

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 Morning Searchlight March 28, 1899, Dedication at Ono. The church at Ono was dedicated on March 19 by Dr. Joseph Emery of Chico. The building had received a new coat of paint outside and was tastefully decorated with palms, evergreens and flowers inside. One of the largest congregations that has been in attendance in this part of the country was present and beautiful services were conducted. In his dedicatory sermon Dr. Emery said that this, the Lord's house, should be kept sacred and the membership should see to it that nothing but God's word be read and preached there; that nothing unholy enters; that no unhallow feet come in, and that none but sacred songs be sung.

At the conclusion of the sermon the choir sang "Give Me Thy Heart," and Miss Nettie Larkin of Centerville and L. L. Lemon of Ono were received as members of the church by Rev. J. C. Calhoun, the ministrations of baptism being performed by Dr. Emery.

After a song by the choir, "Praise Him, Praise Him," the dedication services were conducted by Dr. Emery, Rev. Calhoun and J. McGrew, church officer. The administration of the Lord's Supper, followed by the benediction closed the service.

Redding Morning Enterprise September 8, 1899, Shot to Death by Accident. A revolver in Stanley McIntosh's hand is discharged and kills Gus Powers. A fatal accident, as sad as it was shocking, happened at Harrison Gulch Wednesday afternoon. It is another case of the relentless fate which caused a man to kill his friend.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Stanley McIntosh, of the firm of McIntosh & Whybark, entered his store and began talking to Gus Powers, who recently became his clerk. McIntosh, while engaged in conversation, picked up a loaded pistol lying beneath the counter. The weapon was a self-cocker and in some mysterious manner was discharged. The bullet struck Gus Powers in the left side and he fell to the floor.

The thoroughly frightened McIntosh ran to the door shouting loudly. Bystanders came in and the wounded man was conveyed to a bedroom. Dr. Wallace reached the bedside a few minutes later. An examination disclosed the fact that the leaden slug had penetrated the intestines. Dr. Wallace wished to probe for the bullet. It was evident that the wound was of a very serious nature. Internal bleeding had set in, and Ray Powers, brother of the wounded man, would not consent to the physician operating to extract the bullet at that time.

Early in the evening W. J. Thurman stated to Redding on horseback for another physician. He arrived in the city at half past 2 o'clock Thursday morning. A

few hours later Dr. J. M. Read set out for Harrison Gulch. When he had gone twenty miles however, he was met by a messenger bearing the sad tidings that Gus Powers had died at 4 o'clock Thursday morning.

W. J. Thurman remained in Redding Thursday and wired A. B. McIntosh of Chico, uncle of Stanley McIntosh, what had occurred and urging him to come at once to his distressed nephew. Mr. McIntosh wired that he would do so.

Gus Powers had been living at Ono with his mother. Only last Sunday he went to Harrison Gulch to enter the employ of McIntosh & Whybark. He was about 20 years of age and well known in the country.

Evening News July 16, 1913, Man shoots his wife instead of a chicken. Price Brown has a flock of white chickens at his place in Harrison Gulch and he doesn't believe in cutting their heads off, he does his slaughtering with a 22-caliber rifle when the Price Browns have chicken for dinner. Brown was gunning for a pullet in his back yard recently when a flutter of white caught his eye through a clump of greenery. In its well set-up symmetry of form it resembled one of the Leghorns, but it seems Mrs. Price Brown was standing on the other side of the bush and the grass was damp. Brown's bullet went through her right leg.

The March newsletter consists of three articles: 1) California in the Mexican Border Crisis 1914-1917, 2) Interview with William "Billy" Guill, and 3) Adam-Mieske Family

California in the Mexican Border Crisis 1914-1917

Recently two books were published: The Military History of California by Justin M. Ruhge and The Second California Infantry on the Border in 1916 by Edwin R. Pickett. The former with over a thousand pages was interesting but primarily aimed at federal facilities. The latter was strictly about the Machine Gun Company of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, California National Guard in 1916, but it did pose an interesting question: did the Redding National Guard Company participate? The answer: Company D (Redding) of the 2nd Infantry Regiment was called up for service along the Mexican border as part of the 4,600 man contribution supplied by the California National Guard.

The crisis began in 1910 with the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution against Porfirio Diaz. In response the United States Army deployed units to several border towns to protect American lives and property and to keep the fighting south of the international border. The revolution and the subsequent counter-revolutions kept Mexico and the border region in turmoil until 1920.

California became directly involved in February 1911 when Ricardo Magon's PLM forces began campaigning in Baja California. The PLM captured Mexicali and Tijuana. After just over a month Carranza's forces drove the PLM with its American volunteers across the border where they surrendered to the U.S. Army at San Ysidro, California. With the surrender large-scale military action came to an end on the California border but the area remained the scene for the smuggling of arms and men, agitation and small raids.

It wasn't until a conflict between U.S. sailors and Mexican forces at Tampico in April 1914 that the California National Guard became involved. President Wilson asked Congress for authority to intervene and asked Governor Hiram Johnson for assistance along the California border. From April 24, 1914 to November 26, 1914, the U.S. military occupied the Mexican port of Vera Cruz that did little other than uniting most Mexican factions against the United States. In August 1914 World War I started in Europe and Mexico became important to the German war effort.

On April 23, 1914 Governor Johnson ordered the Los Angeles Battalion of the 7th Infantry, California National Guard (CNG) under Colonel W. G. Schreiber to Calexico to protect the border. The 5th and 8th Company of the Coast Artillery, CNG, and the 3rd Division of the California Naval Militia were ordered to active duty to protect the San Diego water systems after two tons of dynamite had been found at one reservoir and large amounts of cyanide were discovered missing and presumed to be in the hands of Mexican operatives.

Between the National Guard troops and those of the regular Army, they guarded all the main roads and as many trails as possible to prevent weapons moving south into Mexico and act as an early warning system. A radio and field telephone system was set up to connect Camp Otay with the outlying units. As with other knee-jerk panics the crisis was over in just eighteen days and first the San Diego units returned to their civilian lives and next the regular Army relieved the 7th Infantry. With federal forces in place the California border lapsed into comparative peace and quiet.

The peace was broken in 1916 when forces of Pancho Villa attacked the towns of Santa Ysabel and Columbus in New Mexico killing seven U.S. soldiers and wounding seven others. On March 14, 1916 General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing led an expedition into Mexico to punish the raiders. When other small attacks across the border into Texas resulted in several deaths, President Wilson on May 9th activated National Guard units in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to stop the immediate aggression. The intent was to close the U.S. border from Brownsville, Texas to San Diego, California but it was soon discovered that closing the long porous border would take more troops. On June 18, 1916, President Wilson activated National Guard forces from the other forty-five states and the District of Columbia. Only units from the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii were not called up.

California was requested to supply 7,125 men but was able to furnish only 4,600 or about 65%, which was better than most states. The National Guard was in a state of transition due to the National Defense Act of 1916 becoming effective on June 3, 1916. The new law standardized the organization of units, training, uniforms, pay and other aspects of military service. The War Department had to waive much of the new law in order to get troops to the border. The assignments were not always as expected: California units went to Arizona while units from Washington and Oregon were assigned to bases at San Diego, Calexico and San Ysidro.

Upon notice California started to mobilize forces in secrecy at the California State Fair Grounds (later Camp Hiram Johnson) at Sacramento for training. The Secretary of War had ordered that each infantry regiment be augmented with a machine gun company as a result of the war being waged in Europe. Some support

units such as Company A, 1st Separate Battalion of Engineers, CNG, was recruited from all over state while most infantry units such as Company D, 2nd Infantry Regiment from Redding came from established armories. With the exception of the coast artillery companies the entire California National Guard was mobilized and in federal service by August 14, 1916. The following table gives the units and dates of service:

Unit:	Muster in date:	Muster out date:
1 st Brigade Headquarters	8-14-16	11-6-16
Field Artillery Battalion	8-14-16	12-13-16
1 st Cavalry Squadron	8-14-16	11-17-16
2 nd Infantry Regiment	8-14-16	11-15/23-16
5 th Infantry Regiment	8-14-16	9-1-16
7 th Infantry Regiment	8-14-16	1-3-17
Ambulance Company #1	8-14-16	11-14-16
Field Hospital #1	8-14-16	11-14-16
A Company, 1 st Separate Battalion of Engineers	8-14-16	3-1-17
Signal Company B	8-14-16	11-6-16

All the California National Guard units were assigned to the border around Nogales, Arizona along with units from Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho and Utah. U.S. forces as well as units from Oregon and Washington set up new camps at Calexico in the Imperial Valley (Camp John H. Beacon, 1916-1920), at Palm City in San Diego County (Camp Lawrence J. Hearn, 1916-1920) as well as the older posts of Camp Otay at Otay Valley and Camp Walter R. Taliaferro both in San Diego County.

By the end of 1916 it was clear that the National Guard had served its purpose to deter attacks into the United States and the quick response had dampened the desire of Mexican factions to engage in war with the United States. California troops began to demobilize in September 1916 but the last units were not released until the end of General Pershing's punitive expedition in February 1917. On April 6, 1917 the U.S. Congress declared war on Germany and the California National Guard was again needed. The 40th Infantry Division was activated in July 1917 that included many California National Guard units and some saw service in France from August 1918 until the end of war. The integrated training accomplished during the Mexican Border Crisis proved beneficial to the later service in World War I. The crisis was not over: only the National Guard's participation. Armed engagement between Mexican and U.S. forces continued into 1919 and federal forces remained on the border until 1920.

Most states authorized National Guard medals for Mexican border service but California did not. The California National Guard troops were authorized to receive one of the two campaign medals established by the federal government: the Mexican Service Medal or the Mexican Border Service Medal.

The Mexican Service Medal was authorized for service in Vera Cruz between April 24, 1914 and November 26, 1914, Pershing's Expedition between March 14,

1916 and February 7, 1917 or involved in six named engagements between U.S. and Mexican forces between December 1, 1917 and June 16, 1919. The fourth criteria was for service on the Mexican border between April 12, 1911 and February 7, 1917 in proximity to an engagement with Mexican forces which resulted in casualties among their own troop, battalion or detachment. Due to the casualty clause very few National Guard members qualified for the medal.

In 1918 Congress created the Mexican Border Service Medal specifically for the National Guard but then the medal was extended to troops of the regular Army who were actually assigned to the border patrol (not just stationed in Camps near the border). All of the California troops activated between January 1916 and April 1917 were eligible for the Mexican Border Service Medal. Those mobilized in April to May 1914 were not eligible unless they qualified under another casualty clause: "any hostile action between April 12, 1911 to February 7, 1917 where a member of the U.S. forces was killed in action or died of wounds from said action." It is sad to say that not all the service of the California National Guard was recognized by a campaign award but the majority of the troops mobilized were recognized.

Interview With "Billy" Guill

After stopping by the January meeting of the Anderson Historical Society, "Billy" Guill was asked if he would be interviewed? He said he wouldn't mind so some basic information was exchanged. It is a practice before an interview to check ancestry.com to see if any data is already recorded as it saves pages of notes and acts as a guide to questions. I got a hit with William Leroy Guill born 2 March 1928 in Anderson, Shasta County, DIED Yuba, California. The name was right, the age was right, the hometown was right so I printed it and took it to a meeting at Mary's Pizza Shack. As "Billy" walked up I asked him his middle name was Leroy. The response was, "Yes why." I told him he was deceased and when he looked puzzled showed him the printout. When he guaranteed me he was alive we went in to start the interview. It definitely proves that just because it is on the computer doesn't make it true.

The correct information was William Leroy Guill born 2 March 1928 at Marysville, Yuba County. Since his family was listed in Shasta and Trinity County I asked how he was born in Marysville. He said in those days you went where there was work and my father was working as a logger in Plumas County and Marysville was the closest big town and hospital.

Billy's great, great grand parents Isaac Guill born in North Carolina (some sources have Virginia) in 1806 and Elizabeth Louise Parker born in South Carolina in 1805 started the family's move westward. They were married in Kentucky in 1825 and remained there into the 1840s. By 1850 the family was settled in Iowa where they remained the rest of their lives. One source stated that in 1864 Isaac enlisted in the Union forces in Iowa when a number of regiments were raised for one hundred days service. Isaac died in Iowa in 1867 and Elizabeth in 1881.

It was his grandparents Stephen Edward Guill born in Graves County, Kentucky in 1837 and his wife Nancy E. Guill born in Taylor County, Missouri in 1834 who brought the family to California. From at least 1850 to 1856 Stephen was living in Taylor County, Iowa with his parents. In 1858 Stephen married Nancy in Missouri and was listed as a farmer in Andrew County, Missouri in 1860. The family may have decided on California because of the political crisis that centered on Kansas and Missouri prior to the Civil War but for what ever reason it is presumed they came across the plains route with their new daughter Julia Ann Guill born in Missouri in 1860. By 1861 the small family was at Millville, Shasta County where Sherman Guill was born. In 1863 Stephen registered for the draft and was listed as a farmer at North Battle Creek. In 1867 Stephen registered to vote as a farmer at Millville and in the 1870 and 1880 U.S. Census he was listed as a teamster in Township 6 in Shasta County. In 1887 Stephen registered to vote in Millville listing himself as a laborer. Stephen died on 11 March 1889 in Millville and Nancy survived until 1909. Both were buried in the Millville Masonic Cemetery.

The following is a list of Stephen and Nancy's children:

1. Julia Ann Guill born 1860 Andrew County, Missouri, died 1935 in Red Bluff, Tehama County; buried Oakhill Cemetery, Red Bluff; married Andrew J. Riggins and the couple had two children: William Cleveland and James Riggins. The couple possibly divorced as Riggins remarries in 1903 in Idaho; Julia married George Jones born 1848 in Georgia, and the couple had three children: Andrew J. 1891. Alma 1898, Alva 1898;
2. Sherman Guill born 1861 in Millville, died 1879 in Millville; buried Millville Masonic Cemetery
3. William Edward Guill was Billy's grandfather born 10 May 1862 in Pine Grove, Shasta County, died 5 July 1945 in Anderson; buried Millville Masonic Cemetery.
4. John Isaac Guill born 1864 in Millville, died 1920 in Cottonwood, Tehama County (possibly 1916 Glenn County); work history: 1880 laborer in Township 6, Shasta County, 1892 laborer in Red Bluff, 1910 blacksmith in Anderson.
5. Thomas Henry Benton Guill born 1868 in Millville, died 1922 in Cottonwood, Shasta County; listed as marrying Jennie M. McHenry in 1890 who died in 1894 and is buried in the Millville Masonic Cemetery; by 1910 Thomas was married to Bertha I. Owens born about 1885 in California and the couple had seven children: Eva about 1903, Henry about 1905, Velma about 1908, Sadie about 1910, Irma about 1911 Marjorie about 1915 and Raymond about 1918; work history: 1890 and 1896 laborer in Millville, 1910 farm laborer, 1920 stock farmer in Cottonwood, Tehama County.
6. Sarah E. Guill born 1871 in Millville, died 1879 in Millville; buried in the Millville Masonic Cemetery
7. Harry Henry Guill born 1872 Millville, died 1935 in Red Bluff, Tehama County; buried in the Millville Masonic Cemetery; Work history: carpenter in Red Bluff.
8. Charles Clarence Guill born 1873 in Adin, Modoc County, died 1949 San

Mateo County; buried Anderson Pioneer and IOOF Cemetery; Married Addie Mott who died in 1916 and is buried in the Anderson Pioneer and IOOF Cemetery; children: Elsie Pearl 1898 (died 1912, buried Anderson Pioneer and IOOF Cemetery), Sophie about 1901, Winifred May 1902 (died 1920, buried Anderson Pioneer and IOOF Cemetery), Vesta about 1905, Evelyn Thelma 1907 (died 1918, buried Anderson Pioneer and IOOF Cemetery), Ruby about 1909, Alice C. about 1913 and Nellie A. about 1917; work history: 1898 laborer Cottonwood, 1910 and 1920 laborer Anderson, 1930 Butte county teamster.

9. Edward "Eddie" Carl Guill born 1878 in Millville, died 1963 in Klamath Falls, Oregon; buried Linkville Pioneer Cemetery, Klamath Falls, Oregon. Married Maud Ether Brown born 1875 Oregon, died 1964 Whitmore, Shasta County; child Leland Edward Guill 1907; Work history: 1900 stock herder in Millville, 1910 farm laborer in Burney Valley, 1920 farmer Canyon County, Idaho, 1930 teamster Klamath Falls, Oregon.

10. Milton Alexander Guill 1884 born in California. Nothing else was found about Milton. He was not on the 1900 U.S. Census with his mother Nancy.

Billy's grandfather was William Edward Guill born in Pine Grove, Shasta County in 1862. Like many of his age William worked from childhood to near the end of his life. One went to wherever there was work and did whatever work was available to support a family. Opportunities for extra work hauling or doing seasonal work were seldom missed. In 1880 William was already working as a laborer in Township 6 but by 1894 was working in Trinity Center, Trinity County and supporting a new wife Elizabeth S. Hawk. In 1900 he was listed as a teamster at Trinity Center hauling mainly between old Shasta and Redding and Trinity County. Billy remembers his grandfather always packing a keg of whiskey under the seat rather than food and this may have helped as the roads were steep and treacherous especially during the winter. By 1910 the family had grown by six children: Myrtle Victoria born in 1895, Mildred born 1896, William S. born 1898, Albert David born 1902, Nora born 1906 and Leona Viola (or Violet) born 1907. Elizabeth died on 23 August 1907 and is buried in Trinity Center. In 1910 the family was living in Delta where William was working in a box factory. After 1920 the family lived in Anderson and became progressively smaller as the children started their own families. In 1920 William was listed as a salesman in a retail store and in 1930 a farm laborer. In 1940 he was a caretaker at the fair grounds and living alone. William died on 5 July 1945 in Anderson and is buried in the Millville Masonic Cemetery.

William married Elizabeth S. Hawk in Trinity County in 1893. She was the daughter of John Hawk born 1850 in Ohio and Elizabeth Andrews born 19 November 1855 in California. Elizabeth was listed as Native American but on the U.S. Census she gave her father as German and her mother as Native American. Billy said on some documents she was listed as Rumsey or Patwin, the southern most of the three subgroups of the Wintun people. John Hawk was the son of David Hawk (1805 Pennsylvania-1855 Ohio) and Eleanor Hawk (1812 Pennsylvania-1889 Ohio).

John arrived some time before the 1860 U.S. Census as he was listed a single miner on the North Fork of the Trinity River. In 1870 John was still mining on the North Fork of the Trinity River and still single. He must have formed some relationship with Elizabeth Andrews as Eleanora Hawk was born in Trinity County in 1871 (married Frederick E. Conway born 1857, died 1951 both at Trinity Center; Eleanor died at Trinity Center in 1931). Eleanora was followed by Lavina Hawk born at Trinity Center (died 1893 at Trinity Center), Elizabeth S. Hawk born 1876 in Trinity Center), and Howard Clinton Hawk born Junction City, Trinity County in 1885 (died 1950 in Oregon). In the 1880 U.S. Census John Hawk is still mining on the North Fork of the Trinity River with a fifth child John born about 1878. John Hawk died in 1891 at Trinity Center and is buried in the Trinity Center Cemetery. In 1900 Elizabeth was working as a servant for Catherine Holland who was a hotelkeeper in Trinity Center. Elizabeth stated she had had eight children four of whom were living in 1900 (John Hawk probably died prior to 1900). The four children living in 1900 were probably Eleanora, Elizabeth, and Howard Clinton and possibly Asa Andrews.

Wintun means person and they traditionally lived to the west of the Sacramento River, from the valley to the Coast Range. The Wintun had a shared cultural basis and shared the Penutian language but were divided into three subgroups: the Wintu of Shasta and Trinity Counties, the Nomlaki in the center and the Patwin on the south. Although all three groups had contact with the Spanish/Mexican government only the Patwin were within the Spanish/ Mexican sphere of influence. Between the mission experience and the malaria epidemic of the 1830s and smallpox epidemic of 1837, both introduced by trappers, it is estimated that 75% of the Patwin population were destroyed before the devastating effects of the Gold Rush. The Gold Rush was also a land rush. Miners destroyed traditional food sources and farmers wanted the land. Many Patwin endured a trail of tears of their own with removal to the Nome Lackee Reservation in Tehama County and when that land was overrun by whites another removal to Round Valley in 1863. Between massacres, starvation, forced removal, and a systematic assault on their culture by the government of California only small bands of Patwin remained and most were forced into assimilation by a demand for laborers. It is not known how Elizabeth Andrews came to Trinity County but Patwin had fled north escaping from the missions before the Gold Rush and had left the harsh reservation system during the removal period settling with the Nor-el-Muk Wintu and others. Whatever the cause the family remembered the Patwin connection.

The name Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians was the label used by the federal government for the federally recognized tribal entity. The name stems from the forced removal in the early 1900s by the United States government and placement on a federally created Rancheria in Rumsey, Yolo County, California. The land was barren creating a continuous struggle to survive and in 1940 after a hard won relocation struggle the move was made to a small parcel of land further south in the Capay Valley where cultivation was more successful. In the 1980s some of the ancestral lands were returned to the tribe and the federal government enacted the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The tribe set up a casino on part of their 188 acres of trust land. Few know the Rumsey but quite a few know the Cache Creek Casino Resort. In 2009 the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians legally changed their name to

the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation to reflect their homeland, culture and ancestral Patwin language.

I ask Billy if he knew his aunts and uncles and he said he knew most of them except for Nora whom he only met once. He said there was a puzzle over a daughter that may have been given up for adoption who “come to settle up” after William died. He did not know the name or the exact relationship. The following are the known brothers and sisters of William Edward Guill.

Myrtel (often given as Myrtle) Victoria Guill: “Aunt Myrtle married a railroad man who worked in Dunsmuir and was buried in Hayfork.” Myrtle was born in 1895 in Trinity Center, Trinity County. Her mother Elizabeth died in 1907 so in 1910 she was the oldest child living with her father in Delta. In 1917 in Sacramento County she married George Clinton Drinkwater born 1886 in Trinity Center. George was the son of William Clinton Drinkwater born 1830 in Missouri and died 1909 in Hayfork, Trinity County and Laura Susan Childers born 1858 in Missouri and died 1900 in Hayfork. On the draft registration of 1918 George was working as a sawmill man for the Estabrook Gold Dredging Company at Trinity Center. In 1920 George and Myrtle were living at Delta where George was working as a driller in a gold mine. In the same entry was Elizabeth Andrews age 64 and Asa Andrews age 43 who was listed as a farmer. Elizabeth was Myrtle’s grandmother and Asa was her uncle. Also living with the family was Leona Guill age 12 and Albert Guill age 17 working as a logger. Myrtle was listed on the Indian Roll in the 30 June 1922 census on the Greenville, California, Reading Roll. In 1930 and 1940 the family lived in Dunsmuir where George was a contract carpenter and building contractor respectively and probably working for the Southern Pacific Railroad as it was the largest employer in Dunsmuir. George died in 1943 and Myrtle died in 1949; both are buried at Hayfork in the Hayfork Cemetery.

Mildred Irene Guill “married a gold dredger who worked mostly around Sacramento but ended up at Clear Creek running the drag-line to load the dredger until the war closed everything down” Mildred was born in 1896 in Trinity County. After the death of her mother Elizabeth in 1907 she lived with her father William in Delta. In 1914 Mildred married Fredrick Elmer Carr born in Junction City, Trinity County in 1886 in Weaverville. Fredrick was the son of Alexander Constantine Carr 1852-1941 and Annie Gribble 1862-1897. In 1917 Fredrick was working as a cobble in Weaverville and the family had two children: Elmer Marvin Carr 1915-2006 and Alice Mildred Carr 1916. Frederick died suddenly in 1918 possibly from the influenza pandemic. By 1919 Mildred was married to Jacob Peter Fehr. Jacob was born to Swiss parents in Chippewa County, Wisconsin in 1889. In 1920 Jacob was a winchman on a gold dredge in Junction City, Trinity County. In 1930 he was listed as a truck driver for an ice cream company in Marysville but by 1940 he was back as a winchman on a gold dredge at Gridley,

Butte County. Mildred and Jacob had three children: Frederick "Fred" Herman 1919-2001, Helen Louise 1921-2003, and William Jake 1932-2013. Jacob died in 1963 in Sacramento but the date of Mildred's death was not found although she was known to have died before Jacob.

William "Willie" S. Guill was Billy's father so he will be covered later.

Albert David Guill " was known as Tuffy and worked as a jammer operator pulling logs on a cable to be loaded. He went all over logging: Montana, Yreka, Doris." Albert was born on 28 November 1902 probably in Trinity County. His mother died in 1907 and in 1910 he was living with his father in Delta. In 1920 he was listed as a logger in Delta but must have been in Montana prior to 1926 as he married Violet Amelia Parmer born 1906 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in Montana. Violet was known as Aunt Dolly to Billy. By 1926 the couple had returned to California as their three daughters were born in California: Beatrice M. about 1926, Colleen Janet 1928-1995 and Beulah about 1930. In 1930 Albert was listed as an engineer for a lumber company in Hilt, Siskiyou County. By 1931 the family had moved to Gallatin County, Montana where Albert David, Junior was born in 1931. In 1940 Albert was listed as a ranch laborer in Gallatin County, Montana. Albert died in 1983 and Violet in 1985; both are buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Yreka, Siskiyou County.

Nora Guill " lived in Carlin, Nevada and only saw her once." After the 1910 U.S. Census when Nora was living in Delta she drops off all records.

Leona Guill "known as Tiny and married a man named Leslie who worked in the mills at McCloud. In the 1910 U.S. Census Leona was living with William Edward Guill in Delta. In the 1920 U.S. Census William Edward Guill was listed with Leona A. Guill but her age was given as 16 making her born in 1904. Leona Violet Guill was born on 8 February 1907 probably in Trinity Center, Trinity County just six months before her mother died. On 27 July Leona Guill married Leland Ivo Kersten in Oakland giving her age as 18 and his as 22. In the marriage certificate she gives her father as W. Guill born in Kentucky and Elizabeth Hawk born in California. After one month there is a petition to annul the marriage. In a news article Leona was reportedly 15 and failed to get permission from her father who lived in Shasta County and her aunt Agnes Hawkin with whom she was living. The annulment appears to have been granted as Leland Ivo Kersten remarried in 1921. In the 1930 U.S. Census for Squaw Valley, Siskiyou County Leslie Elmore Halley born 1903 is married to Leona A. born 1907 in California. Leslie was the son of Frederick Francis Halley 1872-1948 and Mable M. Richardson 1886. In 1910 Leslie was living in Hayfork with his parents. In 1920 Leslie was working in a box factory in Delta and his parents were farming. In 1930 and 1940 Leslie is listed as working a lumber pond for the McCloud River Lumber Company. Leslie and Leona had a daughter Francis Evajen

“Jean” born 1924 (died 2012). Leona died in Paradise, Butte County in 1981 and Leslie died in 1988.

Billy’s father was William “Willie” S. Guill born 9 November 1898 in Anderson. In 1910 Willie was living with his father, William Edward in Delta. Willie started working as a teamster at an early age and earned the nickname “Boss” as even as a kid hitching horses he would tell others what to do. In 1918 Willie was listed as living in Anderson but was working as a laborer for Tom McDaniels in Farmerville, Tulare County. In 1920 Willie was living with his father in Anderson and working as a laborer. Willie like hauling especially in conjunction with the lumber industry and soon had his own contract truck.

Willie married Emma Rovilla Bennett born 16 November 1910 in Adin, Modoc County. Emma was the daughter of George A. Bennett 1881-1961 and Rieta Alma Nash 1886-1943. Emma’s father was a farmer in Big Valley but also a skilled carpenter. Billie remembers stories that when the influenza epidemic of 1918 hit hard George was making all the coffins for the Adin area and couldn’t keep up. In 1930 George was working as a sawyer at Honey Lake in Lassen County. Emma had eight brothers and sisters: Aristine, Alva, Alice, Noel, Neil, Elbert “Eb”, Glenn and Lucille. Rieta died in 1943 and George followed in 1961.

Willie and Emma had three children. William “Billy” Leroy Guill born in 1928 was the oldest. Robert Wayne born in 1932 drove truck with Billy and served in the US Air Force in Arizona during the Korean War. Bruce Glen born in 1941 also drove trucks with Billy and served in the US Army as a helicopter mechanic in Vietnam.

Emma was known to have been a cook in Anderson in the 1950s working at Gene’s Luncheonette/Gene’s Drive-In (Gene Nash was a cousin). Emma was also the first bus driver for Anderson Elementary School and was a long time employee of Dicker’s department store in Redding. After Willie died in 1976 Emma remarried twice once to a man named Sam Moore who raised bees and once to a man named James Hyatt. Emma died on 21 August 1997 and is buried in the Anderson District Cemetery.

Billy started school at Anderson Elementary School. He described the school as being a two-story building with four rooms and two grades per room. Billy’s father got a job managing a ranch in Washington so he went to the seventh grade there. For the 8th and 9th grades his father was working in a mill in Klamath Falls.

Billy attended Anderson High School during the early stages of World War II and was working doing general deliveries before school. His favorite teacher was Marion Letson who taught English. Since it is not the favorite subject of most boys Billy was asked if he was good at English. The response was, “no I worked hard at it but it was because she understood about the need to work. If my head was down on the desk she wouldn’t wake me. It was her first teaching job and she only stayed a couple of years then moved to the San Francisco Bay area.”

During summer Billy found more work. One of his jobs was hauling hay out of the fields at the Hunt Ranch in Big Valley. Billy, his Uncle Glen and a cousin formed a team where size didn’t matter just doing hard work. You had to stack bales twenty-five high with a slope at the top so they could be covered with boards to protect the hay. He said they worked all summer on the ranch and made \$145 but that was a lot of money then as it lasted the whole school year. Another plus was the ranch

provided room and board including lots of steaks and everything else a growing boy would want.

By 1943 most of Billy's friends had gone into the military so at age sixteen he hitched down to the San Francisco Bay area to join the Merchant Marines who were then under the direction of the U.S. Coast Guard. The Merchant Marine Service wanted a birth certificate. Billy hitched back to Anderson after finding he didn't have a birth certificate and finally got his parents to agree to let him join. After entering the service in San Francisco he was sent to Avalon on Catalina Island for basic training. The island was closed to tourist and taken over by the military. You were trained as a deckhand or a mess-man. Billy selected to work in the mess as he had taken cooking at Anderson High School. Billy said back then for big events it was the kids that cooked at Anderson High School. Billy didn't see combat as most of his convoys were on tankers hauling crude oil up and down the west coast and hauling refined gas to Hawaii. Billy worked his way up to 2nd baker. He said their main danger was from storms. He was on one confiscated old German ship that was hit so hard by huge waves that it buckled the riveted bow plates. On 29 August 1945 Billy shipped off at Los Angeles and hitched back to Anderson and on September 1, 1945 married Eunice Irene Ulberg. Shortly after his marriage Billy returned to the Merchant Marines for a cruise to Manila in the Philippine Islands. When that cruise was over in January of 1946 Billy returned to civilian life.

Since Billy left high school in his junior year he was asked if he ever returned to school. He said the principle, Cecil McCormick, at Anderson High School was a real nice guy and regulations favored returning veterans. He asked me to come down to school and take a test. Billy passed and was given a regular diploma.

Billy went to work with his father who had two trucks as Guill & Son Trucking. About 1946 Billy's father wanted to go back to work logging and bought a logging truck. In the winter when there was no logging Billy would work for Valley Feed in Redding hauling from their mill on Mistletoe Road or from their mill in Fall River Mills to southern California. Billy did that until about 1952. He was coming down from Skinnerville (Colusa County) about thirty miles west of Red Bluff with a load of logs on a one-lane road with no breaks. He was thinking only six more payments on this truck so he went into a bank to stop, then into another on the opposite side before bailing out. The truck ended up eight hundred feet down the canyon. Billy said they pulled the truck out and got it running but that was his last load of logs. He went to Valley Feed and they hired him immediately because he had proven he would work long hours and take back-to-back long hauls if needed. Charles Christenson who owned Valley Feed had fourteen trucks and offered Billy some so he subcontracted for him for about three years. When the box factory opened on Deschutes Billy took the first load to El Centro down a two-lane cement block road that jarred every muscle for all eight hundred miles. Billy took the last load of vegetable boxes from the Deschutes plant in the late 1970s after it had changed hand to Kimberly Clark. Anderson was beginning to boom as plywood plants started to open. Billy was hauling for George Bous when the boss of the plant asked him if he wanted the contract directly. Since Bous had treated Billy right he told the boss he would have to check with Bous. Bous said fine and Billy started to work on his own. Billy got his first new truck in 1957 for \$17,000 (now it would cost

a hundred thousand dollars more). He started hauling for the California Box Association and had three trucks under the Bill Guill Trucking Company name. Billy hired young kids, trained them well and treated them well. Ten or twelve of those kids went on to have their own trucks. All went well until the late 1970s when the box factories started to close one by one. Billy saw the writing on the wall and began to sell off some of his trucks. In 1979 Billy was down to eight trucks when George Bous contacted him to take over at the plywood plant. The plant had no storage facility and so the plywood needed to be shipped immediately. They were doing fifty to sixty loads a week. George had twenty-five trucks operating and Billy still had eight running boxes but he said yes. Billy had to buy two new trucks and operate the public scale for a year but it helped transition from boxes to plywood. Billy hired many of the drivers he had trained and only charged 5% and set up a fair pay system. Drivers were at the mercy of subcontractors many of whom got paid first then distributed pay to the drivers later, some much later. The result was that driver often didn't get paid for extended periods making it had on them to pay their bills. Billy set up a system where drivers were paid every two loads. Sometimes they got paid before Billy. It took a lot of money in the bank but it made for loyal workers who looked out for the welfare of the company. Billy hauled plywood all over the state and continued with boxes until Wyerhauser of Klamath Falls finally shut down. Billy hauled the first and last load out of most of the box factories. Billy also hauled lumber for Champion International. Billy found a solution for his trucks coming back from southern California empty. He organized Bill Guill Sales and bought baling wire, salt, manure in the south for distribution in the north. Billy dealt directly with farmers and nurseries giving them a cost reduction and they in turn sold produce to Billy. Again things were good until 1986 or 1987 when the plywood plants began to shut down. Billy said there were getting to be too many laws being enacted that governed trucking so he decided to semi-retire. Rather than the conventional sense of retiring Billy sold two trucks to his brothers and two trucks to other long-term employees and placed them under the company name. Billy and Eunice didn't get paid other than the rent on the shop and they did the phones, paperwork and maintenance although Billy admits he took a few extended vacations to haul for his son Ronald. Billy and Eunice did that for about ten years then finally retired in the normal sense of the word.

Billy's wife Eunice Irene Ulberg was born 12 July 1927 in Olinda, Shasta County. She was the daughter of Christian Emil (sometimes given as Emil Christian) Adolph Ulberg born in 1886 in Wisconsin and Synneva Ulberg born in 1894 in Minnesota. Eunice's grand father Ole was born about 1853 and immigrated to the United States in 1867 to farm in Wisconsin. Sometime between 1905 and 1910 the family moved to Anderson and Ole opened up a grocery store. Christian was listed as a salesman at the grocery in 1910 and was running the grocery store in Olinda by 1920. The store was successful as a staple in Olinda and expanded with the addition of a feed store and gas pumps. The two stores were in one long building and operated until 1944 when both were destroyed by fire. Christian carried a lot of people on credit due to hard times but with the store all the books also burned. Billy said the Moravec family was one of a few that came in and paid their full bill (Eunice had gone to school with Millie Moravec).

Eunice worked in Bruce Harrison's Haberdashery in Redding during High School and in the County Clerk's office at the courthouse after high school but changed over to driving the Anderson Elementary School bus for about ten years. In those days she could take the young sons with her and the students readily played baby sitters. Eunice also learned everything there was to know about the contract hauling business from billing, payrolls, dispatching, down to washing the trucks. Eunice was known to not let the trucks out of the yard for a job until they were clean. The drivers knew if they went to Eunice they could get chrome parts, air conditioning, etc. where Billie was more practical. Eunice died on 18 December 2011 leaving behind two sons.

The oldest son Ronald William was born in 1949 and attended the Mackay School of Mines in Reno, Nevada and obtained a degree in mining engineering. Ronald was deferred from the draft during college but was commissioned in the US Marine Corps immediately after college. Billy said because of his mining skills they had him moving sand at Camp Pendleton for four years. After his release from the Marines Ronald worked at Kennecott Copper in Nevada, then the Johnnie M Mine in New Mexico mining uranium. He became a partner in Red Path Mining and Development Company before forming his own company, SMD (Small Mine Development Company, LLC). SMD pioneered the use of 100% cemented backfill in undercut and fill mining. In 2010 Ronald sold SMD to a group of senior managers and semi-retired.

Billy said he would haul for Ronald in his early days of mining and they did share one mining experience. Al Hightower was working the old Highlands Mine about two miles northeast of French Gulch as a family operation. The mine originally had several tunnels with the main tunnel eighteen hundred feet long on the vein. In the early history of the mine there was a three-mile long ditch that supplied water to run a five stamp mill. Al offered to sell Billie half the mine and he accepted giving one quarter to Ronald. When asked if Billy ever got his investment back Billy responded one load in the late 1970s or early 1980s got eighty ounces of gold at about three hundred dollars per ounce. He had to admit that wasn't the common load. After the big load Ronald was almost caught in a cave-in and it was decided to sell the property before it became too big of a liability. Billy said the big profit came after they decided to sell as a Southern Pacific paid to cut the timber.

Billy said it wasn't just the mine that could get you into trouble. He remembers coming down the Tom Greene Mine Road to French Gulch with a load of smelted gold. They had a grinder to reduce the ore then smelted it on site. Billy had a pick-up and was with Eunice. Part way down the steep grade the weight was making him loose control. He decided to unload half of the load and Eunice then drove to the bottom of the grade. He unloaded the other half of the load and returned to pick up Eunice and the first half of the load. At the bottom both halves were reunited and finally delivered. After the mine was sold Billy left mining to Ronald and stuck with hauling.

Billy's second son, Gary Stephen "Steve" was born in 1953 and worked in produce department of a grocery store for forty years. Billy added that at one time he was a partner in three grocery stores (Red Bluff, Palo Cedro and Alturas). When some of the stores were purchased by Holiday Markets, Steve stayed on with the

new chain. Billy said Steve was good at his job but his real passion was wildlife photography. Steve was published regularly in Tracks the magazine of the California Fish and Game Department as well as newspapers and books. When asked what Steve does after retirement Billy said, "right now he is up in Lava Beds National Monument taking photographs."

The original intent of this article was to be a simple interview but during the process Billy said they were starting to do their genealogy. As such the end product is a hybrid interview with historical data infused. If any of the readers are interested in entering into a similar process please contact the Anderson Historical Society.

Adams-Mieske Family

In our continued commitment to documenting the history of local families we have traced some of the history of the Adams-Mieske family associated with northern Tehama County and Southwest Shasta County. The progenitor in our study is John F. Adams who was born in Ireland. John was married to Charlotte T. Hunston who was also born in Ireland in 1826 and died in Red Bluff in 1898. John and Charlotte had at least two children: Frank born about 1849 in Ireland and John William born in July 1851 in Ireland. Frank is listed as immigrating in 1870 and John William in 1874. The earliest note on the brothers was in the 1880 U.S. Census where Frank Adams age 31 and John Adams age 28 are partners in a farm in Cottonwood, Tehama County. In 1880 they had an employee listed as Frank Adams, a 24 year-old Native American.

Frank Adams date of birth is variously given between 1849 and 1850 and there is some question about his legal name. He definitely uses Frank on documents but the Lingenfelter Archives has a Francis Patrick Adams. Both have dates of immigration as 1870. Lingenfelter has Francis marrying Catherine Buckley (born in October 1862, dying in Cottonwood in 1906) in Tehama County in 1890 and on the Census Frank is married to Katie born in Ireland in 1865 and immigrating in 1885. Lingenfelter has Catherine as living in California for 22 years at her time of death, which is consistent with the 1885 immigration date on the Census. It appears that Francis Patrick Adams is Frank Adams and Catherine Buckley Adams is Katie Adams. The couple had three children: Katie born November 1891, Willie born March 1893, and George born October 1895. All of the children were born in Tehama County.

John William Adams at his time of death in 1936 was noted as having been in California for 62 years and Tehama County for 60 years, which is consistent with the immigration date of 1874. In July 1883 he received a patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres described as the west half of the west half of Section 32 in Township 27 North Range 6 West, Mount Diablo Meridian in Tehama County. In 1883 John William married Elizabeth Flaherty who was born in March 1864 in Ireland. In each Census he was listed as a farmer although the districts varied: Hooker, Red Bank, and Cottonwood. In April of 1887 John William purchased an additional 80 acres from the Government Land Office (described as the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, T29NR4W, MDM in Tehama County), which may have been the cause of the report for farming in different districts. John and

Elizabeth had nine children: Charlie born September 1886, Francis born November 1888, Charlotte T. born December 1890, Julia born January 1893, Eustace born February 1895, Robert William born February 1897, Joseph V. born May 1900, Frederick T. born in 1903 and Herbert H. born about 1906. There is a William Adams listed as the Postmaster in Hooker for a period of time but no connecting information was found. John William Adams died in Hooker in September 1936 and Elizabeth died in Red Bluff in July 1945.

John Williams' son Charlie Adams was born September 1886 in Tehama County. He was listed as John C. Adams in the 1910 census when he was working as a railroad laborer in Red Bluff. John Williams' second son, Francis P. Adams, was born in November 1888 in Tehama County. Francis was listed as Fred on the 1910 Census where his occupation was listed as a laborer in a blacksmith shop. There is a Francis P. Adams who was granted a homestead in Section 32, Township 27 North Range 6 West in 1891 but John William Adams' son would have only been three years old.

John's third child, Charlotte T. Adams, was born in December 1890 in Tehama County. In the 1920 U.S. Census she was a teacher at a district school in Tehama County. She is known to have married a man with a family name of Sullivan and to have died in Colusa County in 1964. There is a homestead granted to Charlotte Adams for 160 acres in Section 28, T29NR4W but again if it is John's daughter she would have been two years old.

The fourth child of John and Elizabeth was Eustace L. Adams who was born in February 1895 in Tehama County. In 1920 he was living with his parents and working as a farm laborer. In March 1926 he received a patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres in Section 22, Township 28 North Range 8 West that is in western Tehama County south of Beegum Creek. Eustace married Pauline M. Mieske in Tehama County and the couple had eleven children including James Adams. Eustace was known to have purchased 120 acres in Shingletown part of which remains in the family.

Little was found about the remaining children of John and Elizabeth. Robert William Adams was born in February 1897 in Tehama County. Joseph V. Adams was born in May 1900 in Tehama County and Frederick T. Adams was born about 1903. "Fred" T. Adams was granted a Government Land Office patent in 1930 for what seems to be 640 acres described as the north half of Section 32 and the north half of Section 34 both in T29NR8W in western Tehama County. Herbert H. Adams was born about 1906 in Tehama County. The third child of John and Elizabeth, Julia May, was born in January 1893 but died in infancy in July 1895.

Brothers Charlie (Charley) and Eustace were noted in the History of Tehama County as having a large Angora goat operation with headquarters at what is now the R Wild Horse Ranch. It would seem that Fred also was involved in the operation. The goats were later leased to Clarence and Charlie Griswold who eventually purchased the operation.

Eustace's wife, Pauline M. Mieske's family also had an extensive history in Tehama County beginning with Ernestine Caroline Mieske who was given a Government Land Office patent in October 1894 for 160 acres described as Lot 1 and Lot 2, Section 30, Township 29 North Range 5 West in the Cottonwood area.

