

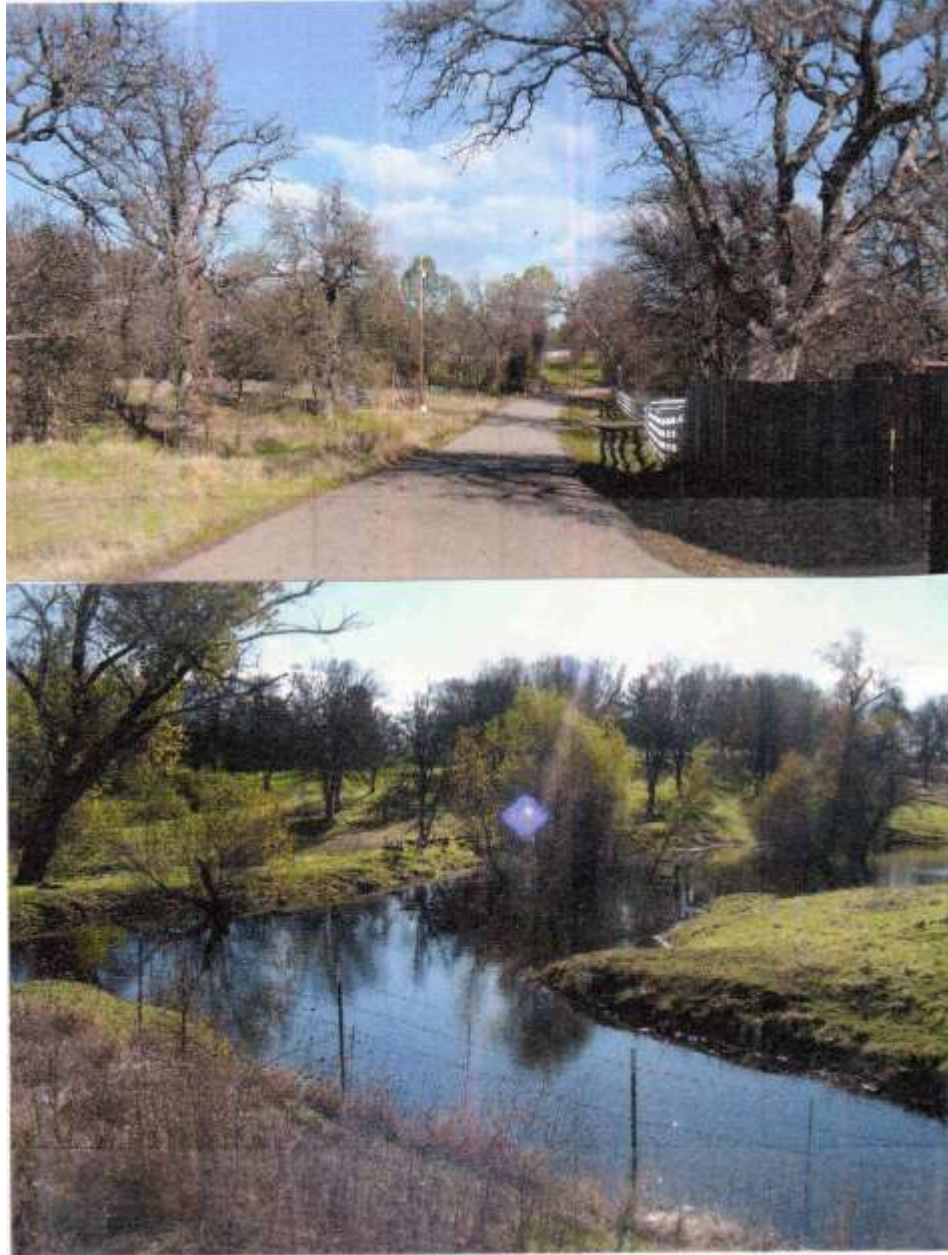
The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not 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: www.andersonhistorical.com.

Taylor Lane

Taylor Lane turns north from Placer Road then parallels Placer for about a half mile before ending. An oral history of the area was provided by Gary Taylor. He calls the area the "Centerville Ranch" and believes it once contained about 5,000 acres running up Mule Mountain. He states that the ranch was purchased by his grandfather, James William Taylor (1886-1967) in about 1950 when he stopped logging. Gary states that after his grandfather's death his father, James Nelson Taylor (1921-1978) ran the ranch for a few years but eventually had to sell the property to pay inheritance taxes. Taylor Lane was named for his Grandfather and his house is still occupied on the south side of the lane and the barn is still standing on the north side of the lane. The area has multiple old reservoirs and evidence of mining.

It is known that there was a 33 acre mineral claim on the north side of Taylor Lane known as the Crown Point Lode. The claim was patented in 1909 by C.J. Hammond and E. K. Taylor. It is also known that James W. Taylor purchased a homestead of 223.4 acres at the site and had it patented in 1964. The homestead was in Sections 25, 30, and 36 of Township 31 North Range 5 West which places the north side of the property along Taylor Lane. The main part of the homestead ran on the south side of Placer Street, whereas Gary describes the north side as the main part of the ranch. James W. Taylor may have purchased addition land not subject to the Government Land Office reports.





Old China Reservoir
By Ron Jolliff

In the deed to George D. Barber from the Happy Valley Land and Water Company dated July 19, 1909 there is a comment on the Old China Reservoir and a ditch that ran easterly two miles to the Cloverdale Reservoir. The ditch continued on from the Cloverdale Reservoir eight miles to the land of Anna Wightman on the Central Pacific Railroad line near Anderson. The reservoir and ditch had been a holding of the Dry Creek Tunnel & Flume Company that took water from the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek, Eagle Creek, South Fork of Clear Creek and Hulen (Huling) Creek. The initial flow of the water was to the back of the Kingsbury Ranch where it entered a pipe 225 feet north of the Hardscrabble

Mine. The mine stopped hydraulic operations with the passage of the Anti-Debris Act but continued to mine using shafts into the ancient gravels. The mine closed when the shafts proved unprofitable and hydraulic mining could not control the outflow from entering the Clear Creek drainage system.

What happened between 1880 and 1909 is fuzzy. The Dry Creek Tunnel and Flume Company (DCT&FC) continued to maintain an office in Igo and sell water to local miners and farmers. The system was reportedly sold to Alonzo Hayward in 1884 for \$50,000. Hayward was a San Francisco banker and the real owner was the bank (there were complaints that Hayward who was a prime shareholder used the Hardscrabble Mine and water system as his own). Hayward extended the ditch system to a holding reservoir near Anderson and it is presumed that he had the Old China Reservoir repaired. Hayward sold water for irrigation purposes and to the miners working in the Horsetown area and Igo area. In 1891 the residents in Happy Valley formed the Happy Valley Irrigation District but did not issue bonds or secure the water rights from Hayward or the DCT&FC. The district's water resources were minimal and the activities of the district lapsed. In 1909 the DCT&FC sold the water rights for a minimal amount to George D. Barber but it not known how they reverted from Hayward to the company. In any event Barber then sold the water rights to the newly formed stock company called the Happy Valley Land and Water Company on July 19, 1909. Stock was sold but eventually the Happy Valley Land and Water Company could not cover its obligations and the Happy Valley Irrigation Company finally gains the water rights. It is not known how long the reservoir and ditch system was used.

The origin of the name, Old China Reservoir, may stem from its location on the edge of the Chinese community of Piety Hill or from supplying water to a large Chinese mining operation just to the west of the reservoir. The large reservoir may have also replaced a local reservoir used to irrigate the Chinese gardens. The reservoir could date between 1870 and 1909 but is most likely repaired and enlarged in the Hayward period in 1884.





Views from Cloverdale Road near junction with Place Road

The articles for June 2019 are: 1) Stage Robberies of July 6 & 8, 1895, 2) Champions of Honor, and 3) John J. Wheelock-William H. Pratt Note.

Stage Robberies of July 6 & 8, 1895

On July 6, 1895, the westbound stage from Bieber to Redding had reached the Bullsken grade about thirty miles east of Redding when it was stopped by a lone robber. The short, heavy set robber ordered Jay Smith, the driver to throw down the two Wells, Fargo & Company boxes and the mailbags. Jay Smith complied and the two passengers

inside the stage were not molested nor were the registered packages requested. Upon complying with the robber's demand, Jay Smith was ordered to continue.

At the robbery scene the robber opened one mailbag and finding nothing of value left the other mailbag unopened. The robber broke into the two express boxes and found only \$150. A posse responded to the robbery site and collected the express boxes and mailbags before returning to Redding.

Marshal Gard, Sheriff Bogard of Tehama County and postal inspector McGarrey went to the robbery site and determined that the robber fled towards Morley, four miles away. Another posse led by Sheriff Houston of Shasta County with Constable Campbell also searched for the robber without luck. The consensus of the law enforcement officers was that the robber was Jack Brady, who had earlier killed the brother of Sheriff Bogard during a train robbery.

On July 8, 1895, the stage from Redding to Alturas, again with Jay Smith driving, was stopped two miles from Morley's station. Jay was again ordered to throw down the express box and mail. Again Jay Smith complied and the two passengers were left alone. Jay was again ordered to move on once he complied. Jay Smith reported the robber was about five feet six inches tall, heavyset and resembled Jack Brady. Once released Jay Smith rode for Morley's station on the Sacramento River and Southern Pacific rail line to sound the alarm and two posses attempted to cut off the robber's route of escape. Nothing was found and \$400 had been removed from the express box. It was not disclosed if anything was removed from the mailbag.

On July 16th the last posse returned to Redding without results. Ten days later Brady was surrounded at Richland about seventeen miles from Sacramento and surrendered insisting his name was Henry Williams. He was not charged with the two stage robberies in Shasta County but in August 1895 was tried under the name of Williams for the March 30, 1895 train robbery and murder of Sheriff John Jasper Bogard. A deceased robber killed by Sheriff Bogard before his death was identified as Samuel Browning AKA Brown. Brady or Williams was found guilty on 19 November 1895 and sentenced to a life term at San Quentin.

After serving eighteen years of his life sentence Williams was paroled in 1913. The Governor's parole sparked outrage in Tehama and Shasta Counties but he would not rescind the parole. Williams insisted his name was Henry Ury upon parole and lived almost thirty years before dying.

Historical notes:

Morley was two miles north-northeast of Kennett and Morley's station was a stage stop at Morley.

Sheriff Bogard was Andrew J. Bogard Sheriff of Tehama County from 1895 to 1902. His brother was John Jasper Bogard who was Sheriff of Tehama County from 1892 to 1895. Both brothers were the son of George Jasper Bogard (1811-1867) and Elizabeth Holzhouse (1822-1865) who came to California on a wagon train led by Captain Hunt of Shasta County in 1861. John was born in 1851 in Missouri. He was a passenger on the north bound Oregon express train on March 30, 1895 when it was forced to stop between Wheatland and Reed Station about twelve miles south of Marysville by two robbers. Sheriff Bogard, who had

been sleeping was alerted by the porter that a robbery was in progress. The two robbers who were already aboard the train forced the engineer to stop. After failing to rob the Wells, Fargo & Company safe the robbers decided to rob the passengers. One robber was going from car to car robbing the passengers when he was confronted by John and when the robber pointed his gun at the sheriff, he was fatally shot. The other robber who was standing guard outside entered the car from behind the sheriff and shot him in the back. In the gun fight the train fireman was wounded. The second robber fled the train without taking the passenger's property. John, the wounded fireman and a beaten passenger were taken to Marysville where John was pronounced dead. John left a wife Annie L. Gibbs and three children: Della 1880, Eleanor 1881 and George T. 1884. Andrew Jackson Bogard was born in 1848 in Missouri and was serving as a deputy sheriff under his brother. After the murder he was elected as Sheriff of Tehama County from 1895 to 1902. Andrew was married to Ida Belle Wright born 1875 in Tehama County and one living son: Andrew Jackson Bogard, Junior. Andrew died in Nevada in 1930.



Tehama County Sheriff Andrew J. Bogard 1895-1902

Jack Brady AKA Henry Williams, AKA John McGuire, AKA Henry Ury and Samuel Browning had previously served a term in prison for horse theft. After being arrested on July 26, 1895

he confessed that he and Browning had robbed the Oregon express train, he also confessed that the pair had robbed a railroad worker on October 12, 1894 near Davisville (now Davis in Yolo County) to obtain material to rob a forthcoming train. The pair stopped the No. 3 Omaha Overland and made off with nearly \$53,000, most in coin, but had been forced to bury most of the money to make their escape. Brady also confessed that on March 16, 1895, the two robbed a roadhouse near San Francisco and beat the proprietor Cornelius Stagg who later died. Brady did not confess to the stage robberies in Shasta County on July 6 and 8, 1895 although he was at large at the time.

Brady and Browning did not get to enjoy much of the \$53,000 stolen from the Omaha Overland. Due to the weight they buried about \$50,000 in coin about two miles from Sacramento. When a posse discovered the site they recovered only \$17,000. The missing money was a mystery until February 1896 when Detective Hume of Wells, Fargo & Company received a tip that a man known as "Carl the Tramp" had been spending lavishly. As it turns out "Carl" who was legally John P. Harms had been sleeping in the tules near Sacramento and discovered the hiding spot the next morning. He could only carry \$33,000 worth of the coins in his blanket before he hurried off. Detectives recovered \$12,000 Harms had deposited. Harms was sentenced to three years at Folsom Prison.

HOUSTON, Thomas J.: saddler in Redding in 1886. He was born in 1847 in Maryland. He was County Coroner from 1906 to 1910. He was County Sheriff from 1894 to 1898. In 1885 he is listed as a farmer in Redding. In 1905 he advertised as the leading undertaker of Redding with offices on Market Street. His father moved to Missouri where he learned the blacksmith trade and later saddle and harness making. In 1872 he moved to Redding and operated a farm for a few years. Tiring of farming he opened a harness shop in Redding. He opened a furniture business on Market Street in 1899 and disposed of the harness shop. He served one term as city treasurer. In 1874 he married Henrietta Beard daughter of Edward Beard of Shasta County. The couple had two children: Mary 1879 and Thomas 1885. In 1878 he registered a brand in Redding (joined TJ). Thomas died in 1915.

Hiram Johnson was the Governor that pardoned Brady. He served as Governor from January 1911 to March 1917 then U.S. Senator for California from March 1917 to August 1945. Johnson was one of the founders of the Progressive Part in 1912.

Jay Smith was born about 1867 in California. He was the son of Sarah Smith born 1826 in Virginia. He was listed as a liveryman in Redding in 1888 and in 1892 a laborer in Biggs, Butte County. In 1894 Jay enlisted in the California National Guard and was assigned to the 8th Infantry, 5th Brigade. About the same time Jay appears to have married as he was later described as divorced and he had a son Ralph born in 1896. 1898 he was a stage driver in Redding but by 1900 was living at Hamilton, Butte County with his widowed mother Sarah (died 1914) and sister Stella (about 1874 California). By 1910 Jay had returned to Redding and was working as a driver in a livery stable. In 1920 Jay was living at Harrison Gulch and working as a stage driver. Jay died in 1929 and was buried in the Redding Memorial Cemetery.

In searching a list of fraternal organizations in Redding it listed the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Unified Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Champions of Honor (C of H). Having never heard of the Champions of Honor. The only real data found was in The History and Business Directory of Shasta County 1881 (reprinted by Shasta Historical Society). According to their data the Champions of Honor were an offshoot of the Champions of the Red Cross and started by Dr. L. V. Coon in 1879 at Susanville in Lassen County. A grand council was organized but due to organizational problems failed to thrive. In January 1880 Dr. Coon organized a grand council in Redding known as the Mount Shasta Grand Council that was independent of Lassen County. The following subordinate councils from Shasta County were represented at grand sessions:

Defender #1, Burgettville

Reveille #2, Pittville

Advance #3, Millville

Refuge #4, Shasta

Defiance #5, Anderson

Victory #6, Cottonwood

Justice #7, Redding

The jurisdiction of the Grand Council was composed of Tehama, Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou and in December 1880 the entire state of California. In 1881 it was reported that there were seventeen subordinate councils in good standing. The purpose of the organization was to promote temperance among all classes, young and old, men and women. No record was found of how long the organization remained active but seems to have been slowly replaced by the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Many influential citizens joined the organization and the grand council was composed of the following individuals:

Past Worthy Grand Commander: Josiah O'Neil of Advance Council # 3, Millville

Worthy Grand Commander: Judge Aaron Bell of Refuge Council #4, Shasta

Worthy Grand Lieutenant Commander: Mrs. P.A. M Frisbee of Defiance #5, Anderson

Worthy Grand Scribe: F. M. Swasey of Justice #7, Redding

Worthy Grand Treasurer: J. M. Gleason of Justice #7, Redding

Worthy Grand Herald: L. H. Rowlee of Victory #6, Cottonwood

Worthy Grand Warder: A. Hammond of Justice #7, Redding

Dr. L. V. Coon was found to be Leverett Elijah Vesper Coon born in Virginia in 1833. In 1852 he was a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars having established the Excelsior Lodge in Syracuse, New York. At a convention to form a grand lodge in 1852 Leverett had a dispute with Wesley Bailey, a newspaper editor and leader of the organization and seceded. The Excelsior Lodge quickly rejoined the Good Templars but Leverett seems to drop out of sight. There is a Leverett Coon of the right age who joined the U. S. Marines in 1852 and serving until 1856. Dr. L. E. V. Coon married a Louisa Riggs in May 1859 in Sacramento. There is a note that L.E. V. Coon was removed from the registration in San Francisco in March 1871 and in the same year he registered to vote in Siskiyou County. He was listed as a minister in Adin. In 1877 he registered to vote in Humboldt County and was listed as a minister at Camp Grant. In 1878 he purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Humboldt in Section 12 Township 55 North Range 5 East. Leverett may have been a circuit minister as in 1879 he was in Lassen County and 1880 in Shasta County.

John J. Wheelock – William H. Pratt Note

Found in an old stack of papers in Igo was the attached note. The note read: “The patent for the above is in this office will be delivered upon taking the enclosed oath before a Justice of the Peace and will be forwarded upon the receipt of the same with the duplicate receivers receipt.

Land Office Humboldt

(signature appears to be) W. H. Pratt

June 26th 1862

Receiver

The reverse reads: “Forward the patent to me at Shasta by Wells Fargo & Co Express.

John J. Wheelock

The entire note is only a few sentences long but in doing the research it covers volumes of history. The note was sent by William H. Pratt a true 49er of the Gold Rush. William was born in 1827 in Connecticut and left New York for California on December 20, 1848. After crossing the Isthmus of Panama by canoe William caught another steamer arriving in San Francisco February 22, 1849. William mined on the American River but quickly understood that business would produce the best long-term results. William took his gold and returned to New York to buy stock before quickly returning to San Francisco. William’s first store in San Francisco was immediately profitable but was wiped out by the fire of 1850. William recovered from his \$30,000 loss by borrowing money against his goods coming around the Horn and moving to the American River to establish a store at Big Bar. William quickly moved to Georgetown in El Dorado County where he established himself as a merchant and banker. William quickly opened a store two miles from Georgetown and a hotel but much of his Georgetown property was destroyed by fire in 1855. William again rebuilt this time of brick and soon had multiple businesses including a telegraph line from Coloma to Iowa Hill. In the same year William married Caroline Pearson in Georgetown and the couple had four sons and three daughters.

1855 had another important event as William joined the new Republican Party. William was chairman of the El Dorado County Commission in 1856 that nominated John C. Fremont. William was a Republican nominee for senate without success. William was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln in the next Presidential election and attended Lincoln’s inauguration. Under the patronage system of the time, Lincoln appointed William Receiver of Public Moneys at the Government Land Office in Humboldt. William moved to Eureka in June 1861 and was in that office when he communicated with John J. Wheelock. Shortly after the communication William accepted a commission as 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the 1st Battalion of Mountaineers (California Volunteers). William served at Fort Humboldt and was discharged in 1864.

President Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877) reportedly appointed William agent of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation but since his term was 1867 to 1869 he was probably was appointed by another Republican Andrew Johnson (1865-1869). In 1880 William ran for State Assembly without success but President Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885) appointed him Collector of Customs a position he held until 1888. President Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893) appointed William in 1890 to be the Federal Surveyor General for California.

In 1908 William received his last appointment as Warden of the Port of San Francisco. William died in 1911 at his home in San Mateo County.

The other party in the correspondence was John Jones Wheelock who was born in 1833 in New York who was living in Shasta County by 1860. In the 1860 U. S. Census John was a laborer on the farm of R. W. Wheelock age 33 born in New York. John's father was Joseph Wheelock born 1798 in New York (died 1879 in New York) and his mother was Anna Fuller Chappell born 1799 in New York (died 1893). R. W. Wheelock was actually Richard Peter Wheelock born in 1826 in Vermont who married Elizabeth Ellis at Clear Creek in 1854. Richard was on the 1852 State Census as a miner in Calaveras County. Richard was the third son of Joseph and Anna while John was the seventh child of Joseph and Anna. By 1870 Richard and his family were living in Nevada (1880 Richard was in Dakota Territory and the family in Utah; in 1900 Richard was widowed living in South Dakota). Richard returned to Shasta County by 1910 where he was the owner of a gold mine living with John's son Charles D. Wheelock. Richard died in Shasta County in 1914. Richard held a mineral patent for a lead claim (75.11 acres) issued in February 1908 between Middletown and Shasta.

It appears John Jones Wheelock joined his brother in Shasta County on or before 1860. The U. S. Census cites the location was served by the Horsetown Post Office leaving a wide area where they might have settled (local history states he was at Muletown but another cites they took up "Squatters rights" at Eagle Creek). A local history citation states he also married in 1860 to Hannah "Fannie" Howell born in 1840 in New York (the daughter of John Howell) at Shasta City but there is no listing in Shasta County. What is known was by 1863 John registered for the Civil War draft as a farmer at Eagle Creek and that the patent described in the letter was dated October 1863. John had purchased forty acres described as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11 in Township 30 North Range 7 West MDM that is on the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek just west of the junction with Eagle Creek. In 1865 John purchased another eighty acres from the Government Land Office in section 11 and that coincides with another story that John, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and James Frank rode to the land office in Eureka to obtain their titles in 1865. In 1880 John made an additional forty acre purchase from the Government Land Office in section 12 just to the east of the 1863 farm.

In the 1870 U. S. Census John was still farming and he and Fannie had three children: Charles Douglas born in 1861, Ida Eunice born in 1863, and Etta M (Mary Etta) born in 1866. In the 1880 U. S. Census two more children were added to the family: Anna Belle 1870 and Frederick John 1875. John was often cited as one of the first merchants at Eagle Creek and it appears that by 1882 Charles D. Wheelock was a clerk in the store (later Postmaster of Eagle Creek). John was also cited as mining at times especially at Sunny Hill where Frederick's father-in-law was a mine superintendent. Of the five children Charles married Mary Emma Bryce, Ida Eunice married William Miller, Mary Etta married Andrew Jackson McFarlin and Frederick married Lottie S. Loomis. By 1900 only Anna and Frederick remained on the ranch and in 1910 all the children had left home. In 1914 John decided to sell his 680 acres to Mrs. Emma Leschinsky and move to Redding due to advancing age. John was a charter member of Odd Fellows Lodge #209 instituted at Piety Hill in 1872. John died in 1917 and Fannie survived until 1929.

The Patent for the above is in this Office
will be delivered upon your taking the
enclosed oath before a Justice of the Peace
and, the receipt of the same with the
duplicate receives receipt
Small Office Humboldt } W. H. Powell
June 26th 1862 } Recd

Forward the Patent to me at
Shasta by Wells Fargo & Co. Express

John J. Whulock