

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.

Montgomery Creek Post Office

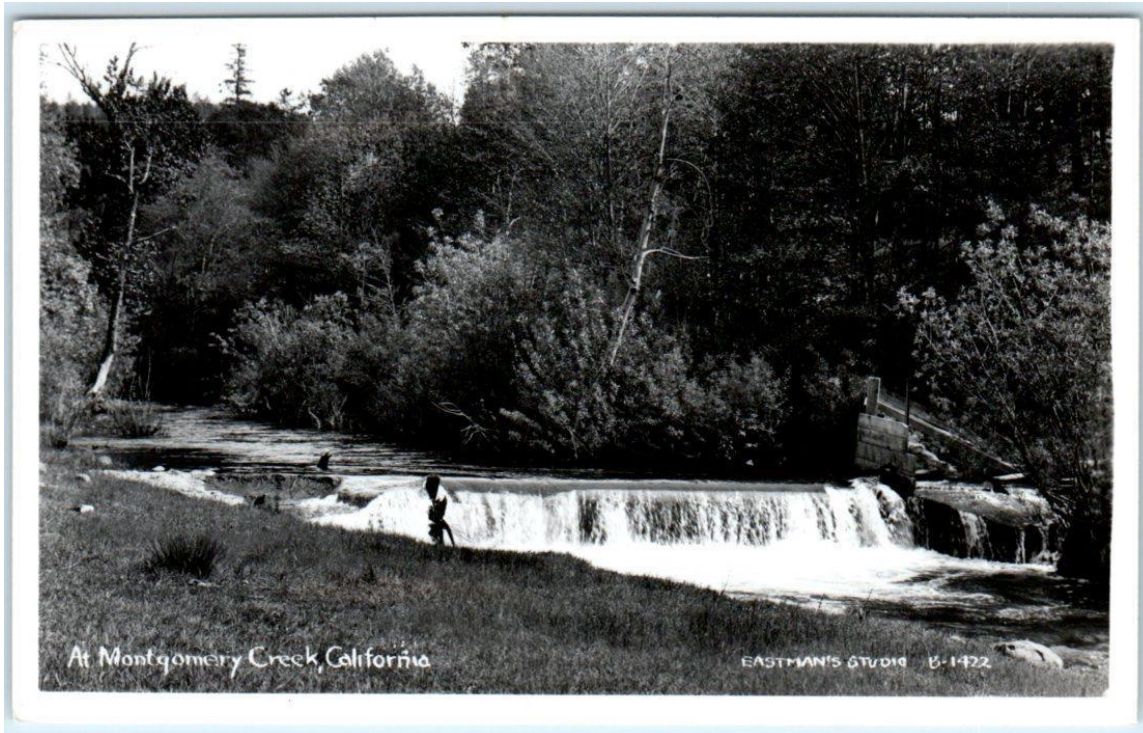
Montgomery Creek was founded to facilitate wagon traffic at the ferry crossing on the toll road established in 1858 between Oak Run and Fort Crook. East bound traffic would stop before proceeding over Hatchet Mountain to Burney Valley. A small settlement grew up around the ferry. The Montgomery Ferry Post Office was established in 1877 with Leander Powers as the postmaster. In 1878 a bridge was built at the ferry crossing and the name of the post office was changed to Montgomery Creek again under Leander Powers. In 1880 Montgomery Creek was a stop on the Redding & Lakeview Stage Line and about that time the population began to grow due to lumbering activities as well as the efforts of the Shasta County Immigration Association. Herbert Bell came to Montgomery Creek about 1880 and purchased the land where his brother-in-law Leander Powers had established the post office. Bass became postmaster in August 1880. The post office was moved in 1898 to a more convenient location in relationship to the toll road. The post office was again moved in 1921 and 1937. In January 1963 the post office had the distinction of being burned by burglars who in trying to open the old safe set the wooden floor on fire. The post office operated for a few months from a temporary trailer while a new building was under construction. The Montgomery Creek Post Office continues to serve the community.



Montgomery Creek Post Office 1937-1963. Courtesy Shasta Historical Society.



Miss Rosa Stahl was born in California in 1892. She was the daughter of John C. Stahl and Mary L. Brown. John was born in Germany and immigrated in 1880. By 1894 John was naturalized and was registered as a farmer at Burney Valley. In 1910 John was listed as a farmer at Fall River.



Bass Store and post office at Montgomery Creek. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Herbert Bass (1853-1917) 2nd postmaster at Montgomery Creek 1880-1881. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

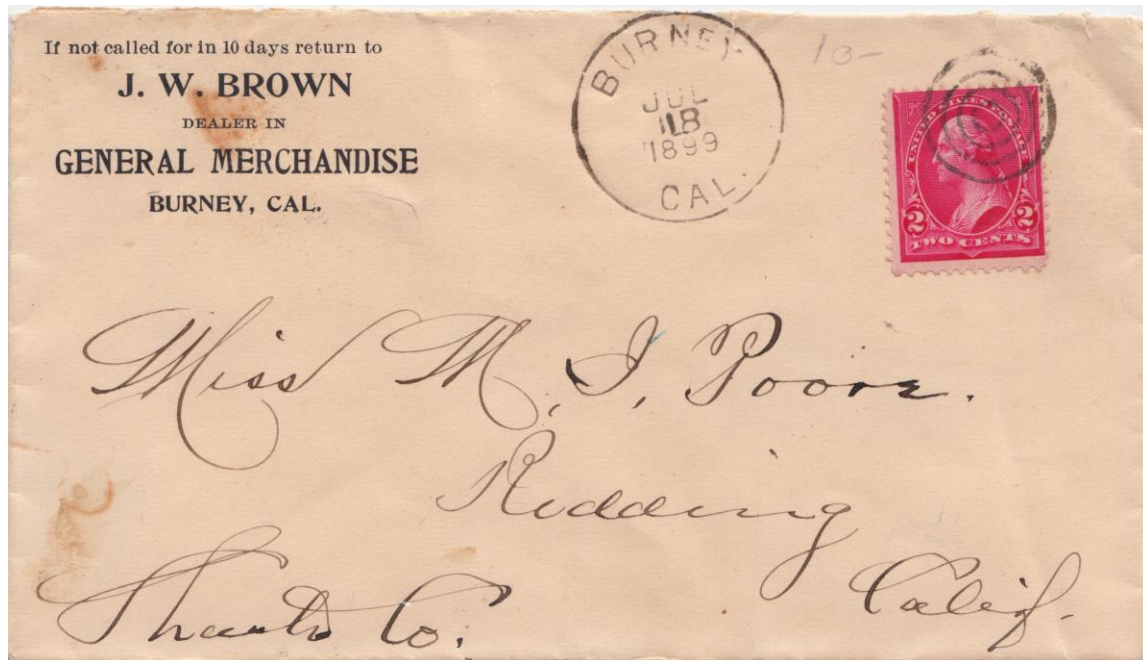
Mabel Post Office



Letter mailed at Mabel about 1892.

The Mabel Post Office was established in 1885 and was shown on the 1891 County map as being located on the west side of the Sacramento River about a half mile below Elmore which was on the east side of the Sacramento River. Elmore Station and the Elmore railroad siding were named for Waldo Elmore who deeded a right-of-way to the Central Pacific Company through his property in August 1883. The first postmaster at Mabel was Eva Schoonover whose husband had a homestead next to Elmore (the southwest quarter of section 12 Township 34 North Range 5 West MDM). Nothing in the history of Waldo Elmore or Eva Schoonover gave any indication why Mable was chosen as the name of the post office. The Mabel Post Office was closed in 1903 and operations moved to Kennett. The area is now submerged under Lake Shasta but still marked as Elmore Bay on the Shasta River arm of the lake.

Burney Post Office



Letter mailed from the J. W. Brown General Merchandise Store in Burney in 1899 to the Shasta County Superintendent of Schools. Courtesy Ralph Hollibaugh.

Samuel Burney who had been a trapper and guide settled in Burney Valley as a caretaker on the Predmore Ranch in 1872. A few months later he was killed in his cabin and the area became as "the valley where Burney was killed." The toll road from Oak Run to Fall River Valley passed through the valley and in 1863 Julius Cornaz established a store and public house for stage passengers and freighters. The settlement of the valley was slow and centered around dairying and stock ranching. Henry Murphy was the probable owner of the Bunker Hill Store in 1872 when the Burney Valley Post Office was established there (about nineteen miles northeast of Montgomery Creek). The name was changed simply to Burney in 1894. The town remained little more than a store to support the surrounding ranches until 1936 when the Burney Lumber Company began operations. The Scott Lumber Company soon followed and the town bloomed with the demand for lumber during World War II and the postwar construction boom. Through all the growth the Burney Post Office has continued to serve the community.



Burney about 1942.



Cornaz Trading Post. Courtesy Shasta Historical Society.

The articles for December 2021 are: 1) Legal Documents 1875: Horse and Mule Theft, 2) Joseph P. Burbank, and 3) Lulu E. White,

Legal Documents 1875: Horse and Mule Theft

The People of the State of California

against

Elijah Frost and James Frost.

In the County Court of the County of Shasta, at its September Term, A. D. eighteen hundred and Seventy-five.

The said Elijah Frost and James Frost, are accused by the Grand Jury of the County of Shasta, State of California, by this indictment, found this 12th day of October A. D. 1875, of the crime of Grand Larceny.

A Felony committed as follows:

The said Elijah Frost and James Frost, on or about the 10th day of September A. D. 1875, at and in the County and State aforesaid, then and there being, did, willfully, deliberately and feloniously, take, seize, steal, drive and carry away, three Horses and five Mules, the goods, property and chattles of James Brock.

Contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of California.

Clay W Taylor

District Attorney.

Names of Witnesses examined before said Grand Jury on finding the foregoing indictment:

James Brock, Mrs E Stanford, W W Smith, Francis Stanford, Joseph Randles, H E Utz, A Stanford, Elijah Frost, and Mary Frost

An Indictment was issued upon a complaint by James Brock that on September 10th, 1875, Elijah and James Frost committed grand larceny by stealing three horses and five mules. The District Attorney Clay W. Taylor had examined James Brock, Mrs. E. Stanford, W. W. Smith, Francis Stanford, Joseph Reynolds (Randles), Mrs. Harriet E. Ultz, Newton Stanford, Elijah Frost and Mary Frost. Andrew Rocca, the foreman of the Grand Jury found for the Indictment on October 12, 1875. The Indictment was filed with W. H. Bickford as the County Clerk and he issued Bench Warrants for Elijah Frost and his brother James Frost. Both defendants were taken into custody on October 13, 1875, as annotated by Sheriff S. Hull and Undersheriff Robert Kennedy.

Elijah was well known to law enforcement in Mendocino County where he was part of the long-running Coates-Frost Feud. In October 1867, a shootout at Willits had caused the death of six men and three others were seriously wounded. Another dozen men would die in the following twenty years of the feud. After the shootout Elijah was repeatedly in trouble but never convicted. In September 1875 he left Mendocino County to "obtain" horses. Elijah took along his fourteen-year old brother "Jimmy" (James) and his wife Mary. Reportedly he stole sixteen horses and mules total from the ranch of Brock on the Pit River and others (the indictment was solely for the Brock theft). The trio drove the stock southward and Brock who had followed immediately contacted Tehama County authorities and joined up with Tehama County Deputy Sheriff O. A. Lovett. The trio turned the stolen stock towards Butte County and Sheriff S. L. Daniels joined the small posse. The robbers were caught just outside Oroville and transferred to Shasta County for trial. Mary Frost was released and Elijah and James held for the Grand Jury at Shasta. Elijah contended that he "bought the animals from a Spaniard."

The defendants were represented by J. T. Matlock who sent an affidavit to the Court on 18 November 1875, stating that John Large and William Capell were residents of Mendocino County and were essential to the defense's case set for trial on December 2, 1875. The district attorney subpoenaed James Brock, Francis Stanford, Mrs. Stanford, Newton Stanford, John Schroter, W. W. Smith, Joseph Reynolds, Mrs. N. Harrington and Marion Lowery all of whom were served by Deputy Sheriff William C. Whiting. Sheriff C. A. Schultz of Tehama County served the subpoena on O. A. Lovett and Sheriff S. L. Daniels of Butte County served a subpoena on John Miller and Fred Phillips. The defense issued a subpoena for Charles Overmeyer, William Gray, Mrs. William Gray, Joseph Reynolds, Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, Miss Lilla Reynolds, Mrs. Brock, L. Benton, Nero Harrington, and Amos P. Gipson. Deputy Sheriff Whiting served all the defense witnesses except Mrs. Gray and William Gray who could not be found.

On December 1, 1875, Mr. Matlock for the defense requested a delay as the witnesses from Mendocino were snowed in and asked that he be notified concerning his request by telegraph in Red Bluff.

The case must have been reset for December 8th 1875, as a new subpoena was issued William Gray and Mrs. William Gray (who again could not be found). County Judge W. E. Hopping issued a Special Venire to assemble the following twenty potential jurors: Charles Fordham, Martin Hanasse, E. Baldwin, Henry Jones, Robert Pritchard, E. F. Crocker, J. H. Pryor, Thomas Maupin, J. Strode, Jacob Vide, L.

Ruth, A. P. Woodward, E. Lewin, Timothy Conklin, Alfred Cadwell, J. P. Merette, D. A. Harrill, John Schuler, Jacob Leschinsky, A. Coleman, A. L. Downer, G. C Schroter, James Leary, Frank Litsch, Samuel Richard, M. Rachford, L. Behrns, George Wilhelm, C. Lintz and F. Prehn. After jury selection the trial began in the Shasta County Court.

On December 9th another subpoena was issued for the defense witnesses James Berry and W. W. Smith (to appear on December 10th). A Subpoena was also issued for the prosecution for Joseph Gray, John M. Post, W. S. Townsley, J. S. Smith, J. M. King, E. Groom, J. Stuck, Stephen Guill and Henry Preston. A number of witnesses were absent from the trial: Fred Phillips, Mrs. Nero Harrington, Mrs. Stanford, John Schroter and all were later arrested on December 8, 1875. Fred Phillips and John Schroter were issued Attachments for Defaulting as a witness.

There was no transcript of the trial but enclosed in the file were about twenty pages of questions from the jury that were answered by County Court Judge W. E. Hopping before the final instructions were submitted to the jury on December 13, 1875. The two defendants were tried together and many of the questions centered around the ability to find a different verdict for each defendant. On December 14, 1875, Timothy Conklin as foreman of the jury issued the verdict: Elijah Frost "Guilty as charged in the Indictment" and recommended him to the leniency and mercy of the court. James Frost was found "not guilty."

On December 16, 1875, Judge W. E. Hopping sentenced Elijah Frost to four years in the State Prison. Elijah was released from San Quentin on August 18, 1878, and returned to Mendocino County. Elijah joined with two other rough sorts and terrorized the community. In September 1879 Elijah and his two partners were caught stealing a harness set and were held in a regular building as there was no jail. Elijah continued to make threats against the community and they were removed from their confinement by a mob of about thirty who overpowered the two guards and march them to a nearby bridge where they were lynched.

The last legal documents of the case were the People verses John Schroter and Fred Phillips for failing to appear as witnesses. John Schroter paid \$14.00 and Fred Phillips paid \$27.80 to cover fees and costs.

Historical Notes:

Ed. L. Baldwin was elected County Road Master for District #1 1861-1862. In Ed was 1880 road overseer at Shasta. In 1867 he registered to vote as a miner at Lower Springs and the name is variously given as Edward Leland, Edward Leonard, and Edwin Leland all born about 1835 in New York. There is also an Edwin L. Baldwin buried in the Shasta Masonic Cemetery who died in 1885 "age 50, born in Ohio."

L. Behrns is Ludwig Behrens who was in 1870 a butcher at Shasta. Ludwig was born in 1825 in Mecklenburg. Ludwig was married to Louisa Maria Bahrtdt born in 1822 in Mecklenburg. Ludwig registered as a miner at Shasta in 1867 but he had been in California earlier as his son Gustave F. was born at Whiskeytown in 1856 and he was naturalized in the Shasta County District Court in 1860. Ludwig and Louisa's children were: Eliza about 1847 Mecklenburg, Gustave 1856 CA, Matilda about 1858 CA, Carl H. (Charles future Sheriff 1898-1902)

about 1860 CA, Ludwig Philip about 1861 CA, and Louisa P. about 1864 CA. Ludwig died in 1880 and Louisa died in 1884.

L. Benton is Leonard Timothy Benton who was born in 1832 in Indiana. In 1850 Leonard was living with his parents Alva Benton (1805 NY) and Margaret Winslow (1808 NY) in Michigan. On the Civil War draft Leonard was a single farmer at Battle Creek. In 1870 Leonard was listed as a teamster living with Nero Herrington's family. In 1880 Leonard was still single raising hogs in Township 6. In 1900 Leonard was "a capitalist" living in Buckeye with the Jefferson Gipson family. Leonard died in 1908.

James Berry: nothing was found about this defense witness.

William H. Bickford was a Land Office attorney in Redding in 1898. William was born about 1830 in Massachusetts and served three terms as County Recorder, 1872 to 1874, 1874 to 1876 and 1876 to 1878. He was a mining partner with Stephen L. Albro at Quartz Hill and partner with Charlie A. Teel in a general merchandise store in Millville. In 1904 he was listed as a Notary Public on Yuba Street in Redding. William left St. Louis in 1849 for California by ox team and first mined at Deer Creek on the Lawson Route then at Feather River and Bidwell Bar. From 1850 to 1853 he engaged in mining in Butte and Nevada Counties. He returned to Ohio in 1853 but returned by the spring of 1855 mining at Buckeye in Shasta County. He mined at Buckeye until 1870 except for short periods following rushes to Idaho and the Fraser River in British Columbia. He returned to mining in 1878 but he also had a mercantile business. In 1885 he was appointed receiver of the U.S. Land Office of the Redding District and served until 1890. In 1890 he moved to Redding where he established an office in the McCormick and Saeltzer building as a land and mining attorney. He had been a member of the Shasta Lodge, F.&A.M. since 1856.

James Brock was born about 1832 in Iowa. In 1867 James registered to vote as a miner at Copper City and in 1870 was listed as a stock-raiser at Stillwater. In the 1880 U. S. Census James was married to a Native American, Amanda born about 1840 in California and they had a son David Solomon born about 1872 in California. James reportedly died in 1897 at his ranch on the Pit River near Squaw Creek.

Mrs. Brock was Amanda a Native American born about 1840 in California. The 1902 University of California Paleontology Expedition to the McCloud River mentions Amanda. They state that she was from the McCloud Indians (probably Winnemem Wintu) born in 1834 and named Sutatot. Amanda reportedly lived with Joaquin Miller in 1856 and had a daughter by him before being captured by the Modoc as a slave. They report she was freed by Brock and in 1902 her son David Solomon Brock (born between 1868-1872) assisted the expedition. Amanda died in 1909. David "Dave" died in 1927.

Alfred William Cadwell was born in 1851 in Illinois. Alfred was the son of Alfred Cadwell born 1812 in New York and Mary G. Cadwell born about 1827 in Wales. Alfred was living in Sacramento in 1850 and was on the 1852 State Census at Shasta. It is not known if Alfred returned east to bring the family to California or if they came on their own. Alfred was listed as a judge at his

death in 1862. In the 1870 U. S. Census Alfred W. was listed as a teamster living with his mother in Shasta. In 1871 Mary married Lewis Terry and in 1876 Alfred W. married Addie R. Crocker, daughter of Everett French Crocker. Alfred W. reported drowned in 1878.

William Capell: witness from Mendocino County. William was born in 1855 in California and in 1876 was a farmer at Ukiah. William married Isabella Talkington and died in Mendocino County in 1886.

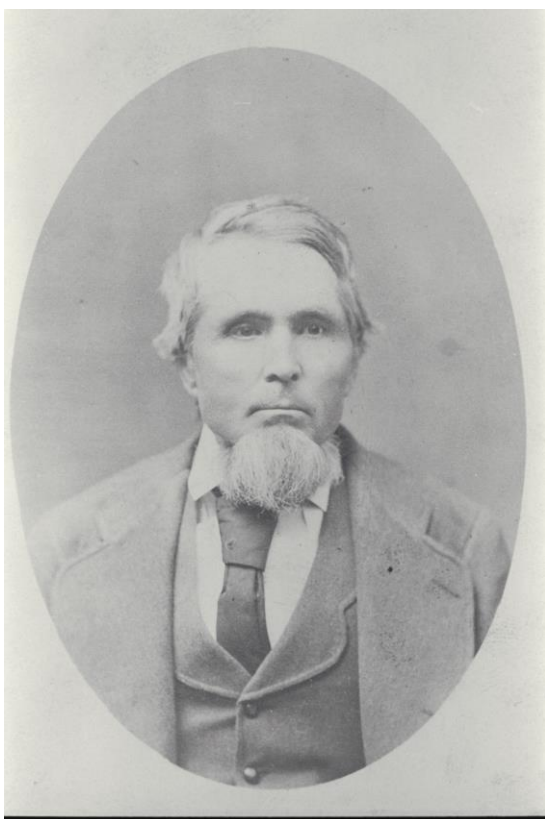
A. Coleman is Adoram Coleman who was born about 1832 in New York. Adoram was the son of Philip Coleman and Marie Drake of New York and was first listed as a merchant at Shasta in 1856. Adoram took over from Bull, Baker & Co. in 1858 and purchased the Bull, Baker & Co. building in 1860. Adoram married Donna Marie Evans in 1861. Donna was born in 1830 in New York. In 1855 Donna and her sister Ellen Evans were teaching at Syracuse and in 1856 Donna moved to Shasta where she began teaching in the spring of 1857 at Shasta's first schoolhouse. When the old courthouse was converted to a school in 1861 Donna taught there until the end of 1861. From 1861 to 1875 Donna took a break from teaching and the couple had one child Philip Howard born in 1869. In 1875 Donna returned to the four-room brick schoolhouse at Shasta where Francis Carr was principal, and Susie Cadwell and Hettie Pryor were the other teachers. Also, in 1875 Donna was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of County Superintendent of Schools. From 1876 to 1886 Donna was elected to five terms as Superintendent of County Schools. Adoram died in 1883. Donna ran for a sixth term but was defeated by a former student of hers Eliza Welch. Mrs. Coleman was the first woman elected in California to the office of County Superintendent of Schools. In 1886 Donna returned to the classroom in Shasta and in 1890 Donna was listed as the Principal of Shasta schools and President of the Board of Education. By 1900 Donna had retired and was living with her son Philip and his family in Alameda. In 1910 Donna was living with her son, who was using his middle name of Howard, in San Francisco. Donna Coleman died in 1913.

Timothy Coklin was born about 1815 in New York. In 1860 Timothy was listed as a miner at Shasta. Timothy purchased 559 acres from Pierson B. Reading in 1865 along with Benjamin Oliver and in 1867 was listed as a farmer at Lower Springs. In 1868 to 1869 Timothy was the postmaster at Shasta. In 1870 Timothy was again listed as a miner at Shasta. In 1875 Timothy purchased 40 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 20 Township 32 North Range 4 West, MDM and in 1876 he received a mineral patent with William Magee for Gold Hill (151.57 acres) in Sections 28/32/33 in Township 32 North Range 5 West, MDM. In 1880 Timothy was listed as a "money lender" in Township 7 boarding with Paul DePray. In 1886 Timothy was a merchant at Centerville but then drops from local records. Timothy was not listed as being buried in Shasta County.

E. F. Crocker: Everett French Crocker was born in Maine in 1823 (prior to 1820 Maine was part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts). Everett was the son of Ebenezer Crocker born about 1798 in Massachusetts and Ruth Avery Rich

born about 1799 in Massachusetts. On April 22, 1847, Averit F. Crocker of Buxport, Maine married Nancy Hawthorne of Milford, Maine in a civil ceremony in Connecticut. Nancy was born Nancy Harthon in 1828. Nancy's parents were Eli Harthon born about 1785 in Maine and Hannah W. Dudley 1794-1841. Hannah descended from two colonial governors of Massachusetts: Thomas Dudley and Joseph Dudley.

Everett may have been in the merchant marines as in 1839 he applied for a citizenship affidavit in the port of New York. By family history Everett and Nancy were in Shasta County by 1853. In October 1853 the couple's first child Eunice was born in Shasta County. In the 1860 U. S. Census Everett was listed as a miner with two additional children: Joel W. 1856 and Adaline 1858. In 1860 living with the family was Adaline Harthorn, age twenty-six, born in Maine. In July 1866 Everett was registered to vote in Copper City as a mill owner with three additions to the family: Laura 1860, Mary (Molly) 1862, and George Louis 1864. In 1867 Everett was registered to vote as a mill owner in Whiskeytown. In 1871 Everett sold the Whiskeytown mill to John Fleming. On the 1880 U.S. Census Everett was listed as a miner at Shasta with the last of their eight children: Howard H. 1868 and Katherine 1870. In 1885 Everett was listed as French E. Crocker, a miner at Shasta. In 1896 and 1898 Everett was listed as a "politician" but no political office was found. Nancy died in 1901 and Everett followed in 1909.



Everett French Crocker. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

S.L. Daniels is Samuel Lawrence Daniels who was sheriff of Butte County from January 1872 to December 1875. Samuel was born in New York about 1832. In 1870 Samuel operated a livery stable in Chico and in 1878 he was listed as a hotelkeeper. By 1888 Samuel and his wife Anna had moved to San Francisco. Samuel died in 1906.

A. L. Downer is Almer Lawrence Downer who was born about 1807 in New York. In 1850 he was a coal merchant in Utica, New York married to Cynthia (Cynthyanna in 1860) born about 1813 in New York and list with them were five children: James W. born about 1833 in Pennsylvania, Celinda born about 1836 in New Jersey, John A. born about 1839 in New Jersey, Eugene R. born about 1846 in New Jersey, and George C. born about 1848 in New Jersey. Also listed with the family was Sophia Wellington who was Cynthia's sister born about 1801 in New York. Between the time of the U.S. Census of 1850 and 1852, Almer moved his family to Shasta where he advertised as Downer & Company wholesale and retail. In the 1860 U. S. Census Almer was listed as a farmer in Shasta. There were some changes in the family. Sophia Wellington had remained in New York and was living with a family named Curtiss. These were presumed to be relatives as Almer's son was named George Curtiss Downer. Celinda Downer married Joseph Isaacs (1824-1873) of the Shasta firm of Hollub & Isaacs (in 1870 Joseph's brother David would be living with the Downers). John A. Downer was a clerk in Shasta and was twice postmaster (December 1863 to March 1865 and from August 1865 to November 1865). James W. who was a clerk in Shasta in 1860 died in 1861. Almer appears to have followed a gold rush in 1861 to the Washington Territory and set up a business in Lewiston. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster at Lewiston, Washington Territory. In 1863 the Idaho Territory was formed from parts of the Washington Territory and Dakota Territory and the capital was established at Lewiston where Almer did some work for the Territorial Supreme Court. Almer appears to have returned to Shasta in 1864 as he was on the Civil War tax roll. Almer may have joined the Lyon Light Infantry that was formed in Shasta as part of the California State Militia (disbanded in 1868). In 1870 Almer was listed as a Justice of the Peace in Shasta and was known to have served at least until 1871. In 1869 Cynthia had died at Shasta and her sister Sophia Wellington had rejoined the family and was listed as keeping house. George was listed as a clerk in a dry goods store along with his son John Joseph born about 1865. Also living with the family was David Isaac listed as a retired dry goods merchant (born about 1814 in England). In the 1880 U. S. Census Almer was listed as a retired merchant at Shasta with Sophia Wellington as housekeeper. Living in the home was George C. now 32, a dry goods clerk and his son John Joseph now 15. After 1881 Almer is no longer found. Neither he nor Sophia Wellington were listed as being buried in Shasta County. George was known to have married Alice Street in 1892 and moved to Tehama County where he died in

1924. John Joseph was known to have married Lizzie J. Heer and later divorced. John was last found in 1910 living in Redding and working as a porter.



A. L. Downer. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Charles Fordham: Charles William Fordham was born about 1841 in Iowa. In 1866 Charles was listed as a miner at Shasta and in the 1870 U. S. Census he was listed as a laborer at Shasta. In 1870 he was living with his parents Frederick Fordham born about 1800 in New York who was working as a brick mason and Samantha born about 1802 in New York (died 1876). In 1870 Charles' sister Josephine was a schoolteacher at Shasta. Frederick died in 1872. In 1885 Charles registered to vote as a painter at Shasta.

Elijah Frost was born in 1849 in Kentucky and moved to Missouri then California with his parents, Amanda Melvina McColly (born 1826 in Kentucky-1870) and Elisha Frost (born 1826 in Missouri-1867). In 1867 Elijah's father was fatally shot in the Coates-Frost Feud in Mendocino County. In 1870 Elijah was listed as a farm laborer in Mendocino County with his mother and six

brothers and sisters: Taylor 18 Missouri, Sarah 16 Missouri, Asbury 13 Missouri, David 11 Ca, James 8 Ca, Mary 6 Ca. In 1872 Elijah married Mary Brown in Mendocino County. In 1875 Elijah was convicted in Shasta County for the theft of horses and mules and sentenced to four years at San Quentin. Upon his release in August 1878, Elijah returned to Mendocino County and was quickly in trouble. In 1879 Elijah and two others being held for stolen harnesses were taken by a mob and lynched.

James "Jimmy" Frost: brother of Elijah born in 1861 in California. On December 28, 1883, Jimmy shot his uncle Martin Frost in a gunfight and fled to Ukiah and turned himself into the Sheriff. Jimmy was released after the trial when the jury found he was "protecting his brother Taylor Frost." On April 10, 1885, Jimmy was shot from ambush by Isom Frost, Martin Frost's brother and died in a sheep corral in Mendocino County.

Mary Frost: wife of Elijah Frost. Mary Brown married Elijah Frost in Mendocino County in 1872.

Amos "Sandy" P. Gipson was born in 1830 in Tennessee. The middle name is listed as Paton and Payton. He was the son of Levi Gipson 1810-1876 and Mary Finn 1810-1899. In 1850 he was living in Missouri but by 1860 he was living at Buckeye in Shasta County. About that time, he married Nancy Messingail Williams (1829-1909). The couple had five children: Jefferson Davidson 1860-1944, Nellie Lee 1863-1944, Richard Edward 1866-1900, Robert Lee 1869-1948, and John M. 1871-1950. In 1870 Amos was living in the area served by the Stillwater Post Office. In 1878 he was received at San Quentin #8225 for murder 1st Degree and sentenced to life. Amos was pardoned in May 1890 by Governor Robert Waterman and returned to Shasta County. In 1900 he was listed at Shasta as a gold miner with his son Richard. (Note: in 1900 he is listed as widowed, but Nancy did not die until 1909.) In 1910 Amos was at Wasco County, Oregon. Amos died in 1911. In 1866 Amos used a script warrant to secure 160 acres in section 20 Township 32 North Range 3 West (he is also listed for a cash sale in 1888 of 80 acres in section 8 Township 32 North Range 3 West while he was in San Quentin.)

Joseph C. Gray was born in 1823 in Pennsylvania. At the beginning of the Mexican War he enlisted in Company H of the 4th Artillery Regiment. Joseph's occupation was given as wheelwright in the enlistment journal. The regiment was assigned to General Taylor's army in northern Mexico. The regiment fought at Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma and Monterey before being transferred to General Scott's command. The regiment fought at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Chapultepec before going into occupation duty. Company H was returned to Fort Monroe via Camp Jefferson (New Orleans). By family history Joseph left the regiment as a sergeant at Mexico City and he and two others walked to San Gabriel in California. (The last American Troops left Mexico on August 2, 1848, so Joseph may have been discharged in New Orleans or Virginia before starting the walk that brought him to California in 1849.) Joseph reportedly settled in Sacramento County where he was in business with James McClatchy. In 1851 James married Annie Jeanette Scott the daughter of Walter William and Elizabeth Crawford Scott.

Annie was born in 1839 in New Jersey and her father may have been in California as early as 1847. Joseph's father-in-law had a freight/pack team business that Joseph appears to have joined. The family appears to have first settled at Sonoma where three children were born (the couple had twelve children with two dying at birth and six girls and four boys who survived to adulthood): Mary Helen 1854, Araminta 1856, and Katie (Catherine and Katherine) 1858. In 1860 the family was living at Washington in Yolo County (later Broderick) and the family grew by four more children: William Scott 1860, Alice 1862, John Zimmerman 1865, and George Grant 1868. In the 1870 U. S. Census Joseph was listed as a teamster in Sonoma County (son Joseph was born in Sonoma in 1871). About this period Joseph's father-in-law was freighting for the Callaghan Brothers Store in Shasta. The brothers had a dispute and after two of the brothers left the business, Walter William Scott joined the company as a clerk and part owner. Walter encouraged Joseph to join the company as a freighter which he did in 1872. The last two children of Joseph and Annie were born in Shasta County: Annie Elizabeth 1873 and Grace Gertrude 1877. By 1880 Joseph was farming on North Cow Creek where he died in 1883. After the death of Joseph, Annie lived in Buckeye (1900 with sons John and George, and in 1910 with daughter Grace's family). Just prior to her death in 1913 Annie moved to Oakland in Alameda County.

(Note: the Gray family was related to the Randles family through the marriage of Joseph Gray's daughter Katie to Joseph Randles' son Joseph.)

William Gray: subpoenaed as a witness but was not found for service and no later record found. (It should be noted that Joseph Gray had a son William Scott Gray who was born in 1860 but he did not marry until 1882.)

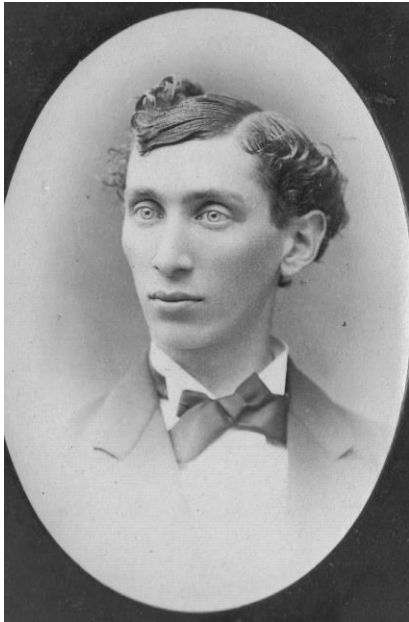
Mrs. William Gray: subpoenaed as a witness but was not found for service and no later record found.

E. Groom: there was an E. Groom listed as a laborer at Roaring River in 1880. He was born about 1830 in Kentucky. He may have been the same E. Groom that registered in 1860 as a miner at Michigan Bar in Sacramento County.

Stephen Edward Guill was born in Graves County, Kentucky in 1837. Stephen was the son of Isaac Guill born about 1805 in North Carolina (some cite Virginia) and Elizabeth Louise Parker born about 1805 in South Carolina. Stephen moved the family to Kentucky about 1825. By 1850 the family was living in Iowa. Between 1856 and 1858 Stephen moved to Andrew County Missouri where he married Nancy E. Adkins born in Missouri in 1834. The family may have decided on California because of the political crisis that centered on Kansas and Missouri prior to the Civil War. By family history the couple crossed the Great Plains with their new daughter, Julia Ann born in 1860, and upon arriving at Millville had their second child Sherman in 1861. In 1863 Stephen registered for the Civil War draft as a farmer at North Battle Creek. In 1867 Stephen registered to vote as a farmer at Millville and in the 1870 and 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a teamster in Township 6. Between 1862 to 1884 the family added eight more children: William Edward 1862 Pine Grove, John Isaac 1864 Millville, Thomas Henry Benton 1868 Millville,

Sarah E. 1871 Millville, Harry Henry 1872 Millville, Charles Clarence 1873 Adin, Modoc County, Edward Carl 1878 Millville, and Milton Alexander 1884. In 1887 Stephen registered to vote as a laborer at Millville. Stephen died in 1889 and Nancy survived until 1909.

Martin Hanasse is incorrect as the name is actually Martin Manasse.



Portrait of Martin Manasse. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Martin Manasse was born in Prussia in 1853 and was the son of Jakob Meyer Manasse who was born in the Prussian province of Posen (now Poland) in 1823. The name originally was Meyer with a Jewish place or tribe name of Manasse added later. By 1853 Jakob (Jacob later) was married to Philippine Saulmann 1825-1898 and the first three children were born in Germany: Martin 1853-1932, Anna 1855-1947, and Bertha (Berta) 1857-1931. It appears that Jakob emigrated first in 1859 and established himself as a cigar manufacturer in San Francisco. In June 1861, Philippine, Martin, Anna, and Bertha followed, departing from Hamburg on the Steamer Bavaria of the Hamburg-American Line. The family was reunited at San Francisco where Jakob and Philippine's last child was born: Franz Lincoln 1863-1926. In 1866 Jakob moved the family to Shasta where he opened a store for "fancy goods, stationary, and tobacco." In 1876 Jakob moved the store to Red Bluff. Jakob died in 1879 in San Francisco. Martin registered to vote in Shasta in 1874 listing his occupation as a clerk. Martin again moved with the family to Red Bluff in 1876 and by 1880 he was operating a hardware store. In 1880 Martin married Rachael Raphael 1859-1931. Martin was known to have operated the hardware store at Red Bluff until at least 1888 after which he moved to San Francisco. In the 1900, 1910 and 1920 U. S. Census Martin was listed as a traveling salesman living in San Francisco. Martin and Rachel were known to

have one child: Melville J. born in 1881. Rachael died in 1931 and Martin quickly followed in 1932.

D. D. Harrill is Drury Dobbins Harrill who was born in 1809 in North Carolina. Drury was the son of Richard Harrill 1784-1859 and Artaminsee Dobbins 1794-1878 and was named after his maternal grandfather the Rev. Drury Dobbins 1776-1847. In 1828 in North Carolina Drury married Nancy J. Hawkins. Some sources cite the couple had a child in 1830, William Henry, but most data reports him as the son of Richard and Artaminsee. The couple did have three children: Henry L. 1840, Drury 1842, and James Wesley 1847. In the 1850 U.S. Census Nancy was living in North Carolina with only sons Drury and James and in 1860 Nancy was still in North Carolina with only son James. Nancy died in North Carolina in 1880. Drury first appears in Shasta County as a squatter on Cow Creek about 1852. After the Court disallowed much of the Rancho de Breisgau Mexican Land Grant settlers were able to purchase the land returned to government control. Drury with partners established the Emigrant (Immigrant) Ferry across the Sacramento River at the mouth of Cow Creek about 1853 but later in 1853 he was postmaster at Shasta and owned Shasta & Pittsburg Express Company in 1853. Drury was elected Public Administrator from 1854 to 1856. Drury's trade was given as a miller and he and George Furman built a mill on Cow Creek in 1856. The mill was originally known as Harrill's Mill then later the Buncombe Mill. The site was Harrill's Mill Precinct then became Millville in 1857. In 1860 Drury was listed as a gardener in Shasta and was living with his son Henry. It was not found if Henry moved to California with his father prior to 1852 or came later but he died young in 1867. Drury was known in the late 1850s for his rose garden near the foundation of the Catholic Church in Shasta. The garden had pools with goldfish and a screened room with canaries that was open to the children of Shasta. In 1860 Drury was part of a prospecting group that discovered the Bunker Hill Mine near the mouth of Middle Creek on the Sacramento River. The ownership was disputed until settled by the District Court in favor of the Bunker Hill Company in 1861. In 1874 Drury applied for a mineral patent from the Government Land Office that was granted in 1877 for 58.5 acres in Section 28/29 Township 32 North Range 5 West, MDM. Drury died in Shasta in 1878.

Nero Harrington was born in 1820 in Ohio. In 1870 he was listed as a farmer at Millville. Nero was the son of Giles Harrington born in Connecticut and Anna Murry born in Vermont. Giles moved the family to Ohio where Nero in 1840 married Charlotta "Lotta" Cooper born 1821 in Maryland. In Ohio the couple had two children: Catherine 1841 (married Ezekial Thatcher), Cunnungham Sample 1843. The family had moved to Iowa by 1845 where George Washington was born in 1845. Also born in Iowa were Climenia born 1847 (married John Klotz), Mary Ann born 1851 (married William John Bidwell), Rhoda Ann born 1853, and Morgan Strange born 1855. The family left Iowa in 1857 by ox drawn wagon and settled at Bear Creek in Shasta County where the last three children were born: Cinderella "Ella" born 1857, Stephen Thomas born 1860, and Charlotta "Lottie" born 1866. In 1875 Nero

received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Sections 10/15 Township 30 North Range 3 West (his son Cunningham had purchased 80 acres in 1869 in section 15 of the same township). In 1885 Nero and Charlotte joined family in Arizona and stayed six years before returning to California. Nero first settled in Kern County then Humboldt where Nero died in 1900 and Charlotte followed in 1907.

Mrs. N. Harrington: Charlotta "Lotta" Cooper born 1821 in Maryland and married Nero Harrington in Ohio in 1840.

W. E. Hopping is William Ely Hopping who was County Judge from 1872 to 1880. William was elected to seven terms as County Sheriff, 1864 to 1866, 1866 to 1868, 1882 to 1884, 1884 to 1886, 1886 to 1888, 1888 to 1890 and 1890 to 1892. He died in office in January 1892 and Thomas Greene was appointed to fill his term. He was born about 1830 in New Jersey and listed in El Dorado County in 1850. He reportedly arrived in Shasta County in 1852 as a miner. In the 1860 U.S. Census he was a butcher at French Gulch. In 1863 he was elected Captain of the Trueman Head Rifles in the California Militia. In 1860 he married Bridget Burk and the couple had one child Primrose 1860 (Bridget died shortly afterwards). In 1863 he married his second-cousin Harriet Hopping and the couple had three children: Phebe 1863 (died 1864), Harriet 1866, and William 1873.

S. Hull, Sheriff is Sylvester Hull who was born in 1831 in Ohio. Sylvester was County Sheriff for six terms, 1872 to 1874, 1874 to 1876, 1876 to 1878, 1878 to 1880, 1880 to 1881 and 1881 to 1882. In 1885 and 1898 he was Registrar at the Government Land Office. In 1866 he was listed as a merchant in Buckeye. From 1863 to 1866 he was Postmaster of Churntown. In 1862 he married Martha Whiting and the couple had two children: Evaline "Eva" 1865 and Samuel 1867. After Martha's death Sylvester married Celina Zorn in 1881 and the couple had one child: Milton 1887. Sylvester died in 1899.

Henry C. Jones was born in 1810 in Ohio. Henry was the son of Charles Stephen Jones 1797-1885 and Mary E. Hopkins. In 1831 Henry married Emily De Moss (born 1810 in Kentucky). Some sources cite five children and some eight (Rebecca 1833 Indiana, Matilda Jane 1833 Illinois, Martha 1834 Indiana, Malinda 1836 Indiana, Elizabeth 1839 Indiana, John 1843 Iowa, Henry 1849 Indiana, and James 1850 Illinois) but only two were known to be at Shasta: Malinda and James. Henry was a blacksmith by trade but was in the mercantile trade before leaving Indiana in 1849. In California Henry worked as a miner and in 1850 was a trader in Shasta. In 1855 Henry returned to the mercantile business in Pontiac, Illinois and in 1857 was elected county judge. In 1859 Henry resigned as judge and moved his wife and Melinda and James to California. In 1865 Henry was elected to the Board of Supervisors for District #1 and served until 1870 (Henry was twice Chairman of the Board). In 1866 Henry registered to vote as a merchant at Lower Springs but there is a newspaper report that the business failed in 1867. In 1870 Henry was listed as a gunsmith in Shasta living with Emily and son James. Emily died in 1871 and in 1880 Henry was listed as a "smith" living with daughter Melinda Paige who was postmistress at Shasta. In 1885 Henry registered as a farmer

at Mill Creek (Millville) and Henry had two transactions with the Government Land Office: in 1881 he purchased 160 acres in Section 31 Township 32 North Range 5 West, MDM, and in 1891 he received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 18 Township 32 North Range 1 East, MDM. Henry C. Jones died in 1893.

Robert Kennedy was born about 1834 in Ireland. He first shows up in Shasta County in 1860 where he was a miner in Shasta. In 1861 Robert was naturalized in the Shasta County District Court. In 1870 Robert was listed as a miner in Shasta and in 1880 was listed as under-sheriff. Robert served from at least 1878 to 1882 under Sheriff Hull. At the same time Robert was the deputy tax collector. In 1886 Robert was listed as a miner in Shasta. In 1896 he was listed as an invalid with his right side paralyzed. Robert died in 1897. Robert appears never to have married.

J. M. King is James Maddison King born about 1835 in Tennessee. James was the son of James M. King and Martha King. By 1860 James was working as a blacksmith in Millville and was living with his wife Jane born about 1842 in Michigan and Elmira born about 1859 in California. In 1870 he was a blacksmith at Millville, but the family had grown by five more children: Oscar about 1861, Charles F. about 1863, Attrias about 1864, Henry P. about 1866 and John P. about 1869. In 1880 James remained a blacksmith and the last two children were born: James E. about 1873 and Marietta about 1875. In 1886 James (the middle name was Madison) received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 22 Township 30 North Range 1 West, MDM. James registered to vote at Shingletown in 1892 but neither Jane nor James was listed in the cemetery records for Shasta County.

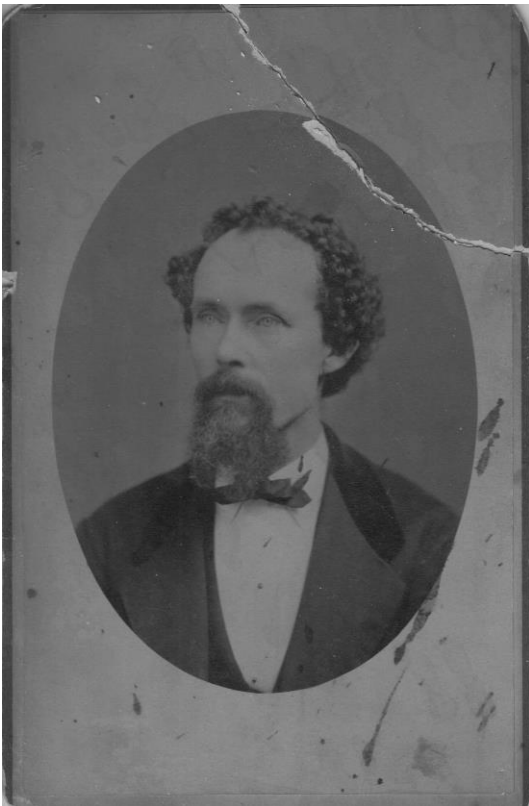
George Rankin Knox was born about 1823 in New York. He reportedly arrived in Shasta County as a miner in 1862 but by 1866 was operating a saloon in Shasta. The saloon was expanded to include billiards and a reading room. In the 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a saloon keeper living alone but marked as married. In 1855 a Mrs. George R. Knox was living in Saratoga County with a daughter Ann R. born about 1845. Mrs. Knox was Sarah C. Knox 1819-1888 who was the daughter of Jesse H. Mead 1789-1873 and Aurora Mead 1799-1880. In 1870 Sarah and Anna were still living with her parents at Saratoga. In 1880 George received a mineral patent for 32.52 acres called the Dudley Mine in Section 27 Township 33 North Range 7 West, MDM. George was known to be a Justice of the Peace at Shasta for about 20 years and a Notary for 14 years. George was still listed as a saloon keeper in Shasta in 1885 then drops from the records. (Note in 1866 George Franklin Knox born in New York about 1822 was registered as a saloon keeper in Shasta but the middle name seems to be a typo from Rankin.)

Thomas Larkin was a farmer at the Bald Hills in 1868. He was born about 1828 in New York. In 1870 listed as Horsetown Post Office and 1880 as Bald Hills and Crow Creek. Thomas may have been in Shasta County by 1860 as there was a Government Land Office cash sale in Section 26 Township 30 North Range 7 West, MDM (80 acres). In 1872 there was a script sale for 160 acres in Section 26 Township 30 North Range 7 West, MDM. In 1881 Thomas married

Elizabeth McCormick (previously married to James Allen Webb) and the couple had two children: Isabelle Avis 1882 and Emmaline Elizabeth 1884. In 1889 Thomas received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 26 Township 30 North Range 7 West, MDM. Thomas died in 1893.

John Large: witness from Mendocino County. Born in 1851 with the birthplace given as Indiana and Arkansas. In 1870 George Washington Large was going to school at Little Lake in Mendocino County which was the hometown of the two defendants. In 1880 John was listed as a laborer in Mendocino County and died in Trinity County in 1915.

James Leary was born about 1839 in Massachusetts and was first noted in Shasta County in 1866 as a miner at Watson Gulch west of Ono. In the 1870 U. S. Census James was listed as a miner at Shasta. In 1878 James married Margatet J. Lynch born in 1847 in Massachusetts. Margaret was the daughter of Daniel Lynch 1813-1895 who arrived in Shasta County prior to 1859 and purchased a merchandise store in Shasta by 1861. Margaret's mother was Bridget Callaghan born about 1812. In 1880 James was listed as a saloonkeeper in Shasta but by 1885 was serving as Deputy Shasta County Clerk. In 1891 James was clerk in the U. S. Land Office. James died in 1895 and Margaret was listed as a widow in the 1900 U. S. Census. James and Margaret were known to have had two children: James Jeremiah 1880-1949 and John Scott 1881-1958. In 1920 Margaret was living with her son John Scott in San Francisco. Margaret died in San Francisco in 1926.



Portrait of James Leary. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

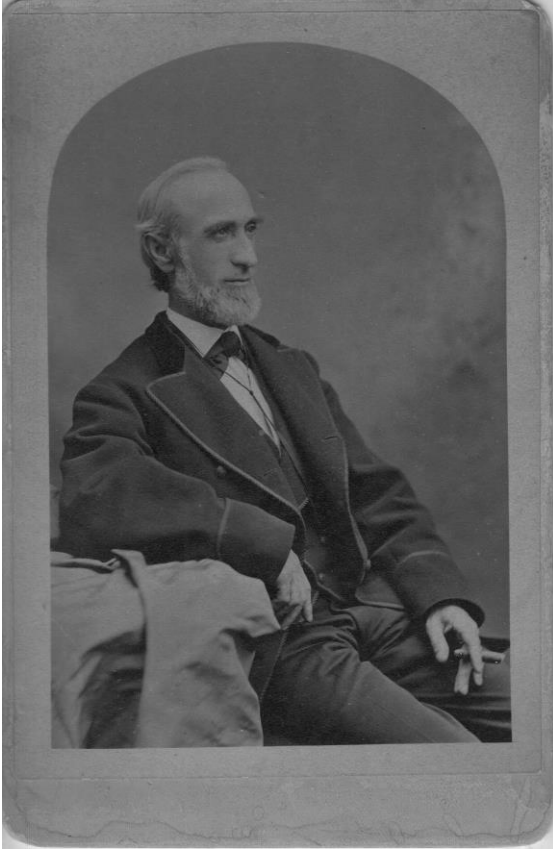
Constantine Lentz according to the Voter Registration in 1866 was born about 1823 in Germany and naturalized in 1854 in Downieville in Sierra County. In 1866 Constantine was listed as a saloonkeeper in Shasta. In 1885 Constantine again registered at Shasta only this time as a music teacher. Beyond these two entries nothing was found about Constantine.



Portrait of Constantine Lentz. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Jacob Leschinsky was born about 1829 and settled in Shasta County prior to 1860 with his two older brothers: Augustus born about 1827 and John Leschinsky born between 1817 and 1822. Jacob was born in Danzig which at the time of his birth was part of the Kingdom of Prussia annexed from Poland. At the end of the First World War, Danzig became a free state and is now Gdansk in Poland. The brothers appear to have come to California together as all were naturalized at the Shasta District Court in 1861. In 1870 Jacob was listed as a farmer in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office. In 1883 Jacob married Henrietta Dow. Jacob died in 1896 about the time Henrietta established the Gas Point Store and served as postmaster. In 1898 Henrietta married local farmer Henry Hiens born about 1863 in Illinois who reportedly assisted in the operation of her Gas Point Store. From 1910 until his death in 1950 Hiens was listed as a farmer at Gas Point. In 1920 he was listed as the owner of the AOW Ranch. Henrietta was Postmaster at Gas Point in 1896 and

continued as Henrietta Hiens after the marriage. In 1915 Henry was Postmaster at Gas Point and in 1920 Henrietta was assistant Postmaster. In 1902 Henrietta registered a brand at Gas Point (B L). Henrietta died in 1928. Emanuel Lewin was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1822 and had immigrated to New York by 1850. In August 1852 Emanuel signed his intent to become a U. S. citizen in New York. By March 1853 Emanuel was at Shasta so the likelihood is that Emanuel sailed to San Francisco. In March 1853 Emanuel was in the partnership of Lewin & Schwartz (jewelers and watchmakers) but the relationship only lasted until April 1853. Emanuel invested in the Washington Quartz Company at French Gulch that had an extensive production history. Emanuel was active in the Hebrew Benevolent Association founded in 1856 to aid the sick and bury the dead of the Jewish faith. Emanuel would remain a trustee of the association for decades and signed the deed for the Hebrew Congregational Cemetery. Around 1860 Emanuel became associated with Ferdinand William Baehr, another jeweler born in Hanover, to form the firm of E. Lewin & Company. The company not only produced jewelry and watches but also provided assay services at prices to match San Francisco. The company also purchased gold dust becoming a rudimentary banking service. In 1861 Emanuel married Minna Alexander in San Francisco. Minna was born about 1835 in Prussia and the couple quickly had three children: Alexander E. 1863-1907, "Benno" or Benjamin Emanuel 1864-1915, and Anna 1870-1916. Emanuel died in Shasta in 1895 and Minna moved to San Francisco where she died in 1899.



Portrait of Emanuel Lewin. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Frank Litsch was the younger brother of Charles Litsch who arrived in Shasta in 1851. Frank was still serving his apprenticeship as a baker when Charles left for California. Frank was born in 1835 in the Grand Duchy of Baden and had to wait until he was eighteen to follow his brother. Frank took an indirect route to Shasta, working first as a baker and clerk in Missouri for a year. Frank also followed a different path upon arriving in Shasta County, he dreamed of striking it rich in the mines and worked at Lower Springs for three years with little success. After giving up on mining, Frank worked at Charles' saloon as a bar tender for three years before opening up his own store in 1863. Frank went into partnership with Frederick Michaelson, born 1830 (died 1905) a miller and carpenter from the Duchy of Holstein. In 1869 the partners move to Lewiston in Trinity County operating a store there until 1872 when Michaelson sold his interest to go into Angora goat production and Frank sold his interest to move to San Francisco. In the fall of 1873 Frank returned to Shasta and opened up a general merchandise store that he operated until 1895. The brick building was actually two stores with the first part build by Henry Leo in 1855 and containing a men's furnishings and dry goods store. In 1856 John Cushing and Orson P. Fuller built a grocery store next door and paid Leo \$150 for the use of the common wall. The two stores were purchased in 1873 and 1875 and opened as the Family Grocery Store. Over time Frank altered the merchandise selection to meet the needs of the

community. In 1886 Frank was elected to the Board of Supervisors serving until 1891 and serving as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors from 1889 to 1890. Frank never lost his interest in the mineral wealth of Shasta County and invested in a few mines and claims. Frank was known to have had an interest in the Mammoth Mine and the Evening Star Mine. In 1863 Frank married Caroline Sheure born in Louisiana in 1843 (per the Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California). According to the Yuba County marriage record the bride was named Caroline Wiegler and according to a certificate from the minister performing the marriage it was Carolina Wiegele. The couple had four children: Elizabeth Mary Litsch 1864-1938, Joseph Litsch 1866-1890, Marie Litsch 1868-1869, and Emma Litsch 1872-1945. It had been Frank's hope that Joseph would carry on the family business. At age nineteen Joseph began working at the store but in 1890 Joseph died suddenly. In 1895 Frank sold the business to his widowed sister-in-law and her son Charles Joseph who did not like working in the brewery. After selling the store Frank moved to Redding then San Francisco where he died in 1907. Caroline would survive until 1922 when she joined Frank in the Redding Memorial Cemetery.



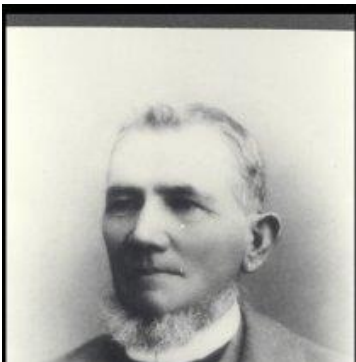
Portrait of Frank Litsch. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

O. A. Lovett is Ozias Ansley Lovett born 1833 in Virginia who came to California about 1855. In 1875 Lovett was a Deputy Sheriff of Tehama County. Lovett married Annie Brown 1850-1931 and had three children: Lillian 1872, Mary Elizabeth 1876, and Gus 1877.

Marion Lowery who was called as a witness and is probably Myron Lowery. In 1880 he was listed as a hired hand for Charles Dunham. He was born about 1830 in Vermont.

J. T. Matlock was James Thompson Matlock born 1838 in Indiana. James was a veteran of Company K, 70th Indiana Infantry and was invalided out of service in 1864 at the Siege of Atlanta. James came to California in 1871 and was listed as an attorney at Red Bluff in 1874. James married Emily Burns born 1850 in Indiana prior to coming to California. James continued to practice as an attorney in Tehama County until his death in 1906 (Emily died in 1923). James and Emily had four children: Mary Isabel 1869, Estella Fannie 1872, Benjamin 1876, and James Thompson 1876.

Thomas Henderson Maupin was listed as a farmer at Igo in 1881. He was born in 1839 in Kentucky. He was the son of Frances Maupin (1820 Kentucky) who came to California from Missouri in 1852 settling first in Colusa County. He arrived in Shasta County in 1853. In 1862 Thomas married Elwisey (Elwiza) Rockhold (born 1842) and the couple had five children: Cordelia F. 1863 (married E. Q. Crites), Dora Jane 1865, Thomas 1869 (died early) and William (died early). In 1869 he was listed as a stock-raiser at Roaring River. Elwiza died in 1873 and is buried in the Tuttle Gulch Cemetery. In 1877 he married Susan Ellen Hoover (born 1855 Colusa County) and the couple had eight children: Frederick 1877 (married Virginia Pearl Hendricks), Charles 1880 (married Olive Pearl Beutel), Chester Fillmore 1883 (married Elvira Silva), Carrie 1885 (married Thomas Benjamin Coumbs), Cynthia 1884 (married Cardwell Fox), Thomas Burtner 1891 (married Bessie Bishop), Ethel 1892, and Perry 1898. The Lingenfelter Archives also lists an Elizabeth (married Charles Winning) and does not list Thomas 1869 or William. Thomas received a homestead patent for 160 acres in 1896 in Section 17 Township 29 North Range 6 West). In 1901 he registered a brand at Gas Point (a joined TU). Thomas died in 1912 and Susan in 1923; both are buried at Tuttle Gulch Cemetery.



Thomas Henderson Maupin. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

J. P. Merette was called for the jury pool but no other records were found.
John Miller was a witness from Butte County. There was a John Miller operating a

hotel at Chico between 1870 and 1880 who was born in Pennsylvania (the date of birth is given as about 1833 and about 1842).

Charles Overmeyer is used on numerous documents but the gravestone and Government Land Office use Charles Edwin Overmyer. Charles was born in 1836 in Pennsylvania and was a blacksmith by trade. Charles was the son of Michael Overmeyer 1800-1848 and Elizabeth Alter 1800-1884. Charles' father moved the family to Ohio about 1840. Charles first appears in Shasta County in 1866 where he was a blacksmith at French Gulch. Charles may have come west with his brother as Jacob Daniel Overmeyer (1838-1922) who was also listed in French Gulch in 1866. In the 1870 U. S. Census Charles was still a blacksmith at French Gulch and listed as single. In 1873 Charles married Clorinda Powers born about 1852 in Wisconsin. Clorinda was the daughter of Robert and Betsey Powers of Mill Creek in Tehama County. In 1879 the couple had their first and only child: Charles Edwin. By 1880 Charles had moved the family to Millville where he continued to work as a blacksmith. In 1890 Charles received a homestead patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres in Section 36 Township 35 North Range 1 West, MDM. In 1900 Charles was listed as a farmer at Round Mountain. Charles died in 1911 and Clorinda survived until 1940.



Charles Overmeyer. Courtesy of Shasta Historical

Fred Phillips was a witness from Butte County. There was a Fred Phillips listed as a farmer at Chico in 1870 and 1880. Fred was born about 1820 in New Hampshire (or New York).

John M. Post is John Marion Post who was born about 1833 in Arkansas. In 1863 John registered for the Civil War draft as a miner at Roaring River. In 1867 John registered to vote as a farmer at Eagle Creek. In 1880 John was listed as a farmer at Igo but between 1892 and 1898 he was listed as a farmer at Sunny Hill. John was not known to have been married and there is no record of him after 1898.

F. Prehn is Frederick Prehn (Johann Friederich Prehn) who was born in 1820 in the

Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (possibly in Rostock which was a Hanseatic Free City). In 1848 Frederick married Anna Margaretta Johanna Griving at Rostock. Anna was born in 1826 in the Duchy of Holstein (at the time in personal union with the King of Denmark). Frederick and Anna were believed to have immigrated in 1857 along with their first three children: Mary (Maria) Caroline 1849 (married William Paul Hartmann in 1867), Amelie Ann Johanna 1851 (married Lorenz Garrecht in 1868), and Louis Henry Christian 1853. The family was in California by 1859 as their daughter Julia (married Frank Shatterlee in 1886) was born here. Frederick was naturalized at the Shasta District Court in 1862 and registered to vote as a carpenter in Shasta in 1867. By 1867 the last three of the couple's seven children were born: Annette "Nettie" 1861 (married Lesley M. Dennis in 1882), Carl A. 1866, and Wilhelm "William" Frederick 1867. In 1870 Frederick was listed as a gardener at Shasta and in 1880 as a store clerk. In 1886 Frederick again registered to vote as a carpenter at Shasta. Anna died in 1894 and Frederick followed in 1896.

Henry Preston: no records were found concerning this witness.

Robert Pritchard was born about 1815 in Ireland. Robert was naturalized in the Shasta District Court in 1855 and shows up in the 1860 U.S. Census as a trader at Shasta. In 1866 Robert was listed as a hotel-keeper in Shasta and in 1870 as a saloon-keeper in Shasta. In both the 1860 and 1870 U. S. Census Robert was listed as single. After he was called for jury duty in 1875 nothing was found concerning Robert.

J. H. Pryor is Joseph Henry Pryor who born in 1851 at Sonora, Tuolumne County. Joseph was the son of Joseph Pryor born about 1827 in England and Prisella Pryor born about 1840 in England. Joseph's father was a miner in Calaveras County in 1852 but by 1860 he was listed as a farmer at the Horsetown Post Office. Joseph and Prisella had four children: Joseph Henry, William, Henrietta and Alfred. As a child Joseph Henry grew up on a ranch at Huling Creek near Ono in Shasta County before moving to Shasta with his parents. In 1871 Joseph was in San Francisco learning the printing trade but by 1874 he was working as a printer in Shasta. In 1876 Joseph moved to Red Bluff in Tehama County where he continued to work as a printer. After his father's death in 1879 Joseph was living with his mother, brother Alfred and sister Henrietta in Red Bluff. Joseph married Flora Church born in 1859, the daughter of John Edwin and Elizabeth A. Church of Tehama County. In 1881 Joseph and Flora had their first child, Edna Alice, who died just two years later. The following year in 1884 the couple's second child was born, Percy "Pat" Church Pryor. Joseph had returned to San Francisco by 1886, working first as a printer then as a publisher. In 1892 Joseph was at Sausalito, in Marin County where he was proprietor of the *Sausalito News*. Around 1906 Joseph moved to South Pasadena in Los Angeles County where he became editor of the *Pasadena News* and also served as Justice of the Peace. Joseph and Flora remained in Los Angeles County where Flora died in 1933 and Joseph followed in 1934.



Joseph Henry Pryor taken by D. Sewell of San Francisco. Courtesy of Ralph Hollibaugh.

M. Rachford is actually Michael Ratchford who was born about 1826 in Ireland. In 1860 Michael was naturalized in the Shasta County District Court. From 1869 to 1896 he was listed as a miner at Shasta. Michael was not known to have married. In the 1900 U.S. Census Michael was listed as living at the Mountain Copper Company Bunk House. In 1910 Michael was a boarder at Delta with no occupation listed. Michael died in 1918.

Joseph Randles and Joseph Reynolds appear to be the same witness: There was a Joseph Reynolds listed in Shasta County who was born about 1853 in England, but he was single in 1875. There was a Joseph Randles who was married in 1875 and lived in Stillwater and may have had some interaction with the defendants as he was called by both sides of the case. In 1870 Joseph Randles was a farmer at Stillwater born about 1829 in Ohio. In 1863 Joseph was operating a hotel at Stillwater and may still have been housing travelers. Joseph was married to a Rebecca born about 1835 Ohio and had eight children all born in California: Sarah 1857, Joseph 1859, Matilda 1861, Nancy 1863, Samuel 1865, Charles 1867, and Rosa 1869. By 1879 Joseph and the family were living in Modoc County and later Oregon. Joseph died in 1922.

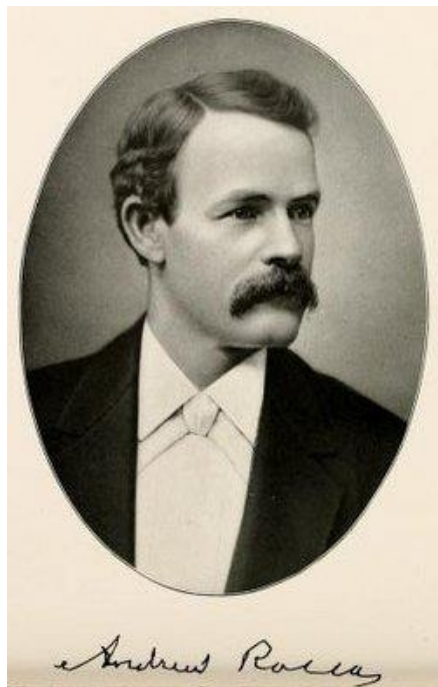
Mrs. Joseph Randles or Reynolds: Rebecca born about 1835 Ohio. Rebecca died in 1907.

Miss Lilla Randles or Reynolds: Lilla appears to be a nick name and Joseph and Rebecca Randles had a daughter Matilda who would have been about 15 at the time of the trial.

Samuel Richard is Samuel Corder Richards born about 1826 in Virginia. Richards is first listed as a blacksmith in Shasta in 1866. Samuel was married to a Sarah born about 1850 in Louisiana and the couple had a daughter Anna born

about 1871. Samuel was still listed as a blacksmith in Shasta in 1886. In the cemetery records he is listed as Samuel E. Richards who died in 1894.

Andrew Rocca: was born in 1838 in Sardinia that was then part of Savoy as Italy would not unite until 1861 (Andrew used Sardinia on most documents but two sources use Genoa as his birthplace). Andrew immigrated to Mariposa County when he was fifteen and worked in mines there for three years. Andrew moved to Tuolumne County and after about a year established a water ditch that also served his claims. In 1864 Andrew was naturalized in the Tuolumne County District Court. Andrew next purchased the Bower Cave Mine in Mariposa but after fourteen months moved to San Francisco for four months of treatment. Andrew purchased part of the Golden Rock Water Company and returned to Tuolumne County as the superintendent. In 1870 Andrew was listed as the superintendent of a water ditch at Big Oak Flats. In 1875 Andrew registered as a mining superintendent in Shasta County. Andrew was working for the Spring Creek Ditch Mining Company for about sixteen months. In 1876 Andrew was offered the position as superintendent of the Great Western Quicksilver Mine in Lake County. In 1880 Andrew was listed as a mining engineer in Lake County and shortly after married Mary R. Thompson (born in El Dorado County in 1858). Andrew worked for the Great Western Quicksilver Mine for twenty-four years before the mine was exhausted. Andrew purchased the American Mine and other claims in Lake County and opened up his own mine (renamed Helen for his youngest child). Andrew and Mary had seven children: Lillian 1881, Beatrice 1882, Florence 1889, Andrew 1889, Benard 1892, Idealine 1893, and Helen 1897. Mary died in 1906 and Andrew survived until 1921.



Andrew Rocca. Courtesy of Find a Grave.

- L. Ruth is probably Louis Ruth (also given as Lud possibly short for Ludwig which is German for Louis and Loues). Louis was born in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg about 1821 where he married Lissetta who was also born in Mecklenburg about 1824. The couple sailed on the ship Saxonia from Hamburg arriving at New York in May 1860. Listed with the couple were three children: Louisa, Dora and Julia. A son Louis was born in 1862 in California. In 1870 and 1880 Louis was listed as a gardener in Shasta. Nothing was found about Louis after 1880.
- G. C. Schroter is Gunther Frederick Carl Schroter who was born in Prussia in 1829. In many documents the name is given as Gottlieb Fredrick Carl Schroter and also as Gundher C. Schroter. He came to Shasta about 1855 and in 1859 he married Pauline Teuthorn (also given as Deuthern and possibly Tenthorey born about 1831 in Prussia). Gunther operated a saddle and harness shop in Shasta. The company also sold Saint John sewing machines and purchased hides, sheep pelts, deer skins and furs. In 1872 Gunther opened up a branch store in Redding which was destroyed by fire in 1881. The couple had eight children: Oscar 1861 (died 1886), Otto 1863, Arthur 1864, Fritz (Frederick) 1866, Amelia (Emma) 1867, Grant 1869, William 1871, and Augusta 1873. In his later years Gunther served as Justice of the Peace for eight years. In 1900 he was listed at the Shasta County Hospital, but the occupation was given as Justice of the Peace. Gunther died in 1905.



Gunther and Pauline Schroter and family. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

John Schroter was first listed in the voter registration of 1867 when he was reported as a farmer on North Cow Creek who was born about 1833 in Germany. In 1870 John was listed as being born in Luxembourg. At the time of John's birth Luxembourg was considered a member of the German Confederation and had a Prussian garrison for internal security but was a personal possession of William I of the Netherlands. The state was involved in the Belgian Revolution from 1830 to 1839 when it was again independent. Due to economic problems 1 in 5 inhabitants emigrated to the United States

between 1841 and 1891. John was in Shasta County by 1862 as he was naturalized at the Shasta District Court. John was not known to have married. On September 18, 1877, John was murdered. Amos P. Gipson was convicted of the murder but much of the testimony was questionable (Gipson was pardoned in 1890). Schroder, Francis and Elizabeth Stanford, and Joseph Randles were all neighbors of James A. Brock.

John Schuler: born about 1818 in the Grand Duchy of Baden. John was naturalized in Philadelphia in 1844 and was in Shasta County by 1859 when he married Anna Swetzer (Sweetzer) who was born about 1821 in Switzerland which borders Baden to the south (Anna later used Germany on some records). On the 1860 U. S. Census John was listed as a laborer at Shasta. In 1864 John was listed as "freight" on the tax records and in 1867 listed as a teamster. John registered as a farmer at North Cow Creek in 1869 but by 1880 was listed as a saloon keeper at Shasta. In 1880 John and Anna were listed with an adopted daughter Effie born about 1863 in California. Effie was listed as ½ Indian with her father from Norway and her mother from California. After 1881 the family was believed to have moved to Alameda County.

C. A. Schultz (Charles Amos Sleeth) was Sheriff of Tehama County from 1871-1875. Charles was born about 1833 in New York and between 1863 and 1880 was listed as a livery stable owner in Red Bluff.

J. S. Smith: this witness could not be distinguished as there were multiple John, James, Jonathan and Joseph Smith list in 1870 and more in 1880.

W.W. Smith is William Worthington Lassengree Smith was born about 1821 in Connecticut. By 1845 William was living in Illinois and married Anna L. (some citations use Scott as the middle name) Evans born about 1824 in Illinois. In Illinois William and Anna had three children: Anna Elizabeth 1846 (died in 1921; married Rudolph Klotz), Ruthalia 1849 (died 1850), and William Henry "Harry" 1852 (died 1932). In 1850 William was listed as an inn keeper. In 1853 William led a small wagon train of fifteen members over the Nobles Trail to California. The wagon train reached the Sacramento Valley in August 1853 and settled near Shingletown. Shortly after settling in Shasta County William purchased the Dry Creek Mill in Shingletown. William built Foot of the Mountain Station 1858 serving travelers on the Noble's Trail. William reportedly operated the station until 1865. In 1870 William was listed as a farmer near Millville. Prior to 1870 the family had the last five of their eight children: Nevada L. 1856 (died 1930), Frank S. 1859 (died 1935), Thomas Jefferson "Tony" 1862, Ada V. 1865 (died 1867), and Elba Helena 1868 (died 1945). William was listed as postmaster of Parkville in 1871. In 1872 William purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office (Section 13 Township 31 North Range 2 East, MDM) and established the Deer Flat Stage Stop that was popular with cattlemen and sheepmen moving stock to summer pastures. In 1880 only Frank, Thomas and Elba remained at home with William and Anna. By 1883 William received a homestead patent for 167.8 acres in Section 19 Township 31 North Range 3 East, MDM. William purchased an adjoining 61.1 acres from the Government Land Office in 1888. From 1876 to 1879 William was a trustee of the

Parkville School and in 1880 the district clerk. Anna died in 1890 and William followed in 1893.

Francis Whitcomb Stanford was born in 1825 in Illinois. Francis or "Frank" was married to Elizabeth born about 1827 in Indiana. In 1850 Francis was farming in Missouri where the couple had four children: John Franklin 1848 (died 1874), George Newton 1850 (died 1927), Mary Margaret 1854 (died 1935), and Henry Thomas 1857 (died 1882). In 1860 Francis was farming in Shasta county with one additional child: Elizabeth Ellen born in 1859 in California. In 1866 Francis registered to vote as a farmer at North Cow Creek. In 1870 Francis was listed as a farmer in Township 5 with the couple's last child Julia born in 1865. By 1880 Francis was still at Township 5 but only Francis, Elizabeth, and Julia were living at home. In 1882 Francis' wife Elizabeth died. In 1884 Francis purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 6 Township 32 North Range 3 West, MDM. In 1900 Francis was living with his widowed daughter Mary Margaret Roberts (wife of Benjamin Franklin Roberts). In 1904 Francis received a homestead patent as Francis Whitcom Stanford for 160 acres (Section 30 Township 33 North Range 3 West, MDM). In 1910 Francis was living with his grandson Phillip Stanford. Francis died in 1913.

Mrs. E. Stanford: Elizabeth the wife of Francis (Frank) Stanford who was born about 1827 in Indiana. Elizabeth died in 1882.

Newton Stanford is probably George N. Stanford the son of Francis and Elizabeth Stanford. George was born about 1850 in Missouri. In 1880 George N. was married to a Mary L. born about 1854 in California with five children: Isaac about 1872, Irvin about 1874, Francis about 1876, Phillip about 1878, and a "baby age 1/12." Newton died in 1927.

J. Strobe was John Sale Strobe born about 1825 in Missouri. In 1860 John was working on a farm in Solano County and in 1870 in Yolo County. In 1875 he was living at Whiskeytown and working as a miner. On the 1880 U. S. Census he was a miner at Whiskeytown with his brother George who was born about 1826 in Missouri. Shortly after the census in 1880 John married Mary C. Banchart (Banghart) who was born about 1859 in California. John and Mary had at least two children: John about 1885 and Birt about 1883. Mary died in 1893 and two years later John married Amelia Wilhelmina F. Schroter born in 1867 (daughter of Gottlieb and Paulina Schroter a saddler in Shasta). In 1910 John was listed at Stella (Whiskeytown as an employer at a gold mine. In 1920 John was still listed as a gold miner living with his brother George and his wife, his son John and his wife, and his son Birt and his wife. John died in 1920 and Amelia survived until 1939.

J. Struck is possibly Jehu Struck born about 1830 in Virginia. He was married to Susan Struck born about 1835 in Kentucky.

Clay Webster Taylor was a Democratic Senator at the 25th and 26th Sessions (1883-1886) of the California legislature. He was Democratic Delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1876. He was born in 1844 in Michigan and was the son of Enos Taylor who bought a half interest in the Townsend Dam and Ditch near Horsetown. Enos died in 1865 leaving his mining

interests to his wife and two sons, Clay W. and Fred A. Taylor. The Taylor group through settlements obtained the entire dam and ditch (renamed Taylor Dam), ten acres around the dam and 120 acres below the dam. Clay developed another ditch above the Horsetown Bridge. In 1875 the property was sold to Alvinza Hayward. Clay studied law and opened up a practice in Shasta in 1865. From 1870 to 1882 Clay was the District Attorney. After serving in the State Legislature he returned to private practice in Redding. In 1868 Clay married Viola Wilcox born in 1847 in Michigan (her mother's maiden name was Townsend). In 1880 Clay was listed as an attorney and the couple had two children Abbie born in 1876 and Bayard (given as Baird in 1900) 1878. Clay died in 1897. In 1900 Viola was living in San Francisco with her daughter Abbie Dare and her son Baird. Viola died in 1942.

W. S. Townsley: the witness was William Stentin (Stinson) Blair Townsley, born about 1824 in Tennessee. William was listed on the 1852 California State Census in Sonoma County farming (the next entry was James Townsley born about 1819 in Tennessee and possibly William's brother). In 1860 William was working as a laborer at Millville and in 1866 registered to vote as a farmer at Shingletown. In 1872 William purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 11 Township 31 North Range 2 East, MDM. In 1880 William was listed as a farmer living alone probably on his homestead (the patent was issued in 1884 for 160 acres in Section 10 Township 31 North Range 2 East, MDM). In 1889 William purchased another 120 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 10 Township 30 North Range 1 West, MDM. William registered to vote in 1896 as a farmer at Shingletown but then drops from the records.

Mrs. Harriet E. Ultz was born in 1823 in New York. Harriet was born Harriet Emaline Strong the daughter of Harvey Strong 1794-1846. Harriet married George W. McCumber (born about 1812) in Illinois. George purchased a sawmill on Mill Creek at Shingletown in about 1851. Harriet and George had six children: George about 1843, Harriet Adelaide about 1847, Frank about 1853, Hellen about 1857, Orrin about 1859, and Alfred about 1861. George died between 1861 and 1869. Harriet married Christopher Ultz in 1869. Christopher was born in 1818 in Pennsylvania. Christopher had previously been married Lydia Ann Knisely who died in 1864. In the 1870 U. S. Census Christopher was a farmer at the Stillwater Post Office and living with the couple were Frank, Hellen and Orrin McCumber. The family appears to have been living apart in 1880 as Christopher was living in Idaho (where he died in 1886) and Harriet was in Township 6 in Shasta county living with her son Orrin. Harriet appears to have moved to Idaho as in 1887 she filed a notice for proof of homestead, but the only entry found at the Government Land Office was a patent for a 0.34 acre town site in Ketchum in Christopher's name dated 1890.

Jacob Vide, a juror, was probably Jacob Vied who registered as a carpenter at Shasta in 1866. Jacob was born about 1826 in Germany and was naturalized in New York in 1857. According to the cemetery records Jacob and his family were in Shasta County by 1864 as Baby boy Vied, son of Jacob, was buried at Shasta

- that year. In 1880 Jacob was listed as a widowed carpenter at Shasta with a son Jacob Junior born about 1859 in New York and a daughter Lilly born about 1868 in California. According to the cemetery records Louisa Vied, wife of Jacob, died in January 1880. No records were found on Jacob after 1880.
- William Cagon Whiting was born in New York in 1840. William was the son of Danforth Whiting 1817-1884 and Evelina Whiting 1817-1893. In 1850 William's father had a farm in Wisconsin. By 1860 Danforth had moved the family to Millville where he was a farmer. In 1861 Danforth used a script warrant to purchase 160 acres in Section 29 Township 32 North Range 4 West, MDM. In 1870 William was listed as a farmer and living with his parents. William married Sarah Augusta Eames in 1874. Sarah was born in 1854 in Michigan and was the daughter of Charles Wesley Eames 1829-1886 (a blacksmith at Shasta in 1860) and Elizabeth Jane Guthrie 1829-1900 (a well-known photographer at Shasta). William's sister Martha had married Sylvester Hull in 1862 who was County Sheriff from 1872-1882. William was a deputy sheriff under his brother by marriage from 1875 to 1882. In the 1880 U. S. Census William and Sarah had two children: Bickford C. 1876-1901 and Olive W. 1886-1889. In 1890 the family was living at Smithson and William was working as a section boss for the railroad. Accounts differ as to how the accident occurred, but William was hit by a snow plow they were supporting and died at age 49. In 1889 William had purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 2, Township 31 North Range 4 West, MDM. After William's death Sarah married Eldon H. Gordon in 1892 in Alameda County. Sarah died in 1940.
- George Wilhelm: was born about 1850 in Indiana. George married Lana (Lena) Zimmerman born in 1853 in Indiana. The couple's first child George F. was born in 1876 in Indiana. In 1878 George registered as a tinner in Redding. In the 1880 U. S. Census, George was listed as a clerk in a store and the couple had a second child: Ernest H. born about 1879. In 1881 George was listed in Redding as a tinner with J. R. Gilbert & Son in Redding. It was not found what happened to George but in 1885 Lena married Mark Merrill (born 1839 in Illinois). In the 1900 U. S. Census Lena Merrill was listed with five children: George F. Wilhelm 1876, Bessie Wilhelm 1881, Mark Merrill 1885, Mercedes Merrill 1888, and Clinton Merrill 1893.
- A. P. Woodward, the juror, is probably O. P. Woodward. In 1880 he was a merchant and hotel keeper in Shasta born about 1831 in Pennsylvania. He was married to a Susannah born about 1842 in Ireland. The couple had five children all born in California: Oliver about 1864, John K. about 1866, Andrew J. about 1869, Susannah about 1873 and Jesse about 1878.

Joseph P. Burbank



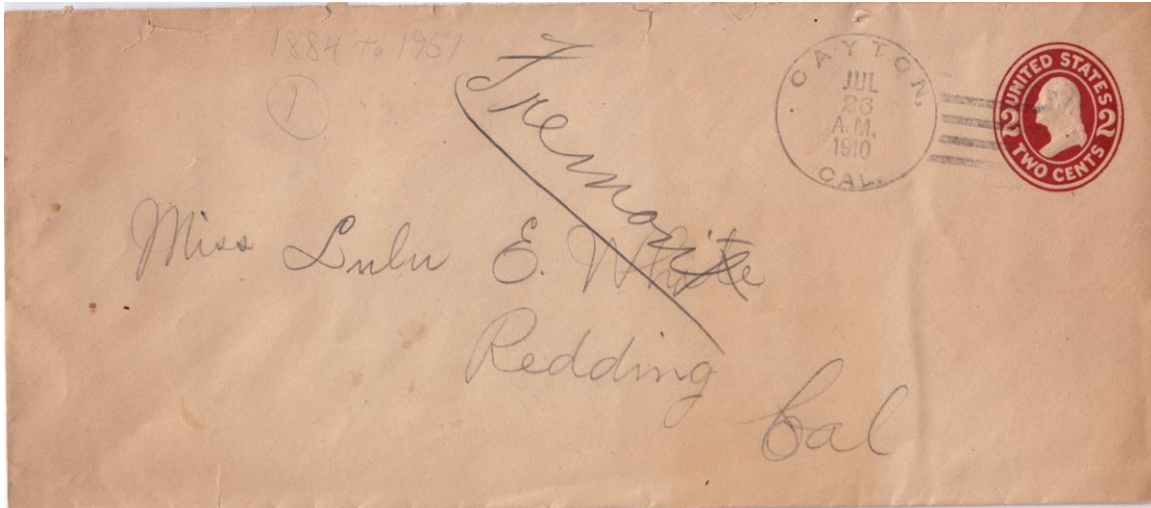
Letter from the Joseph P. Burbank Store in Anderson in 1898 to the County Clerk.
Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Joseph Parker Burbank was born in 1845 in New Hampshire and grew up on his father's farm. Joseph was the son of Amos Burbank (1803-1878) and Nancy Moore (1808-1892). In 1861 Joseph enlisted in Company I of the 8th New Hampshire Infantry and the unit was sent by ship to Ship Island, Mississippi. The regiment served in the New Orleans Expedition then helped secure Louisiana at the Battle of Georgia Landing, Port Hudson, Fort Bisland and Irish Bend. In 1863 the regiment was designated the 2nd New Hampshire Cavalry and Joseph was believed to have been discharged at New Orleans. It is not known exactly when there was a decision to move west but by 1870 Grandfather Samuel Burbank, Joseph and his parents, as well as other members of the extended family were farming at Wellington in Esmeralda County, Nevada. In 1875 Joseph married Louisa Catherine "Lizzie" Kline who was born in 1854 in Ohio. In the 1880 U. S. Census Joseph was working as a teamster at Gold Hill near Virginia City but appears to have moved to Anderson later in the year. Joseph appears to have opened a general merchandise store that operated up until his death in 1911 (in 1910 Joseph was listed as a retail merchant in groceries). It should be noted that in 1891 Joseph was listed as invalid and receiving a Civil War pension.

Joseph and Louisa had three children. The first child was Arthur Charles who was born in Virginia City, Nevada in 1877 and later married Mary E. Dack in Shasta County in 1899 (died in Shasta County in 1946). The second child Maud was born in Anderson in 1880 and died in 1889. The third child was Herbert Harold born in 1892 in Anderson. After Joseph's death Arthur operated the store (in 1913 Louisa and Herbert were in Oakland while Herbert attended school). By 1917 both brothers were working for J. P. Burbank Company. In 1930 Arthur was listed as a

store manager in Anderson and Herbert had moved to Alameda County as an insurance agent. By 1940 the store must have closed as Arthur was working as a laborer in Anderson. Louisa died in Anderson in 1937.

Lulu E. White



Letter mailed at the Cayton Post Office in 1910 using postmark Sha-1070. Lulu Edna White 1880-1968 was Superintendent of Schools from 1906 to 1914. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Lulu Edna White was born in 1880 according to her death certificate and 1881 according to her headstone. Lulu was born in Kansas where her father Columbus Gordon White (born 1854 in Georgia; died in Shasta County in 1911) was working as a freight teamster. Lulu's mother was Miranda J. Defries who was born in 1854 in Tennessee. Columbus and Miranda had three children in Kansas (Laura 1878, Lulu 1880, and Leva 1884) before moving to Oregon where a fourth child Lucy was born in 1886. Between 1886 and 1891 the family moved to California where Nellie was born in 1891. In 1892 Columbus registered to vote in Redding as a freight teamster. Lulu was listed as having one year of college, so she probably attended a normal school and in 1900 was living with her parents and teaching school in Redding. In 1906 Lulu was elected Shasta County Superintendent of Schools a position she held until 1914. In 1910 Lulu was still living at home but prior to 1918 she married James Orland Osburn (1876-1934). On the First World War draft registration James was a teacher in Redding. On the 1920 U. S. Census James was the principal of the high school in Redding and Lulu was a member of the Board of Education. In 1930 James was still listed as principal but he appears to have transferred to Tulare County shortly afterwards. James died in 1934 and in 1940 Lulu was working as an office clerk for the City of Redding. Nothing was found concerning Lulu after 1940 other than she died in 1968.