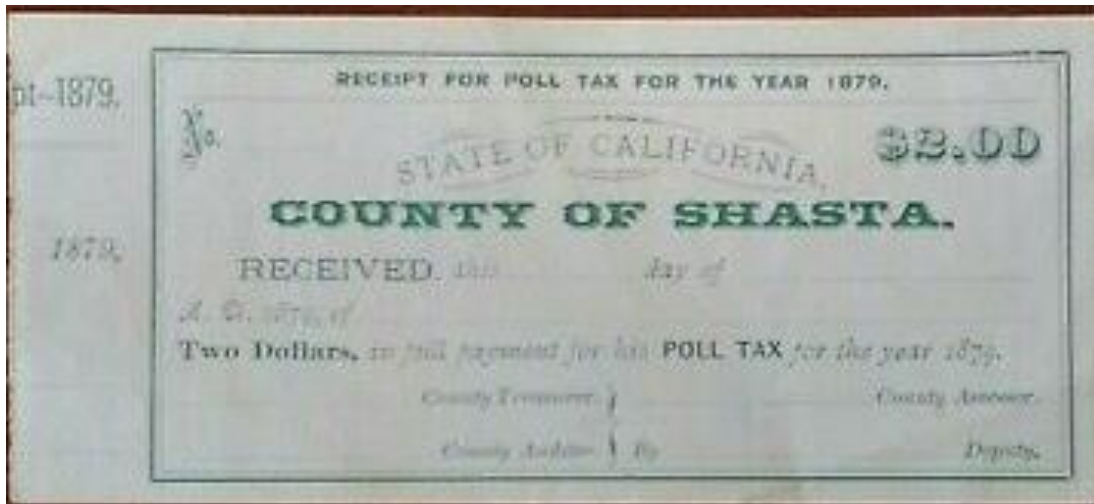


The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not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

### Shasta County Poll Tax Receipt



The form shown above is a Poll Tax receipt issued by Shasta County in 1879. While the poll tax was used as a disenfranchisement tool in the American South after the Civil War it started in California for a very different reason. It was not without a prejudicial component but the intent was to fund schools. This leads to a common misconception about the formation of the State of California: the State gained sovereignty but not most of the land. The title to the majority of land in the State of California was retained by the federal government. California was left with the immediate problem of deciding how to finance itself. California went back to the colonial roots and in 1850 initiated a host of revenue laws including a poll tax, a military commutation tax, a foreign miner's tax, and a general property tax. The 1850 property tax law provided that "all property, real and personal, within the State, shall be liable to taxation..."

Property taxation was the major revenue source with poll tax taking the second position. Both taxes were in the early history enforced in a manner that ignored the constitutional provision that taxation be equal and uniform. Local tax

assessors decreased property values to curry favor with their constituents or didn't collect the poll tax. The poll tax and the short term Military Poll Tax during the Civil War were discriminatory as it applied to citizens and aliens. The annual poll tax, of not less than \$2.00 applied to every male inhabitant of California over twenty-one and under the age of sixty, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed. The Chinese of Shasta County who could not vote or attend public schools were required to pay. The tax served as a de facto discrimination against poor blacks and whites making voting more of a privilege than a right.

In 1870 the State Board of Equalization was founded to resolve some of the equity issues but was at first unsuccessful, as it had no real power to enforce its decisions. The Board was strengthened in 1872 and 1879 but the confrontation that resolved the problem was the Suffrage Movement in California. In 1911 women gained the right to vote in California but were not included in the Poll Tax legislation. There were moves towards a constitutional amendment to expand the law to include women thus bring the matter clearly before the public. By 1914 Proposition 10, "Abolition of Poll Tax" made it to the State ballot. On November 3, 1914 California voters passed Proposition 10 thus ending California's poll tax for citizens. The alien portion of the poll tax was not put on the ballot until 1919. Some of the Southern states did not abolish the poll tax until the 1960s.

People verses Joseph Waugh

State of California

The People of the State } In the County Court  
of California } of the County of  
vs } Shasta at its May Term  
Joseph Wagh. } A D 1875.

The Grand Jury of the County of Shasta respectfully represent to the Hon County Court of said County, That a public offense has been committed which is triable within the County and that there is reasonable ground to believe Joseph Wagh guilty thereof.

A Misdemeanor committed as follows:

The said Joseph Wagh at and in the County and State aforesaid, now does unlawfully, and for a long time heretofore has kept and maintained a Public Toll Ferry, without procuring the license required by law therefor.

Contrary to the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of California.

Dated May 7<sup>th</sup> 1875

J. M. Wimmer  
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

This is the first legal documents found that indicates misdemeanor offences were filed with the Grand Jury, who then referred, if need be, to the County Court.

The document reads, "*The Grand Jury of the County of Shasta respectfully represents to the Honorable County Court of said County that a public offense has been committed which is triable within the County and that there is reasonable ground to believe Joseph Waugh guilty thereof.*

*A misdemeanor committed as follows: The said Joseph Waugh at and in the County and State aforesaid, now does unlawfully, and for a long time before has kept an maintained a Public Toll Ferry, without procuring the license required by law therefore.*

*Contrary to the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the People of the State of California.*

*Dated May 7<sup>th</sup> 1875*

*J. M. Wimmer*

*Foreman of the Grand Jury*

There is no disposition of the case but it can be presumed that he obtained a license as he continued to operate the ferry until 1883. Joseph Waugh had purchased Potter's Ferry across the Sacramento River in 1855 and operated a hotel at the site. When the California & Oregon Railroad built north into Shasta County in 1872 the line stopped at Redding and a spur line to the County Seat at Shasta was deemed to expensive. In 1883 the parent company of the C&ORR, the Central Pacific agreed to put a depot at Waugh which was located at the mouth of Middle Creek and the Sacramento River saving the merchants a few miles of transportation costs Joseph Waugh provided a right of way to the CPRR in 1883 and ceased ferry operations. In 1885 the Waugh Post Office was established in Waugh's hotel with Annie M. Waugh as the first postmaster (relationship unknown). The Waugh Post Office was closed in 1906 and operations moved to Redding.



The Waugh Hotel. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Historical note:

Joseph Waugh was born in Ireland in 1823 and moved with his family to Vermont in 1825. He came to Shasta County prior to 1855 where he initially was a miner then a ferry and hotel operator. He was married to Mary Jane Postle born in 1825 in Ohio. Mary Jane had previously been married to Benedict Lutz who died in 1861. Joseph had at least one child Benjamin born about 1851 in Iowa who later mined with Joseph. Joseph and Mary also had a daughter Mary born about 1863. Joseph died in 1892 and Mary followed in 1901.

J. M. Wimmer is James M. Wimmer a longtime mill wright at Millville who was born about 1818 in Ohio. He resided in Millville at least from 1870 to 1900. He was listed as widowed in 1900 but no wife was found. James died in Sacramento in 1905.

People verses Moore, Burgett & Depraix

On the County Court  
County of Shasta

The People of the State  
of California  
vs.

J E Moore, Wm  
Burgitt & Paul Du-  
prais.

Presentment for  
Misdemeanor.

Presented by the Foreman  
of the Grand Jury in the  
presence of the Grand  
Jury and filed in Open  
County Court this 7<sup>th</sup>  
day of May A.D. 1875.

Wm H. Bickford  
Clerk



The documents cites: *"the Grand Jury of the County of Shasta represent to the Honorable County Court of said County that a crime has been and is now being committed which is triable within said County and that there is reasonable grounds for believing J. E. Moores, William Burgett and Paul De Praix, guilty thereof.*

*Misdemeanors committed as follows: The said J. E. Moores, William Burgett and Paul De Praix at and in the County and State aforesaid unlawfully now do and for a long time heretofore have kept and carried on a retail liquor business without procuring the license required by law therefor contrary to the Statute in such cases and made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the People of the State of California. Dated May 7<sup>th</sup> 1875. J. M. Wimmer Foreman of the Grand Jury.*

There is no disposition in this case but it may have caused the closing if the store. William Burgett the founder of Burgettville reportedly wanted to sell liquor at Fort Crook but finding that it was illegal to sell liquor within one mile of a federal military post he paced off two miles to be safe and opened his store. What is known was that about 1864 or 1865 William with a Native American wife and two children purchased the Bowles blacksmith shop and began to build a toll bridge across the Fall River (with Dick Pugh). In 1866 William was registered as a merchant at Ft. Crook but as the crossing became popular, a hotel was established and the area became known as Burgettville. William was born about 1840 in New York and in 1870 he was listed as a retired general merchandise dealer in Township 4 with a wife Elizabeth "Lizzie" Selvester and two children born in California: Charles about 1865 and Margaret about 1866. William was known to have sold his land to Lizzie's father but kept the store. In 1871 a post office was established at Burgettville with John E. Mooers (probably the J. E. Moores in the case) as the postmaster. In 1876 the Burgettville Post Office was closed and remained so until 1877. Paul De Praix was probably Paul De Pray who operated a store at American Ranch in 1870 and later at Centerville about 1876 or 1877. By 1880 William Burgett had moved on to Lassen County, Paul De Pray and his Native American wife had moved to Centerville and only John E. Mooers remained in Burgettville. In 1877 when the post office reopened the postmaster was Joshua Selvester and from 1878 to 1886 John E. Mooers was again postmaster.

Burgess Post Office



Letter mailed from the Burgess Post Office in 1901. Courtesy Ralph Hollibaugh.

The area known as the Flatwoods for its thick forest of mammoth sugar pines was served by three post offices within half a mile radius: Burgess, Latson, and Wengler. Burgess was established first on April 25, 1891, followed by Latson just over a month later on May 29, 1891, and finally Wengler on May 31, 1899. Burgess was located on Cape Horn Creek about eight miles north of Montgomery Creek. The name came from an early settler and most literature states his first name was unknown. The likely candidate was Jeremiah J. Burgess a veteran of the 11<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry in the Civil War who was listed near the Montgomery family in 1880. By the mid 1880s Jeremiah and his family had moved on to Sacramento County. The first postmaster was Helen E. English who married Edwin G. Hall in April of 1892 and was offered the position as Helen E. English but refused in favor of her father Silvestus C. English. The post office was closed in 1903 and operations moved to Wengler.

The Latson Post Office was closed in August 1895 and the operation moved to Burgess.





House of Helen English that served as the Burgess Post Office. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

The articles for January 2022 are: 1) Legal Document 1875 G. C. Schroter vs. John Madison, 2) George Ludwig Bayha, 3) William Charles Gover, and 4) Raph Rainaldi.

Legal Documents: G. C. Schroter vs. John Madison

1867

*Bought of* **G. C. SCHROTER,**  
 Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, SADDLE WARE, HORSE BRUSHES, &C.,**  
 Charter Oak Building, Main Street.

Repairing promptly attended to. A general assortment of Farm Harness, Harness Leather, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, &c., constantly on hand.

1871	as per Bill rendered on horse det	47 88	
June 12	repar Coller	— 75	
Novem	one Whips toll <sup>75</sup> over Name 1	1 75	
	2 Credit by Freight \$4.87 1/2 by Cash 10		14 87 1/2
1873	Ballevue due	\$ 35 46	
July 7	2 Coller Pads	2 00	
	one Whip	2 00	
Septem 8	acc Smed paid <sup>1871</sup> repairing Coller	2 00	
	15 repairing Bridle	2 11	
Novem 10	" " Coller		
1875	March 8 <sup>th</sup> Credit by Cash \$5.75		
	Ballevue due		

The basis for the case was a debt for services. G. C. Schroter who owned a harness and saddle shop in Shasta initiated an Undertaking on Attachment on 25 June 1875, in the Justice Court of Township # 1 (Shasta). Before Justice G. R. Knox a demand was made for the payment of \$35.40 owed under contract. G. C. Schroter secured a guarantee of \$100 against costs should the defendant John Madison win the forthcoming case. Charles McDonald and John Schuler witnessed the guarantee and it was filed with William Bickford as County Clerk. The plaintiff later amended the complaint to \$31.71 and stated that John Madison had performed services for him from 1871 to 1874. The defendant answered that he owed nothing, that the debt was barred by the Statute of Limitations and that the part from 1873 was an account against Twine (Elias Twine).

On June 25, 1875 Justice Knox ordered a Writ of Attachment to secure John Madison's property to cover the \$35.40. The following day Sheriff Hull seized one dark bay horse belonging to John Madison. A hearing was set for July 2, 1875, with Clay W. Taylor appearing for the plaintiff and E. Garter appearing for the defendant. The defendant waived a jury trial and a trial date was set for July 13, 1875. On the trial date G. C. Schroter requested a postponement to secure a witness residing in Trinity County (Elias Twine). Trial proceeded with the witnesses present: John Craddock for the plaintiff and John Edwards, L. L. McDonald, James Brincklund and

John V. Scott for the defense. On the following day testimony was concluded and a judgment rendered: for the plaintiff in the amount of \$20.71 plus \$30.10 in costs, for a total of \$50.81.

The defendant John Madison filed an Undertaking on Appeal filed on July 27, 1875. John Forster and William Kenyon provided surety of \$100 for the defendant. A trial was scheduled for March 22, 1876.

In response to a Venire from Judge W. E. Hopping of the County Court, Sheriff Hull was ordered to assemble a jury pool of twenty citizens. The sheriff complied by obtaining the following: A. L. Downer, Henry Chapman, Charles Eames, Henry Jones, Robert Pritchard, A. Coleman, Timothy Conklin (Conkling), Joseph H. Pryor, D. H. Dunn, A. Rocca, L. Behrle, J. H. Predmore, W. A. Scott, F. Prehn, E. Lewin, Charles Fordham, W. S. Wills, A. Young, A. Leschinsky and Samuel Isaacks.

On March 22 the appeal was heard in the Court of Judge W. E. Hopping. Henry Jones as foreman of the jury rendered the verdict: "the jury find for the plaintiff. \$6.45." William H. Bickford issued the Judgment on Verdict that G. C. Schroter was entitled to recover \$6.45 from John Madison with interest of 7% per year from the date of the verdict until the total was paid. In addition to the \$6.45 John madison was to pay costs and fees of \$126.60.

#### Historical Notes:

Louis Behrle was born in New York in 1851. In 1854 Louis remained with his mother in New York when Louis, Senior came to Yreka. Frances, his mother, died between 1857 and 1860 and it is not known if Louis, Junior was sent west or if his father journeyed back for him. In the 1860 U. S. Census for Shasta County Louis, Junior was living with his father who was then a partner in the Litsch & Behrle Washington Brewery. Louis, Junior grew up around the brewery and when his father died in 1865, he began living with Charles Litsch's family. By 1870 Louis, Junior was listed as a beer brewer at the Washington Brewery. In 1877 Louis, Junior married Anna Josephine Foster born in 1857 at Millville. Anna's father was John Foster, or Johannis Forster (with an umlaut over the o prior to immigration about 1848). On the 1880 U. S. Census Louis, Junior was still listed as a brewer in Shasta and the couple had their first child, Josephine Behrle born in 1878. In 1881 Louis and Anna's second child was born: Anna "Annie" Tudie Behrle. Louis, Junior died in 1890 and the family appears to have moved to the Anderson. In the 1900 U. S. Census Anna was listed as a saloonkeeper in Anderson and living with her father John. In 1910 Anna was living alone in Anderson but later moved in with her daughter Annie in Cottonwood. Anna would follow Louis, Junior almost forty-five years later, dying in 1935.

William H. Bickford: Land Office attorney in Redding in 1898. He was born about 1830 in Massachusetts. He 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 as well as operating 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 Brincklund: nothing was found on this defense witness.

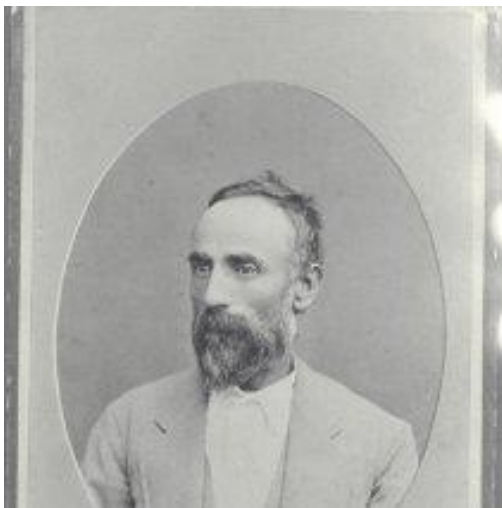
Henry Frye Chapman was born in 1840 in Ohio. Henry was the son of Thomas and Sarah Chapman. Henry came to California in 1860 as a miner but in March 1865 joined the 8<sup>th</sup> California Infantry Regiment. The regiment was the last one raised by California for the Civil War but was quickly mustered out of service in October 1865. Company A and B were sent to Washington Territory while the other eight companies were distributed around San Francisco. By 1867 Henry was mining at Eagle Creek. In the 1870 U. S. Census Henry was listed in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office that included Eagle Creek. In 1880 Henry was listed as a miner in Township 7 and in 1886 a miner in Centerville. In 1900 Henry was living at Centerville and in 1910 he was lodging in Redding with "own income." Henry was not known to have ever married and died in 1913. Henry did have a relative in Shasta County as his sister Mary E. Chapman married Edwin Voluntine. Edwin was a partner in the hardware company of Taylor & Voluntine in Shasta by 1868.

A. Coleman is Adoram Coleman born about 1831 in New York. Adoram was the son of Philip Coleman and Marie Drake of New York and was first listed at Shasta in 1856 as a merchant. Adoram took over the Bull, Baker & Company business in 1858. In 1861 Adoram married Donna Marie Evens born in 1830 in New York. In the 1855 New York Census Donna and her sister Ellen Evans were teaching at Syracuse. Donna completed normal school and taught for five years in Syracuse. In 1856 Donna moved to Shasta County and 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. Adoram and Donna had one child Philip Howard born in 1869. From 1861 to 1875 Donna took a break from teaching. 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 prior student 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 still living with her son, who was using his middle name of Howard, in San Francisco. Donna Coleman died in 1913.

Timothy Conklin was born about 1815 in New York. Timothy first appears in Shasta County in the 1860 U. S. Census where he is listed as a miner at Shasta. In 1867 Timothy registered to vote as a farmer at Lower Springs. From May 1868 to March 1869 Timothy was the Postmaster at Shasta. In 1870 Timothy was again listed as a miner in Shasta. Timothy purchased 40 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 20 Township 32 North Range 4 West, MDM in 1875. In 1876 Timothy received a mineral patent along with William Magee for 151.57 acres known as Gold Hill in Sections 28, 32, and 33 Township 32 North Range 5 West. In 1880 Timothy was listed as a money lender at Shasta. In 1885 Timothy was registered to vote as a merchant at Centerville.

John Craddock was born in 1833 in Missouri. In 1861 John married Elotia R. Chauncy born about 1842 in Illinois and in 1863 registered for the Civil War draft as a mail carrier in Shasta. In 1870 John was listed as an agent for a stage company in Shasta and along with Elotia had four children: Ella born about 1862, Charles about 1865, Edith about 1868, and Chauncey about 1869. In 1880 John was operating a livery stable in Shasta and the family had grown with the addition of two more children: Rose in 1873 and Edna in 1878. By 1900 John was operating the livery stable in Redding with only Elotia and Edith at home. In 1910 John was listed as the proprietor of an office building in Redding and in 1920 John was listed as retired. John died in 1922 and Elotia survived until 1934.



John Craddock. Courtesy of Shasta Historical.

Almer Lawrence Downer 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.

D. H. Dunn is Dennis Hayden Dunn born about 1815 in Ireland. While in Ireland Dennis married Catherine Parrell born about 1815 and the couple had their first two children children: Margaret Elizabeth 1836 (married Jacob Carr Hinckley in 1856) and John about 1841. By 1843 the family had moved to New York where the couple had three additional children: William about 1845, Richard about 1847, and Louisa about 1849. In 1860 Dennis was listed as a trader in Shasta while John was listed as a laborer and Charles as an apprentice. Also living with the family in 1860 was Margaret Hinckley and her daughter Catherine. In 1870 Dennis was listed as a hotel keeper in Shasta, while Catherine was listed as landlady and William as the proprietor of a livery stable. In 1880 he was listed as a retired stable keeper in Shasta with the notation diabetes. In 1880 only Dennis and Catherine were at home. Dennis died shortly after the 1880 census. By 1900 Catherine was living in Seattle with her daughter Margaret. Catherine died in Seattle in 1905. Charles Wesley Eames was born in 1829 in New York and moved to Michigan at a

young age. Prior to 1854 he married Elizabeth Jane Guthrie. Charles appears to have come to California alone and in the 1860 U. S. Census was listed as a blacksmith at Shasta. Elizabeth appears to have followed shortly after 1860. In 1863 Charles was listed as a blacksmith at Rock Creek near Shasta. In 1865 Charles purchased a license as a photographer but there is no indication of where he learned the trade. Charles appears to have operated for only a short period turning the business over to his wife Elizabeth by 1868. Elizabeth operated as a photographer in Shasta until about 1869. Charles continued to work as a blacksmith and deputy sheriff until 1885 when he took a job with the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1881 Charles was noted for obtaining a patent for a "machine for upsetting tires." Shortly after joining the Southern Pacific Charles became ill and died in February 1886 in Redding. Charles and Elizabeth were known to have five children: Augusta 1854, Charles G. 1863, Mary R. 1869-1869, William 1877, and an adopted daughter Ollie 1868.

John Edwards: the defense witness could not be identified as there were multiple candidates: John F. Edwards born about 1843 in Florida, John T. born about 1834 in Indiana, and his son John H. born about 1859 in Illinois.

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.

John Forster (Johann Foster) born in 1831 in the Kingdom of Bavaria. About 1857 John married Mary Kieffhaver born in 1830 in the Kingdom of Bavaria. Mary reported immigrated in 1856 and married John the following year. In 1870 John was listed as a market gardener in Shasta with Mary and five children: Anna Josephine about 1857, Jacob about 1858, Frances M. about 1860, Martin about 1866, and William David 1869. In 1880 John was listed as a teamster at Shasta with four additional children: Mary about 1872, Josephine about 1874, Louis about 1878, and Claude about 1879. In 1900 John was living in Anderson with his daughter Anna Josephine (Behrle) and listed as divorced. Mary was living in Shasta with Josephine and Louis and William who were butchers. John died in 1907 and Mary survived until 1914.

Ephram Garter was born in 1809 in New York. He was the son of Henry Garter 1784-1860 and Mary Woodward 1789-1875. About 1834 Ephram who had studied law married Mary M. Fisher in Wyoming County, New York and quickly started a family: Thomas J. about 1835 (died 1843), Addison 1839 (died 1840), Martha Desire 1840, and Charles Ashley 1842 (some sources cite a Beatrice in 1839). From the obituary history published in the Reading Independent, Ephram brought his wife and two children to California in 1849 but it does not distinguish if they took the overland route or came by sea. The same history cites Ephram settled in Shasta in 1850 and set up a law practice. Ephram was listed in the 1852 California Census as a lawyer in Shasta but

Mary, Martha, and Charles were not noted. From 1856 to 1858 Ephram served as the Shasta county District Attorney. In 1858 Ephram was elected as a Democrat to the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the California Legislature as the senator representing Shasta, Tehama, and Colusa Counties. Ephram was reelected to the 10<sup>th</sup> Session in 1859. In the 1860 U.S. Census Ephram was listed as a lawyer in Shasta, living with Mary, and their son Charles. Martha married Felix Tracy (1829-1902) in 1858 (Martha would survive until 1914). In 1862 Ephram was elected District Judge of the 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. At the time the District Judge served Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou Counties. Judge Garter appears to have served as a judge until 1870. In 1870 Ephram registered to vote in Sacramento as a lawyer and was living with Mary. Charles had left home for the University of California. Ephram died on April 10, 1880 with some sources citing Shasta and others Sacramento (he appears to have died in Shasta and taken to Sacramento for interment). Ephram's wife Mary died five days later.

HOPPING, William Ely: County Judge from 1872 to 1880. 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. Listed in El Dorado County in 1850. 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. In 1863 he married his second cousin Harriet Hopping and the couple three children: Phebe 1863 (died 1864), Harriet 1866, and William 1873.

HULL, Sylvester: He was born in 1831 in Ohio. 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.

Samuel Isaacks born about 1822 in Kentucky. In 1844 Samuel married Frances Little in Illinois. In 1850 Samuel was in Sacramento working as a blacksmith without Frances. In 1852 Samuel moved to Shasta and it was not found out how or when Frances joined him but in 1852 both were listed in Shasta as Isaac. In 1860 Samuel was working as a blacksmith and living with Frances. Frances died in 1866 and Samuel quickly married Mrs. Esther Ann Scott the widow of Robert Scott. Esther brought her daughter Frances A. (Anna F.) Scott born about 1863 into the marriage. Esther was born in 1837 in Pennsylvania. In 1870 Samuel was still a blacksmith in Shasta with Esther and Frances. James and Esther started their own family: James 1868-1868 and William 1869. By 1880 the family was joined by two more sons: Newton 1873 and Edward 1874. Samuel died in 1896 and Esther survived until 1923.

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 post mistress 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.

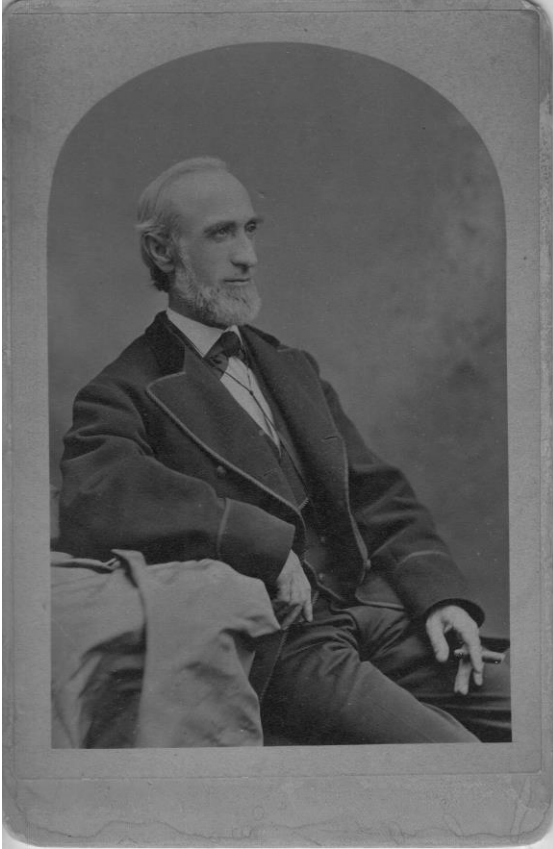
William Kenyon was born about 1808 in New York and little was found about his early life. William appears to have moved to Shasta after the death of his wife and was listed as a trader in the 1860 U.S. Census with what appears to be a son W. H. Kenyon (William Henry Kenyon) born about 1836, who was also listed as a trader. In the 1870 and 1880 U. S. Census William was listed alone in Shasta and working as a painter.

George Rankin Knox: born about 1823 in New York. 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.)

A. Leschinsky is Augustus Ferdinand Leschinsky who was born in 1827 in the area

of Danzig. August as he was commonly known reported his birthplace as Prussia and Poland being in the Prussian portion of the partition of Poland. August was the brother of John and Jacob Leschinsky and came to Shasta County about 1851. August married Ida (Ada) Miller (Edith Ida Muller) in Shasta County in 1856. In the 1860 U. S. Census August was listed as a merchant in Shasta living with Ida and their first two children: Augusta about 1858 and Jacob Ferdinand 1859. August was naturalized in 1861. In 1870 August was listed as a road overseer with five additional children: Matilda and Mary about 1862, Clara about 1864, Anna about 1866, and Emile about 1868. In 1880 August was listed as a laborer and the last two children joined the family: Ida about 1872 and Pauline about 1877. In 1900 August was listed as Frederick and working as a teamster. In the same year August received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 6 Township 29 North Range 5 West, MDM. In 1900 August was listed as widowed. Augustus died in 1911.

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.

John Henry Madison (also given as Maddison) was born about 1831 in the District of Columbia. John was generally listed as black but in 1860 he was listed as Mulatto age 27 working for Charles Litsch as a baker. In 1863 John complied with the Military Draft Act of 1863 and registered as a single, barber at Shasta. In 1870 John was still single and listed as a barber in Shasta. By 1880 John was listed as a barber on Tehama Street in Redding and by 1900 was listed as a barber in Weaverville, Trinity County. Boarding with Madison in 1900 was Charles Twine born about 1863 in California who may have been the son of Elias Twine.

Charles McDonald: born 1829 in Scotland. In 1864 he was Postmaster and agent for the Cottonwood Express in Horsetown. He was elected County Clerk for two terms, 1864 to 1866 and 1866 to 1868. He was the proprietor of McDonald's Saloon on Main Street in Shasta in 1881. He was a member of the Lyon Light Infantry from 1864 to 1866. He probably part owner of Knox and McDonald Saloon in Redding in 1873. Charles married Mary F. Meager (Maher)(1847 Louisiana) at Horsetown in 1862. Charles and Mary had nine children: Jessie Mary 1863 (died 1865), Julia 1864 (died 1865), Alice Catherine 1866 (died 1866), Jennie (Jean) 1867, Charles Marcus 1869 (died 1871), Marion Claire 1872, John Royal 1875, Elizabeth 1877, and Maud 1879. Charles died in 1881 and is buried in the Shasta Masonic Cemetery. Mary died in 1897 but the burial location is unknown.



L. L. McDonald: nothing was found on this defense witness.

J. H. Predmore was James Harper Predmore born about 1825 in Ohio. In 1850 James was listed as a tinner in El Dorado County. By 1860 James was listed as a farmer at Millville. James had married Sophronia Smith born about 1824 in Ohio who died at Oak Run in 1863. Sophronia had previously been married to John Hancock Phillips and had a daughter Melissa Ellen born about 1845 in Ohio. James and Saphronia had one child: Eliza Jane 1853-1857. In 1870 James was farming at Township 6 (Millville) and married to a Lucinda Kelley born about 1836 in Ohio. James and Lucinda had one child: Minnie Kelly born about 1870. James died in 1876 and Lucinda married Edward Silas Adams in 1882. Lucinda died in 1920 in Alameda County.

F. Prehn: Frederick Prehn (Johann Friederich Prehn) was born 1820 in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (possibly in Rostock which was a Hanseatic Free City). In 1848 Frederick married Anna Margareta 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.

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.

Joseph H. Pryor: at the time of the trial there were two Joseph H. Pryor in Shasta, father and son. Joseph H. Pryor, Senior was born in 1826 in Cornwall, England. A large migration of miners from Cornwall, Wales and Germany including Joseph moved to South Australia after the discovery of copper. In 1849 Joseph was listed in Kooringa, South Australia the main cooper boomtown. Also, in 1849 Joseph married Priscilla Thomas whose father also emigrated from Cornwall. By family history Joseph and Priscilla immigrated to California after their wedding. A later obituary states the couple came to California after leaving England in February 1850 and sailing around the Horn to San Francisco. In 1852 was a miner in Calaveras County. In 1860 he was a farmer at Horsetown. Again, by family history Joseph mined in Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties where Joseph and Priscilla were listed in

the 1850 U. S. Census. Also listed on the 1850 U. S. Census was A. Pryor, possibly an older brother of Joseph's, and Joseph Thomas, possibly a relative of Priscilla. The family was listed with a large number of English miners so it would appear that the newly-weds returned to England from Australia and came to California with an English company of miners. In 1854 Joseph and Priscilla and their two children, Joseph Henry born 1851 and William born 1853, moved to Shasta County where Joseph had purchased a farm. One report states the family purchased the land of Dr. Hulen located twelve miles west of Shasta, but it is more likely they purchased land on Huling Creek, southwest of Shasta, between Igo and Ono. Joseph does not show up on the Government Land Office record but in 1860 U. S. Census the family was listed in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office making Huling Creek the most likely location. In the 1860 U. S. Census the family had grown by two more children: Henrietta born in 1856 and Alfred born in 1858. A. Pryor, age 38, was still listed with the family. Another change was that Joseph, and by extension the rest of the family, was naturalized at the Shasta District Court in 1856. In 1863 the family moved to Shasta where Joseph resumed his interest in mining. By the 1870 U. S. Census only Henrietta and Alfred remained at home in Shasta with Joseph and Priscilla. The family history states that in 1878 Joseph and Priscilla moved to Red Bluff in Tehama County but in 1879 Joseph was registered to vote at Grass Valley in Nevada county. During August of 1879 Joseph died in a mine accident at the Omnivorous Y Riles Mine in Grass Valley. After Joseph's death, Priscilla as well as Joseph Henry, Henrietta and Alfred were all living in Red Bluff, Tehama County. In 1900 Priscilla was living in San Francisco with Alfred and in 1910 and 1920 with Henrietta and her husband George W. Taylor. Priscilla died in San Francisco in 1921. At the time of her death Priscilla was described as being survived by her four children: Judge Joseph H. Pryor of Pasadena, William A. Pryor of San Francisco, Alfred E. Pryor of Stockton, and Mrs. George W. Taylor of San Francisco.

Joseph Henry Pryor, Junior was 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.

- A. Rocca is Andrew Rocca who 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 and 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.



Gunther Frederick Carl Schroter operated a saddle and harness shop in Redding and Shasta in 1881. The company also sold Saint John sewing machines and purchased hides, sheep pelts, deer skins and furs. In many documents the name is given as Gottlieb Fredrick Carl Schroter. He came to Shasta about 1855 where he served eight years as Justice of the Peace. In 1859 he married Pauline Teuthorn (also given as Deuthern). In 1872 he 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 1866, Amelia 1867, Grant 1869, William 1871, and Augusta 1873.

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.

John Varner Scott: was born in 1821 in Ireland. John immigrated in 1833 and was naturalized in Pennsylvania in 1844. In 1861 John was elected Supervisor of District 1 in Shasta County. In 1863 John registered for the Civil War draft as a hotel keeper in Shasta. In December of 1863 John married Catherine "Kate" Lynch born in 1841 in Ireland. Kate was the daughter of Daniel Lynch and Bridget Callaghan. In 1867 John was listed as proprietor of the Franklin

- House in Shasta. In 1870 John was listed as a hotel keeper in Shasta and from 1881 to 1892 operated the Empire Hotel. In 1880 John's sister-in-law Clara Lynch was listed with the couple. In 1889 John was registrar of the Government Land Office in Shasta. In 1899 John, Kate, and Clara Lynch moved to San Francisco.
- W. A. Scott is William A. Scott a boot and shoemaker in Shasta born about 1823 in Massachusetts. In 1860 William was listed in Shasta living alone. In 1869 William married Mrs. Anna M. Fowler who was born about 1830 in Ireland. The couple has one child Loretta born in California about 1871. Also living with the couple in 1870, were two stepchildren: George Plunkett born about 1856 in California and William H. Fowler born about 1861 in California. In 1880 William was still working as a boot and shoemaker in Shasta and living with Anna, Loretta and William Fowler. William died in 1887.
- Elias Twine: was born in 1831 "a free person of color" in the District of Columbia. By 1863 he was living in Siskiyou County where he registered for the draft. Elias was married to Jane E. Twine born 1837 who died in 1868. The couple had a daughter Elizabeth born in 1860 and died in 1863. The couple may have had two sons but by 1870 Elias was living alone in Shasta County and working as a waiter in Shasta. In 1873 Elias was a teamster and in 1875 working in Trinity County. Around 1876 he operated a barber/bath house in Shasta and in 1877 he was a cook in Redding. In 1880 Elias was a cook in Red Bluff and in 1884 a waiter. Nothing was found after 1884.
- W. S. Wills is William Stephen Wills born in Maine in 1816. In the 1860 U. S. Census William is reported as a retired gentleman in Shasta with a real estate value of \$10,000. By family history William made a fortune selling produce and bricks and as a landlord of commercial rental space in a two story building he constructed on Main Street in Shasta. In 1860 William was listed as being married to an Ester born about 1830 in Maine with two children: Ellen born in 1849 in Maine and Ada born in 1858 in California. In the 1870 U. S. Census William was listed as a retired farmer with two children: Ellen who was teaching school (later married Arthur Hale Sprague) and Essie born about 1867. Ada (Ida) May had married William LaPraix and moved to San Bernardino County in 1874. In 1878 William, Ester and Essie returned to Maine where William died in 1899.
- A. Young could not be identified but might possibly be Albert Young born about 1842 in Maine or Amos Cummings Young born about 1831 in Maine.

George Ludwig Bayha



Letter sent to George Bayha in 1904 while visiting Germany. George represented various mining syndicates that purchased the Black Diamond Mine, the Evening Star Mine and the Golinsky Mine. The letter is sent to Koln-Ehrenfeld which was a district of the industrial city of Cologne. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

George L. Bayha was born George Christian Ludwig Bayha in Echterdingen in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg in 1872. George was the son of Daniel Ludwig Bayha and Mathilde Marie Luise Heckman. George's hometown was on the edge of the capital at Stuttgart and George appears to have been well educated as he was a mining engineer when he immigrated in 1896. In 1898 George reportedly represented a German syndicate and built a small smelter for twenty-five copper claims on Stillwater Creek. By 1900 George was the mining engineer and part owner of the Black Diamond Mining Company (Note there is another Black Diamond mine near the town of Shasta that was a gold mine and not associated with Bayha). A post office was opened in the small community that grew up around the mine which was about four miles northeast of Stillwater (now Mountain Gate) in an area called Gray Rocks. The post office was name Bayha for George. The mine was primarily a copper mine and starting about 1900 and explored by open cuts. The main adit (horizontal entrance) was 2,000 feet long. The mine only produced low-grade ore and was idle by 1902. In 1907 the post office was closed, and operations moved to Buckeye. George returned to Tubinger, a university town near Stuttgart in Wurttemberg in 1901, and returned with a wife, Sophie Bayha born about 1875 in Wurttemberg (Sophie used 1902 as her date of immigration). George made numerous trips to Germany to obtain German capital for his mining interests in Shasta County: in 1904 and 1909 he visited Cologne, one of Germany's industrial centers. In 1910 George was the manager (and partner) of the Evening Star mine at Old Diggings (note there were two other Evening Star mines near Whiskeytown and French Gulch). The



Evening Star was listed as a lode gold mine with an adit (entrance) about 1000 feet long and about 1000 feet of drifts. In 1911 George helped sell the Golinsky Mine near Kennett to a German syndicate. In 1912 George returned for another trip to Germany to raise capital possibly for the Bayha Land Company organized in 1911. The company may have focused on selling limestone as flux to the copper smelters at Coram and Kennett as there were four Government Land Office transactions in the Stillwater (Grey Rocks) area in 1915 and 1917. The four transactions (400 acres) were all issued under the Indian Fee Patent provision of the Homestead Act and involved Sam Green, Sarah Green, Tilda Jackson, and Beecher Walker. After the First World War the copper industry was in a steep decline and the demand for limestone flux ceased except for the zinc smelter at Bully Hill. In 1920 George was listed as a mining engineer for "gold, copper, silver" at Buckeye and shortly after turned to interests other than mining. About 1922 George was believed to have opened the Pitt River Bridge Resort, that began as a store and expanded into a popular resort. In 1927 George was naturalized in the Shasta County Superior Court. In 1928 George was registered to vote as a farmer at Baird and in 1930 as a mining engineer in Township 4. In 1932 and 1934 George was as a merchant at Buckeye. Sophia died in 1932. George died in 1935 without any known children.



George Bayha. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Bayha Store at old Pitt River Bridge. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Bayha Hotel. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society

William Charles Gover



Campaign card for William Charles Gover.

William “Buck” Charles Gover was born in 1901 on the Gover Ranch at Balls Ferry. The first member of the family in Shasta County was Charles Foster Gover who was born in 1835 in Tennessee. Charles had moved to western Missouri where he married Ann Caroline Parham (1843-1932) in 1861. After the birth of their first child, Sarah Frances in 1861 (the future wife of John Madison Heryford) the family decided to leave Missouri after multiple raids from Kansas Jayhawkers and retaliation from Confederate sympathizers. Charles and his family, along with the Parhams “came to California.” The truth is that the family moved to Iowa where Daniel Levi Gover (William’s father) was born in 1863. Emma Mae was born in the Idaho Territory in 1866. It wasn’t until after the Civil War that the family finally continued their journey to California. In 1870 Charles was listed as a stock-raiser at Millville. In 1903 Charles received a patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres in Section 20 Township 33 North Range 2 West, MDM. Charles and Ann Caroline had two children in Shasta County: John H. 1870 and Joseph Samuel 1878. Charles died in 1914 and Ann Caroline survived until 1932.

Daniel Levi Gover was born in Iowa in 1863 and traveled with the family to Idaho then California. In 1880 Daniel was sixteen and working on his father’s farm at Millville. In 1891 Daniel married Margaret Ellen Wilcox who was born in 1869 in California. Margaret was the daughter of William S. and Mary Wilcox. In 1900 Daniel was listed as a farmer at Shingletown, with Margaret and a daughter Mary C. born in 1895. In 1907 Daniel purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 32 Township 30 North Range 2 West in both Shasta and Tehama County. In 1910 Daniel was listed as a farmer at Cottonwood with Margaret, Mary, and a son William Charles born in 1901. Daniel purchased an additional 160 acres in the same

section from the Government Land Office in 1911. Daniel continued to farm at Cottonwood until his death in 1953. Margaret died in 1946.

William Charles Gover, Junior was born at his father's farm at Cottonwood in 1901. In 1920 William was listed as eighteen living at his father's home in Cottonwood. In 1921 William married Ila Evelyn Boucher born in 1900. Ila was the eighth child of Josiah Boucher 1860-1943 and Ella May Sweeney 1867-1904. Ila's parents were married in Colusa County in 1884 but were long time residents of Butte County. In 1935 William was listed as a farmer in Township 5 with Ila and a son, Douglas C. born in 1932. In 1940 William and Ila were listed with a second son Richard Daniel born in 1932. Ila died in 1987 and William survived until 1993.

There was no date on the campaign card for William, but he lost his bid for Supervisor of District 5. William's son R. D. "Dan" Gover was the Supervisor for District 5 from 1975-1991 and was twice Chairman and twice Vice-Chairman.

### Raph Rainaldi Check (Rev. Raphael Rainaldi)

Little is known about the Reverend Raphael Rainaldi's early life in Italy. Most citations use about 1808 as his birth year based on the 1860 U.S. Census but about 1810 was used on the 1850 U. S. Census. One citation gives his birthplace as Foggia which is in Puglia on the Adriatic Sea in the Kingdom of Naples (Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1816). Another source states, "Father Rainaldi was adopted by Father Hugh Gallagher (1815-1882) during his European travels," but this seems unlikely as Father Gallagher, who was one the students of Maymouth College in Ireland who volunteered to come to America with Bishop O'Connor in 1844, was younger than Raphael, proceeded Raphael to America by two years, and was assigned to Pennsylvania until 1852. There was a connection after Father Gallagher was assigned to San Francisco in 1852. What is known for sure is that Father Rainaldi arrived in Naperville, Illinois in 1846 with his younger sister Margarette born about 1813. Father Rainaldi was assigned to serve in a parish of thirteen contributing members in a German community in the Diocese of Chicago. Neither Father Rainaldi or his sister spoke English or German. Father Rainaldi was boarded with a non-Catholic family named Scott and quickly learned English. While at Naperville Father Rainaldi also served the communities of Babcock's Grove and Aurora. In 1848 Father Rainaldi served at Kickapoo in Peoria County, Illinois and shows up on the 1850 U. S. Census in Peoria as Rinaldo, with his sister "Margaret" and a fourteen-year old boy, Pat Charley, born in Ireland about 1836. The parish had petitioned for a subsidy in 1848 (denied in 1849) as the "financial condition of the parish was so bad the parish church was about to be auctioned off." The situation must have improved as in 1850 Father Rainaldi was listed as having real estate valued at \$700. In 1852 Father Rainaldi served at Brimfield which is also in Peoria County.

It is not known how Father Rainaldi came to the Archdiocese of San Francisco, but he was proceeded by Father Florian Schwinninger who was assigned a district more than two hundred miles wide and one hundred miles north to south without any established churches. Father Florian arrived in March of 1853 and purchased a house with a small garden in Shasta. The house he transformed into a

12 foot by 16 foot chapel and built on a small room for his living quarters. Later that year Father Florian started a church in Weaverville. The Shasta church was located on Cemetery Hill and tradition states that the property was rich in gold and miners persuaded Father Florian, by way of grateful donations, to move the church to the bottom of the hill. There is a notice in the *Shasta Republican* in September 1858 that states, "the Catholic Church building, lately situated upon the hill at the West of town, has been moved down to the foot of the same hill, and considerably enlarged and improved. It will now comfortably accommodate a large congregation." Father Florian continued his missionary work visiting isolated mining camps and Fort Reading as well as beginning churches in French Gulch and Horsetown. The archdiocese recognized Father Florian's zeal by assigning three additional staff in 1855. Father Cassin and Cody were to be responsible for Siskiyou County, Father Rainaldi would be responsible for Shasta County, and Father Florian would be responsible for Trinity County and the Salmon River mining camps. Father Rainaldi published a notice in the *Shasta Courier* in March 1855 that regular services would be performed in the Catholic Church, Shasta, every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock A. M.

1856 was a busy year for Father Rainaldi. In February, the church at Horsetown was completed and Father Rainaldi was to hold mass there monthly. In March Father Rainaldi opened a school at the Catholic Church. In May the church members elected to build a new church as the old church was too small. This would give credence to the article that the old church was not moved until 1858. In December 1856 ground was broken for the new church at the junction of High and Main Streets. The project was to be completed in August 1859 and the exterior of the church was to be 104 feet by 36 feet. The plan called for a foundation of native stone and the upper portion built of brick. The church was to have a bell tower 80 feet tall. The Catholic Fair held to raise money for the church raised \$700 according to the *Shasta Republican* and between \$1500-1600 according to the *Shasta Courier*. After the foundation was erected there occurred a back and forth case over non-payment of wages. A judgement was obtained by James McGill, the contractor, for money due as he had paid the workmen and in January 1859 Father Rainaldi sued McGill in Justice Court for \$167.00 with interest from February 1858. The case was not settled until December 1859 when the parties agreed to a compromise (civil agreement to settle a dispute). There is a connected rumor that Father Rainaldi had asked the Sisters of Mercy to solicit funds from mining camps to build the church and that \$30,000 had been raised and misappropriated. Father Rainaldi did petition for the Sisters of Mercy to establish a convent at Shasta. In April of 1857, Mother Mary Baptist Russell and her aide Mother Mary deSales Reddan did come to Shasta but stayed only a few days after deciding that the plans for a convent at Shasta County would be postponed indefinitely (about eighty years). Under the rules of their order the nuns could not solicit funds, nor did they visit outlying mining camps, and despite the sensational article no evidence of such an incident has been found. (Sacramento was also visited as a convent site and rejected on the same trip in April 1857.)

In February 1857 Father Cody was assigned to Shasta as the assistant pastor. In May 1857 Archbishop Alamy consecrated the cemetery at Horsetown and

dedicated Father Rainaldi's church despite the fact that the walls had risen no more than five feet. In August another assistant pastor, Rev. Bamey McFeely was assigned.

In 1858 troubles were obvious at the new church site that had been scheduled to be completed in August. The problems give credence that the old church on Cemetery Hill was moved around September 1858 and enlarged. Father Rainaldi seems to have continued to plan for a wonderful new church as he contracted for an organ to be built in Marysville for \$1400. In October 1858, the organ was delivered to the church at Shasta but the final payment of \$600 went unpaid.

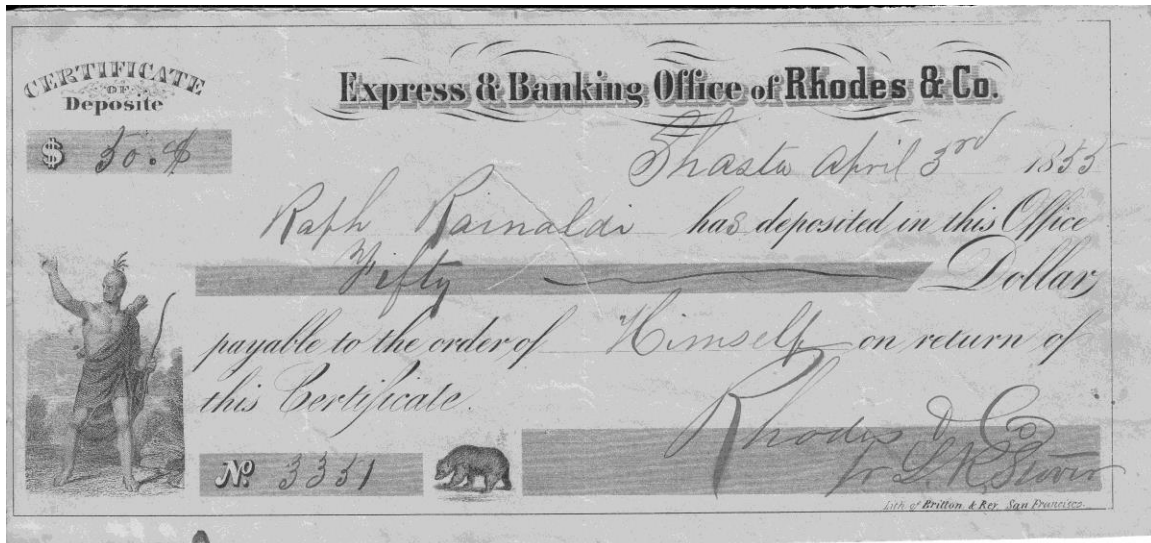
By 1859 the Archdiocese seemed to be losing confidence in Father Rainaldi. The congregation was shrinking not by any action of Father Rainaldi but simply due to nearby placer deposits yielding less gold and the transient mining population moving to new discoveries. In May 1859 Father Rainaldi was relieved as pastor at French Gulch. In May 1860 Father Rainaldi was released as pastor at Shasta and replaced by Father O'Reilly of Weaverville. In the 1861 church records states that Shasta is serviced from Weaverville, so it appears that Shasta lost Father Rainaldi as pastor and its parish at the same time. The wooden church at the foot of the hill "apparently rotted over the years," and the brick church never raised above the foundation. It was 1905 when the Litsch family raised \$1100 for a Catholic chapel (torn down in 1946).

What exactly happened to Father Rainaldi has to be pieced together: in the 1860 U. S. Census done in June, Raphael Rainaldi and his sister Margarette Rainaldi were listed in Shasta. On the same census entry, a Mary Obrien age 12, born in Illinois with no explanation of the relationship is listed. Also included are a laborer and garde, withner. There is a notice in the Shasta Herald dated May 19, 1860, that "Father Rainaldi left a few days ago for San Francisco, in or near which he will probably be hereafter located. An 1860 Census entry for San Francisco, also done in June, shows Mary Obrien age 13, born in Illinois, as being under the care of Sister Francis McEnnis. Sister McEnnis was the Superintendent of the Daughters of Charity, an orphanage for girls established under Archbishop Alemany in 1852. After the trip to San Francisco Father Rainaldi returned to Shasta to sell his property as the notice on July 18, 1860, directs interested parties to "inquire of the Rev. Father Rainaldi, living on the premises." Father Rainaldi owned two properties, with the first "within a three minutes walk from town." That property contained a dwelling house with a brick milk house and kitchen, situated on seven acres with grape vines, apple, peach, pear, plum, and fig trees. The second property was fifteen acres on Spring Creek, two and a half miles from town, with a dwelling house with 4500 grape vines, 250 apple trees, and 20 peach trees. (It is believed that the properties were sold to Father O'Reilly.)

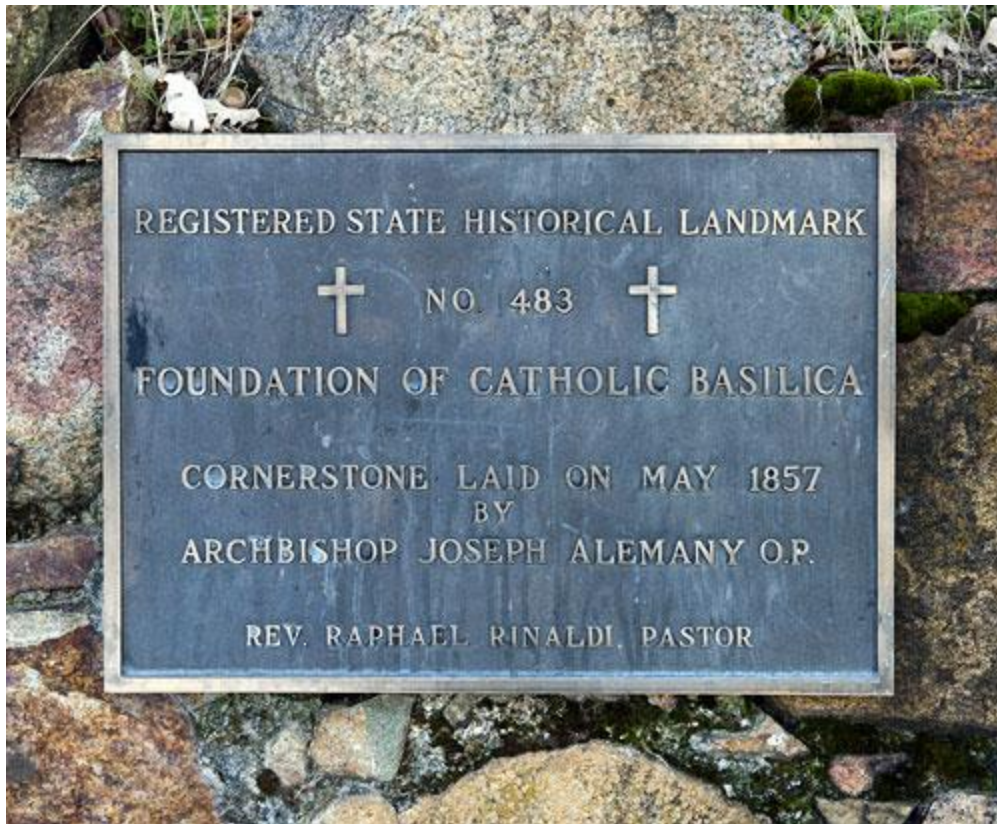
As soon as Father O'Reilly took over management of the parish, he was confronted with two debts incurred by Father Rainaldi: a loan from the Archbishop of San Francisco and a loan from Rev. Joseph Gallagher. Rev. Patrick O'Reilly sorted out the issue of unpaid loans and made two payments in July and September totaling \$1100 that appears to have settled the \$600 due on the organ and the other debts. I have not heard it said that Father Rainaldi was a bad priest, but all indications are that he was a bad businessman.



It appears that father Rainaldi and his sister moved to San Francisco but what relationship they had with the Archdiocese is unknown. A report from the Archdiocese cites that Father Rainaldi died in 1864 still owing debts. It should be noted that a Marguerita Rinaldi died in 1867 and was buried at Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery at Coloma in San Mateo County (the headstone includes four others that indicates it may have been provided by a Catholic institution).



A certificate of deposit for \$50 made during his first month at Shasta. Note he uses Raph rather than Raphael or the Italian Raffaele and clearly uses Rainaldi rather than Rinaldi or Rinaldo. Courtesy of Ralph Hollibaugh.



Plaque dedicated in December 1952 by Rev. Father Henry L. Walsh of Santa Clara University and author of Hallowed Were the Gold Dust Trails.