1887 in Igo, Shasta county

1.9 Lelia Mary Forschler born 14 May 1880 in Igo, Shasta County, died 10 December 1971 in Marin County

1.10 Bert William Forschler born 3 July 1884 in Igo, Shasta County

Married Gabrielle Cunningham born 1890, died 1976

Generation 2 (1.1)Helen Margot "Nellie" Forschler born 19 January 1863 in Piety Hill, Shasta County, died 8 January 1948 in Trinity County

Married 18 February 1883 John Henry Boyce (see family tree John Boyce) born 9 December 1863 in California, died 12 August 1941 in Trinity County

2.1 Jess Boyce born 18 March 1883 in California, died 22 March 1956 in San Francisco

Married Annie Boyce born about 1886 in California

2.2 Clara Boyce born 12 December 1884, died 21 December 1986 in Weaverville, Trinity County

2.3 Edward H. "Eddie" Boyce born 18 February 1887 in California, died 25  
January 1973 in Shasta County  
Married Jennie More Coumbs born 14 September 1888 in California,  
died 11 April 1990 in Shasta County (Note: daughter of Thomas  
Coumbs 1842-1912 and Elizabeth Cochran 1842-1923)