

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.

Schilling Post Office



Envelope mailed at Schilling in 1941.

The envelope above was mailed from a site that is now under the water of Whiskeytown Lake. Schilling was the fourth of five post offices to serve the Whiskeytown area that is roughly five miles northeast of Shasta. The area was a mining mecca and settled in 1849. The town's population peaked in 1855 with about one thousand miners spread into the nearby creeks and gulches. In 1856 a post office was established but the Post Office Department refused the name Whiskeytown or Whiskey Town. The first post office was established as Whiskey Creek but by 1864 with placer mining decreased the post office was discontinued.

The town survived as a stopping point on the Shasta to Weaverville Road. Some mining transitioned into quartz mining and later the town became a stopping point for cattle drives between the Bald Hills and summer pastures in Trinity County.

In 1881 a 4th Class Post Office was opened and named Blair for Eunice Frances Crocker Blair, the first and only postmistress. The Blair Post Office closed in September 1885. In September 1885 the post office name was changed to Stella (often the name change

reflected a different store, hotel or location). The last postmaster of Stella was John F. Schilling who refused to serve if the Post Office Department insisted on selling money orders at Stella. Schilling held out and the Post Office Department abandoned the site for about six years.

One would think that Schilling's actions would alienate many in the community but that seems not to be the case as in 1916 Whiskeytown changed its name to Schilling. In April 1917 a 4th Class Post Office was reopened and named Schilling (honoring the man who refused to compromise with the Post Office Department). The Schilling Post Office was discontinued in April 1931 but quickly reopened in October 1931. The post office operated until July 1952 when the name was finally changed to Whiskeytown. In 1962 with the waters of Whiskeytown Lake due to inundate the old town site, the store holding the post office was moved to a new site above the water line. The new site reportedly continued to operate until 2004.

Hazel Creek Post Office

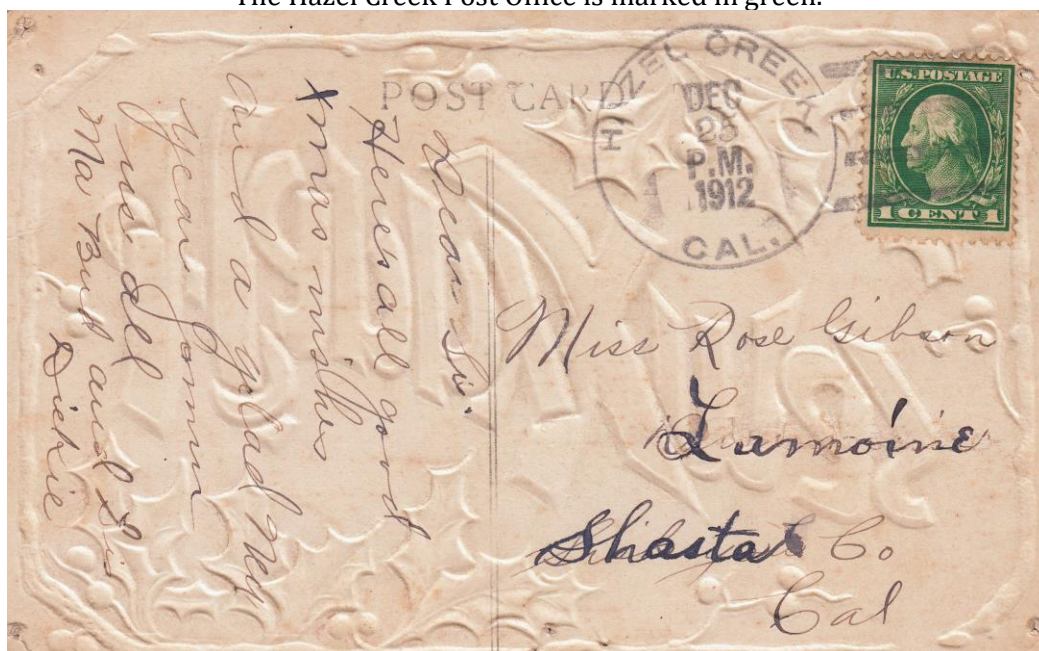
Hazel Creek is a seven-mile long tributary of the Sacramento River that enters the river from the east at Sims Flat Campground (just south of Sims in Township 37 North Range 4 West MDM). The Hazel Creek Post Office was located on the west side of the Sacramento River across from Sims (on the railroad map below north of Lamoine, Gibson and Fisher and south of Flume, Sweetbriar and Castella).

In 1855-1856 the area was on the Sacramento Trail and heavily worked for gold. The area was first named Shenanigan's Gulch and by 1856 Portuguese Flat (named for the large number of miners from Portugal and the Azores). Mining decrease into the 1860s but the settlement survived as a stage stop and mercantile center. An election precinct was formed in 1868 and in 1870 a post office was opened and named Portuguese. The post office was discontinued in 1877 (the area is now known as Pollard Flat).

Simeon Southern the second postmaster at Portuguese was a hotel proprietor who had built a trading post at Hazel Creek in 1859 (Sims was later named for him). In 1877 Simeon was the first postmaster of Hazel Creek (named for the abundance of hazelnut bushes growing along the creek). The post office was open until September 1922. The post office was reestablished in November 1922. The post office became a rural station of Dunsmuir in Siskiyou and was finally closed in September 1954. (Mary A. Brisley was the postmistress in December of 1912.)



The Hazel Creek Post Office is marked in green.



Card mailed at Hazel Creek in 1912 to Miss Rose Gibson (Mrs. Rose Johnson).

The articles for January 2020 are: 1) Miss Rubenia Mitchell's Postcard Album, 2) Lamoine, and 3) Land Documents: David King and Leonard Kidd

Miss Rubenia Mitchell's Postcard Album

In going through donations there was an old, battered, green postcard album that contained about two hundred post cards. When the cards were reviewed they had one thing

in common: they were all sent to Miss Rubenia Mitchell in either Henleyville or Paskenta in Tehama County. The cards dated to the first two decades after 1900. The story is a little outside our area of interest but since the album ended up in Anderson, I still wanted to know about the young girl.



David “Hog Dave” Mitchell in center with wife Mary and daughter “Ruby” behind. In front is son John and daughter Mary Helen.

Rubenia’s grandfather was Robert Mitchell born in Scotland in 1791. Robert married Mary Brown (born in Ayershire in 1793; died 1873 in Pennsylvania) in 1810 and the couple reportedly had eleven children. Robert moved to Nova Scotia in 1829 and finally to Pennsylvania where he died in 1862 or 1863. Nine children were known: James 1811-1889 Illinois, Jean “Jane” 1814-1849 Missouri, John 1816-1883 Pennsylvania, Robert 1822-1883 Illinois, Elizabeth 1826-1852 Kentucky, David 1828-1892 Paskenta, Tehama County, Martha 1830-1884 Minnesota, Helen “Ellen” Jane 1833-1917 Sonoma County, and Alexander McGregor 1835-1883 Paskenta, Tehama County.

Rubenia’s father was David Mitchell born in Scotland in 1828 who moved with the family to Nova Scotia in 1829 on the ship Hero of Gannock. In 1851 David and his brother Robert bought land from their brother James in Madison County, Illinois. In 1852 David transferred his share of the land to Robert. In the 1852 California Census both David and younger brother Alexander were in El Dorado County: David as a trader and Alexander as a miner. In 1856 David was naturalized in Nevada County. By 1860 David was in Tehama County and purchased 157 acres using a script warrant from the Government Land Office (northwest quarter of section 2 Township 23 North Range 6 West, MDM; he may have also had a 160 acre homestead in 1876). Both brothers registered for the Civil War draft at Paskenta, Tehama County in 1863: David as a farmer and Alexander as a carpenter. (Alexander may have moved from Tehama County after 1863 as he was not found until his death at Paskenta in 1883.)

In 1860 Helen “Ellen” Jane was living in Pennsylvania but by 1868 was living in Paskenta. Helen married Stephen Smith Gilman in 1868. Stephen was listed in the 1863 Civil

War draft registration as a carpenter in Paskenta born in 1820 in New Hampshire. In 1867 Stephen was a millwright in Paskenta. Some time after 1873 the family moved to Modoc County and by 1900 to Sonoma County. Stephen died in 1904 in Sonoma County and Helen moved to Oakland in Alameda County where she died in 1917. Stephen and Helen had two children: Forest Mitchell 1869-1935 and George 1873-1951.

In the 1866 Voter Registration, Paskenta has David Mitchell 38 from Scotland, a farmer, and David C. Mitchell 34 from Kentucky, a laborer. The names seemed to cause some confusion in the community, as one was nicknamed "Hog Dave" and the other "Sheep Dave." Many of the Ancestry citations refer to David Carson Mitchell born 1828 in Scotland but the middle name Carson seems to apply to the gentleman from Kentucky. None of the other documents attributed to David Mitchell are seen using a middle initial.

In May 1873 Justice of the Peace F. D. Robinson of Tehama County married David Mitchell and Mary Ann Henderson. Mary Ann was born in Wheatland, Yuba County in 1855. She was the daughter of Vincent Lorenzo Henderson born 1830 in New York (died 1881 in Paskenta) and Nancy H. Humphreys born 1830 in Kentucky (died 1873 in Paskenta). Vincent and Nancy were married in Marysville in 1854 and both had by family history come to California by wagon train in 1852. Vincent and Nancy were known to have had nine children: Charles Robert born 1857 - died 1896 Paskenta, Mary Ann born 1855 - died 1931, Alice born 1859 - died Paskenta 1892, Frank Burton born 1860 - died 1930 in Paskenta, David Benjamin 1863-1939, Wallace Mathias 1865-1919, Guy Henderson 1867 - died 1878 Paskenta, Willie 1870-1871, Nancy Elizabeth 1873-1931.

In the 1880 U.S. Census David and Mary were farming at Paskenta with four children Robert Lorenzo born 1874, Charles Alexander born 1876, Nancy Rubenia born 1878 and James Earnest born 1880. Also living with the family was Elizabeth Henderson (Nancy Elizabeth Henderson born in 1873). In 1888 and 1892 David still registered to vote as a farmer in Paskenta but the family had expanded by two more children: Mary Helen born 1882 and David John born in 1886. (Note: there was another son Rueben who died young.) David died in 1892 and was buried in the Paskenta cemetery. Mary survived until 1931 and is buried in Paskenta Cemetery.

Robert Lorenzo Mitchell was born in 1874 in Paskenta. In 1900 he was listed as a farmer at Paskenta. Robert married Edna Isabel "Belle" Warmoth in 1901. Edna was born in 1876 in Idaho. Edna's parents were Lafayette Washington Warmoth born in 1830 in Missouri (died 1902 in Corning) and Nancy J. Clark born 1834 in Missouri. Edna's father had fought in the Confederate Missouri State Guard and was wounded in the early fighting in Missouri. Following the Civil War Lafayette was in Oregon by 1867 and Idaho by 1880. Prior to 1900 Lafayette moved his family to Corning where he died in 1902. His son Lafayette Washington Warmoth (born in Oregon in 1867; married to Myra S. Walker born 1875 in Maine) was listed in Paskenta as a merchant in 1900 and postmaster of Paskenta from 1908 to 1925.

In 1910 Robert was a stock farmer at Paskenta while Edna taught public school. Robert and Edna had two children: Rayma Belle 1902-1969 and Margaret Jean 1905-1984. In 1920 Robert was a stock farmer at Paskenta and living with the family was Elizabeth Missouri Calbreath (nee Warmoth) and four nieces and nephews. In 1930 Robert was living in Paskenta with his mother while Edna was living with daughter Margaret (who was teaching public school) in Alameda County. In 1940 Robert was living alone as a farmer in Corning and Edna was living with daughter Margaret and her family in Alameda County. Robert died in 1959 in Alameda County and Edna survived until 1970.

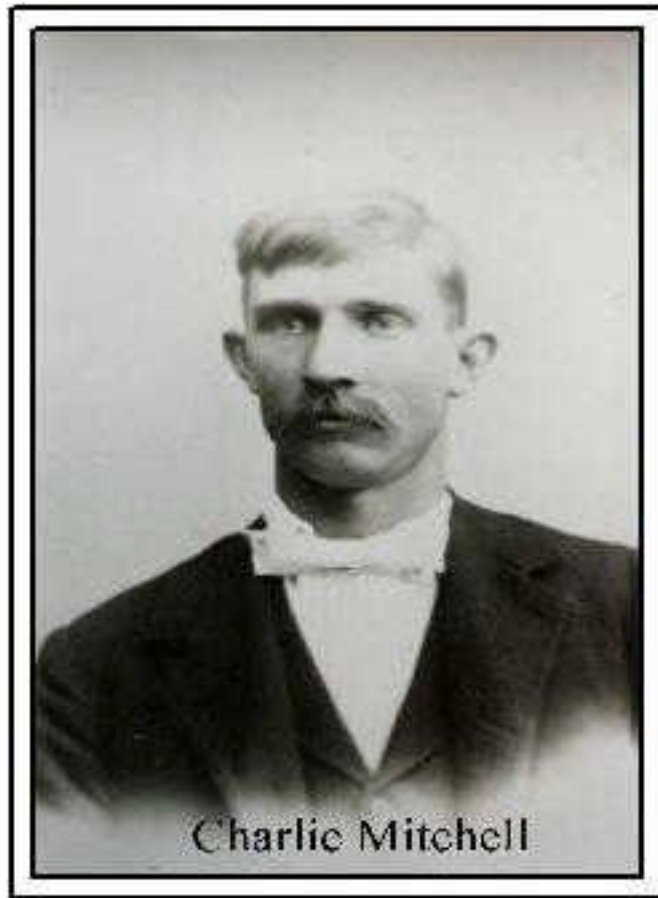


Rob Mitchell



"Mitchell Ranch in 1913" from the album; Rob or Charles appears to be sitting on the stack of grain.

Charles Alexander Mitchell was born in 1876 in Paskenta. In 1918 Charles was working as a stock farmer on his mother's farm and by 1920 was buying the ranch. In 1922 he married Alberta "Bertie" Moon who had been a schoolteacher in Paskenta in 1910 and 1920. Alberta was born in Paskenta in 1877. She was the daughter of George William Moon (1853-1917) and Emily Malinda Wood (1855-1940). In 1930 Charles was still a stock raiser in Paskenta. Charles and Alberta never had children. Charles died in 1941 and Alberta survived until 1963.



"Reward of Merit" from the album given to Charley Mitchell by M. Robinson, teacher.

James Ernest Mitchell was born in 1880 in Paskenta. In 1902 he registered to vote in Paskenta as a sheep raiser. James died unmarried and intestate in Paskenta in 1909 from a "tumor of the stomach." James was a member of the I.O.O.F.

Mary Helen Mitchell was born in Paskenta in 1882. In 1911 Mary married James Walter Hulse in Willows, Glenn County. James was born in California in 1880 and was the son of James B. Hulse and Frances M. Stapp. In 1920 James was listed as a stock rancher in Paskenta and in 1930 was listed as a farmer at Flounoy in Tehama County. In 1940 James was listed as a farmer at Corning. James and Mary only had one child Lolita Veldene 1914-2008. Mary died in 1956 in Flounoy, Tehama County and James died in 1975 at Paskenta.



Mary Helen Mitchell

David John Mitchell was born in 1886 in Paskenta. In 1908 he married Katheryn B. Ellis (1884) but the couple later divorced without children. By 1910 David was living in Seattle and working for Fischer Brothers Company and working his way up to buyer. In 1920 he was still living with Katheryn but by 1924 he married Mabelle Volgelsang (again divorced without children). After 1920 David went to work for Marr's chain of grocery stores first in Spokane then Seattle. David was a district salesman at the time of his death in 1928. David died when his car went over a 200-foot embankment near Wenatchee, Washington. David was buried in Paskenta.

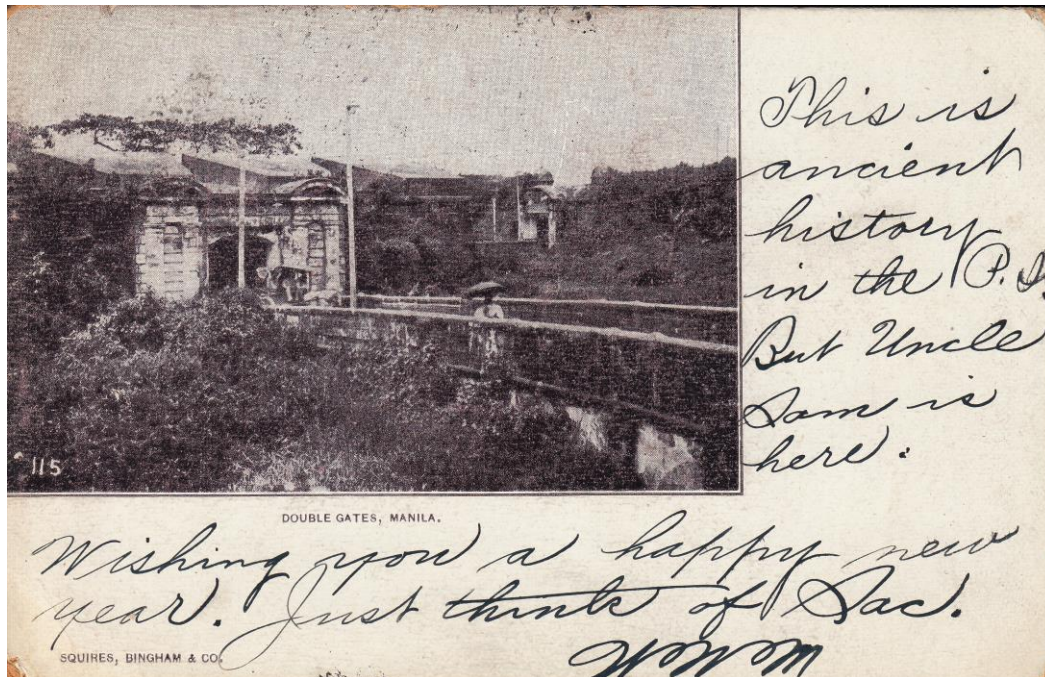
The owner of the album was Nancy Rubenia "Ruby" Mitchell born in Paskenta in 1878. There is an absence of information about her education. It may be presumed that she attended a normal school for teachers as she was teaching at Elkins School District in 1906 (Paskenta). From the number of cards from the University of California at Berkeley, Ruby may have attended there as they opened a program in 1892. In 1910 Ruby was a public

school teacher in Paskenta and may have been teaching in Glenn County prior to her marriage in June 1920.

In June 1920 Ruby married Nicholas E. Kerling born in 1867 in Germany. Nicholas' middle name is variously given as Erhardt, Earhardt, and Eberhardt. Nicholas departed Hamburg, Germany and arrived at New York in September 1883; he filed an intention for citizenship in Los Angeles in 1887. In 1892 he was naturalized in the Shasta County Superior Court and registered to vote as a saloonkeeper in Paskenta. In 1896 Nicholas was still listed as a saloonkeeper in Paskenta but in the 1900 U.S. Census he was a saloonkeeper at Hot Springs in Napa County. By 1910 Nicholas had returned to Paskenta and was listed as a merchant. In 1920 Nicholas was listed as a merchant in Paskenta and widowed.

After Ruby's marriage Nicholas continued to operate the store in Paskenta. In 1923 the couple had their only child Mary Eva Kerling born in 1923 (died 1998). From 1925 to 1930 Ruby was Postmaster of Paskenta. In 1930 the store was listed as a retail grocery. In 1940 Nicholas and Ruby were listed as farming in Corning. Ruby died in 1951 and was followed by Nicholas in 1952.

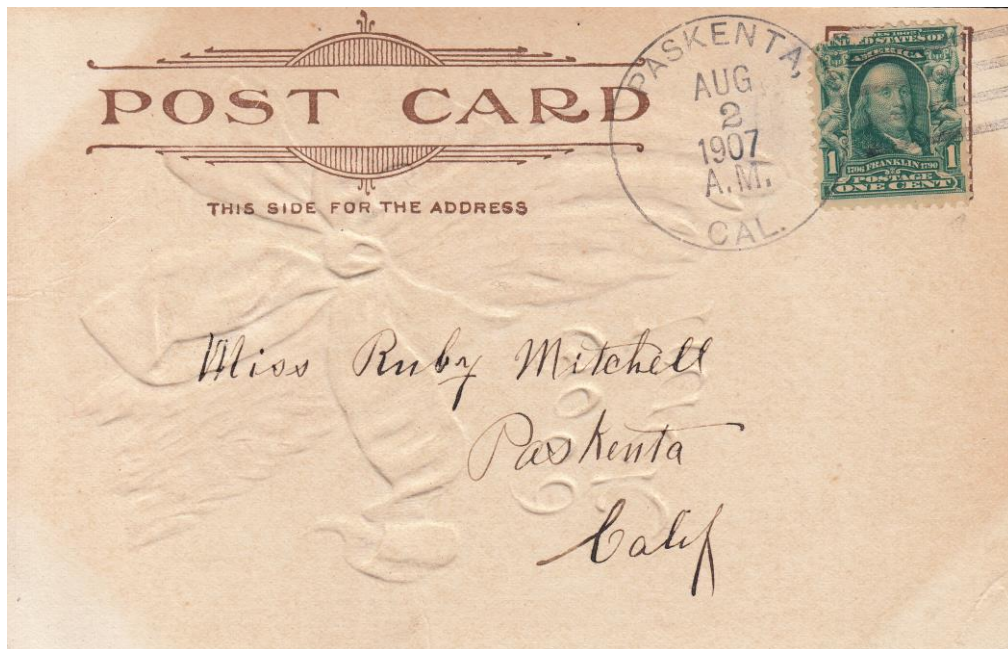
(Note Nicholas had been previously married to Oline "Lena" Olsen who was born in 1863 in Norway. Lena died in 1918 after having long been troubled with heart problems.)





Card from WWM in the Philippine Islands in 1906 sent to Ruby at the Elkins School District.





Card from L. O. Kerling 1907 (Oline "Lena" Olsen Kerling was the first wife of Nicholas E. Kerling who married Ruby in 1920)



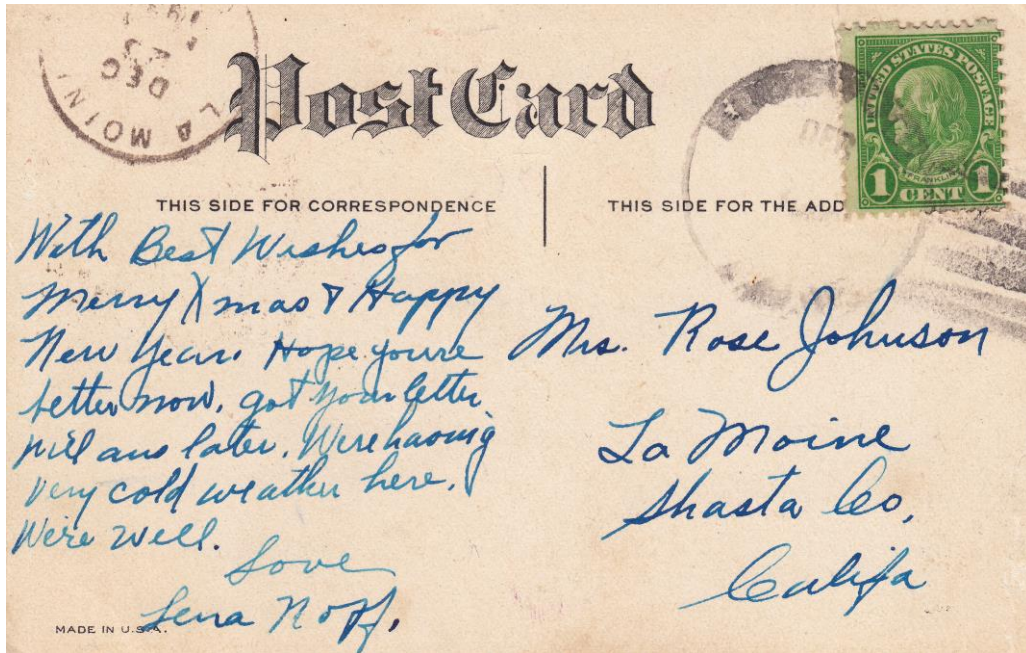
Nancy Rubenia "Ruby" Mitchell

The answer to the question of how the album ended up in Shasta County seems to rest with Ruby's daughter Mary Eva Kerling. Mary died in 1998 in Anderson, Shasta County. (Note: the article was forwarded with our sister organization in Tehama along with the photographs and additional cards and they requested permission to print the article. I apologize to anyone who has already read the article but we felt the history should be shared.)

Lamoine

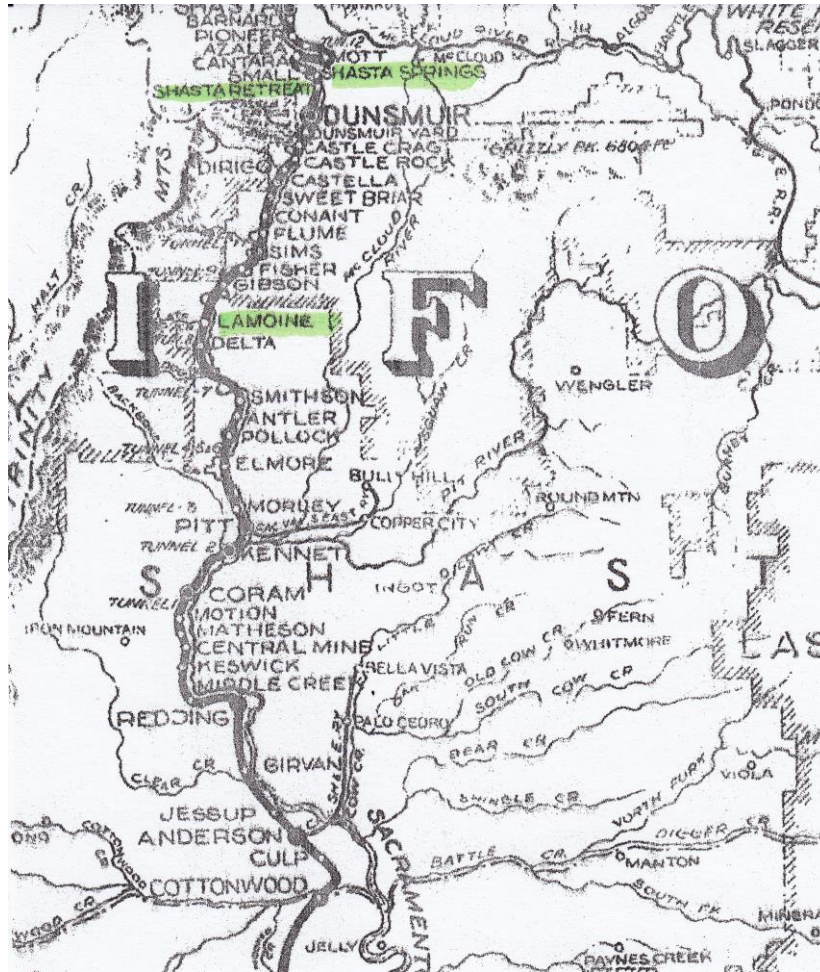
The following postcard was written to Mrs. Rose Johnson with a simple address La Moine, Shasta County, California and was received in Lamoine in December 1930. Mrs. Johnson was often given as A. Rose or Rose A. Johnson (nee Gibson, born 1891 in California). Rose's mother was listed as Winton. In 1910 Rose was working in a hotel in

Dunsmuir, Siskiyou County but by 1920 was listed as living at Delta, just south of Lamoine, and married to E. Beuzanen (Benjamin) Johnson who was born in 1881 in Wisconsin of Norwegian parents. Benjamin was listed as a teamster in 1920. In 1930 the couple were listed at Schwartz Station on the Pacific Highway with a son Vernon Herald born in 1924 in Siskiyou County (died 1987). In 1940 Benjamin was listed as a widower and laborer at Delta living with Vernon. No other records were found on Benjamin but Vernon was sent to the Sherman Institute in Riverside. The institute was a boarding high school for Native Americans and run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to "assimilate" the children into mainstream society.



Post card received at Lamoine in December 1930.

The postal history of the area starts with a post office at Delta that opened in 1875. In 1880 the post office moved north four miles to become the Slate Creek Post Office that operated until 1885. In 1899 a post office at Slate Creek was reopened and named Slatonis for the nearby slate factory. In 1902 the post office was renamed La Moine and operated until 1955.



Map showing Delta and Lamoine

The history of Lamoine starts about four miles south along the Sacramento River at Dog Creek and the first discovery of gold in the Sacramento River Canyon. The discovery was made in 1850 but there was no large settlement until 1855 due to conflicts with the Winnemem Wintu. The conflict necessitated the intervention of Colonel Wright from Fort Reading. The intervention was more to protect the Winnemem from events like the Kabyai Creek Massacre where miners killed 42 Winnemem men, women and children. With a peace agreement more miners flooded the area but by 1880 the approximately one thousand miners around Dog Creek in 1858 had dwindled to fifty-nine residents.

The area was revived in 1884 when the Central Pacific Railroad stopped laying track at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Dog Creek. Merchants flocked to the area believing it would be a prosperous railhead town like Redding. When track-laying resumed northward in late 1885 most of the town disappeared. The Delta Post Office moved four miles north to Slate Creek in 1880 (discontinued in 1885).

In 1899 the Slatonis Post Office was opened at Slate Creek to serve a slate factory that manufactured slate shingles. In 1898 the Coggins brothers (Sam, Cliff and Lowell) established the LaMoine Lumber & Trading Company at Slate Creek and the town became prosperous. In 1902 the La Moine Post Office was established and operated until 1955.

The Coggin brothers who were born in Lamoine, Maine came west and established a business supplying railroad ties and fuel at Central Pacific railheads. The brothers built their first semi-permanent mill at Coggins Spur near Igerna in January 1893. Taking the

profits from that mill they invested heavily in timberland west of the Sacramento River at Slate Creek. About 1898 a mill was built next to the Southern Pacific rail line at Slate Creek. The brothers formed the LaMoine Lumber & Trading Company and began lumbering near the siding. Next a flume was built two miles up Slate Creek to Tom Neal Creek to lumber further from the tracks. The brothers lost everything in 1904 and the company was reorganized under the same name by the Rosenberg brothers of San Francisco and the Griffin Skelly Company. Almost immediately a 36-inch gauge railroad was started from the flume head to Dolby Meadows opening more timberland. In 1908 the "high bridge" across Slate Creek was completed and the railroad system spread out having roughly fifty miles of standard track and thirty-five miles of narrow gauge track in the actual logging areas.

In 1917 a large fire destroyed the mill at Lamoine and many other buildings in town but mills further out along the rail system allowed operations to continue unhampered. 1922 found the mills running out of accessible timber and in December it was announced that the entire operation would be closed. By January 1923 the company was selling off hardware, much of it going to the Castle Crags Lumber Company operations near Castella. The town only barely limped along facing its last indignity when construction of I-5 buried most of the old town site in debris to carry the road across the Slate Creek ravine.



Train depot at Lamoine about 1906 with southbound train.



The La Moine Lumber and Trading Company about 1906.

Land Documents: David King and Leonard Kidd

Found in a packet from the Washington Title Insurance Company of Seattle were three documents relating to Shasta County. The first was a Warranty Deed from David King to Leonard W. Kidd dated July 28, 1884, that was filed with T. B. Smith, County Recorder and C.C. Bidwell, Deputy Recorder. The deed was in consideration of \$300 in gold coin for one acre and thirty-five perches (a perch is 1/160th of an acre) in Millville. The second document was a Satisfaction of Mortgage dated May 28, 1887 filed by Leonard W. Kidd with A. F. Ross, County Recorder. The document contained a declaration by David King in front of Frances Carr, Notary Public, that the mortgage executed on July 28, 1884 had been satisfied. The third document was a Declaration of Homestead filed by Leonard W. Kidd with A. F. Ross, County Recorder. The document contains a declaration that L. W. Kidd, his wife and two children resided on the property containing one acre, one road and thirty-five perches. Under California Law a homestead is for protection of homeowners and other small property owners from being left homeless during times of economic strife. The homestead protects the property from most creditors.

David Reese King was born in 1827 in New York and both his parents were Welsh. In 1864 he purchased the northeast quarter of section 15 in Township 31 North Range 3 West MDM from Willard Sloper. From 1870 until his death in 1904 David was listed as a blacksmith in Millville. David was married to Sarah Mears born in 1839 in Illinois. David and Sarah reportedly had ten children (seven were found): Margaret born about 1858, Marietta

1864-1936, Harriet 1867-1874, David 1869-1871, Jonathan 1869-1870, Earnest 1871-1912, and Blanche 1877-1879.

Leonard W. Kidd was born in 1852 in California. He was the son of John A. Kidd and Elmira Williams. In 1860 he was living in Sacramento with Louisiana Williams and his brother Lewis (Louis) born in 1854 in California. In 1870 the brothers were in San Francisco where Leonard was a printer's apprentice and Louis was a dry goods clerk. In 1880 Leonard was a printer in San Francisco, married to Caroline M. born about 1855 in California along with two children: Leonard L. age three and Grace age eleven months. In 1882 he was listed in the San Francisco directory as Kidd Brothers & Pacific Newspaper Publishing Company. In 1886 he was a printer in Millville probably working for the Millville Tidings. By 1892 the family had moved to Seattle, Wash. In 1900 Leonard was in Seattle, Washington and listed as a newspaper printer with wife Caroline, Grace A. age 19 and John A. age 11. In 1910 he was a newspaper printer in Seattle (with son John Arthur age 21). In 1920 he was listed as a make-up man (printer) in Seattle. Leonard died in 1926 and Caroline followed in 1933.

Historical Notes:

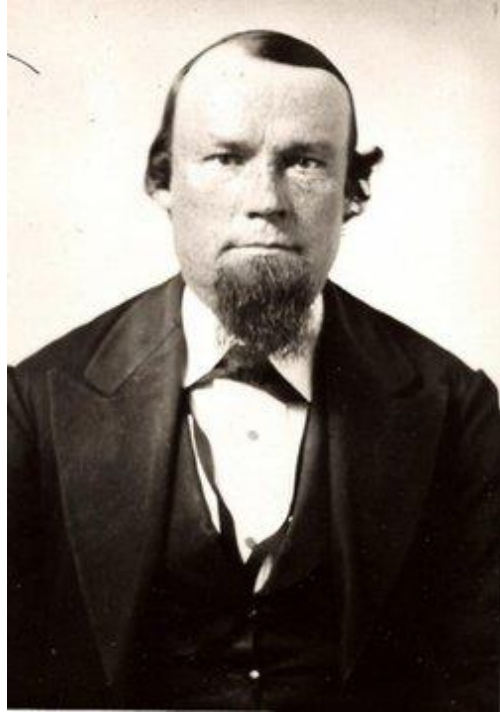
Christopher Columbus Bidwell was born in 1856 in Horsetown. He was the son of John Horace Bidwell and was the second white child born in Shasta County. In 1878 he married Amanda Bianca Welch (born in 1856 in Oregon). He was elected County Supervisor. In 1880 he was a blacksmith in Millville. In 1885 he moved to Burney with his brother William and purchased the Smith & Desmond General Store from Charlie Teel. Christopher secured the mail contract from Burney to Cayton and Burney to Hat Creek. In 1888 the brothers sold their holdings to purchase the Rising River Ranch. In 1898 Christopher was listed as a farmer in Cassell. In 1910 he was the steward of the County Alms House (Shasta County Hospital) living in Redding. Christopher and Amanda were known to have had seven children: Edna Violet 1879-1966, Lola Gertrude 1881-1958, Jasper 1884, Johnny 1886-1886, Ralph 1887-1960, Mary Ethel 1890-1967 and Hattie Loraine 1892-1979. Christopher died in 1935 and Amanda followed in 1946; both are buried in the Burney Cemetery

Willard Henry Sloper was born about 1826 in Ohio. He was the son of Samuel Sloper (1785 Mass.-1849 Iowa) and Huldah Cooper (1790 Maine, then Mass.- 1846 Iowa). In 1850 he was a carpenter in Iowa. In Iowa in 1854 he married Mary J. Randall born 1837 in Ohio (died 1901 Wash.). He was a carpenter in Millville in 1860 although the name was listed as William (he was with Thomas Gault, born 1829, a carpenter and his family). By 1867 Willard had moved to Sonoma where he was a carpenter remaining there until at least 1880. In 1885 he was listed in Washington as a farmer. Willard and Mary had two children: Willard in the 1870 Census later listed as William Harvey 1869-1933 and Hulda born about 1873 (died after 1940). Willard died in Wash. In 1897 and Mary died in Wash. in 1901.

Albert Frederick Ross, Senior (about 1861-1919) was the son of Herman Ross (1823-1901) who purchased the Buncombe Mill in Millville along with H. N. Wilkinson. Albert was Sheriff of Shasta County from 1892 to 1894 and again from 1914 to 1919 when he was killed in office (the prisoner was later judged criminally insane). From 1896 to 1890 he was the combined Shasta county Recorder, Clerk and Auditor. In 1900 Albert was listed as a searcher of records in Redding. Albert married Lizzie B. Greer (born 1863 in California) in 1893. Albert and Lizzie had two children: Albert Frederick, Junior 1894 and Gerald Greer 1898-1955. Albert's son, Albert F. Ross, Junior was Shasta County Superior Court Judge from 1933-1962. Lizzie died in 1931.

Thomas B. Smith was born in 1844 in Missouri. His father Asa Smith died while Thomas was very young and his mother Jane remarried. Thomas came to California in 1853 with his mother and stepfather. In 1856 Jane died and Thomas stayed with his stepfather for two years at Jackson, Amador County and learned the miner's trade. After starting out on his own he mined in Nevada County and became involved in the Hudson River Mining Company. He worked for a year and a half before the company collapsed and he lost all his money. In 1863 Thomas enlisted in Company I, 7th Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry. Thomas served at Fort Whipple in the Arizona Territory before his discharge in 1865. Thomas returned to Nevada County where he did hydraulic mining until March 1867 when he relocated to Shasta County. In December 1867 Thomas married Martha Ann McFarlin (born about 1850 in Wisconsin) the daughter of George McFarlin of Ono. Thomas was elected Deputy Assessor in 1881. From 1882 to 1886 he served two terms as County Recorder. In 1886 A. F. Ross was elected County Recorder and Thomas stayed on as Deputy County Recorder until 1890. In 1890 Thomas was elected County Assessor and served until 1894. In the 1900 U.S. Census he was a searcher of records in Redding. In 1906 he received a Civil War pension as an invalid. He was a member of the E. F. Winslow Post #79 of the GAR in Redding. Thomas and Martha had seven children: George T. born about 1869, Samuel E. born about 1871, Burton L. born about 1873, Hattie born about 1875, Freddie born about 1878, Nellie born in 1880, and Harvey born about 1882. Thomas died in 1919 and Martha survived until 1941.

Francis Carr was born in 1833 in County Donegal, Ireland. He was the son of James Carr (1777-1847 Ireland) and Jane Dougherty (1800-1886 New York). James immigrated in 1852 and appears to have gone to Indiana where he filed an application for citizenship. By 1858 Francis was living in New York where he married Cathern Cannon. The couple had one child Mary Jane (1859-1922). Cathern and her second child James both died in childbirth in 1861. In 1860 Francis was naturalized in New York. In 1863 Francis married Mary Ann McParland (1841 Ireland). In 1865 Francis was listed as a schoolteacher in New York with daughter Mary Ann and another daughter Margaret Ann born about 1864. In the 1870 U.S. Census Francis was still teaching in New York and the couple had three children: Mary Jane, Margaret Ann and Hannah born about 1868. In 1873 the couple gave birth to Theresa Ann (1873-1910; married Benjamin Macomber). In 1874 Francis was offered the position of principal of the Shasta Grammar School. Francis, Mary Ann and two children: Mary Jane and Theresa Ann sailed for Panama. Nothing was found about Margaret Ann or Hannah so there is a presumption they had died prior to 1874. The family settled into life in Shasta; Francis studied law and daughter Mary Jane was married in 1880 to William Henry Smith born 1852 in Illinois. In 1875 a son Francis Christopher was born (1875-1944; Shasta County Deputy District Attorney, Justice of the Peace and founder in the firm of Carr & Kennedy). In 1878 the couple's last child was born, William Peter (1878-1945). By the 1880 U. S. Census Francis was living in Millville and listed as an attorney. Francis died in 1896 and Mary Ann survived until 1920; both were buried in Old Saint Josephs Cemetery.



Francis Carr about 1874

David Knig
to

Leonard W. Kidd

Warranty Deed.

Dated July 28th 1884

Recorded at the Request of

Leonard W. Kidd

August 1st 1884

at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock,

A.M., in Book of 13th Deeds, page

203, Records of the

County of Shasta

W.B. Smith

County Recorder.

By C. C. Bidwell

Deputy Recorder.

\$200 (Paid)

Millville

David King

To

Leonard W. Kidd

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

Dated May 28th 1887.

Recorded at the Request of

L. W. Kidd

May 31 1887,

at 30 minutes past 2 o'clock,

P. M., in Book 8 page

1408 of mortgage.

Records of the County of

Shasta

A. F. Ross

County Recorder.

By

Deputy Recorder,

1.50 Paid

millville

To

Leonard W. Kidd

Claimant.

Declaration of Homestead.

Dated May 28th 1887

Recorded at the Request of

L. W. Kidd

May 31 1887
at 45 minutes past 2 o'clock,

P. M., in liber B of Homesteads,

Page 243, Records of the

County of Shasta

A. F. Ross

County Recorder,

By

Deputy Recorder.

200 Paid

Note: the paid notation at the bottom of each document is the documentary tax due.

