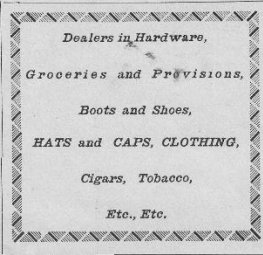


The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not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

Burbank Brothers Anderson Cash Store

J. P. Burbank.

S. E. Burbank.



Anderson, Cal., Sep 29th 1892
 Mr. Oriental Hotel

BOUGHT OF BURBANK BROTHERS,
 PROPRIETORS OF

ANDERSON CASH STORE,

CENTER STREET.

Interest charged at the rate of one per cent a month after 90 days.

April 8	Sp. Melted as Per Pos Book	39 44	
13	" Cash	8 60	Shim
14	" 3 ft 1 in pipe	2 1	
	" 2 1/2 " Elbow	30	
	" 1 1/2 " Tee	15	
	" 1 1/2 " Elbow	15	
	" 3 1/2 ft 1 in pipe	2 69	
	" 3 1/2 " 3/4 " "	30	
	" 2 " " Tee	30	
	" 1 " " Tee	15	
	" 1 " " Cap	20	
	" 1 " " Hose bib	1 50	
	" 1 " " Elbow	20	
	" 1 " " Flushing	20	
	" 1 " " Hose bib	1 50	
	" 2 1 in Elbow	30	
23	" 12 1/2 # Hame	2 50	
	" 2 1/2 doz Eggs	50	Steph
29	" 3 " "	40	
May 3	" Nails got by Parker's	2 50	
17	" " + 9 screws	2 50	
Sep 29	" 50 # Glass	1 10	Per Rq. Aug
			61 29
			8 50
April 29	By Cash Steph	5 79	

	" 1/4 "	" Cap	15'	
	" 1/4 "	" Elbow	15'	
	" 3 1/2 ft	1 in pipe	269	
	" 3 1/2 "	" 3/4 "	30	
	" 2 "	" " Nipel	30	
	" 1 "	" " Cap	15'	
	" 1 "	" " Cap	20	
	" 1 "	" " Hose bib	150	
	" 1 "	" " Elbow	20	
	" 1 "	" " Pushing	20	
	" 1 "	" " Hose bib	150	
	" 2 "	1 in Elbow	30	
25	" "	12 1/2 # Hare	250	
	" "	2 1/2 day Eggs	50	
29	" "	3 " "	40	
May 3	" "	Nails got by Tarrhis	25	
17	" "	" + 3 dms	25	
Sep 24	" "	50 # Glass	110	
April 29	" "	By Cash Stephen	5279	
		Bob Blue	250	
			6509	
			6129	
			850	

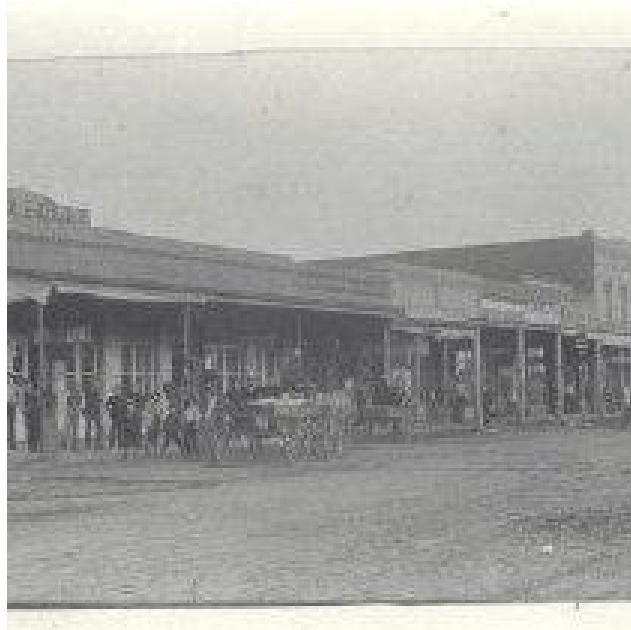
Bob I am rounded for cash
 I wish you would send me an order
 on L. B. for this bill yours truly
 J. P. Burbank

The Burbank brothers consisted of Silas E. Burbank and Joseph P. Burbank. Both were the sons of Amos Burbank 1803-1878 and Nancy Moore 1808-1878 who had moved the family from New Hampshire to Nevada after the Civil War. The move to Nevada included Amos' daughter Susan and her husband N.B. Isbell and Amos' three sons, Silas, Joseph, and Charles. Susan's husband died in Nevada in 1873, as did Charles in 1876, and Amos and Nancy died in 1878. In 1880 Silas who was born in Maine in 1842 was farming in Esmeralda County and living with his sister, while Joseph Parker who was born in 1844 in New Hampshire was working at Gold Hill in Storey County as a teamster.

Joseph Parker Burbank joined Company I, 8th New Hampshire Infantry in December 1861 and was sent with his regiment to the New Orleans Campaign. Joseph served in the Battle of Georgia Landing in October 1862 then operations against Port Hudson and the Teche Campaign until he was discharged in

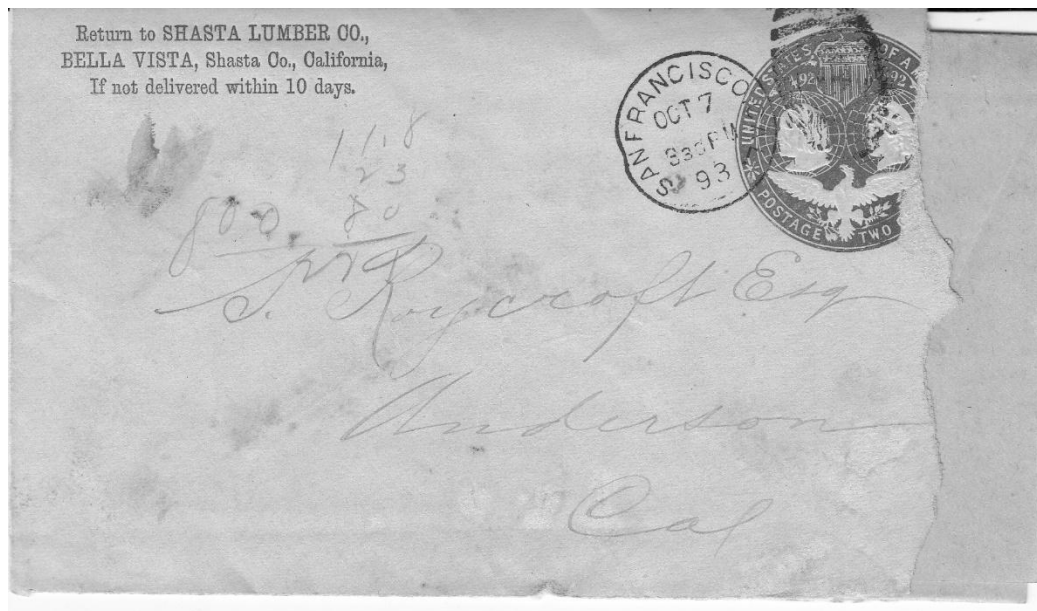
March 1863 for disability. Joseph married Louisa Catherine Kline (1854-1937) in 1874 at Silver City (he was noted as a resident of Virginia City). On the 1880 U. S. Census Joseph was listed as a teamster at Gold Hill (near Virginia City) in Storey County, Nevada. Louisa and Joseph had the first two of their three known children in Nevada: Arthur born about 1878 and Florence born about 1880 (Herbert would follow about 1892 in California). In 1890 Joseph and Silas moved to Anderson and opened the Anderson Cash Store. In 1891 Silas married Anna B. Wheeler and appears to have distanced himself from the store. In 1900 Silas received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 14, Township 33 North Range 2 East, MDM. In 1904 Joseph was found on billheads by himself selling "general merchandise, paints, oils, varnishes, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods." By 1910 Joseph was listed as a retail merchant, groceries. In 1898 Joseph's son Arthur Charles registered to vote as a clerk in the store.

Joseph died in 1911 (Louisa survived until 1937) and in 1914 Silas is listed as retired and living in San Diego where he died in 1921 (Anna was believed to have died in 1909). The store appears to have passed to Arthur Chester Burbank prior to Joseph's death as Arthur was listed as a retail merchant of a general store in the 1910 U. S. Census. On the 1917 draft registration Arthur and his brother Herbert Harold were both listed as a merchant at J. P. Burbank & Company so the store retained its name after Joseph's death. In 1917 the store was not only selling groceries and dry good but sporting goods and was an agent for Studebaker cars. Sometime between 1920 and 1930 the store appears to have closed as in the 1930 census Herbert was listed as an insurance agent in Alameda County and Arthur was a store manager in Anderson. Arthur died in Shasta County in 1946 while Herbert survived until 1977.



Front Street in Anderson. On the left is a drug store and on the right the Oriental Hotel and the Burbank Brother's store. Note the billhead cites the address as Center Street. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Shasta Lumber Company, Bella Vista



In 1884 the Morris brothers began construction of a five mile long flume to move lumber from their mill to a transfer point where wagons could take it to market. The operation was believed to have been sold to Holbrook & Phillips who then sold to Joseph Enright of Chico. Enright purchased thousands of acres of timber land on Hatchet Mountain as well as the Morris brothers mill and water rights to 2,500 miner's inches of water. The five mile flume Enright purchased in 1886 was quickly extended until the flume ran thirty-two miles to a planing mill, drying shed, and box factory he erected where Little Cow Creek and Dry Creek join to become Cow Creek. The small town that grew up around the mill became Bella Vista.

The flume dropped from 4,200 feet to 525 ft. at Bella Vista. The bottleneck in the operation was the transfer of lumber ten miles to connect with the railroad. The land being relative flat curtailed flume operation so at first wagons were employed, but these were subject to weather conditions and often stopped for heavy rain or snow. About 1891 Enright solved most of the transportation problem by beginning a railroad from Bella Vista to Anderson (the Anderson and Bella Vista Railroad). The one obstacle that remained was that a ferry was needed to cross the Sacramento River to reach the spur line on west bank. For the first few years the operation was profitable but by 1897 Joseph E. Terry purchased the company from the San Jose Safety Deposit Bank who appeared to be Enright's mortgage holder. The mill, timber holdings, water rights, flume, and railroad supposedly sold for \$87,000 (over three million dollars today).

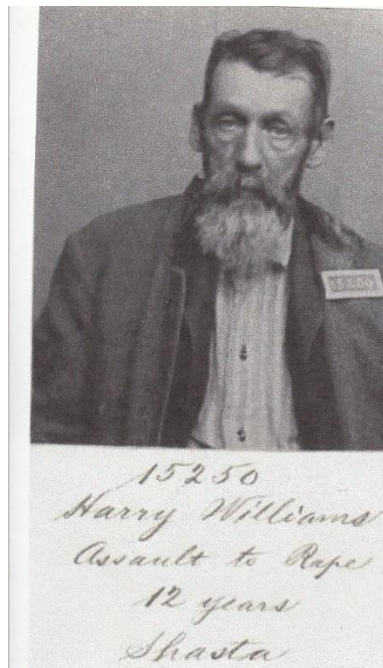
The envelope was mailed in 1893 in San Francisco to S. Roycroft in Anderson. Stephen Roycroft 1832-1908 was operating the Marshall House, a hotel in Anderson at the time of the letter.

Follow-up on William H. Howard

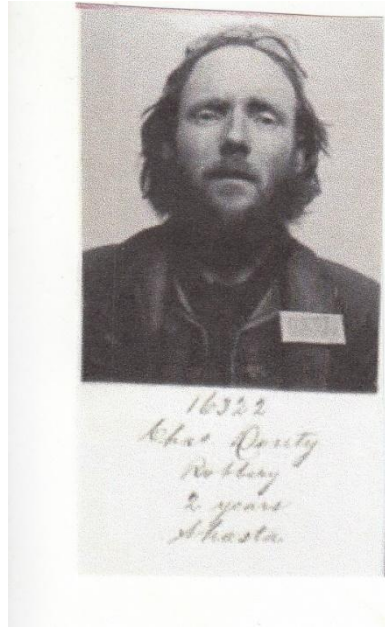
In the article on William H. Howard in the March Newsletter there was some speculation concerning his association with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Ono. A reader responded that the Richland Baptist Church in Eagle Creek (now Ono) began in November 1860

under Rev. F. Spencer as part of a circuit system. The name was changed to Eagle Creek Baptist Church in 1870. In 1882 a permanent wooden structure was built in Ono by subscription. Due to declining membership services were transferred to Kimball Plains. In 1900 the wooden structure was burned and what remained was used to build a ME parsonage . The ME Church, South congregation had a new church erected of poured concrete. In 1911 due to declining membership the ME Church reverted to a circuit pastor. The church was used until 1932 when it was destroyed by fire. The answer to the speculation is no: the Ono ME Church was erected after Rev. Howard left Shasta County.

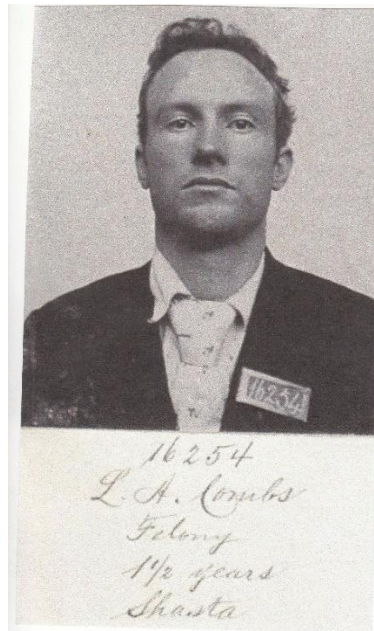
Additional Shasta County Mugshots



San Quentin inmate Harry Williams #15250 convicted of assault to rape and given a twelve-year sentence. Harry was received at San Quentin in February 1893 and listed as a cook age 65 (about 1828) born in Virginia. Harry died in San Quentin in 1899.



San Quentin inmate Charles Douty #16322 convicted of robbery and given a two-year sentence. Charles was received in April 1895 and listed as a farmer aged 32 (1863) born in Missouri. Charles was discharged in December 1896.



San Quentin inmate L. A. Combs #16254 was convicted of "felony" and given an eighteen-month sentence. Combs was received in February 1895 and listed as a veterinary surgeon. Combs was aged 36 (1859) and born in California. Combs was restored in May 1896.

Note, there is a strange entry on Mr. Combs' paperwork. A felony is any crime that carries a maximum sentence of more than one year in custody. Felonies are usually listed by the charge:

murder, rape, aggravated assault, etc. L. A. Combs' records simply states "felony" rather than a specific charge. No other cases were found simply using felony and no separate crime was found simply titled felony. If anyone has an explanation, we would love to know.

Trade Cards

Filed in the library collection were a number of trade cards that were utilized from about the time of the Civil War until the turn of the century by proprietary drug companies and businessmen of all types to promote their stores and products. In areas with limited access to newspapers trade cards were the primary means of advertising. Some businessmen even purchased Confederate States of America notes after the Civil War and printed advertisements on the blank back to generate more interest. These four trade cards for Hall's Hair Renewer, Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup, Barry's Tricopherous, and Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers were typical of the period before the 1906 Food and Drug Act and false advertising acts that followed.

Figure 1 and 2 are for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Dr. Reuben P. Hall (R.P. Hall & Company of Nashua, New Hampshire) and Philander Ring formed a business relationship before the Civil War whereby Ring marketed Hall's products. In 1865 Demas Barnes & Company became the wholesaler for the product. In the mid-1870s J.C. Ayers & Company bought the factory and ran it as a subsidiary until the late 1920s when the product was dropped. Figure 3 is a newspaper advertisement for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers was also a product of the R. P. Hall & Company and in Figure 2 and 6 the advertisement is combined with the hair renewer. In figure 4 and 5 the trade card folds down to show the before and after use results. Most of text may have passed muster when the new laws were enacted after 1906, except for figure 6 where there probably was no clinical proof that Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer "prevented baldness."

Figures 7, 8, and 9 demonstrate how outrageous some of the medical claims were. Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood & Liver Syrup was also sold as Scovill's Sarsparilla & Stillingis, or Scovill's Syrup or Blood & Liver Syrup. Sarsaparilla is the root commonly used to make root beer and stillingia or Queen's root is another southern herb that is still utilized in homeopathic medicine. Here they claim to CURE scrofula (cervical tuberculosis), cancer, gout, syphilis, and malaria among other things. Many of the unregulated products contained high doses of sugar, high alcohol content, or included opium, cannabis, cocaine, or mercury and none with the need of a doctor's prescription. The products often made the user feel better on a temporary basis and many in the long run were lethal.

Amon L. Scovill formed a partnership with Henry E. Morrill in 1849 to market Dr. Roger's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalague (a Peruvian herb). By the 1850s the partnership marketed Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the lungs, Scovill's Compound Extract of

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, and Circassian Hair Restorative out of offices in Cincinnati. In 1872 the company was taken over by John Henry. Figures 7, 8, and 9 date from the time of John F. Henry & Company. John Henry was a son of J. M. Henry who manufactured proprietary medicines in Vermont in the 1850's. John Henry moved to New York in 1865 and associated with Demas Barnes until the latter ran for Congress in 1868. After John Henry took over the A. L. Scovill & Company he marketed Henry's Carbolie Salve, Baker's Pain Panacea, Mott's Liver Pills, and Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup until the early 1900s.

Figures 10 and 11 are for Barry's Tricoperous which was first marketed in the late 1840s by "Professor" Alexander C. Barry, a wig maker in New York. In 1871 Barry sold his company to Thomas Barclay who continued to sell the product until 1906. The ingredients were typical for the period: 97% alcohol, 1.5 % castor oil, and 1% tincture of Spanish fly, an irritant made from blister beetles, added to "stimulate the scalp."



Internal Revenue stamps such as this one for McMunn's Elixir of Opium

provided some purchasers with a sense of legitimacy but nothing could be farther from the truth. The stamps only signified that the product was patented. Efficacy was not checked. The stamps commonly seen on products sold between 1862 and 1883 were not to protect the consumer. The proprietary tax stamps started with the Tax Law of 1862 and were started as a means of helping to pay for the Civil War. After the temporary income tax law of the Civil War ended the use of the stamps continued for a little less than two decades. Manufacturers got a discount for producing their own stamps and it was in a sense free advertising. The stamps had to be affixed to each box, bottle, or container so that in opening the stamp shall effectively be destroyed. The law applied not only to patent "medicines" but also matches, perfumes, playing cards, and for a short period canned fruit.



Fig. 1

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing, because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

Fig. 2

PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE USING AFTER USING

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

ITS EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

\$1,000 Reward

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young should fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the **FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.**

Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists.

Fig. 3

FIG. # 4

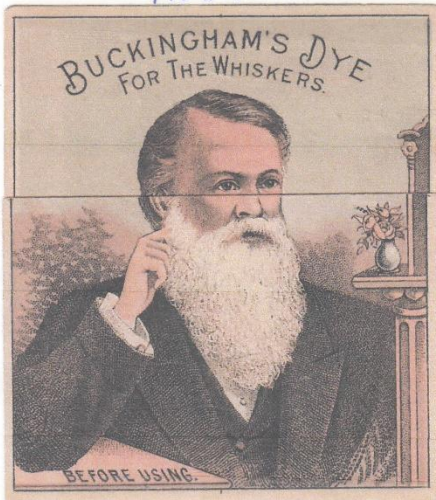
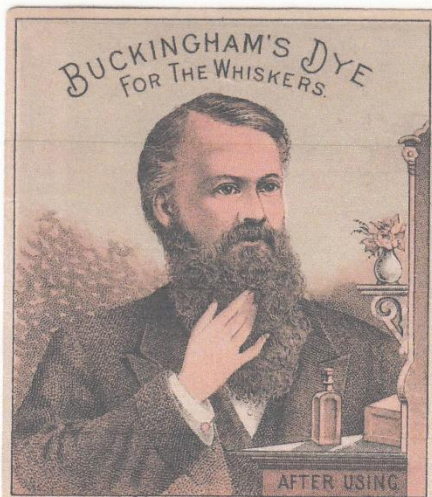


FIG. # 5



Those who desire to change the color of their beard and mustache to a beautiful **BROWN** or **BLACK** that will not wash off, will find our "BUCKINGHAM'S DYE" just the thing and very handy, being in one preparation.

It is easy of application, safe and effectual, and is rapidly growing in public favor. Full directions on every bottle.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

OVER.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

will restore gray or faded hair to its **ORIGINAL COLOR** as in youth. It will often start new hair where the old has fallen off, and make it grow luxuriantly.

It will prevent baldness. It cures dandruff, eruptions, and itching of the head. It is an excellent hair dressing.

Many of the best Physicians use and recommend it. It is endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts and other eminent Chemists. No other hair preparation does its work so effectually and satisfactorily.

R. P. HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS,
NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

OVER.

Fig. 6



Fig. 7

**SCOVILL'S
SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
OR,
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.**

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood. This grand remedy is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The Cures effected by SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, are absolute, and their record is undisfigured by failure.

MINNOK, ILL., May 15th.

Messrs. JOHN F. HENRY & Co.,

Gentlemen—Having used your medicine, Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, according to the directions given, for the purpose of enriching and purifying the blood and regulating the liver, and having found the medicine to do all that you claim for it, I cheerfully recommend its use to all persons affected likewise.

Very truly,

J. M. FORT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Henry's Carbolic Salve, Baker's Pain Panacea, Mott's Liver Pills, etc.,
24 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Fig. 8

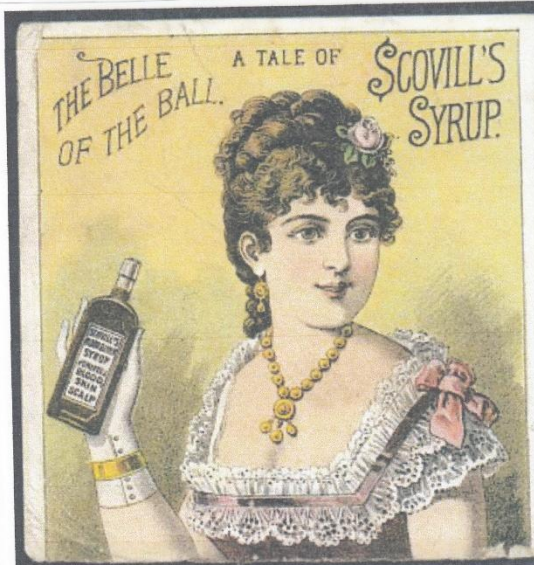


Fig. 9

**SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,**

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood. This grand remedy is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are SARSAPARILLA, and STILLINGIA. The Cures effected by SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP are absolute, and their record is undisfigured by failure.

MINNOK, ILL., May 15th, 1879.

Messrs. JOHN F. HENRY & Co.,

Gentlemen—Having used your medicine, Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, according to the directions given, for the purpose of enriching and purifying the blood and regulating the liver, and having found the medicine to do all that you claim for it, I cheerfully recommend its use to all persons affected likewise.

Very truly,

J. M. FORT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Unell **JOHN F. HENRY & CO.** *Ad.*

Also Proprietors, of

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Henry's Carbolic Salve, Baker's Pain Panacea, Mott's Liver Pills, etc.
24 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.
ESTABLISHED 1801.




GUARANTEED TO RESTORE THE HAIR TO BALD HEADS
AND TO MAKE IT GROW THICK, LONG AND SOFT.

FIG. # 10

IN ALMOST EVERY HOUSE

Throughout the world **Barry's Tricopherous** is kept constantly on the toilet, or in the medicine chest, or both, as the only article which will thoroughly cleanse, beautify and improve the growth of the hair. It is recommended by the first families in the land, and used by all classes throughout the universe. It stands alone as regards its immense and constantly increasing consumption. There is no Oil or Pomatum, or any other preparation for the hair, solid or fluid, which approaches it in popularity; besides it is sold from fifty to one hundred per cent. lower than nine-tenths of the hair-washes, etc., now in the market.



From Mr. Munn, Editor of the Scientific American.

Barry's Tricopherous is an article that we take pleasure in awarding "the highest commendations." We do not do it upon the recommendations of others, but from our own personal knowledge of its effects upon the hair; while it tends to keep it healthy, soft and glossy, it also removes dandruff, prevents gray hair, and invigorates its growth in a manner unequalled by any other composition known to us. A person only needs to use one bottle to be convinced of this truth.

Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

Mr. Peacock's Experience.
490 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, June 1st.

MR. BARRY.

Dear Sir:—Previous to trying your Barry's Tricopherous, I supposed all articles for the cure of baldness to be humbugs. I had tried eleven "infallibles" in vain; but I am bound to say that your preparation has had the desired effect. I recommend it most heartily as a means of renewing the hair on heads that have become (as mine was) partially bald. You are at liberty to publish this.

JAMES R. PEACOCK

FIG. # 11

The articles for the month of April 2023 are: 1) Andrew J. Oswald and the Esperanza Gold Mining & Development Company, 2) Chester W. Bryant, 3) Leonora Hovey, 4) Chicago on the South Fork, 5) Abstract of Title: The Dilullo Property in East Anderson.

Andrew J. Oswald and the Esperanza Gold Mining & Development Company



The Esperanza Gold Mining and Development Company was incorporated under the laws of Arizona in October 1908 with the corporate offices at San Jose in Santa Clara County. The president of the company A. J. Oswald issued the stock in April 1909. Many people see Capital Stock \$500,000 and translate that into funds available but capital stock simply means all the common and preferred stock a corporation is legally allowed to issue. Raising sufficient funds to pay for the expense of hard-rock mining

was a problem for many mining corporations. When the location of the mine was researched the isolated location alone would have caused problems. Although the mine was located in the Harrison Gulch Mining District in was south of Knob about two thirds of a mile north of Dead Horse Ridge on the divide between the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek and Baker Flat Creek on the border of Shasta and Trinity County. Modern mine data lists the location of the gold mine in Section 29 in Township 29 North Range 10 West but this may be wrong as Andrew James Oswald purchased 160 acres in September 1899 in Sections 26 and 27 of Township 30 North Range 10 West. The mine was described as being a vein deposit with ore body outcrops and four veins (three parallel) and the workings were described as a 215 foot deep shaft with access through three cross cut adits (entrances). The workings were described as extending through a fault.

A 1909 entry in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* cites "a new hoist plant, air drills, etc. have been provided. The work of developing the property has commenced." A 1914 entry in *Mines and Mineral Resources* cites the Esperanza Mine as being "160 acres 1 ½ miles east of Harrison Gulch in the Harrison Gulch Mining District. A shaft has been sunk on the Lucky George Claim to a depth of 214 feet with three crosscuts run through a fault. Some ore on the surface. A 12-horsepower steam hoist was used and four men employed." After 1920 all descriptions show the mine as being idle.

Andrew James Oswald's story begins with his father James B. Oswald who was born in Scotland in 1813. It is believed that James was recruited for New South Wales, Australia in 1841 with the trade of joiner and carpenter (this may account for his son James' entering father's birthplace as Australia in 1910). In about 1850 Andrew was living in Chile and married a Chilean woman. It is only speculation if he was mining silver, coal, or salpeter at the time but he appears to have been recruited for the New Almaden Mine in Santa Clara County. In Chile the new couple had a son born in May 1851 that was also named James Benjamin. After arriving in California James had a second son Andrew James Oswald. Nothing was found concerning the name or disposition of James' wife.

The Santa Clara Mine as it was first known started producing quicksilver in 1845 and was the holding of five individuals. The principal holder Captain Castillero returned to Mexico to recruit capital and as Mexico prepared for war, he was called upon to serve. Captain Castillero never returned to California and in 1846 sold his portion of the mine to the English industrial firm of Barron, Forbes Company who operated a cotton mill at Tepic. Barron soon acquired control of the mine by buying out the other principals. In 1847 the mine was renamed New Almaden after the quicksilver mine in Spain. The mine just twelve miles south of San Jose was the sole quicksilver producer in the United States at the beginning of the Gold Rush and by 1851 the mine employed 200 miners, primarily Mexicans, and had 13 furnaces. The company recruited Mexican and Chilean workers that quickly numbered 1,500. One of the mine directors for Barron, Forbes included Henry Halleck who from 1862 to 1864 was the General in Chief of the Union forces. In 1864 the mine was taken over by the Quicksilver Mining Company and the labor force continued to be mostly Cornish and Mexican Immigrants. Other than sporadic attempts at small scale mining the mine has been closed since 1912. Nothing was found concerning James' employment but it is known that both his sons joined the labor force as they became of age.

The first-born son James Benjamin Oswald born in Chile in 1851 was not relative to the stock certificate but had an interesting note in history. James served in the U.S. Navy at about age 13. During the Civil War ships were allowed to have boys under 18 years of age at the ratio of one boy for every two guns the ship carried. (i.e. a 44 gun frigate could have up to 22 boys in its crew.) Article 464 of Naval Regulations published in 1833 stated, "A recruiting officer shall enter no boy under thirteen

years of age; nor any person under twenty-one years of age, without the consent of their parent or guardian". James Benjamin Oswald was born in 1851 and it appears that about 1864 he enlisted as a 2nd Class Boy on the USS Saranac. The Saranac was a sloop-of-war meaning it carried from 10 to 18 guns (or conversely 5 to 9 boys). When James was in service the sidewheel-propelled ship had been recommissioned in 1857 and was serving in the Pacific. During the Civil War the USS Saranac protected commerce along the coast of California and at the end of the war searched for the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah until that ship learned of the Confederate surrender. The USS Saranac was decommissioned in January 1869 and James may have remained in service until that time as his military headstone lists him as "seaman."



USS Saranac

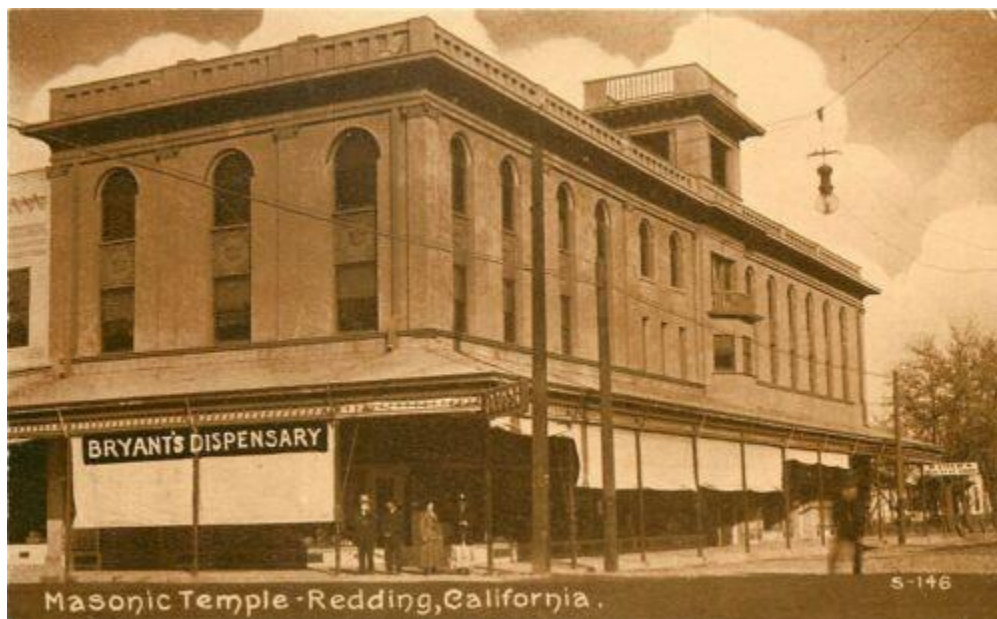
James Benjamin Oswald worked in the New Almaden Mine after his release from the Navy where he met future wife Aurelia Sambrano (Osario) whose family was also working at the mine. James and Aurelia were married on Christmas Day 1880. The family was believed to have had six children. James died in San Jose in 1900 and Aurelia survived until 1938.

Andrew James Oswald was born in 1853 possibly in San Francisco while his parents were on the way to San Jose. When Andrew was old enough he worked at the New Almaden Mine with his father and brother. In 1882 Andrew married Maria de Jesus "Mary" Maurino (often listed as Jesus in early records). Mary's father was Dr. J. Margurnio a surgeon serving with the Mexican Army during the Mexican War. After one battle Mary's father was told of a wounded American officer and crossed the battle line to offer treatment. The act so incensed the enlisted troops that they shot at him upon his return and attacked his home. Luckily, an Indian servant hid the doctor's wife and small child in a well, where they hid until the following day. The family escaped and fled for California settling first in Monterey and after six years in San Jose. In 1863 Mary first married Luis Antonio Bernal who was born nearby on Rancho Santa Teresa. Luis' father, Jose Joaquin Bernal, was a soldier in the De Anza expedition of 1776. In 1805 Jose was assigned to San Jose and retired there in 1826. In 1834 Jose received a 9,647 acres grant from the Mexican governor. Mary and Luis had four children: Alfred (born 1860 so marriage date may

be wrong), Edward 1866-1901, Hilaria 1869-1939, and Rose Antonia 1875-1948. Luis died of pneumonia in 1878.

At the time Andrew married Mary in 1882 he was registered to vote in Oak Grove (now part of San Jose) as a farmer. In 1890 Andrew was registered to vote in San Jose as a painter. Between 1890 and 1919 there were 18 entries for Andrew in the San Jose City Directory: the entries chronicle the up and down life of many mine developers: 1890-91 capitalist, 1892 painter, 1893 mining Siskiyou County, 1894 & 1896 painter, 1899 & 1900 miner, 1908 & 1910 miner, 1911-1913 mining expert, 1915-1918 miner, 1919 laborer. Andrew appears to have kept San Jose as his base, but he did live elsewhere. In 1898 Andrew registered as a miner in Knob in Shasta County and in 1899 purchased 160 acres to develop. In the 1900 U.S. Census Andrew was listed at Harrison Gulch along with Mary and their only child James Blasé born in February of 1888 in San Jose. On the 1910 U.S. Census Andrew and Mary were living Santa Clara with James B. and Andrew's step daughters Hilaria "Ella" and Rosa. In 1910 Andrew registered twice, the second time at the Lorenz Hotel in Redding where he was listed as a mine owner. From the history of the mine and the 1919 entry in the San Jose Directory it appears the capital died up before the time of Andrew's death in 1919. Mary survived until 1926 dying in San Jose.

Chester W. Bryant



Although we try to answer research questions sometimes the result leaves as many questions as answers. The request was straight forward: information on Bryant's Dispensary that was located in the Masonic Temple in Redding. The back of the card had no information other than it was printed by the Souvenir Publishing Company of San Francisco and Los Angeles. No company history was found but from other post cards available the company was very active from 1900 to the 1920s. The clue to the date is the arc light in the upper right corner: it is

identical to those installed by the Northern California Power Company before the city formed its own lighting system in 1916. Between the style of clothing and the arc light an estimated date would be around 1910. Both the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Census index only had one family named Bryant in Redding. In both cases it was Chester C. Bryant, a physician born in Maine in 1856 and his wife Elizabeth C. Bryant born in Tennessee in 1865. In 1900 Chester and Elizabeth were listed with a son Chester Campbell Bryant born about 1888 in Tennessee.

According to licensing information, Dr. Bryant graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine which was part of Central University of Kentucky graduating in 1888. The medical school was associated with the Presbyterian Church and offered a three-year medical program. The school was in existence from 1874-1901. Dr. Bryant was listed as obtaining a California Physicians license in Redding in 1891.

Chester was believed to be the son of Silas C. Bryant 1826-1910 and Mary K. Blood 1823-1900. Silas was a farmer in Union, Knox County, Maine. Nothing was found of Chester's early life other than a voter registration at Tip Top, Territory of Arizona in 1880. Tip Top is now a ghost town that had a short boom with the discovery of silver in 1875. The town had six saloons, two restaurants, a brewery, three stores and a population of 1,200 at its peak. The boom ended in 1884 and by 1895 the post office finally closed its doors. Chester was next found in a marriage notice in Nashville, Tennessee in 1887 and graduating medical school in 1888.

What is perplexing is that in 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1901 Chester was on steamships for about a month sailing between Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Livingston, Guatemala, Belize (City), Belize, and New Orleans. In every case Chester is listed as a passenger with a cabin (not crew) and in every case he is listed as a DENTIST. In 1892 his intended destination is Boston and New Orleans in 1893. It appeared the records might belong to a different Chester W. Bryant but in 1901 Elizabeth and Chester C. were accompanying him and his occupation was again dentist. The question arises were these trips related to the Central American Presbyterian missions that were becoming active and was his part of the mission dental services? In 1905 there is a physician named Chester W. Bryant in the El Centro (Imperial County) directory and in 1909 in the Los Angeles directory. From the licensing board Chester registered in Redding in July 1891. In 1900 Chester was listed as a physician in Millville and 1910 as a physician in Redding. When his son Chester C. Bryant registered for the draft in 1918, he gave his point of contact as Chester W. Bryant in LaMoine. Chester's wife Elizabeth died in Shasta County in December 1919, but no cemetery location was found in the Cemetery Index. By 1910 Chester C. Bryant had already started a lifelong employment with railroads and was working as a Southern Pacific conductor at Weed and Dunsmuir.

The only firsthand account found on Dr. Bryant was in the 1974 Covered Wagon concerning the treatment of a broken arm on Russel Estep sometime after 1914. "When we arrived at Dr. Bryant's office on Market Street he had been drinking. Both he and his office smelled of bourbon whiskey. He set my arm and then put on a plaster cast. When the cast was

removed about a month later, my arm was shaped like a mild letter C. Now people wonder why I don't like bourbon."

The last chapter of Chester W. Bryant's story is from a consulate report in October 1922 concerning Americans that die overseas. The report states that Chester W. Bryant died in the city of Tempic in the State of Nayarit at 8 A.M. on September 19th, 1922. The place of death was the Hotel Bola de Oro and the cause of death was listed as a suicide. A vial of strychnine was found in the hotel room. The city officials buried Chester and a note cited the body could be disinterred after five years. Chester's effects were seized by the hotel as there was an admitted indebtedness of 312 pesos (Mexico in 1922 issued peso coins that contained .72 ounce of silver verses the US silver dollar at about .77). Chester's effects were sold to cover the debt and his billfold, and some papers were forwarded to the consulate. The report stated, "no wife left," and official notice was sent to Chester Campbell Bryant (son) at Dunsmuir, California.

Many early physicians were associated with dispensaries but nothing in the records connects Dr. Chester W. Bryant with the dispensary in the Masonic Temple in Redding. There is an older definition: a clinic provided by public or charitable funds. So, it leaves the question, is the dispensary on the post card an early form of walk-in clinic similar to what some would now call "doc in a box?" If anyone has any corrections or additions, please forward them so we can better answer the research question.

Leonora Hovey

Susie Nun a Pun Wik was believed to be a Wintu living in Shasta County at the time of the Gold Rush and had a daughter Mary Jane Hovey in 1858. In the 1880 U.S. Census Mary Jane Hovey is listed in the southwest end of Township 3 and is about 16 years old with a daughter Lenora 7/12 (1879). Both Mary and Lenora were listed as Indian ($\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively) and living with their uncle John Baker Hovey born about 1824 in New York. The question was who was Lenora's maternal grandfather and where was he in 1880? Working backwards in 1870 John Hovey was a miner served by Stillwater Post Office with a brother Richard R. (Rowell Richard 1817-1889). In the 1860 U. S. Census Richard R., John B. and Captain Clark Hovey were listed at Shasta. In 1852 John Baker Hovey, Samuel Hovey, and Captain Clark Hovey were all in Sierra County mining. In 1850 Richard R., John H. (B), Samuel W., and Captain C. Hovey were all on the Middle Fork of the American River in El Dorado County mining. All four brothers were the son of Captain Richard C. Hovey born in 1792 in New Hampshire (died 1871 Illinois) and Abigail Kimball born in 1792 in New Hampshire (died 1876 Illinois). The family had moved to New York, then on to Ohio, then Illinois before the Gold Rush. The four brothers came to California together and with a little further digging Susie Nun a Pun Wik had a relationship with Captain Clark Hovey and the reason for his absence in 1880 was that he was murdered at Churntown on April 20, 1867. Sheriff William Hopping offered a \$300 reward for the capture of the accused murderer John Smith. Captain Clark Hovey had a daughter born in June 1859 at Churntown. Nothing was found about what became of Susie but Mary Jane was living with her uncle John B. Hovey in 1880 with her own daughter Lenora Hovey age seven months. John B. Hovey was

believed to have died at Kennett in 1897 and there was a note that John B. Hovey may have married in 1849 while in Boone County, Illinois.

SHASTA COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1867.

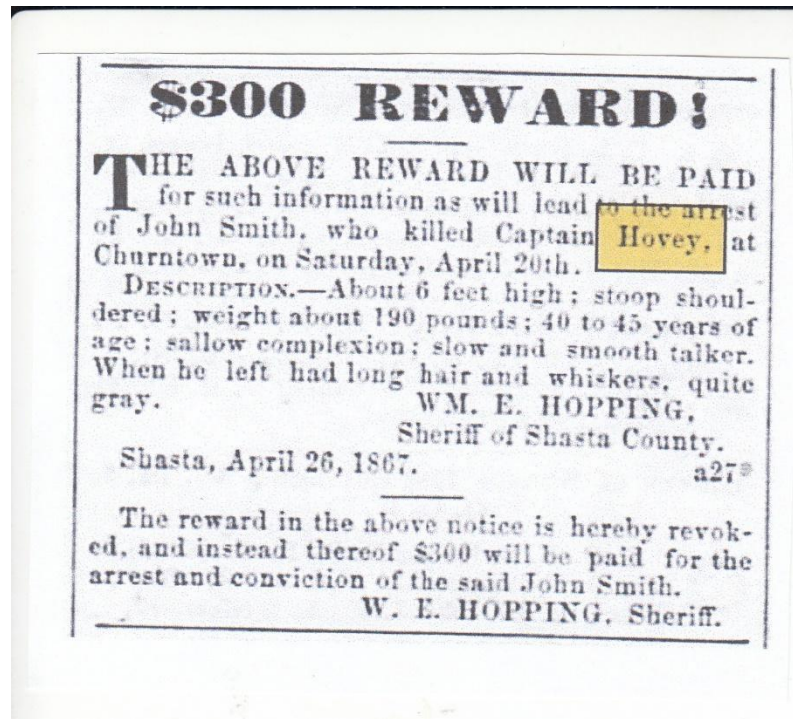
Another Homicide.

An affray occurred at Churntown, in this county, on Saturday last, which terminated in the death of one of the parties. We give the particulars as related to us by those who heard the testimony adduced before the Coroner's jury.

On the day mentioned Capt. Hovey, and a man named Smith, who was temporarily stopping about Churntown, met in Barber & Upton's saloon, and engaged in a game of cards to pass away the time, but there was no betting on the game. After playing awhile Smith accused Hovey of cheating, and declined to play any longer with him on that account. Hovey denied that he had cheated, and Smith declared that he had done so, with considerable emphasis and passion. Hovey then walked to the bar, and Upton, one of the proprietors of the saloon, ordered Smith to shut up, and told him Hovey would not cheat him in playing a game wherein there was nothing whatever at stake. The interference of Upton appeared to enrage Smith, and he used a very offensive epithet towards him. Hovey hearing the expression, and supposing it applied to himself, turned from the bar and struck Smith a blow on the mouth and nose, causing the blood to flow

quite freely. After a slight scuffle the parties started out of the saloon, as if they intended to fight in the street, Upton having informed them that he wanted no disturbance in his house. On leaving the saloon Hovey caught Smith by the hand and continued to hold it. High words passed between them, when Smith suddenly struck Hovey in the breast with a sheath knife. Hovey obtained a rock, and showed a disposition to continue the difficulty, and when warned that Smith had a knife, replied that he had already cut him, but that he was not much hurt. Smith then moved off, and Hovey's friends insisted upon examining his wound. While they were doing so he remarked that he felt faint, and would like to lay down. He was then carried into the saloon and laid down, and in a few moments expired.

Coroner Lynch held an inquest upon the body on Sunday, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a knife wound inflicted by Smith, without any just cause or provocation. Examination showed that the knife had entered the body of deceased at the lower point of the breast bone, and ranging upward, passed entirely through the heart. Smith fled to the hills, and has not yet been arrested. Sheriff Hoping offers a reward of \$300 for such information as will lead to his arrest.



1880 has Mary Jane Hovey and her daughter Lenora born in Churntown living with John Baker Hovey. The U.S. Census was held in June 1880 which would indicate Lenora was born around October-November 1879. After the census Mary Jane Hovey, then age 15 or 16, married Samuel Main (Maine) Williams age 52. In the early records Lenora is listed as Hovey indicating there was no blood relationship to Samuel but later she uses the name Williams so it is an unanswered question if Samuel was the father of Lenora or simply the step-father. Another question relates to the relationship of Samuel to the Hovey family as both were in Boone County, Illinois prior to joining the Gold Rush.

Samuel M. Williams was born in Jefferson County, New York in 1828. Samuel was the son of Aaron Williams 1802-1846 and Helen Mayer 1805-1832. About 1844 Samuel moved to Boone County, Illinois with his family. In the 1850 U.S. Census Samuel was working as a blacksmith in Illinois and by family history had previously worked as a sailor on the Great Lakes and worked for a gunsmith. Samuel did not come to California with the Hovey brothers.

There is a note that a Samuel M. Williams enlisted at Seneca, New York in April 1847 in Company B, 4th Infantry Regiment. His age is given as 19 and his occupation as cooper. The next note in the record was "in hospital at Puebla," Mexico during General Scott's push from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. In 1848 the regiment returned to New York. There is no definite connection but it is interesting to consider.

Samuel's obituary cites he came to Shasta in 1850 and was one of the first settlers in the town of Shasta, established the first sawmill at Shingletown, and was a partner with M.E. Arrighini for twenty years. (Marco E. Arrighini was born in 1856 and immigrated in 1878 and was a long term resident of Kennett and part owner of the Balma Hotel.) By records Samuel

probably arrived in California around 1852 and was in Shasta County by 1860. Samuel was not found in the 1870 or 1880 U.S. Census but did register to vote in 1867 at Tower House as a miner. The implication is that he was living an isolated life rather than being absent from Shasta County as his half-brother Perry Rufus Williams (born in 1840 in New York) came to Shasta County by 1870 and his brother William Wallace Williams (born 1830 in New York) was living at Millville in 1870.

Perry Rufus Williams appears to have come west about the time of the Civil War and was mining at Aurora, Nevada which is three miles from the California border. In 1864 Perry enlisted in Company E, 1st Battalion Nevada Cavalry. Company E was stationed at Camp Nye near Carson City and participated in the Expedition to Pyramid and Mud Lake during the Snake War. Perry possibly participated in the Battle of Mud Lake in March 1865. After his discharge at Fort Churchill Perry was found in Sacramento working as a laborer in 1867. In the 1870 U.S. Census Perry was a farm laborer at Millville. Perry died at Kennett in 1906.

William Wallace Williams may have followed the same route west as his half-brother Perry. He was known to have been a teamster between Nevada and Idaho. In 1870 William was listed as a farmer at Millville and after the establishment of Redding operated a general merchandise store in town for ten years. William married his second wife Celestia Mann, who was the widow of Joseph Brackett in 1876. William died in Redding on 1909.

Of the four Hovey brothers, Captain C. Hovey was killed at Churntown in 1867. Rowell Richard returned to Boone County, Illinois sometime after the 1870 U.S. Census and died in 1889. John Baker was mining with Rowell Richard in Township 5 in 1870. John received a homestead patent in 1891 for 160 acres in Township 33 North Range 5 West and died in 1897.

Mary Jane Hovey and Samuel Williams had six children as well as Lenora who was born near Kennett in 1879. The children were Helen May 1883-1933, Richard Rowell 1884-1972, Samuel Aaron 1888-1960, John Wallace 1891-1943, Roger Perry 1894-1972, and Clarence N. 1896-1902. Samuel died in 1908 at Kennett reportedly from lockjaw (tetanus) after suffering a broken arm in a fall. Mary Jane survived until 1933.

The 1900 U.S. Census states that in June of that year Lenore was using the name Williams and was listed as being born in November 1879 and was single. Leonora was listed as being able to read and write indicating that she had attended school before working as a domestic servant. In 1900 Lenora was living with the Schoonover family in the Sacramento River precinct. Eva Schoonover and her husband Thomas were both well known in the Sacramento Canyon area. Both were settlers at Copper City on the Pit River and Eva had been postmistress at Mable while Thomas was known as a bartender at Elmore.

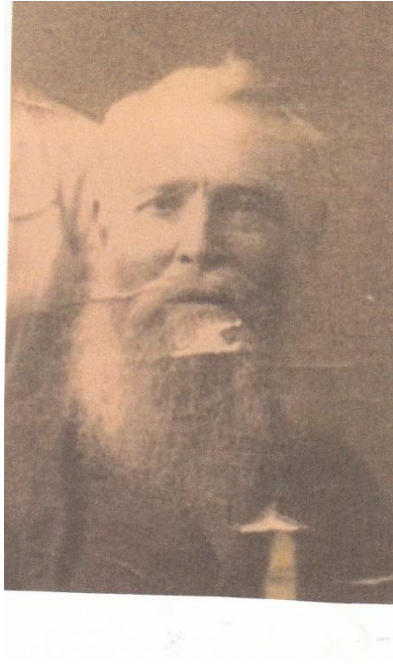
After the census Lenora appears to have entered into a common-law marriage with Tola Crouch. Tola was born in March 1880 and was the son of William Crouch who was born in 1825 in Connecticut and Mary Rosina Crouch who was born in 1840 in California. Mary Rosina appears to be 100% Native American making Tola 50% Native American. William was first found

in the records in 1867 when he registered as a miner at Churntown (at the same period Captain C. Hovey was murdered at Churntown). The 1870 U.S. Census indicates William was in California prior to 1857 as in the census he and Rosina have six children (Charles 13, George 10, Andre 8, Elsinia 5, Leman 3, and Dena 1) all listed as Indian born in California. In 1870 William is living just three entries away from John Hovey. A patent from the Government Land Office in 1893 indicates William was in California as early as 1852 as he was assigned a warrant for serving as a private in DeWitt Johnson's Company of California Volunteers in the Northern California & Oregon Indian War 1852-1855 (the warrant was assigned to Thomas Lee McBride who was a farmer in Millville). In 1880 William was farming "southwest of Township three and listed with seven children (Alyna or Elsinia 15, Leaman 13, and five new children: Reuben 8, Alvin 6, Alonzo 4, Joseph 2 and an infant 2/12). The infant was Tola. In 1886 William was listed as a miner at Buckeye and in 1896 as a miner at Kennett. No information was found on either William's or Rosina's death or burial.

In the 1900 U.S. Census Tola was boarding in Sacramento River precinct and working as a day laborer. In September 1902 Lenora gave birth to Ella L. Crouch and died the following day. In 1910 Ella was living with her grandparents in Keswick. At age thirteen William Hill reportedly forced himself on Ella resulting in the birth of Mildred Marion Hill in 1916. By family history three of Ella's uncles hung William in a tree to die but he was released by a passerby. In 1917 Ella Married Herman John Weik jr. (1892-1962) and had a son Irving J. Weik. In the 1928 Indian Census Ella was listed as $\frac{1}{4}$ Wintun which is an error as Tola was $\frac{1}{2}$ Wintun and Lenora was $\frac{1}{4}$ Wintun making Ella $\frac{3}{8}$ th Native American. In 1934 Ell married Romain Leon Loomis (1903-1976) but died soon after in 1938. Tola remarried after Lenora's death to Lilli Henry (1885-1909) and in 1907 had another daughter Agatha Melda Stella Crouch (1907-1950).



Leonora Hovey. Courtesy of
Ancestry.com.



Samuel Main (Maine) Williams.
Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Mary Jane Hovey. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Ella L. Crouch. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

The author would encourage any reader to look further into the article and answer the questions of why so many young Native American women were associated with often much older white men during the formative years of Shasta County and why so many of the children of mixed blood seem to marry other children of mixed blood and be marginalized economically. A place to start is what euphemistically is called the 1850 Act for the Government and Protection of Indians.

Chicago on the South Fork

When an invitation came to visit the Chicago Mine property on Zogg Mine Road near Igo, the first reaction was to start some basic research to understand what might be seen on the walk. The results, as for many sites in southwest Shasta County, were limited and conflicting. The one clear view of the mining town of Chicago came from the past President of Shasta Historical Society, Roy Stanford Ballou, who was born on the South Fork of Clear Creek. Roy's father, Edward Lull Ballou, had moved to the town of Chicago, the center of the South Fork Mining District, in 1876 as a new mining engineer. Edward later settled further up the South Fork of Clear Creek. In 1948 Roy describes the town of Chicago as follows: "from my earliest recollections, the five stamp mill for the Chicago Mine stood on the point across the creek from the lower Hubbard pasture, the boarding house and warehouse were further up the ridge and across the gulch from the school house. The steam hoisting engine and head frame were still at the shaft about three quarters of a mile up the hill from the mill and the building that held the Willard Mill stood in the gulch below the school house."

Roy Ballou described the residents of South Fork Creek (actually the South Fork of Clear Creek) in relationship to his own house at the very end of what became Zogg Mine Road: "living up creek above us was Billy Cooper, the Moody family, and Mr. and Mrs. Litter. They all engaged in mining, but were not very successful and in a few years time moved away. Across the creek from the Moody family was an early saw mill operated by John Wright and associates," who used oxen to transport logs and haul lumber. "The Moody family operated an arastra (1) just below a five stamp mill at the Continental Mine and above a five stamp mill started at the Chico Mine. All of these were destroyed in a flood in 1892." Below the Ballou property, "lived Uncle Frank and Harvey Shirland, the John Wright family, Dayton Hubbard family, William Lee, Mr. Streater and Manuel Loeffler were the principal residents during my child-hood days. Over the ridge south of us on Andrews Creek lived the Lewis family." Igo was about four mile southeast of Chicago along the South Fork Road (now renamed Zogg Mine Road) that followed the canyon until it turned east to join Clear Creek near Igo.

Edward Lull Ballou was born in 1856 in Wisconsin and graduated from Illinois Industrial University with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1876. Edward appears to have begun work in the Chicago mine shortly after graduation and took up residence in the boarding house belonging to H. C. Hopkins but run by his wife Annie Hopkins along with a Chinese cook. Edward married May Vashti Wood in November of 1886 in Chico. Given that Roy Stanford Ballou was born in 1887 his recollections of Chicago probably date from the period of 1892 until about 1906 when he moved to San Francisco to study engineering. His recollections helped explain what is seen today but the history of Chicago long predates his recollections.

The history of the South Fork of Clear Creek starts as early as 1849 or 1850 when early placer miners followed a gold trail up from Four Mile Bar in Clear Creek to the ancient river bed deposits on the plateau above and founded the town of Piety

Hill (just east of present day Igo on Cloverdale Road). The nearby South Fork of Clear Creek had sufficient placer deposits and water to attract a resident population. A 1899 Searchlight article cited that the residents of South Fork had a memorable and noteworthy 4th of July in 1862 at the C.F. Ellsworth limber mill. In the period just before the Civil War many of the placer miners had traced the gold to its source and were transitioning to quartz or hard rock mining.

Silver was discovered in the South Fork Mining District in 1856 but it was at first a by-product of gold mining operations. In 1866 the mining emphasis changed when the Chicago Quartz Mine was located by Noah Smith Batcheler and his brother, Joseph Benson Batcheler. The discovery site was near the ridge top that separates the South Fork of Clear Creek from Andrews Creek about three quarters of a mile west of the South Fork of Clear Creek. The road to the mine crosses the South Fork just below what was then the Ellsworth property. The new discovery was a load (2) consisting of a series of roughly parallel quartz veins that ran roughly northeast across the ridge. The load produced predominantly silver with lead, gold and copper as minor by-products.

The Chicago load must have created a minor rush to the South Fork as in 1866 Chicago was an election District in the Great Registry of Voters, whereas it had been a part of Piety Hill. The discovery was followed by a large number of claims across the junction of Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Township 31 North Range 6 West, Mount Diablo Meridian (see attached map). Through development the Chicago Quartz Mine Claim eventually grew to include three hundred and forty acres commonly known as the Silver Falls-Chicago Consolidated property. The property now contains the Pillchuck, Union, Cold Spring, Richmond, Madison, Chicago, Fraction Number 1 and Fraction Number 4 patented claims and a number of unpatented claims. Quickly the town of Chicago became a reality as houses and support businesses grew around the five stamp mill. The election district seems to have been consolidated with Piety Hill in 1868 but was again listed as separate in 1871 after which it was no longer found in the Great Registry of Voters. The town survived but was subjected to the ravages of politics and the economy. Gold was mined on many of the claims along the South Fork especially on what became known as the Ballou property (Great Falls Group) at the end of Zogg Mine Road but the driving force of Chicago was silver. Although an official standard of silver to gold ratio had been set as early as 1792 there never was a "silver standard." When market demand exceeded nominal currency value silver tended to disappear by hoarding or melting down but the case was often the opposite when silver was produced in excess of demand. After the Panic of 1873, silver was effectively abandoned by the Coinage Act of 1873. Pressure from silver miners who wanted greater production and farmers who wanted free production of silver coinage put into circulation, created the Bland-Allison Act in 1878 which mandated the federal government buy a set amount of silver annually. In 1890 the Sherman Silver Purchase Act obligated the federal government to buy an additional 4.5 million ounces of silver monthly by issuing paper currency redeemable in silver or gold (although most opted for gold). The Silver Purchase Act along with the protectionist McKinley Tariff caused a steady drain on the federal gold reserves. The drain became a rush in the Panic of 1893. The economic expansion just prior to 1893 was

driven by railroad expansion that had grossly outstripped revenues and at the same time new western mines were flooding the market with silver. At the same time the agricultural market, especially wheat and cotton, were suffering from a severe decline. The value of silver plummeted and the rush for the limited gold reserves became a panic. Five hundred banks closed, 15,000 businesses failed, farms failed, 17-19% of the workforce was unemployed, and many mines closed. Congress quickly repealed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and the President borrowed gold from J.P. Morgan to stem the immediate tide. Luckily the influx of gold from newly discovered gold fields in South Africa and Canada along with the discovery of the cyanide process to recover gold from low-grade ore caused an influx of gold and an increase in available money. "Free silver" remained a national issue during the next presidential debates between Democrat William Jennings Bryan (bimetallism - silver and gold standard) and Republican William McKinley (gold standard). The nation elected McKinley. For Chicago there is a direct correlation: when silver prices dropped around the Panic of 1873 and Panic of 1893, silver production declined or stopped and part of the population drifted away to other areas or other occupations.

Currently the ridge where the old hoist used to sit looks like a gigantic demented gopher has been at work. Adits (3), tailings and evidence of mine activities are everywhere. Bent cart rails, twisted ventilation pipe, and an almost totally buried ore cart indicate the location of the Chicago Mine at the end of the three-quarter mile, rutted and partially overgrown, road up from the bridge over the South Fork. A new road crosses over the old and leads to current mining activities on the Andrew's Creek side of the ridge. The site of the five stamp mill is now a convenient location for a satellite dish and houses are located on the flats that used to contain the boarding house, warehouse and blacksmith shops. With the exception of the school site and Willard "Mill" (store) which remains overgrown the town looks much as Roy Ballou described. It is all private property now but just driving up Zogg Mine Road evidence of the old days can be readily seen by those that look closely: adits, water ditches and mine tailing are right off the road along with two grave sites (Leonard Noble 1895-1906; Jane Stoddard 1808-1869 and Edwin P. Wright 1874-1894).

Piecing together the exact history of the Chicago is difficult due to closures, consolidations, limited data, as well as the sheer number of mines in the immediate area. Nine mines, the Arrowhead, Batholite, Big Dyke Load, Chicago, Fraction Four Load, Hidden Treasure Load, Silver #5, Union and Union Extension Mine were located in just the southwest quarter of Section 17. The original miners at the Chicago mine drove a shaft to a depth of 210 feet and drove stopes (4) to the surface for a length of 400 feet to the southwest from the shaft. Alex Leiter, the Wells Fargo Express agent in Igo reported that about \$100,000 was estimated to have passed through the office in the early years. A cross cut adit was driven at the southwest end of the Chicago claim that cut the Chicago-Madison vein at 50 feet. The vein was from twelve inches to two feet in width and ore samples were also high in gold content. The early ore was milled and the concentration was hauled by wagon to Red Bluff for shipment by river boat to San Francisco and then by ship to Wales for smelting. The Panic of 1873 seems to have had an effect on the mine as in 1875 the

Chicago Mining Company had suspended operations. There are various citations that the mine was closed due to litigation on 1876.

By 1880 the Chicago Mine was again operational as a San Francisco Bulletin article stated that Superintendent O. Engle, who after waiting for the rain to get in heavy work, shipped two small bars of bullion by Dunham's Express to Anderson. The bars were probably 27 ½ pounds each. In the 1890s the high cost of processing along with a drop in silver prices stopped major production. James Saltee discovered gold and silver in the gossans (5) at Iron Mountain and with the development of the smelter at Keswick in 1895-6 silver could be extracted as a by-product of copper ore processing cheaper than shipping ore from the South Fork for processing. From 1896 the majority of silver production in Shasta County came as a by-product of refining copper. The South Fork mines still operated but not at the same extent they did in the late 1860s and early 1870s.

Production in 1892 was also interrupted by flooding, not of the internal mine works but of South Fork Creek. Roy Ballou described eleven ore mills along the South Fork: seven arastras (Ballou, Hubbard, Moody, Wright, Shirland Brothers, Robinson) and four stamp mills (Chicago, Continental, Chico) as well as two saw mills, one steam powered (Wright) and one water (Ellsworth/Hubbard). The winter of 1891-1892 had heavy snow falls that created a landslide about three miles above the Ballou property in the natural basin that forms the headwaters of the South Fork. A lake began to form behind the landslide and although the situation was discussed by residents nothing was done to alleviate the problem. During a heavy rain in June 1892 nature resolved the issue when the accumulated lake swollen by late rains burst the natural dam sending an avalanche of rocks, mud, water and trees down the narrow canyon below. The flood wrecked part of the Ballou store house on the bluff as well as the Continental stamp mill and mine machinery, the Moody arastra, the still unfinished Chico stamp mill, part of the Ballou arastra before destroying the John Wright, Date Hubbard and San Robinson arastras. The Chicago Mine lost its bridge and much of the supply road to Igo was destroyed but there was no loss of life. As the South Fork canyon is narrow most of the flats near the creek were dedicated to ore processing and during heavy rain most were shut down for the day. Homes, the hotel, and the school were all built above the bluff on the steeper slopes so were out of harms way. Most residents were at home avoiding the heavy rain; many heard the thundering of the flood well before the waters reached them. Although saved by providence they still had to dig out without outside aid. Neighbors rebuilt the bridges and road and life went on much as before.

From 1892 to 1922 mining operations appear to have been greatly reduced and at times closed. The Chicago Mine had a succession of operators: the Shirland Brothers, John P. Wright, F. W. Buckley, Shasta Copper Exploration Company and F. M. Archer. In 1898 the mine was again in litigation and there was a noted Sheriff's Sale (C. H. Behrens) in May 1899. After a judgment for Thomas Booth Bull against F. W. Buckley for \$9,604, the costs were to be obtained by selling as much of the boiler, engine and hoist on the Chicago Mine and 500 pounds of concentrates as needed. In 1900 there is a note that extensive exploration was done and an adit driven 3000 feet at the 1400 foot elevation that passed about 600 feet below the outcrop of the Chicago vein. The adit intersected 36 veins, most small but vein #28 showed

promise and a drift was driven 225 feet to the northeast. In 1910 a shipment of ore returned a report of 17.7 ounces of silver and \$0.83 in gold per ton. In 1912 a fire destroyed much of the mine equipment. It should be mentioned that much of the adits were not timbered as the granite was stable. Most of the adits now are narrow, partially flooded much of the year, without a support in sight, and no ventilation. There is also a good chance of encountering a black bear. Exploration is not recommended without proper equipment and training and most of all permission. After the fire of 1912, F. M. Archer installed track and ore cars along with 3000 feet of pipe for ventilation that was delivered by a gasoline driven blower.

At the end of World War One the smelters at Kennett and Coram closed due to lowered copper prices and continuing litigation in what is commonly called the "farmer-smelter war." The discovery in 1921 that silver could satisfactorily be recovered by the flotation method seems to have spurred local production. In 1922 the California Bi-Metallic Corporation of Santa Barbara did 1400 feet of exploration. In 1923 a report states that the Chicago Mine was the largest operating mine in the county after the Hornet and Mountain Copper Company, with a crew of thirty-eight. Shortly after that report the crew was reduced to twenty-five after Hugh Martin died after fainting while descending into the mine on a 120 foot ladder and fell 100 feet. The remaining work force was installing a larger ventilation system as well as electricity with the right of way for the pole line running to the substation at Gas Point. The company went on to establish 1520 feet of drifts and a rise of 250 feet but there is no record of the silver production.

By 1938 O. C. Wright was reported as living on the property and doing a little work in the mine. After that date no entry was found of operations although various companies have held the lease.

The school described by Roy Ballou came late in the history of Chicago. The one room school with cloak rooms and nearby outhouses was organized in March 1892. Classes were offered from March to November until 1915 when the student population was below the accepted minimum. The Wright family who had supplied numerous students for the old school offered land for a new South Fork School on their ranch two miles west of Igo. Local families dismantled the old school at Chicago, board by board, and reassembled them at the new location with the addition of a fireplace made with brick salvaged from a nearby mine. The new South Fork School operated until June 1962 when the students were transferred to Igo. The school house was transformed into a residence and still stands along the South Fork Road.

The Charles F. Ellsworth saw mill was located on what now is commonly called the Hubbard Ranch. The mill was an integral part of the Chicago community which was located across South Fork Creek from the Hubbard lower pasture. C. F. Ellsworth was born about 1837 in Maine and came to Shasta County in about 1859. After a moderate success mining on Eagle Creek, Ellsworth invested in a mining venture near Copper City that failed and left him in debt. To pay off his debts Ellsworth set up whip-saw lumber operations at a number of mining camps in Trinity County. When released from his debt in late 1861 or early 1862 he opened an overshot water powered saw mill on the South Fork of Clear Creek. The 1861/1862 tax notice states Ellsworth was worth \$1,500 in debts, horses, oxen,

hogs, a wagon and lumber. Ellsworth operated the mill and ranch until he sold it to B. W. Cushman in July of 1864. Cushman operated the mill until 1869 when he sold it to Steven Return Hubbard.

C. F. Ellsworth moved to eastern part of Tehama County to continue lumbering. Ellsworth expanded his holdings and developed the first V-flume in California. The flume and mills he built became the Empire Lumber Company (1873-1876). After Ellsworth's death in December 1873, from falling off the flume, the company was acquired by the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company (1875-1878), then the Sierra Lumber Company (1878-1907) and finally the Diamond Match Company assuring that Ellsworth was remembered in the history of the lumber industry.

In the lone bars at Igo and Ono mention of the Hubbard Ranch when old-times are present can generally create an argument. Ono claims the Hubbard Ranch is just east of Eagle Creek on Platina Road (County Road A16). Igo claims the ranch is on Zogg Mine Road. Both are correct although most wouldn't agree. Steven Return Hubbard arrived in Shasta County about 1853 and settled just east of Eagle Creek. Unlike many early pioneers Hubbard had no interest in mining; his interests were agricultural. The first Hubbard House still sits on the Eagle Creek Ranch on the south side of Platina Road just before it enters Ono. Tales continue to circulate about a rush to various Government Land Offices by E. Gillson and S.R. Hubbard which ended in the property belonging to E. Gillson. The reality would be what is today called a mechanics lien after Gillson worked for Hubbard and the matter was settled amicably. When S. R. Hubbard decided to move to the South Fork of Clear Creek in 1869 he had sufficient funds to purchase the saw mill and ranch. Hubbard, like so many other early pioneers, was a man of many characters: he owned mining interests particularly with C. N. Kingsbury, operated the saw mill, raised stock, farmed vegetables and planted orchards. The Date Hubbard mentioned by Roy Ballou was the son of S. R. Hubbard.

The boarding house described by Roy Ballou might have been one of a number of structures. At times the Chicago Mine maintained its own boarding house behind the stamp mill. Three owners of boarding houses or hotels are known in Chicago but there are no exact known locations. Many of the local families also took in miners as boarders. The Hubbard family was known to have boarded some of the teachers.

The first listed hotel-keeper at Chicago was John C. Spencer in 1867. Spencer was a native of Ireland born in 1822 and naturalized in April 1853 in Shasta County. John had previously operated a hotel at Horsetown and was the Post Master in 1853. In 1855 he married Rachel Van Housen. The second hotel at Chicago was operated by Horace A. Lemmon, a Pennsylvania native born about 1840. Horace appears to have been at Chicago in the mid to late 1870s and by the late 1880s had moved to Fresno County.

The last known owner of a boarding house was Henry C. Hopkins who worked as a miner while his wife Annie C. Hopkins operated the facility with the aid of a Chinese cook. Edward L. Ballou first resided at the Hopkins' Boarding House when he arrived at the Chicago Mine. By 1900 the Hopkins family had moved on to Hart in Shasta County where Henry was the Post Master.

In Roy Ballou's description of Chicago he states the Willard Mill was at Chicago but this may be an error. George Kittridge Willard born in 1832 in Maine operated the store in Chicago in 1866 and maintained operations after opening a store in Igo in the 1870s. George came to California prior to the Civil War and in 1860 was listed on the U.S. Census with fellow Maine native, C.F. Ellsworth. From 1879 to 1882 and again in 1888, George was the Post Master at Igo. In 1875 George married Katie Terbush born in 1855 in Eagle Creek. In 1890 the family moved to Red Bluff where both George and Katie died in 1908.

Around 1880 George Willard was joined by his younger brother, Charles F. Willard as a partner. Charles was born in 1846 in Maine. In 1882 Charles was Postmaster at Igo. Charles moved to Red Bluff in 1890 so that probably was the end of a store at Chicago. The Chicago structure must have remained as it was noted by Roy Ballou but the Igo store was dismantled in 1900 and moved to Red Bluff. Charles died in Red Bluff in 1919.

Roy Ballou also mentioned a few of the long-term residents such as Frank Shirland, Harvey J. Shirland, John P. Wright, Noah Smith Batchelor and Joseph Benson Batcheler. All of these individuals were associated with the Chicago Mine at one time. Many of the old families are interrelated: the Shirlands were related to the Terbush family as was the Willard family. The Wrights were related to the Jones, Richter and Forschler families. Roy Ballou calls the Shirland brothers "Uncle." Many of the children from the families in Igo had a local right of passage working in the mines along the South Fork, just as many from Ono worked at the Sunny Hill or Harrison Gulch mines.

"Uncle" Frank Shirland was legally Henry R. Francis Shirland who was born in Vermont in 1818. Frank immigrated to California before the Civil War but was late in coming to the South Fork. From about 1860 to 1867 Frank had a ranch in Placer County and from 1871 to 1876 in Solano County. When he arrived in Shasta County he was divorced from his wife, Mary. He and his brother, Harvey J. Shirland (born 1826 in Vermont) both registered to vote in Shasta County in 1885. Both brothers were part time miners and ranchers. Frank was associated with the Chicago Mine from 1897 until his death in 1899. Frank was also associated with the Dubuque Mine (Frank Shirland & Company) three miles north of the Chicago Mine. Just before Frank's death he transferred half of his Igo ranch to his brother. Harvey was associated with the Chicago Mine until about 1901. Harvey Shirland died in Igo in 1907.

John P. Wright worked the Chicago Mine just before the Shirland brothers. His full name was John Presley Wright who was born in Kentucky in 1832. John left Missouri in April 1852 and drove cattle to Marysville, arriving in April 1852. John worked in mining camps in Placer County and Trinity County before settling at French Gulch. John worked at the Washington Mine just prior to the Civil War. In November 1864 he left mining to enlist in Company I of the 7th Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry. The company was raised by Captain George D. Kendale and was stationed at the Persidio of San Francisco until May 1865. The company was transferred to Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory in May 1865 but saw no action against Confederate forces. The company was engaged against Apache at Skull Valley, Arizona in July 1865 while performing its mission to protect settlers. In

February 1866 the company was returned to the Persidio of San Francisco for discharge in March 1866. John served as a private with his long-term friend, William S. Kidder of Ono.

After the war John returned to French Gulch and in 1868 married Hannah Bentley Stoddard (born 1848 in Illinois). The new couple moved to the South Fork Mining District shortly afterwards where John was listed as a carpenter. Beginning in 1880 John was listed as a sawmill operator but like most residents also mined and farmed. The family had twelve children living to adulthood and many attended the school in Chicago. In 1900 John purchased the Ludwig place just west of Igo to which the South Fork School was moved after his death in 1907.

One of the founders of the Chicago Mine, Noah Smith Batcheler, who was born about 1819 in New York, was in Shasta County as early as 1850. Noah was part of the twelve-man Cunningham Party that first developed the mines west of the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek in 1850. The party established a "treaty" with the Wintu and discovered the places that were later to become Watson Gulch and Arbuckle. The Cunningham Party returned to the Clear Creek diggings due to raising resistance from the Wintu as other parties violated the treaty. Another member of the Cunningham Party, Alexander R. Andrews and Noah prospected in what was to become the South Fork Mining District. Alexander R. Andrews settled in what was named Andrews Creek just to the west of the ridge from where Noah made his discovery of the Chicago Mine. Noah was known to be married: first to Lucy Hitchcock and in 1897 he married Lydia A. Batcheler. Noah in his later years turned to farming and died in 1901.

Noah's brother, Joseph Benson Batcheler (born about 1835 in New York) seems to have come to California during or just after the civil War. Joseph in 1860 was living with his wife, Mary Louisa Wright (married in 1858) in Illinois. In 1867 he was the district recorder for the South Fork Mining District. In 1870 Joseph was still listed as a miner but in 1880 his occupation was "book agent." Joseph died in Igo in 1891.

When asked about Chicago and the South Fork Mining District the question usually arises: why is the road called Zogg Mine. I'd don't really know. Some older residents say the name was South Fork Road but when the county got around to paving the road the name Zogg Mine was suggested by Nicolas Zogg. I can understand the problem as South Fork Road runs roughly east-west from Igo towards Andrews Creek and if the old-timers are correct it also ran roughly north-south along the South Fork forming an upside down "T." Logic would suggest that two names for the different sections would be an improvement. What is confusing is where is the Zogg Mine? Nicolas Senn Zogg was reportedly born in Wheeling, West Virginia and his birthday varies from 1880 to 1888. The birthplace of his parents are variously given as Switzerland in some documents and Mexico in others. He listed his occupation as mining engineer with four years of college but came very late in the history of the South Fork Mining District. In about 1927 he married Hildur (Hilgar) Josephine Burgeson who was born in Sweden in 1879 and immigrated to the United States in 1885 but was not naturalized until 1956. The couple first showed up in Shasta County in 1928 when Nicolas files an Affidavit of Labor to mine on the South Fork. Nicolas and Hildur were listed in the South Fork in the 1930 and

1940 U.S. Census. Locals state that the couple separated and left Shasta County around 1950. Nicolas died in Riverside in 1953 and Hildur died in Los Angeles in 1959.

Nicolas and his wife Hildur filed multiple Affidavit of Labor on mines between 1928 and 1940, predominantly in the area of the Ballou property. The Lindenberg, Chico, Continental, Gold Dollar, Kirby, North Side, Oroville, Orvil & Wilber Wright, Savings Bank, South Side, Fine Gold, Little Jimmie, Maiden Blush, Mineral Hill and Swedish American were all worked by Nicolas. What is missing is a Zogg Mine although there was reportedly a Zogg Mill. The couple may have been part of the Continental Consolidated Gold Company as Nicolas filed documents under their name in 1939-1940. It really seems the road should be Zogg's Mines Road.

Zogg Mine Road and South Fork have always had those individuals that stand out such as Addie Ballou, mother of Edward L. Ballou (Adeline Lucia Hart): Civil War hero and nurse, author, painter and suffragette. The South Fork still has a nickname in Igo that will not be repeated here but it did inspire a semi-fiction work by Peter Edridge: Burning Bears Fall From the Sky. The book gives some of the feel of the South Fork of Clear Creek as described by Roy Ballou.

I have often seen it stated that the Chicago Mine saved the town of Igo from economic collapse which appears to be a kernel of truth statement. The Dry Creek Tunnel and Fluming Company and its Hardscrabble Mine were hydraulic mining closer and closer to the town of Piety Hill in 1866. It was projected that the gold bearing placers ran under Piety Hill so the company laid out lots just to the west on land with limited mining prospects that became known as Igo. Piety Hill and Igo were used simultaneously by most residents until the Post Office Department forced the identity issue. Many businesses chose to move but many opted to remain until moving was a necessity; there never was a "rush" as often described, the change took place over twenty years. The necessity never really arrived as the Anti-Debris Act of 1876 stopped most hydraulic mining. The Hardscrabble Mine that dumped its "slickins" directly into Clear Creek, then the Sacramento River, was forced to close. Over an extended period most businesses moved to the new town of Igo and Piety Hill eventually became a Chinese community (lasting until the early 1920s). The loss of the Hardscrabble Mine was a loss of jobs but Igo had already been established as a transshipment location for the mines located almost 360 degrees around the new town. The town supported the Igo Mining District as well as the South Fork Mining District and much of the new mining had changed to quartz or hard-rock mining. The mini-rush at the Chicago Mine helped keep the town prospering but the later silver depressions were of little economic value. Hydraulic and placer mines such as the Tom White, Russell, and Blue Bird continued to operate just to the southeast of Igo, while new silver and gold quartz mines were discovered to the north and west of the town. At the same time much of the land was being transitioned into agriculture and stock-raising. Igo survived because it was a local supply center and adaptable. There was an estimate that the total value of the silver mined in Shasta County was about \$12,000,000 but only about \$500,000 came from the South Fork. Chicago played its part in keeping Igo from entering the hibernation mode caused by the close of silver and gold mining at the early stages of World War Two but it could

be equally said that Igo helped Chicago survive as long as it did. Chicago's reward: it and the South Fork are now considered part of the unincorporated town of Igo.

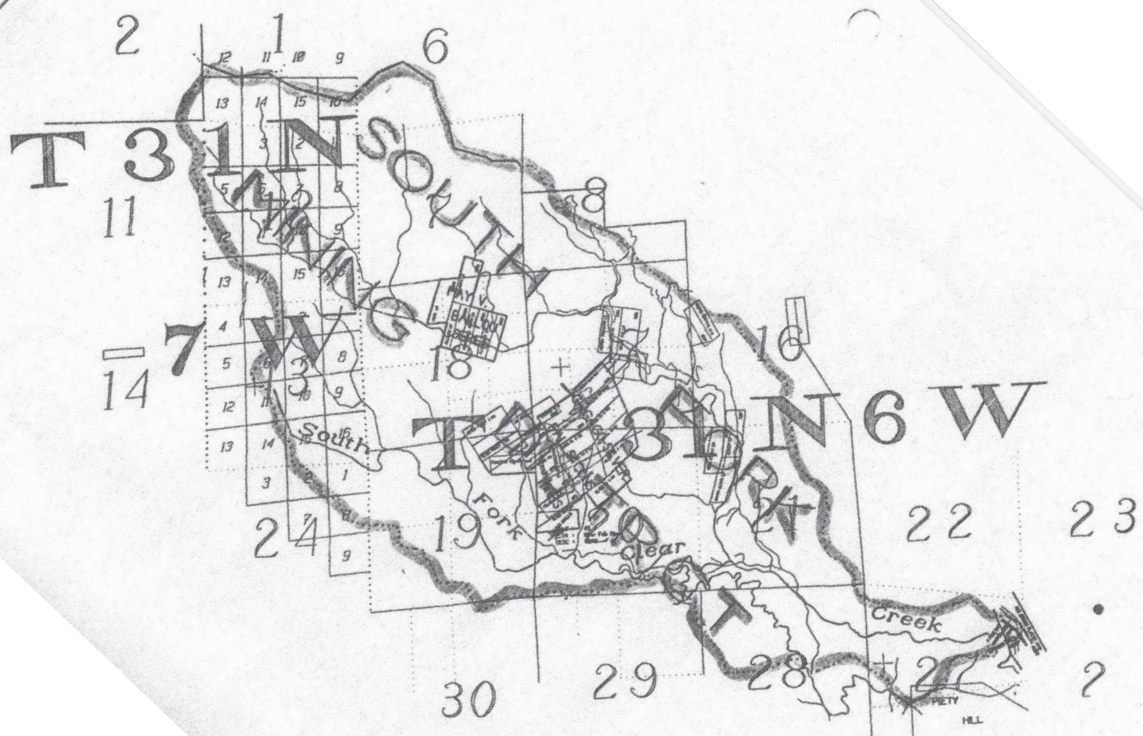
Glossary:

1. Arastra: a rudimentary mill to process ore that could be constructed with local materials. A pit would be dug and lagging or other materials used to retain the sides while flat-faced granite rocks were placed in the bottom. A center post was placed in the pit with four wooden arms near the top. To each arm, granite boulders were attached by ropes. The post would be rotated by various means but most in the South Fork were water operated. A large, often thirty foot in diameter, wheel was fitted with buckets attached to the rim. When a powerful stream of water was aimed at the buckets, the boulders attached to the arms were pulled around the pit. Water, mercury and ore were placed on the floor of the pit and ground to a fine-grained slime. The mercury picked up the free gold creating an amalgam that was cleaned from the floor of the pit periodically for processing. The amalgam would be washed then squeezed through buckskin to remove any excess mercury. What remained was put in cast iron container and placed in a retort oven where the mercury was vaporized leaving impure gold. The mercury vapor was processed through a cooling bath that resembled a still for reuse. The material that remained in the cast iron container was mixed with chemicals and all brought to the melting point before being poured into a mold. As the material in the mold cooled the slag would rise to the top and the gold to the bottom. The layers could easily be separated when cold. The gold was not pure but the bar could be easily shipped for the final processing.
2. Load: a vein of mineral ore deposited between clearly demarcated layers of rock or that fill a fissure in a rock formation.
3. Adit: a nearly horizontal passage leading into a mine.
4. Stopped: an excavation in the form of steps made by mining ore from steeply inclined or vertical veins.
5. Gossan: an intensely weathered or decomposed cap of an ore deposit or mineral vein that shows above the surface. The cap is made of iron, manganese or other oxides and granite that often appears red stained and differing from the surrounding material. The gossans were used as guides to buried ore deposits.

Pictures/maps:

1. Map of the South Fork Mining District (Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society)
2. Site of the five-stamp mill on the bluff above the South Fork of Clear Creek. The satellite dish has been placed on the brick floor of the stamp mill. The road is the original mine road that crosses a bridge over the South Fork of Clear Creek to join the current road. Behind the stamp mill there is evidence that a swinging bridge crossed the canyon to the Hubbard property.
3. Stone base of what probably was the warehouse and workshop.
4. Cement marker with a large C located near the mill site. Similar stones are found around Anderson on the county road and date around 1900. It appears there may have been a cap on the stone showing survey data.

5. The road connecting the mill site and the mine.
6. One of multiple adits close to the top of the ridge.
7. Old mine cart at the Chicago Mine being used for the entertainment of local families.
(Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society)
8. One of the old mine carts as found today.
9. Bent ore cart rails and ventilation pipe near the 1923 adit.



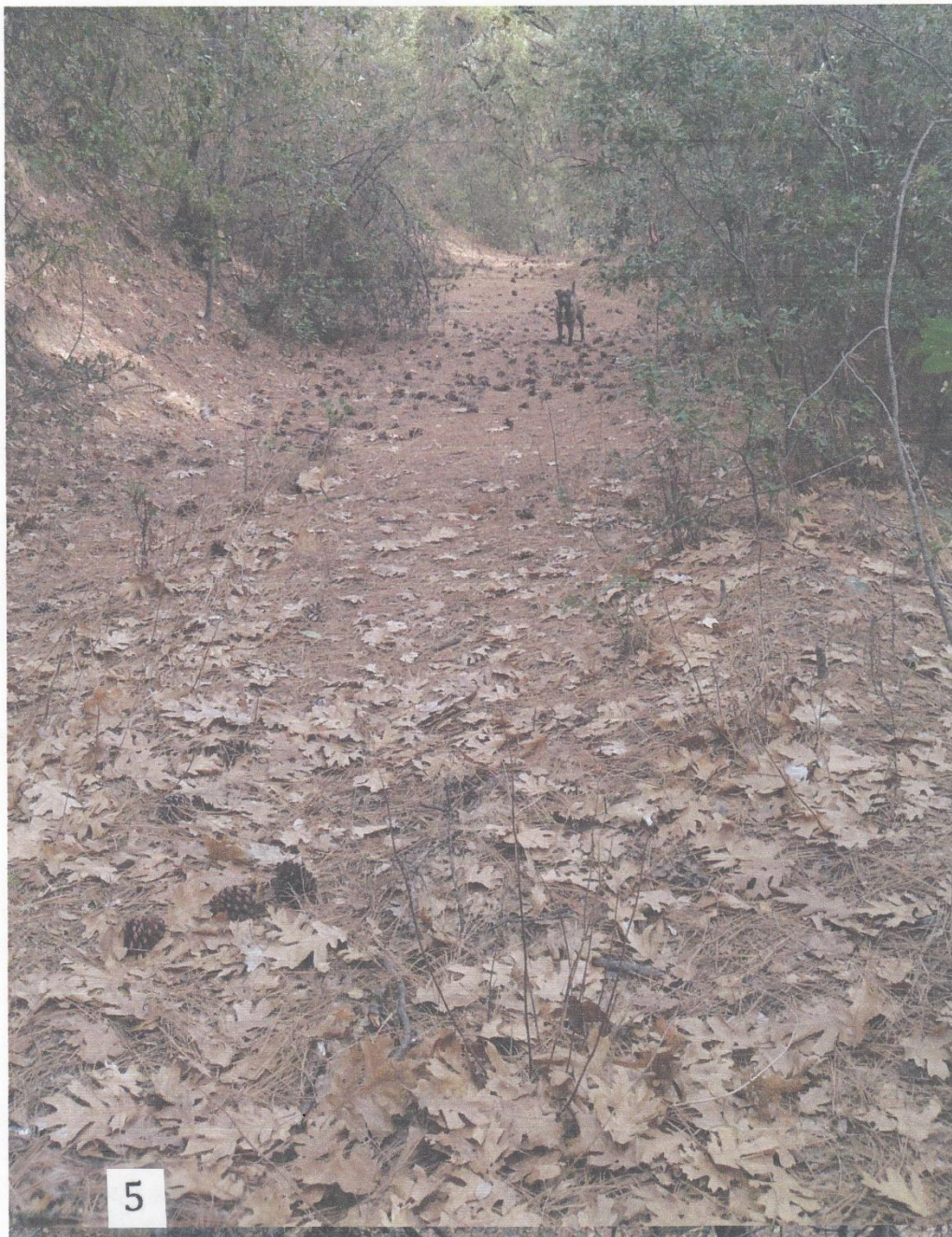


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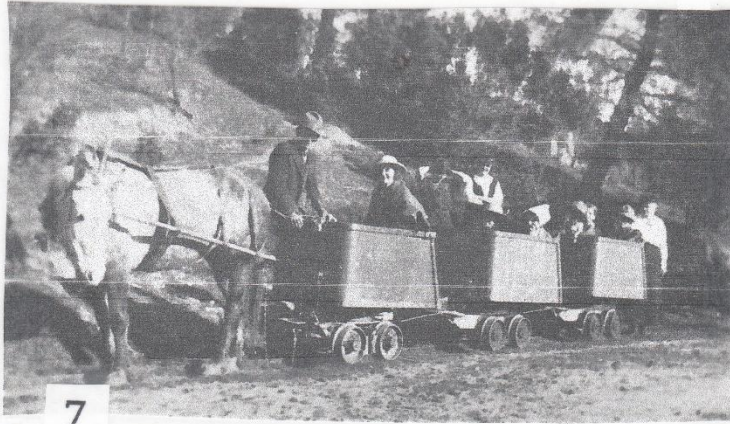


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Abstract of Title: The Dilullo Property in Anderson

When purchasing a property most real estate agents will suggest Title Insurance. It is not required under California law and in northern California is usually paid by the buyer. The California Department of Insurance cites title insurance is a contractual obligation that protects against losses that occur when title to a property is not free and clear of defects. These defects include errors in public records, unknown liens, illegal records, missing heirs, forgeries, undiscovered encumbrances, unknown easements, boundary/survey disputes, undiscovered wills, false impersonation, etc.

Title insurance protects the buyer and lenders if someone challenges your title to the property. Before a company issues title insurance, they will diligently search for such defect all the way back to when the United States first assumed ownership of California. So, this article is not about John W. Dilullo who in March 1924 purchased property in Anderson. The article is about the land John purchased. The sad note in the story was that this abstract and another twenty or so were consigned to the trash. Luckily the sixty-seven years of history were saved and copied.

OF

T I T L E

to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Shasta, State of California, being a portion of the Rancho Buena Ventura, or Reading Grant, and

described as follows:

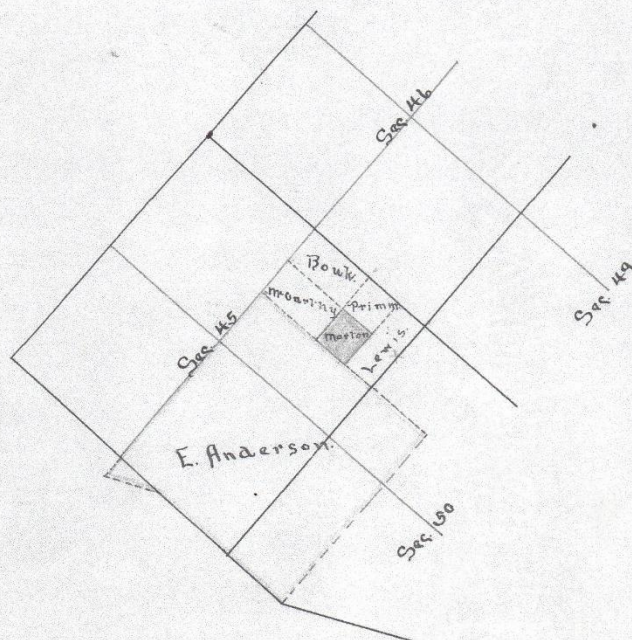
Commencing at the corner of Sec. 50 of the Rancho Buena Ventura or Reading Grant, common to Secs. 45, 46, 49 and 50, and running thence S. $42^{\circ} 30'$ W. 20 chs., thence at right angles N. $47^{\circ} 30'$ W. 40 chs., to corner of roads formed by the road leading from the Shade Farm to Anderson, and the road from Anderson to Balls Ferry, thence S. $47^{\circ} 30'$ E., 20 chs. for point of commencement, thence N. $42^{\circ} 30'$ E. 10 chs., thence S. $47^{\circ} 30'$ E. 10 chs., thence S. $42^{\circ} 30'$ W. 10 chs., thence N. $47^{\circ} 30'$ W. 10 chs. to place of commencement, containing 10 acres.

====000====

This search and Abstract extends from the date of the

HAGGIN TITLE

====000====



Plat of Sec. 45 of the Rancho Buena Ventura or Reading Grant, showing location of property under search, as per map of the Wm. Magee Survey of said Rancho Buena Ventura.

The abstract map shows the original section designations of the Magee survey. Note the sections are numbered 45, 46, 49, and 50. Under the township and range system there are only 36 sections in a township. For this and other imperfections in the initial survey the Courts often utilize the Haggin survey for land in P.B. Reading's Rancho Bueno Ventura.

Abstract of Title: Dilullo Property in Anderson

The land in the title is listed as being located in Rancho Buena Ventura in the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 50 (Magee's survey of the Reading Grant) containing ten acres formed by the road running from Shade Farm to Anderson and the road from Anderson to Ball's Ferry. The property is bordered on the West by Elias Anderson, on the South by Iver Lewis, on the East by F.P. Primm, and on the North by James McCarthy.

The initial deed is from J.B. Haggin instead of the 1857 Government Land Office Patent issued to P.B. Reading. This is not unusual as title companies and the judicial system found it expedient to avoid imperfections in the Reading title by starting with Haggin. The first document is a deed dated October 1877 from J.B. Haggin to Edward Frisbie. The text states it grants to Edward Frisbie the remainder of the Reading Grant in consideration of \$110,000. Edward Frisbie initiated a mortgage in October 1877 payable to J. B. Haggin for \$90,000 plus interest (Frisbie paid \$20,000 in cash). An agreement follows whereby Edward Frisbie could sell portions of the property during the mortgage period and J.B. Haggin would release title.

The second deed dated June 1878 is for 301 acres lying in part in Section 42 and 45 of Rancho Buena Ventura. Edward Frisbie deeded the property to Joseph A. Nichols, Junior, for \$7,525 (acknowledged by Frank C. Tiffin, County Clerk). Nichols initiated a mortgage for \$3,525 payable to Edward Frisbie (acknowledged by Lorenzo G. Yates, Notary Public). The mortgage was assigned to J. B. Haggin and satisfied in September 1879.

In August 1878, Joseph A. Nichols, Junior, deeded 80 acres to Martin D. Nichols. Martin deeded the eighty acres to John M. Tyson in September 1879 for \$2,400. Tyson initiated a mortgage for \$1,800 payable to Martin D. Nichols. The mortgage was assigned in March 1881 to S. Salz and Edward Niehaus doing business as Salz & Company (County of Alameda). In March 1888 the mortgage was satisfied.

In February 1882 John M. Tyson deeded the eighty acres to Sigmund Salz and Edward Niehaus but the property was leased to H. P. Dodson until October 1882. The eighty acres were deeded to J. P. Wright and C.M. C. Peters in September 1887 for \$3,5000. Wright and Peters initiated a mortgage in September 1887 for \$2,500 payable to A.H. Nixon. The mortgage was acknowledged by Edward N.E. Drake, Notary Public. Nixon assigned the mortgage in April 1888 to W.F. Price and Adam Schuman. The assignment was acknowledged by Marion Griffin, Notary Public. In July 1888, Nichols deeded the property to J. P. Wright and C. M. C. Peters for one dollar. Wright and Peters satisfied the mortgage in November 1888 and initiated a new mortgage for \$2,500 payable to Thomas B. Bell (acknowledged by A. F. Ross, County Recorder).

In January 1890 C.M.C. Peters deeded his half interest in the eighty acres to J. P. Wright for \$1067.60 but subject to the mortgage to Thomas Bell. Wright initiated a mortgage in June 1891 for \$3,000 payable to Mary Lawshe (satisfied in September 1898; acknowledged by R. B. Keeler, Justice of the Peace). The mortgage was acknowledged by T. W. H. Shanahan, Notary Public.

In December 1892, J. P. Wright deeded the Northeast twenty acres to James A. Bouk for \$1,900 (a corrected deed was issued in April 1894). Wright took out a Deed of Trust on the remaining sixty acres for \$800 with the Bank of Northern California (Edward Frisbie, James McCormick and E. L. Bailey as trustees). The deed was acknowledged by Eugene S. Watson, Notary Public. A Deed of Re-conveyance was issued in January 1900 and acknowledged by Aaron Bell, Notary Public. (James A. Bouk deeded the property to Charles L. Bouk.)

The next document is a judgement over a debt owed by J. P. Wright to D. G. Hunt for \$5,627.26. The December 1899 judgement was satisfied for \$2,422.07, leaving \$3,205.19 owing. There is a note that the deficiency judgement was never satisfied but "long since outlawed," so not considered a lien on the property.

In June 1900, J. P. Wright deeded the remaining sixty acres to F. P. Primm in consideration of \$1,300 (acknowledged by Henry Abbott, Notary Public).

The next document was a Writ of Attachment from 1904 with William Menzel as Plaintiff and James J. Chambers and F.P. Primm as Defendants. The Sheriff, James L. Richardson and Deputy Sheriff Alex Ludwig attached the sixty acres over a debt for \$2,500. On appeal the District Court of Appeals found for the defendants and the property was released.

In December 1905, F.P. Primm initiated a mortgage for \$2,000 payable to Edward Sweeny (acknowledged by W. D. Tillotson, Notary Public). The mortgage was satisfied in July 1908. The Bank of Shasta County sought a judgement in August 1907 on \$2,000 from Chambers and Wright in the same case that had caused the Writ of Attachment but the note was satisfied in 1908 prior to a hearing. (acknowledged by W.O. Blodgett, Deputy Clerk). George O. Perry was the attorney for the Bank of Shasta.

After the Superior Court cases F. P. Primm initiated another mortgage in July 1908 for \$3,000 payable to Robert D. Lyon (acknowledged by A. L. Webb, County Recorder). Robert Lyon assigned the mortgage to his wife, Florence in March 1909. The mortgage was satisfied in September 1909 (acknowledged by James E. Isaacs, Notary Public).

In November 1909 F. P. Primm took out a mortgage for \$1,000 payable to James L. Montgomery and Alexander Ludwig (acknowledged by O. M. Chenoweth, Notary Public). The mortgage was satisfied in March 1912.

F. P. Primm deeded the south twenty acres to Iver Lewis in August 1911 in consideration of \$10 (acknowledged by M. F. Eldridge, Notary Public). Corrected deeds were issued in August and September 1911 (acknowledged by George A. Taylor, Notary Public and M.F. Eldridge, Notary Public).

In September 1911 F. P. Primm deeded the northwest twenty acres to James McCarthy and his wife Alice McCarthy in consideration of \$600 (acknowledged by Flora I. Baker, Notary Public). James initiated a mortgage payable to F. P. Primm which he assigned to the Redding Savings Bank in June 1912.

F. P. Primm deeded ten acres to Iris Morton in September 1911 in consideration of \$1,200. C. D. Morton and his wife, Iris Morton, initiated a mortgage for \$800 payable to F. P. Primm (he assigned the mortgage to the Redding Savings Bank in April 1915 - acknowledged by Jesse E. Morgan, Notary Public). F. P. Primm filed a Lis Pendens against C.D. and Iris Morton in Superior Court in May 1914. N. B.

Frisbie was the attorney for F. P. Primm. In Superior Court a Complaint for Foreclosure of Mortgage was filed for failing to pay the mortgage. The defendants were served a copy of the complaint by J. A. Hubbard. L.L. Garrecht was authorized to sell the ten acres to pay the mortgage, plus taxes and costs by Judge J.E. Barber. The notices were posted in the Anderson Valley News and in public places by L. L. Garrecht. At the sale N. B. Frisbie bid \$980 (leaving a deficiency of \$159.76). The remainder was attached by the Sacramento County Sheriff recovering \$181.80 from the Mortons (after his commission \$178.02 was applied to satisfying the debt). The Judgement was attested by S.N. Witherow, Clerk and W.O. Blodgett, Deputy Clerk. L.L. Garrecht as commissioner issued the deed to N.B. Frisbie on March 1918.

In April 1918, N. B. Frisbie and Harriet L. Frisbie, his wife, deeded the ten acres to Margaret P. Albertson in consideration of \$806 (acknowledged by L. C. Smith, Notary Public). This was followed by a notice that the property was within the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District and subject to taxes.

Margaret P. Albertson deeded the ten acres in March 1924 to John W. Dilullo and his wife Josephine Dilullo (acknowledged by George W. Bush, Notary Public). The final document is a mortgage from John and Josephine for \$1,200 payable to the First Savings Bank of Shasta County (B. L. Smith and C. W. Leininger were trustees). The Deed of Trust was acknowledged by H.E. Black, Notary Public.

Historical notes:

Flora I. Baker was born in 1886 in California. Her occupation was given as a stenographer in a law office in Redding. In the 1909 government list she held a Notary Public license.

J.E. Barber is Joseph E. Barber an attorney and Justice of the Peace in Keswick from 1896 to 1907. He was elected Superior Court Judge in 1909 and served until his death in 1921.

Edwin L. Bailey was a long time bank employee. He was Secretary of the First Savings Bank of Shasta County and the Redding National Bank. He married Phoebe Ann Frisbie.

Aaron Bell was elected the first Superior Court Judge in 1879. He was born in 1832 in Pennsylvania and immigrated to California in 1852 where he mined on the Middle Fork of the American River. He remained in El Dorado County for sixteen years serving as Justice of the Peace, Deputy County Recorder, Deputy County Clerk, and City Clerk of Placerville. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practiced land law in Sacramento for three years. The Government Land Office in Sacramento asked him to temporarily assist the Shasta office and he was very impressed with the area. Later he accepted an appointment as Registrar in the Government Land Office in Shasta and served until he decided to run for the newly established Superior Court judgeship (previously the judicial system had District Courts that represented two or more counties whereas the Superior Court represented one county). Judge Bell served in the Superior Court until 1891 and supervised the transfer of the court system to the new County Seat of Redding in 1888. Judge Bell also practiced private law and defended among others, Sheet Iron Jack (AKA John Gundlack or John Allen) who went on later to rob three stages in Shasta County. Judge Bell and his brother invested in mines and timber land which included an interest in a box, shingle and lath factory. In 1874 Aaron married Julia Phipps, a

school teacher in Shasta. The couple had three sons: Jesse, George and Harvey. Judge Aaron Bell died in 1902.

H.E. Black was Secretary of the Bank of Anderson.

W.O. Blodgett was the County Clerk from 1902 to 1904.

Charles L. Bouk was born in 1864 in Canada and immigrated in 1887. He married his wife Mary in 1900 when he is listed as a farmer in Anderson (see map).

James A. Bouk was naturalized in 1894 from Canada.

George W. Bush was the son of Chauncey Carroll Bush who organized the Bank of Shasta County, was a Trustee of Redding, Redding Post Master and Mayor. George was elected Superior Court Judge from 1905 to 1909

Orr M. Chenoweth was a lawyer and partner in the law firm of Chenoweth & Leininger. From 1910 to 1918 he was District Attorney.

John Dilullo was born in August 1880 in Naples, Italy. He immigrated to the United States in 1903. He married Josephine Bee Dilullo born in Kansas in 1874 and the couple had two children Robert John born 1912 and Rosanna born 1914. In 1916 John worked for the Shasta Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1920 he had an independent trucking company and in the 1930 U.S. Census he is listed as a bee keeper (apiary).

H. P. Dodson owned a ranch on Dodson Lane and Bells Ferry Road. He initially married Alice Wilson and in 1911 Emma Janet Henderson.

Edward N. E. Drake was born about 1861. He went to law school in Indiana. In 1886 he was a Justice of the Peace in Anderson. In 1887 he married Cynthia J. Frisbie daughter of Eleazer Frisbie. The couple had three children: Helen M. born 1888 in Shasta County, Alice born 1896, and Edward F. born in 1899. The family moved to Tacoma, Washington in 1891.

M. F. Eldridge was a reporter for the Shasta Courier and a member of the first Redding Fire Department.

Edward Frisbie was one of four pioneer brothers in California: Eleazer, John Blackman, Levi Cornell, and Edward Frisbie. Edward Frisbie was born in November 1826 in New York. In 1846 he married Phoebe Ann Klink and operated a dairy farm. It was not until 1855 that the family moved to Napa where Edward was a farmer. He became associated with James B. A. Haggin and was his attorney in land sales from the Reading Grant after 1871. In 1877 Edward purchased the remaining portion of Reading's Grant from Haggin. The property was subdivided and the last portion sold in 1885. Prior to being a co-founder of the Bank of Northern California he logged in the Pitt River Valley. Edward was elected President of the Bank of Northern California and later was co-founder of the Redding Savings and Loan in 1911. Phoebe died in 1886 and Edward married Laura A. Walden in 1887. His "first family" consisted of eleven children: Julia 1847, Anna 1848, Mary 1850, Carrie 1852, Levi Cornell 1853, George Charles 1857, Edward G. 1859, Louise 1860, J.K. 1863, Nathaniel 1865 and Henry Blackman 1867.

Nathaniel B. Frisbie was the son of Doctor Edward G. Frisbie and Grandson of Edward Frisbie who along with his brothers purchased 3,000 acres of the Reading Grant from their father. Nathaniel was a lawyer who at the death of Edward Frisbie took over the position as President of the Bank of Northern California.

L. L. Garrecht is Louis Lorenz Garrecht the County Assessor from 1922 to 1934. He was born in 1874 in California and was the son of Lorenz Garrecht (1836-1905) who arrived at Shasta from Germany in 1852 and worked as a butcher, miner and cattle rancher. Louis married Ruth Garrecht (born 1880 in Colorado) and the couple had two children: Ruth 1903 and Adair 1907. Before becoming assessor, Luis worked in a title company and in 1918 was a bank clerk for Northern California National Bank.

Marion Griffin arrived in Cottonwood in 1885 and conducted a real estate and notary business until 1899 when he relocated to San Francisco.

J. B. Haggin is James Ben Ali Haggin a land developer from San Francisco who in 1871 purchased the unsold portion of Pierson B. Reading's Rancho Buena Ventura in 1871 (approximately 20,000 acres for \$34,438.38) when the court ordered the property sold in the Hensley Mortgage case. Haggin in conjunction with his attorney, Edward Frisbie initiated the town plots and sold lots in Anderson and Redding. In 1877 Haggin sold the remaining land to Edward Frisbie subject to a mortgage. Due to imperfections in the Magee survey and Reading title, the local courts and title companies used his title and the U.S. survey as the basis for title searches.

D. G. Hunt is Daniel Granvil Hunt who was the brother of James and Jonathon Hunt. The three brothers organized a wagon train from Missouri to Vacaville in 1850. The brothers stayed together to earn money to purchase ranches in Millville and Oak Run. James and Daniel returned to Missouri prior to 1855 and brought out additional family members to California. Daniel returned in 1861 and brought out addition family members. Daniel married Sarah Martha Heryford in 1865 and the couple had at least ten children.

R. B. Keeler is Richard B. Keeler who was born about 1846 in Indiana. During the Civil War he served in the 2nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He enlisted in Company G in January 1864 and fought at Kenesaw Mountain, the Atlanta Campaign and with Sherman on the March to the Sea. He was mustered out of service in 1865. He was married to Emily Keeler and the couple had three children: Charles born in 1874, Letitia born 1881 and Rodney B. born 1887. In the 1880 U.S. Census he was listed as a painter. In the 1900 U.S. Census he was listed as a farmer in Anderson.

C. (Clarice) L. Leininger was born in 1877 in California. He was a lawyer and partner in the law firm of Chenoweth & Leininger. He was President of the Bank of Shasta County and Vice-President of the Redding National Bank.

Alex Ludwig is Alexander Ludwig who was a Deputy Sheriff, Post Master in Redding and County Assessor from 1894 to 1902.

James McCormick was a co-founder of the Bank of Northern California along with Edward Frisbie. He immigrated to San Francisco in 1853, then worked as a miner in Tuolumne County, then as a teamster, ran a mining supply store, and worked for Adam's Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Company and Western Union in succession. In 1873 James moved to Redding and in 1877 founded McCormick, Sealtzer & Company with Rudolph Sealtzer and Dr. Louis Wallendorf (who sold his share to Willianson Lyncoya Smith in 1878). He was later Vice-President of the Shasta County Bank and Bank of Northern California.

William Menzel was a butcher by trade who bought out Fred Marx's butcher shops in Kennett, Shasta, and Redding. Reportedly his wealth came from discovering the Ruggles Brothers' stolen gold. He purchased extensive land in the Bald Hills and Trinity Alps. He was a major investor in the Northern Light & Power Company which consolidated with the Shasta Power Company to form the Sacramento Valley Power Company in 1909. He was a Director of the Redding National Bank.

James L. Montgomery was the Sheriff from 1906 to 1914. His wife Macie Jordan (from the Bald Hills) was a long time teacher and County Superintendant of Schools.

C. D. Morton is Claude B. Morton born in 1873 in Michigan. He was a retail clothing merchant in Coram When Coram was incorporated in 1910 Claude was a Trustee of the city. He married Iris Morton born in 1887 in California and the couple had a son Milton.

George O. Perry was born in California in 1865. He was on the government list of 1909 as a Notary Public and on the census as an lawyer. In 1898 he married Isabelle Perry who was born in 1872 in Nevada.

C.M.C. Peters is Cassius M. C. Peters who was a lawyer.

F. P. Primm was Franklin P. Primm, a prominent attorney in Redding and early school teacher. For a period of time he was President of the Redding Chamber of Commerce and a part owner in the Temple Hotel.

James Lee Richardson was Sheriff from 1902 to 1906 and appointed to complete Sheriff Ross' term after his murder from 1919 to 1922. He served as a Deputy Sheriff, Under Sheriff or Sheriff from 1899 to 1939.

A.F. Ross is Albert F. Ross, Senior who was the son of Herman Ross (1823-1901). Albert was the combined Recorder, Clerk and Auditor from 1886 to 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he was a Deputy Sheriff and from 1892 to 1894 he was elected Sheriff. Albert was reelected Sheriff in 1914 and served until 1919 when he was killed in office. Albert Ross, Junior, his son, served as Superior Court Judge from 1933 to 1962.

T.W.H. Shanahan is Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan born about 1859 in California. He owned a ranch on Alexander Avenue in Anderson where he raised prunes, apricots and peaches. He served as a State Senator and attempted to develop Palo Cedro in 1891.

Burton Lathrop Smith was born in 1872 in California. He was the son of Thomas and Martha Smith of Igo. In 1900 Burton was a bookkeeper in a general merchandise store but later became a long time bank employee. He was cashier for the First Saving Bank of Shasta County and the Redding National Bank.

L. C. Smith was a Deputy District Attorney under Jesse Carter and was attorney for the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District.

Edward Sweeny (sometimes Sweeney) initially lived in Horsetown before opening a law practice in Shasta. From 1882 to 1888 he was County District Attorney. In 1901 he was elected Superior Court Judge and served until 1903. After leaving the Superior Court he was appointed Director of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco.

Frank C. Tiffin is Franklin Clark Tiffin born in 1838 in Ohio. In 1879 he married Elizabeth Tiffin and the couple had a son Milton. From 1880 to 1882 he was the combined County Clerk, Recorder and Auditor.

Willard A. Tillotson began the practice of law in Tacoma, Washington where he was also a member of the State Legislature. From 1891 to 1893 he was the U.S. Consul to Japan and a Judge of the Consular Court. Willard moved to Redding in 1896 and set up a law firm that represented many of the large mining companies. From 1906 to 1910 he served as District Attorney and from 1914 to 1916 as Superior Court Judge. From 1916 to 1937 Willard was the Redding City Attorney.

Eugene S. Watson is listed as being born in France in 1869 and immigrating to the United States in 1870 but the birthplace of his father is listed as Tennessee and his mother as California. He was a lawyer. In 1899 he married Jennie Watson born in 1871 in California.

W. L. Webb is Abraham Lincoln Webb (1865-1925). His father John Paxton Webb (1833-1887) moved to California with his brother Thomas in 1854. Abraham was County Recorder from 1902 to 1914.

S.N. Witherow is Samuel N. Witherow who came to Shasta in 1868 with his mother and step-father. In 1873 the family moved to Los Angeles where Samuel passed his teacher's examinations. After teaching for three years in Southern California he returned to Shasta County where he taught at Koltz, Sierra, Bear Creek, Parkville, Millville, and Anderson Schools. He homesteaded on Bear Creek with Joseph Darrah whom he later bought out. In 1882 he married Susan Darrah. While teaching in Anderson he was appointed Deputy County Clerk under W.O. Blodgett. In 1906 he was elected County Clerk and served until his death in 1924.

J. P. Wright is Jeremiah Pierson Wright born in Georgia in 1845. He was an earlier settler in Piety Hill and miner on the South Fork of Clear Creek. In 1875 he married Sarah J. Martin. In the 1880 U.S. Census his occupation was given as merchant and he was living with the Bedford family. He was a partner with James F. Bedford and John F. Bradford in the J.F. Bedford General Merchandise Store in Anderson.



The final owner in the abstract: John W. Dilullo.