

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.

Doll Family Grave, Ono

The grave was discovered after one of the Doll family members stopped by the house of J. and S. Moore on Platina Road just to the east of Ono and told them that there was an infant grave in their back yard. The grave was reported as old and marked by a wire fence. There was no obvious sign of a fence but later when work was being done on fence posts the small grave was found. The location was about 150 yards northeast of the house where two old fence lines meet. The grave was under an oak tree. The fence line was moved back to leave the grave undisturbed but it remains an unmarked grave.

Valentine Doll purchased the old Pryor Ranch prior to 1878 and intended to farm. On August 27, 1878, he married Harriett Emma Schmidt (changed to Smith) daughter of Gottlieb (George) and Elizabeth Smith of Eagle Creek. Valentine built the ranch house around 1878. Valentine born 1836 in Germany (died 1906) and Harriet born 1856 in Pennsylvania had six children listed that grew to adulthood. Of the children, four were boys and two girls all of whom made for a large extended family and there is the possibility of the child being a stillbirth or dying in early infancy. The Shasta Genealogical Society Cemetery Index provides no Doll buried in a scattered grave so who the child is remains a mystery. If any reader has additional data Anderson Historical Society would like to give an identity to the child.





Donelson Grave Site, Ono

The site of a lone grave is situated approximately 200 feet east of Rainbow Lake Road 3.7 miles from the junction with Platina Road in Ono. The grave is on Minoletti Ranch and access is strictly limited. The grave rests near the top of a small wooded ridge on what is still called the old Driscoll Ranch. The grave is in a wood just above a grassy slope. The land below the grave appears to have been altered into a small flat served by a ditch that may have been a house site at one time.

The grave is marked with a moss-covered stone that is off its base. The headstone has a lily carved on top and semi-circular script on the front that reads: Albert J. Donelson and below Died, Age 21 Years. Local history cites that Albert was killed when a log rolled over him while working at a local sawmill and that after his death Mrs. Donaldson (Donelson) sold the ranch to Mr. Driscoll. Prince Baker

operated a sawmill within walking distance of the Donelson Site. The initial sawmill was on Eagle Creek but later moved to Hoover Creek. The Hoover Creek mill was steam-powered and remained until 1895 when it was moved to Wildwood in Trinity County.

There is no listing in the Coroner's Inquests Index for Albert but he is listed as Albert J. Donelson died October 9, 1875, 28 years old buried on the Old Driscoll Ranch in the Shasta Genealogical Society cemetery index. No Donelson was found was found on the 1870 U.S. Census so if any reader has additional data, Anderson Historical Society would appreciate it so we can piece together the family history of Albert.

Pictures: 1) Rainbow Lake Road below Donelson Grave, 2) Donelson Grave site on ridge, 3) Headstone of Albert J. Donelson, 4) Lily carved on top of the Donelson headstone.







The articles for September 2019 are: 1) William H. Howard & Abraham Jones, Shasta County Stage Robbers, 2) George Brumley Martin Family, 3) John Beaumont Family

William H. Howard & Abraham Jones, Shasta County Stage Robbers

On Tuesday August 4, 1891 the Beiber to Redding stage was three miles from Redding when two masked and heavily armed robbers stepped into the road and ordered the driver to stop. The robbers demanded that the Wells, Fargo & Company express be thrown down but did not demand the mail or ask if any passengers were on board. When the driver complied he was told to move on. The driver drove straight to Redding and a posse quickly responded. At the robbery site the express packages were ripped open but there were no other clues. The debris was returned to the Wells, Fargo & Company office in Redding and two days later Samuel Flint of the Railway Mail Service was notified. Flint took no action as the U. S. Mail was not disturbed.

On Tuesday September 1, 1891 the northbound stage from Redding to Alturas was stopped by a lone robber armed with a shotgun about three and a half miles from Redding. The driver was ordered to throw down the Wells, Fargo & Company express box without asking about the U.S. Mail or the two female passengers on board. When the express box was thrown down the driver was ordered to move on. The responding posse found evidence that there were two men at the robbery site but one stayed out of sight during the robbery. No other clues or

a trail were found. Again the debris was returned to the Wells, Fargo & Company office in Redding.

On Tuesday September 29, 1891, the northbound Redding to Alturas stage had gone about fifteen miles and was near Stillwater when two masked robbers armed with pistols halted the stage. The driver was ordered to throw down the Wells, Fargo & Company express box. After the driver complied with the order the robbers demanded an axe or hammer. The driver was only able to supply a wrench and that was used to break open the express box. The robbers removed valuables from the express box then demanded the mail sacks. After looking through the mail the robbers left them unmolested. The robbers returned the express box and mail and the driver was released. Once word reached Redding a posse responded but no clues or a trail were found. Wells, Fargo & Company did not release the amount stolen from the express box but it was not believed to be significant as there was no messenger accompanying the express.

On Wednesday October 7, 1891, two armed robbers stopped a stage between Linkville and Lakeview in Oregon, again only demanding the Wells, Fargo & Company express box. When the express box was delivered the driver was allowed to continue to Lakeview. In less than an hour a posse was at the robbery site but again found no clue or trail.

On Monday October 19, 1891, the north-bound stage from Redding to Alturas was two miles west of Millville when two robbers, one armed with a shotgun and one with a pistol ordered the driver to stop. The robbers demanded the Wells, Fargo & Company express and the U.S. Mail. The robbers kept the express box and mail ordering the driver to move on. From Millville and Redding posses responded. Undersheriff Ross deputized Charles Overholzer to accompany him to find a trail the next morning. The trail headed to the Pit River and it appeared that three men had used a skiff to cross. Ross and Overholzer swam their horses across and followed the foot tracks. Just after daybreak three men were caught in a rough camp and as two of the men matched the description of the robbers all three were arrested. The three men were identified as William H. "Bill" Howard, Abraham "Abe" Jones and John "Jack" Rice and taken to jail in Alturas. The three suspects were moved to Redding by stage with one officer inside and John Thacker on top. Two other officers followed the stage in a buggy.

During the trip Howard and Jones were coupled with a "bracelet" applied over their boots. On November 1st when the stage stopped at Holcomb's station to water the horses, Howard and Jones managed to remove their boots then the leg irons and bolted for the dense woods surrounding the stage station. The inside officer stayed with Rice and called for Thacker who fired two shots at the fugitives without hitting either. It was too dark to follow the fugitives into the dense woods so Rice was taken to the Redding jail.

Three deputies, Thomas Miles, O. P. Whitten and S. A. Stewart went to the home of William Howard's father, Cornelius where they thought the fugitive might try to reach for assistance. The three officers hid in the back room and about midnight William Howard entered the house. William was ordered to surrender. The response was "go to hell" and when William attempted to flee, he was shot by

Deputy U. S. Marshall John N. Thacker. An inquest found that William Howard was justifiably killed under authority. A horse William had stolen at Oak Run was returned to its owner.

Abe Jones at first avoided capture but was seen by a small posse on November 3rd and ordered to surrender. Jones responded, "take that" and fired a Winchester rifle he had stolen. His shot killed one of the posse's horses and in the confusion he escaped.

On November 7, 1891, John Rice and Cornelius Howard were taken to San Francisco and indictment obtained by the U. S. grand jury as accessories to the robberies. On December 12, 1891, Jones was captured at Alturas. U.S. Marshal Maloney picked up the prisoner in Alturas and took him to San Francisco where there was an indictment on federal charges of robbing the U. S. Mail.

After two deadlocked juries, Jones was convicted on 23 May 1892 and sentenced to a term of twenty years. Jones was received at San Quentin Prison as prisoner #14966. It was not found how long Abraham served as he appears to have been "delivered to U.S. Marshalls." The District Attorney motioned to dismiss the charges against Rice as he turned State's evidence and dismiss the charges against Cornelius Howard as there was insufficient evidence.

Historical Notes:

Samuel Flint: was born about 1842 in England and in 1880 was a postal clerk in Alameda County. By 1881 he was a clerk with the Railway Mail Service (U.S. Post Office Department) and worked his way up the ranks. In 1891 he was the Assistant Supervisor in San Francisco. By 1898 he was Superintendent of the 8th Division at San Francisco.

Undersheriff Ross: was probably Albert Frederick Ross, Senior who served as County Recorder from 1886 to 1888 and 1888 to 1890. He was elected to serve as County Sheriff for three terms, 1892 to 1894, 1914 to 1918 and 1918 to 1922. He died in 1919 while in office as Sheriff. He was the son of Herman Ross and Elizabeth Hunt and was born in Millville in June 1861. He graduated Napa College and attempted business in Arizona before returning to Millville and quickly entered into Republican politics. In 1898 he is listed as the Deputy County Recorder. In 1893 Albert married Lizzie B. Greer born 1863 in California (died 1931) and the couple had two children: Albert 1894-1971 and Gerald 1898-1955.



Sheriff Albert F. Ross

Charles Overholzer: is probably Charles Angel Overholser born 1860 in Indiana. In 1892 he was listed as Charles Overholzer living in Waugh. He was the son of Abraham Overholser (1829-1884) and Hester Ann Cullon (1834-1880) who were living in Sonoma County in 1870. In 1880 Charles was a butcher in Sonoma County and after the death of his father moved to Shasta County as a butcher. In 1885 he married Elizabeth, last name unknown born 1863 in California. In 1886 Charles was a butcher in Redding and in 1896 a storekeeper in Redding. In 1900 Charles was listed as a landlord in Redding. Charles died in Shasta County in 1933.

William H. "Bill" Howard: nothing was found other than he was the son of Cornelius Howard (born 1829 in Pennsylvania) and he died in 1891.

John "Jack" Rice: nothing was found.

John N. Thacker: according to the story John Nelson Thacker was a Dept. U. S. Marshall at the time but that may not be accurate. John was born in Missouri in 1836 and came to California in 1853. John settled in Nevada in the early 1860s. Between 1868 and 1870 he was County Sheriff of Humboldt County in northern Nevada. After leaving the position of Sheriff he worked as a ranch foreman in California. In 1873 he married Sarah Eliza Hurley (1852-1941) and two years later started to work as a shotgun messenger for Wells, Fargo & Company. In that position he came to the attention of James B. Hume the Chief Special Agent of Wells, Fargo & Company. In 1880 John was a stock raiser in Nevada but in 1885 he was hired by Hume as a Wells, Fargo & Company Special Agent. In 1885 he and Hume published a book about stage and train robbers. John retired in 1907 and died in Alameda County in 1913. John and Sarah had two sons: Eugene J. 1874-1937 and William Maxwell 1878-1956. John was noted for his dealings with Wyatt Earp and the arrest of "Black Bart."



John Nelson Thacker

Thomas Miles: nothing was found.

O. P. Whitten: probably Oliver Perry Whitten born about 1854 in California. He was the son of Richard J. Whitten born 1828 in Missouri and Rosena Kim Mermann born 1831 in Switzerland. In 1851 his father was in Yuba County and by 1860 in Napa County. In 1879 Oliver was a farmer in Butte County and in 1880 a farmer in Tehama County. In 1892 he was living in Redding but relocated to Glenn County by 1896. In 1898 he was in Mariposa County where in 1910 he was listed as a miner and divorced. Nothing was found after 1910.

S. A. Stewart: probably Sylvester Allen Stewart born 1857 in Missouri. In 1879 he was a laborer in Butte County. In 1888 he was listed as a saloon keeper in Redding and in 1892 as living in north Redding. In 1900 he was listed as a saloon keeper in Placer county. Sylvester died in 1905 in Butte County.

Cornelius Howard: born 1829 in Pennsylvania was farming at Elk Horn Joaquin County in 1867. In 1868 he was farming in Amador County. He was living in Township 6 in Shasta County in 1880. He first registered to vote in Shasta County in 1881 as a farmer at Pacheco and continued to reside there until his death in 1908. In 1880 Cornelius was married to a Susan last name unknown born about 1841 in Ohio. In 1880 three children were listed in the family: Mary born about 1868 in California, Elizabeth also born about 1868 in California, and Frederick born about 1879. No record of William "Bill" H. Howard was found so he may have left the home before the 1880 U.S. Census. About 1892 Cornelius married Annie Elwell who brought two children into the household: Emeline Elwell born about 1886 and Mabel Elwell born about 1890. Cornelius died in 1908.

U.S. Marshall Maloney: probably Patrick H. Maloney born about 1858 in Ireland who was a Deputy U.S. Marshall prior to becoming a Southern Pacific Railroad Police Office (1900 in Oakland). Later he was the Undersheriff of Napa County (1914).

Abraham "Abe" Jones: born about 1862 in Missouri. In 1888 he registered to vote at Cedarville, Modoc County as a laborer. In his booking at San Quentin his occupation is given as "Vaquero" (cowboy). He was released to the U.S. Marshall from San Quentin Prison and nothing else was found.



George Brumley Martin Family



The White House Plantation, New Kent, Virginia as rebuilt after the civil War.

George Brumley Martin was born in 1846 in King William County, Virginia. He was the son of William Martin born about 1815 and Harriett S. Littlepage born about 1820. George's father was listed as a farmer in the 1850 U.S. Census and as a hotel keeper in the 1860 U. S. Census. During the Civil War George served in Company E, 5th Regiment of Virginia Cavalry (in November 1864 the regiment was consolidated with the 15th Regiment of Virginia Cavalry and renamed the 5th Consolidated Regiment of Virginia Cavalry). George was listed in the muster roll of Company E as a private. How long he served was not found but the regiment served in most of the major battles of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862 to April 1865. Late in the war they served at the defense of Petersburg and Appomattox. Many within the regiment did not surrender at Appomattox choosing to break out and disband. By family history George worked as a courier between General Lee's command and General Stewart's command.

In 1870 George married Virginia Slater Richardson born 1851 who was the daughter of Doctor James Richardson of Locust Grove Plantation, New Kent, Virginia and Mary Slater. In the 1870 U.S. Census there was a George Martin at Black Creek, New Kent, Virginia who was a miller but he may not be George Brumley Martin. By family history George ran a store at White House Plantation, New Kent County, Virginia in 1870 after the couple were married. White House Plantation was the home of Martha Custis who married George Washington in 1759. The house was burned by retreating Union troops in 1862 and rebuilt after the Civil War.

George and Virginia had two children born in Virginia: Lillian E. born 1873 and Nannie G. born 1876. In 1876 the small family left for California. The destination was Tehama County where George's sister Nannie G. Flourney (born 1844 Va.) and her husband George Henry Flourney (born 1842 Va.) were living at what became the town of Flourney about half way between Corning and Paskenta on Thomes Creek. Family history states the Martin family came west on an immigrant freight train. Immigrant cars were the cheapest means of traveling on the train. They were below Pullman or Palace Cars and below coach. Immigrant cars had plain unpadded seats or benches with a stove and toilet facilities at the end of the car. Straw mattresses could be rented for \$1.25 to \$2.50 to place on the seats or on the floor between the seats. Passengers could cook their meals on the stove. The immigrant cars were built like box cars with poor ventilation and poor circulation so only those near the stove could feel the warmth but passage could be purchased very cheaply.

George Henry Flourney born 1842 in Virginia had married Nannie Gregory Martin born 1844 in Virginia at the end of the Civil War in 1864. George was a Confederate Army veteran and may have also served in the 5th Regiment of Virginia Cavalry. The couple came to California with George's father Daniel and his family in 1869, settling first in Yolo County before establishing a ranch on Thomes Creek (homesteaded 160 acres). The town of Flourney was named after George Henry and was big enough to have a Post Office between 1908 and 1866. George became a well-known horticulturist and served as Justice of the

Peace. By family history the young Martin family stayed with George Henry and his family until they could establish their own place at "Hunter," named for Virginia's younger sister Marrian Hunter Richardson born about 1853 in Virginia. "Hunter" was in the Cottonwood District of Tehama County.

The location of "Hunter" was not found. The family history may be wrong and the location was Hunters (later Hunter) District to the west of Red Bluff that was established well before 1876. What is known is that George Brumley purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in 1889 in the Rosewood District of Tehama. The ranch was described as the southwest quarter of section 32 Township 29 North, Range 6 West MDM. In the 1880 U.S. Census George was listed as a farmer, living with Virginia and four children: Lissie E. 1873 (Lillian Estell), Nanno 1876 (Nannie or Nancy Gregory), Jenny (Virginia Hunter) 1877 and Richard Brumley 1879.

It should be noted that George Brumley's brother Burnley Tolemachus Martin was also settled in Tehama County by 1880 and was absent from the family history. Burnley was born in 1856 in Virginia and married Effie Jane Lewis (born 1869 in Oregon) in Tehama County. In 1880 he was a stock raiser at Dry Creek just west of Rosewood and in 1888 a farmer at Hunter.

At the Rosewood ranch three more children were born to George Brumley and Virginia: Grace Helen born about 1881, Harriet Irene 1883 and Minnie Merle about 1885. Grace Helen died in 1883 and by 1887 the family had moved into Cottonwood in Shasta County. In 1887 George Brumley registered to vote at a liveryman in Cottonwood. The livery stable later burned down and George rented another. By 1896 George was serving as constable for cottonwood. In the 1900 U. S. Census George was listed as a liveryman in Anderson. Still at home with George and Virginia were Harriet "Hattie" Irene, Minnie Merle, and the last three children born in Shasta County: George Cleveland 1888, Edgar Granville 1890, and Henry Summerfield 1892. Also living with the family were Nannie, her husband Charles F. Tozer who worked in the livery stable and granddaughter Emma Tozer as well as Virginia Hunter and her daughter Lilian T. Lean. By family history George Brumley as well as running the livery stable was noted for training race horses. George also ran the Cottonwood Hotel.

In the 1910 U. S. Census, George was listed as a laborer doing odd jobs at age 62 in Anderson. Besides Virginia the household consisted of George Cleveland (a laborer doing odd jobs), Edgar Granville (a hotel clerk), Henry Summerville (a laborer doing odd jobs), and Harriet (Johnson) who was divorced (working as a hotel waitress) and her two children: Selma and Edmund G. Johnson. George died in 1915 and was buried at the cottonwood Cemetery. Virginia survived him and in 1920 was living in Cottonwood with Edgar Granville (a hotel clerk) and Henry Summerfield (a farm laborer). Virginia died in 1924 and was buried with George in the Cottonwood Cemetery.

The ten children of George Brumley and Virginia Martin were:

1. Lillian Estell (Estelle) born 1873 in Virginia
2. Nancy (Nannie) Gregory born 1875 in Virginia; died 1959, married to Charles F. Tozer

3. Virginia Hunter born 1877 in Tehama County; died 1942; married Samuel Alexander Lean
4. Richardson Brumley born 1879 in Tehama County; died 1912
5. Grace Helen born 1881 in Tehama County; died 1883
6. Harriet Irene born 1883 in Tehama County; died 1973; married a Johnson
7. Minnie Merle born 1885 in Tehama County; died 1960; married John William Ogburn
8. George Cleveland born 1888 in Shasta County; died 1967; married Louise Edna (Martin)
9. Edgar Granville born 1890 in Shasta County; died 1935; Veteran of 63rd Infantry Regiment (World War I ended before the unit was deployed to France)
10. Henry Summerfield born 1892 in Shasta county; died 1961; divorced

John Henry Beaumont Family

The article stems from an inquiry concerning differences in the immediate family of John Henry and Mary Beaumont in the Lingenfelter archives, the U.S. Census and family history. To answer the question we returned to the beginning. John Henry Beaumont was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1835 and was the son of Andrew J. Beaumont (1813 Pa.-1889 Pa.) and Ann Maria Stuckert (born about 1830 in Pennsylvania). John Henry appears to have come to California after the 1852 California Census but was listed as a miner in Kimshaw, Butte County in 1860. John may have come west with a company from Pennsylvania as he was mining with Andrew Vance (1816 Pa.) and Jacob Peteet (1836 Pa.) at Kimshaw.

In June 1862 John Henry married Mary Ann Leininger born in 1843 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. By family history Mary Ann and her brother crossed the Great Plains in an ox drawn wagon and settled in Chico. The statement is true but the 1860 U. S. Census supplies a slightly different story. Mary Ann's father, John Lanninger (Leininger) born 1813 in Pennsylvania, her mother Barbary (Barbara) Lanninger and eight children crossed the Great Plains and settled in Chico. The children in 1860 were: Joseph 21, William 19, Marian (Mary Ann) 18, Obediah 16, John 13, Margaret 9, Daniel 7, and Thomas 4. It should be noted that Mary Ann was aunt to Clarence Wilt Leininger, noted attorney, Deputy District Attorney of Shasta County and member of the State Assembly and mother-in-law to John Klukkert five-time Shasta County Assessor.

On the draft registration for the Civil War in 1863 John Henry was listed as a miner at Pine Creek near Chico, Butte County. Also in 1863 the couple's first child was born: George Henry (1863-1925). For the 1870 U. S. Census John Henry was listed as a farmer in Chico, Butte County and the couple had another four children all born in Butte County: Josiah Burton (1864-1945), John Andrew (1865-1930), Margarete (Margarette) Ellen (1867-1955) and Mary Jane (1869). The Lingenfelter archives cite an unnamed son born in 1869 but does not cite where the information was obtained. Since the child was unnamed it would seem to be a stillbirth or died shortly after birth.

By 1871 the family had moved to Corning in Tehama County where John Henry was listed as a farmer. The remaining six children according to the U.S. Census (seven according to Lingenfelter) were born in Tehama County: William E. (1871-1940), Henriette E. (1874-1951), Clara Ann (1875-1962), Thomas Jefferson (1877-1963) Nellie Mae (1882-1937) and Ada Ethel (1888). According to the 1880 U. S. Census there was an additional daughter Berdy born in 1879 (listed as seven months old on the census). It should be noted that in the 1900 U.S. Census Mary is cited as having had eleven children, all living. Lingenfelter lists 13 children, 12 living in 1900.

By family history the family moved to Anderson sometime prior to 1895 citing that John Henry was a miner and bridge builder. In the 1900 U.S. Census John Henry was listed as a day laborer living with his wife Mary. Also listed in 1900 was Bessie Wilt and Nellie Mae who was mentally challenged (Bessie was her long-time care giver). Henrietta "Nettie" Tingley (Beaumont) was also living in the home in 1900.

In 1910 John Henry was listed as a miner in a quartz mine, living with wife Mary, son William E. (listed as a house carpenter), Bessie (listed as a saleslady in a drug store), and Nellie. John Henry and Nellie celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1912 with eleven children present. Mary died in 1918 and was buried in the Anderson Cemetery.

In the 1920 U. S. Census John Henry was retired living with son William E. (listed as a foreman for the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District), Clara A. and Nellie. Bessie had married John Klukkert in 1911 and was still living in Anderson. John Henry Beaumont died in 1920 and was buried in the Anderson Cemetery.

To resolve the question of children born to John Henry and Mary Beaumont we compared lists (the family list is the same as the U.S. Census except it does not include Berdy):

Lingenfelter:	U.S. Census living with John Henry:
1. George Henry 1863 Butte Co.	1 George Henry 1870/1880
2. Josiah Burton "Burt" 1864 Butte Co.	2. Josiah Burton 1870/1880
3 John Andrew 1867 Butte Co.	3. John Andrew 1870/1880
4. Unnamed (son) 1869 Butte Co.	4. Margarete 1870/1880
5. Margaret E. "Maggie" 1868 Butte Co.	5. Mary Jane 1870/1880
6. Mary Jane 1869 Butte Co.	6. William E. 1880/1910/1920
7. William E. 1871 Tehama Co.	7. Henrietta E. 1880
8. Clara A. 1875 Tehama Co.	8. Clara A. 1880/1920
9. Henrietta E. "Nettie" Tehama Co.	9. Thomas Jefferson 1880
10. Bessie Wilt 1881 Tehama Co.	10. Berdy (daughter) 1880
11. Thomas Jefferson 1877 Tehama Co.	11. Bessie Wilt 1900/1910
12. Nellie Mae 1882 Tehama Co.	12. Nellie Mae 1900/1910/1920
13. Ada Ethel 1889 (1888) Tehama Co.	

To reconcile the two lists research was focused on the three differences: Berdy 1879, unnamed son 1869 and Ada Ethel (1888-1947). Berdy born 1879 was definitely on the 1880 U.S. Census. In 1880 she was seven months old but no other data was found after that date so one could presume she died in infancy.

Lingenfelter cites the unnamed son born in 1869 in Butte County. Since the child was unnamed he may have been a stillbirth or died immediately after birth but there is no information of where the data came from. The last child in the Lingenfelter list is mentioned twice: once under George H. and once under John Henry. Ada Ethel definitely was the daughter of George Henry. So John and Mary had eleven living children at their 50th wedding anniversary and probably had one child die in infancy (possibly two).

The extended family was important to the history of Tehama County and Shasta County so if any reader has any further data Anderson Historical would love to correct the early history.