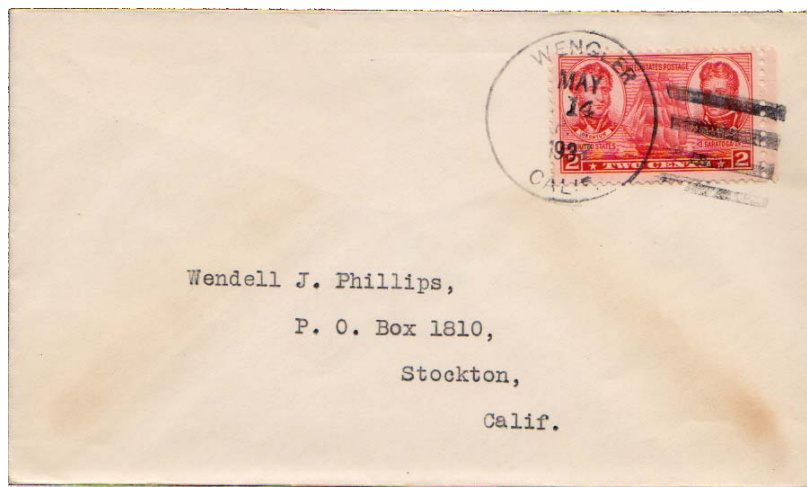


The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not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

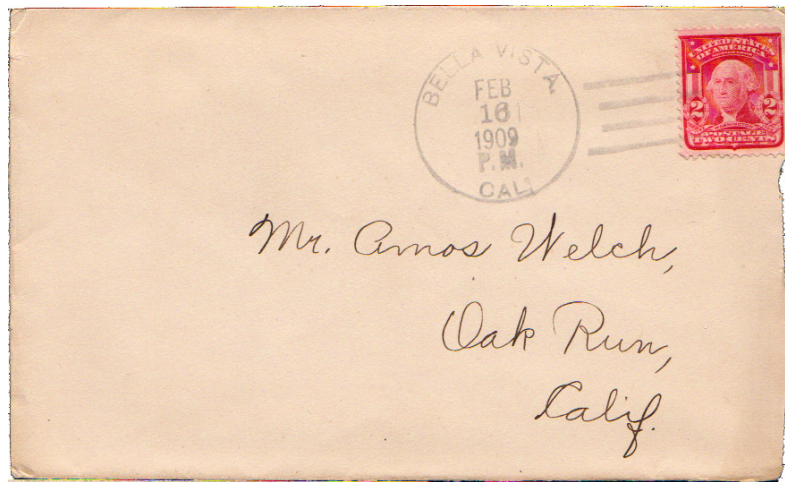
### Wengler Post Office



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 Latson post office was located a half mile southeast of Burgess as was the Wengler Post Office. The Latson Post Office closed its doors in August 1895 and moved its operation to Burgess. Burgess closed its doors in August 1903, and moved its operation to Wengler.

The Wengler Post Office was initially established about two miles east of the Pit River and an equal distance from the Round Mountain Road. The post office like many other rural post offices "wondered" moving one and three quarters miles southeast in 1903, two and a half miles northwest in 1907 and three miles southwest in 1908 (near the Latson Post office site). The post office was named for the first Post Master, Mathias Wengler. John Buick and Mathias Wengler had formed the Big Bend Wood & Lumber Company that began operations in the Flatwood area in 1896. The Wengler Post Office was closed in 1942 and operations moved to Montgomery Creek.

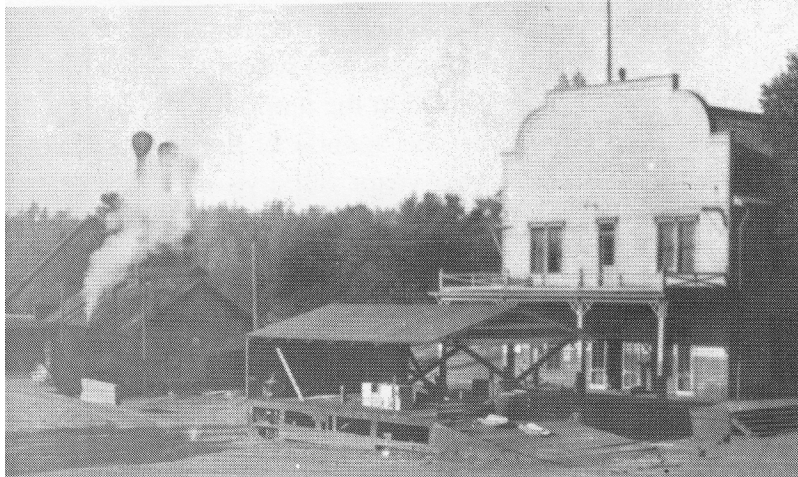
## Bella Vista Post Office



In 1887 the Shasta Lumber Company purchased land at what is now Bella Vista for a planing mill. The company built a thirty-two mile long flume from their timber operation on Hatchet Mountain to Bella Vista. In 1889 the company established the fifteen mile long Anderson-Bella Vista Railroad to connect to the Central Pacific tracks at Anderson. In 1897 the company was taken over by the Terry Lumber Company who enlarged operations. The Terry Mill closed in 1919 due to financial troubles. In 1920 the operation was purchased by the Red River Lumber Company who operated it on a smaller scale before closing in 1922. With the slow down in work much of the community that had grown up around the mill began to move closer to the highway (now Highway 299).

The Bella Vista Post Office was established in 1893 at the mill site and used the town name meaning "beautiful view" in Spanish. As mill operations slowed down the post office was discontinued in 1918. In 1920 the post office was reestablished at the new town site closer to the highway. In 1937 the post office was moved a half mile east and remains in continuous operation.

The letter above was addressed to Mr. Amos Welch at Oak Run in 1909. Mr. Welch was Amos August Welch born in 1876 in California. His parents were William W. Welch and Mary P. Rose both of which were in California prior to 1867. In 1900 Amos was listed as a farmer at Round Mountain and had married Maud D. Hufford in 1899. In the 1910 U. S. Census he was listed as a farmer at Round Mountain with Pearl I. Warren as his wife. No record was found as to the fate of his first wife Maud. Although the census used Round Mountain he Amos was farming at Oak Run as his twin daughters were born there in 1911 (they died in 1911 and are buried at the Oak Run Cemetery). In 1920 and 1930 Amos was listed as a farm laborer in Anderson. Amos died in 1955 and Pearl survived until 1971.



Store and mill at Bella Vista about 1910.

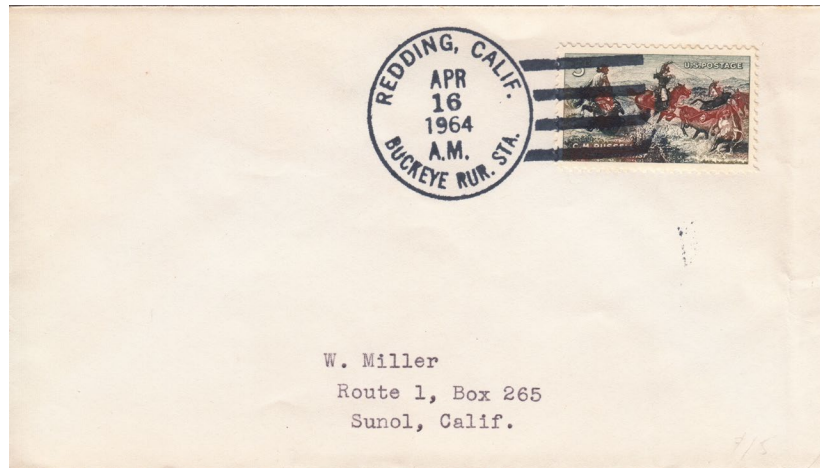
### Buckeye Post Office



Post card mailed at Buckeye August 18, 1909. Note the year and PM are upside down.

The town of Buckeye was first settled in 1849 as a placer gold mining community on Churn Creek about two and a half miles south of Churntown. The name comes from the high number of early miners originating in Ohio, the Buckeye State. By 1880 much of the economy had transitioned into farming and ranching. The Buckeye Post Office was established in 1880 at the Buckeye Hotel & Corral (also a combined merchandise store) owned by the first postmaster George Burt. The post office was discontinued in 1918. The boom brought on by the construction of Shasta Dam included a large influx to Buckeye and the post office was reestablished in 1938. The Buckeye Post Office was again discontinued in 1943. With the growth of Redding after World War II the post office was reestablished as a rural station of Redding in 1963. The Buckeye Rural Station was closed in 1965.



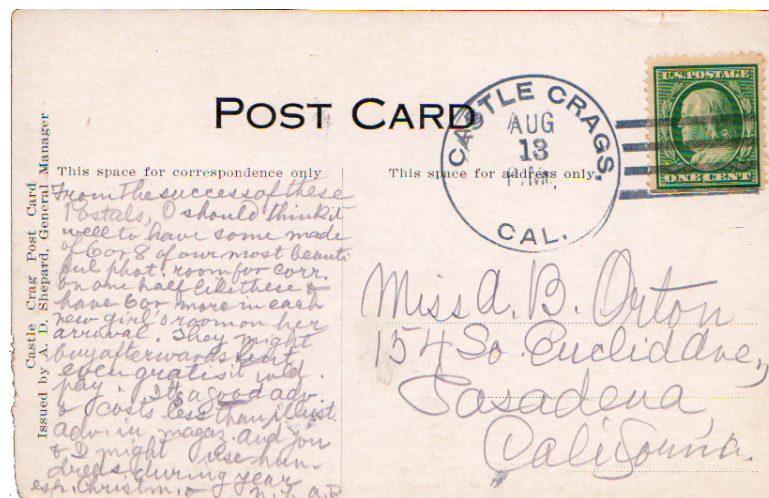


Buckeye Rural Station of Redding (1963-1965)



Buckeye General Store. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Castle crags Post office

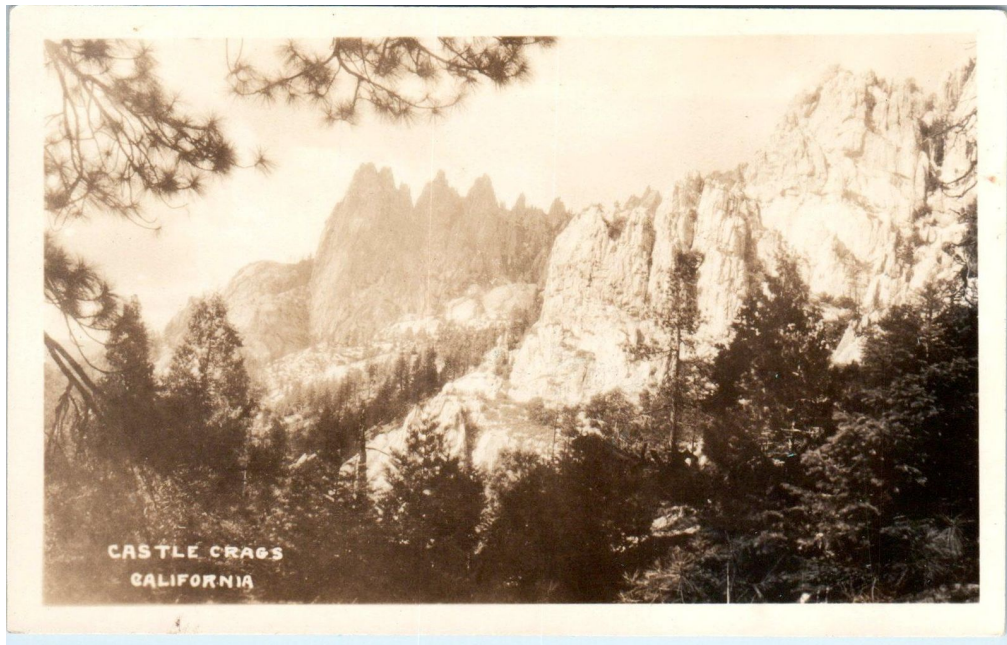




Within a three mile length of the upper Sacramento River Canyon just south of Dunsmuir in Siskiyou County was the Castle Crag Post Office, or Castle Craggs after 1909, the Eubanks Post Office and the Leland Post Office (Castella after 1892). From the earliest white settlement the area had be utilized as a transportation route between Oregon and California, first by the Hudson Bay Trappers, then the California-Oregon Trail. Much of the economic development of the area stems from the arrival of the California & Oregon Railroad which after 1884 took its parent company's name as the Central Pacific Railroad. By July 1886 the Central Pacific had reached Lower Soda Springs opening the area to large scale lumber operations. In December 1887 the rails connected Portland, Oregon to San Francisco and generated a boom in the tourist industry. Resort hotels opened at Crag View (Castella), Castle Rock, and Lower Soda Springs.

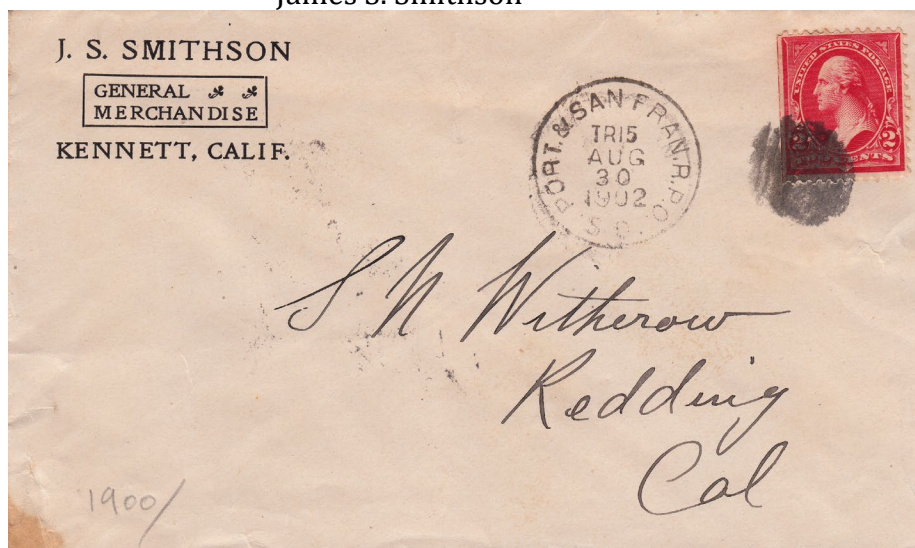
Castle Craggs began for industrial reasons rather than from tourism. In the 1850s the area attracted a large mining population that quickly stated a conflict by destroying the salmon streams. In 1855 the Modoc attacked the trading post at Castle Craggs. Local militia, a detachment from the 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry Regiment, and volunteers from the Shasta who were enemies of the Modoc, attacked them at the Battle of Castle Craggs and dispersed the Modoc. In the 1880s it had been the site of a wing dam on the east side of the Sacramento River operated by Christopher Columbus "CC" Huffacre and his partner James Cramer to work pockets of placer gold. By 1892 the Castle Crag railroad station opened connecting with the Red Cross Lumber Company mill on Rattlesnake Hill. The Castle Crag Post Office was established about five months before the railroad station. In 1900 the post office, nearby lumber mill and much of the surrounding timber were destroyed in a massive fire. The post office was officially closed in January 1901. Eight years later the Castle Craggs Post Office was reestablished. The post office was discontinued in 1930 and operations moved to Dunsmuir. In 1933 Castle Craggs State Park was founded and the area remains a popular tourist attraction.

The name probably is an amalgamation of names. A number of Native American tribes utilized the Castle Craggs area and to many the spires were believed to be the home of malevolent spirits that led to the name Castle of the Devil during the Mexican period. To the Hudson Bay trappers the site was known as the Needles due to the jagged pinnacles and spires. The combination of the two names results in Castle Craggs.



The articles for July 2021 are: 1) James S. Smithson, 2) Samuel Newton Witherow, 3) History of the Alva Graves Ranch and Andersonville and 4) The Theodore G. Disney Family in Shasta County.

#### James S. Smithson



Portland & San Francisco Railroad Post Office mail addressed to S. N. Witherow in 1902 when he was Deputy County Clerk from the James Stenton Smithson General Merchandise Store in Kennett.

James S. Smithson (1790-1865) and Elizabeth Smithson were born in England and between 1828 and 1834 immigrated to the United States with their five children: Harriet 1815, Benjamin 1820, Theresa 1825, Mary 1826 and Stenton 1828. James last child Sobelia was born in New York in 1834. By 1840 James had moved the family to Boone County, Illinois which is just across the border from Wisconsin. In 1850 James was farming and only Theresa, Stenton, and Sobelia remained at home. By 1860 all the children had left home (Mary had died in 1852). James died in Boone County in 1865 and Elizabeth followed in 1867.

Stenton Smithson was born in England in 1828 and was naturalized by virtue of his father while he was still a minor. Stenton was in the 1850 U.S. Census as living with his parents but within months of the census married Sybelia Harriet Williams in nearby Rock County, Wisconsin. Sybelia was born in 1834 in New York and her father, Aaron Williams, had died in Boone County, Illinois in 1846 (Sybelia mother was Elizabeth "Betsy" McComber, Aaron's second wife). The couple started farming in Boone County and quickly had three children: Elizabeth 1852, James Stenton 1853, and Mary Eva 1855.

For the period of the civil war nothing was found about Stenton and the family. In 1867 Stenton Smithson registered to vote as a miner at Buckeye. Stenton may have been enticed to start for California just prior to the Civil War by Sybelia's brothers and sisters. William Williams (1830-1909) had come to California in 1852 but returned home to marry about 1855. William and his family returned to Shasta County in 1859. Another brother Samuel Main Williams (1828-1908) was in Shasta County by 1860 as was Sybelia's sister Maria F. Williams (1838-1909). Another brother Rufus Perry Williams (1840-1906) served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Nevada Volunteer Cavalry before coming to Shasta County. In the 1870 U. S. Census Stenton was listed as a farmer at Stillwater (Township 5). In 1870 the family consisted of Stenton, Sybelia, the three children and Elizabeth Williams (born 1807 in New York) who is possibly Sybelia's aunt. In the 1880 U. S. Census Stenton was listed as a hotel keeper at Baird and Sacramento Bridge (six miles south of Bayles) with only Sybelia living at home. In 1881 Stenton granted the Central Pacific Railroad Company a right-of-way at the site. In 1882 the Halcyon Post Office was opened at the hotel but Stenton was not listed as postmaster. In 1883 the railroad started moving north from Redding and the post office was moved three hundred yards to the south and renamed Smithson as was the new railroad siding. Stenton was also cited for founding the Smithson ferry across the Sacramento River just south of Indian Creek. In 1885 Stenton registered to vote as a miner in Redding. Nothing was found on Stenton after 1885 and no cemetery records were found but a family history reports he died in August 1889. Sybelia survived until 1907 dying in Shasta County. James Stenton Smithson was born in 1853 in Boone County, Illinois. By family history Stenton and Sybelia Smithson with their three children moved to Shasta County about 1860. Reportedly traveling with the family was Sybelia's sister Maria. No records were found for Stenton and the family for 1860 but Maria married William B. Armstrong of Parkville in 1860 in Shasta County. In 1870 James was still living with his parents and two sisters.

In 1876 James married Josephine Jones who was born in Shasta County in 1858. Josephine's father, Robert V. Jones (1829-1898) was an early miner at French



Gulch and Whiskeytown. Josephine's mother was Margaret Doris Thomas (born in 1819). At the time of the marriage James was farming at Stillwater but by 1880 he was listed as a hotel keeper at Slate Creek. Also listed on the 1880 census were the couple's children: Benjamin Robert born in Redding in 1877 and Maude Edith born 1879 in Slate Creek (a third child Marie born in 1879 died prior to the census). James was postmaster at Slate Creek from 1881 to 1882. History sources state that James took over Stenton's hotel and ferry operations but no confirmation was found. Neither Stenton nor James were postmasters at the Halcyon or Smithson Post Offices.

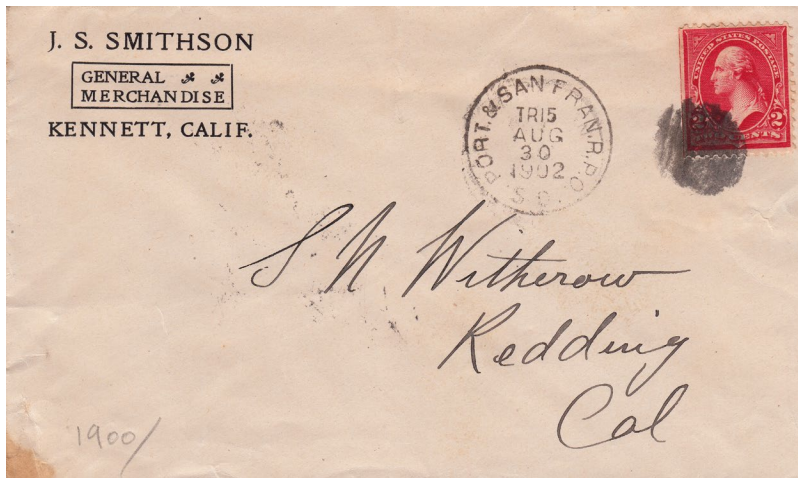
In 1886 James registered to vote as a farmer at Flat Creek and in 1891 received a homestead patent from the Government Land Office for eighty acres in Section 34, Township 34 North Range 5 West, MDM, on Backbone Creek. By the time of the patent the family had grown by two additional children: Stenton 1882 and James Melton 1889. James next opened a merchandise store in nearby Kennett by 1892. In the 1900 U.S. Census James was listed as a merchant at Sacramento River but this probably was the precinct that contained Kennett. At Kennett the last two of James and Josephine's children were born: Joseph Clarence 1892 and Edward 1894. Between 1909 and 1913 James was the elected supervisor for District 4.

In the 1910 U. S. Census James was operating the merchandise store at Kennett but between 1913 and 1920 James, Josephine and their son Joseph moved to Alameda County (the youngest child Edward had died in 1896). In 1920 and 1930 James was listed as the proprietor of a cigar store at Hayward in Alameda County. James died in 1935 and Josephine followed the next year.

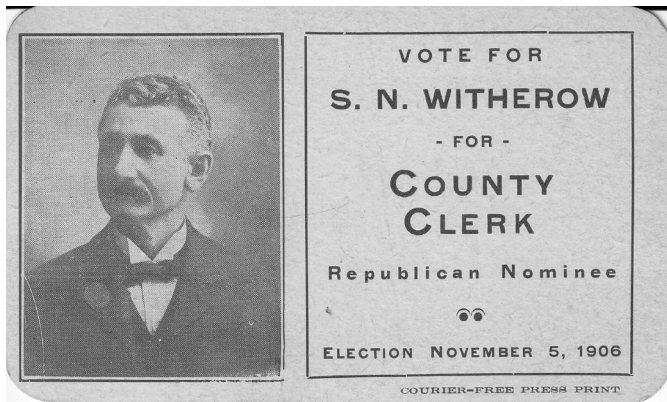


Letter mailed at Slate Creek Post Office while James S. Smithson was postmaster.

Samuel Newton Witherow



Portland & San Francisco Railroad Post Office mail addressed to S. N. Witherow in 1902 when he was Deputy County Clerk



Campaign card for Samuel Newton Witherow in 1906. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Samuel Newton Witherow was born in 1854 in Indiana. Samuel was the son of John Witherow and Eliza Baker. Samuel's father moved the family to Shasta about 1869 and worked as a teacher. After teaching in Shasta for five years John moved the family to Los Angeles where Samuel would in turn earn his teaching credentials. In 1875 Samuel was registered to vote in Los Angeles County as a schoolteacher. By family history Samuel soon left Los Angeles and worked his way north as a sheep herder. Samuel reached Shasta County by 1882 where he resumed teaching at Shingletown. Samuel taught at various schools teaching in the mountains in the summer and the valley during the winter. In 1882 Samuel married Susan Virginia Darrah who was born in Shasta county about 1863. Susan's parents were Simon Darrah and Arzilla Shipton. Samuel continued to teach in Shasta county until 1888 when he taught in Los Angeles. By 1890 Samuel was again teaching at Shingletown and continued to move to various schools. In 1896 he was registered to vote as a teacher at Anderson and in 1898 at Shingletown. About 1898 Samuel settled on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres receiving the patent in 1907. Samuel purchased an additional 160 acres in 1907 and 120 in 1908. In 1898 W. O. Blodgett

the Shasta County Clerk from 1898 to 1906, appointed Samuel as deputy clerk. From 1906 to 1922 Samuel was elected to four terms as Shasta County Clerk. In 1913 Samuel registered a brand for his ranch in the character of a key. It was not found when Samuel died but it was between 1922 and 1930 as Susan was listed as a widow in the 1930 U.S. Census and living in Santa Clara County. Susan died in 1933. Samuel and Susan were known to have had six children: John 1884, William Hillary 1886, Henry 1891, Harry 1892, Lillian Arzilla 1893 and Mary Leonora 1895.

### History of the Alva Graves Ranch and Andersonville

In July 1928 Alva C. Graves and his wife Loleta L. Graves purchased nine hundred and sixty acres described as the South half of Section 28 and all of Section 33 both in Township 30 North Range 8 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, along with the water rights to two hundred miner's inches from Duncan Creek, from Charles I. Linden. The property when purchased was between the ghost town of Arbuckle and the dying town of Watson Gulch but is best described now as midway between Ono and Platina where Platina Road crosses Duncan Creek. The mortgage for the property was \$3,000 payable in installments over the next three years. Occupancy was to start at the conclusion of a lease to John V. Maxey and Albert Coffey which had begun in 1925 for \$300/year and was due to end on March 2, 1931. When Alva and his family moved onto the ranch they acquired not only land but also a verbal history of Andersonville, Squire Wills, C. I. Linden and his demijohn, buried treasure, a stage stop and murder and various other tales.

From earliest times, the area around the Graves Ranch was inhabited by the Bald Hills band of Wintu and the Nor-el-Muk band of Wintu but it was not until 1850 that the first white occupation occurred. Jedediah Smith and trappers from the Hudson Bay Company had passes through on a temporary basis in search of furs but it was not until Pierson B. Reading obtained a Mexican Land Grant along the west bank of the Sacramento River in 1844 that there was a permanent white presence in the area. It was Reading's discovery of gold on Clear Creek in 1848 that brought about a conflict over the land. The miners tended to describe the Native Americans in geographical terms such as the Clear Creeks or Cottonwoods and saw the Wintu as an impediment to their desire first for gold then for land. The Wintu acquiesced to the initial settlements on lower Clear Creek but opposed movement westward from Piety Hill. At their peril a few individuals attempted to find the gold fields to the west.

In early 1850 a party of twelve well armed miners, commonly known as the Cunningham party, set out to discover the reported rich gold fields west of the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek. After discovering evidence of gold at what would become Watson Gulch the party was forced to build a defensive fort of brush on the divide between Duncan Creek and the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek, just to the west of the current ranch house, due to the increasing presence of armed Wintu. Isolated and short of food the prospectors opted to communicate with the Wintu



rather than take aggressive action. Through fractured Spanish and hand signs the Wintu expressed their problems with the mining population and the prospectors agreed to abide by the Wintu's desire to protect their ancestral food sources and families. In response to the agreement the Wintu led the Cunningham party to the gold bearing gulches in the Arbuckle Basin. After a short period of peace the Cunningham party abandoned the Arbuckle diggings as they had no means of forcing new miners to respect the verbal treaty and no desire see an aggressive Wintu response.

Before the Cunningham party abandoned the Arbuckle Basin a party under Andrew Watson passed through attempting to develop a wagon road from Cottonwood Creek to the Trinity mines and were told of the Cunningham's first gold find. Andrew Watson would return to develop mines, a trading post and water ditches at what became known as Watson Gulch. Other miners returned to the Arbuckle Basin and the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek and from 1851 to the mid-1860s the Grave's Ranch and the entire surrounding area were extensively worked by placer miners. The Wintu were forced to assimilate as a labor force or pushed onto less desirable land with greatly reduced food resources.

By the mid-1860s the placer mines began to give out, the mining districts dissolved and towns like Bald Hill were abandoned. The land held by mining claims returned to ownership of the federal Government Land Office. Those who remained began to transition into stock raising or agricultural pursuits such as the prune orchards at Watson Gulch

By 1880 the area of the Graves Ranch had been surveyed by the Government Land Office and was ready for distribution. The northern third of the Graves Ranch in Section 28 was opened for homesteading while the southern two-thirds of the ranch in Section 33 was deeded to the Central Pacific Railroad on June 24, 1880 in compensation for developing the railroad from Marysville to Redding. The California and Oregon Railroad received authorization for subsidies from Congress in 1866. The railroad received a 200-foot right of way on all public land but had to buy or negotiate for the right of way on land already distributed to the public. The subsidy included coal, iron and mineral rights as well as timber rights but again the railroad could not preempt settled land. Where public land was not available the railroad could select alternate sections within a twenty-mile strip on each side of the track (the railroad limit ran just east of the Graves ranch but was later extended an additional ten miles to the west). The transfer of land could occur with the completion and acceptance of each twenty-mile strip of track. The railroad received 12,800 acres for each mile of track completed. In 1867 control of the California and Oregon Railroad passed to the Central Pacific Railroad and that is why most deeds read the Central Pacific Railroad as successor to the California and Oregon Railroad. In 1885 the various holdings of the Central Pacific Railroad were consolidated as the Southern Pacific Railroad. As the Central Pacific Railroad did not resume laying track from Redding to Roseburg, Oregon until 1882, Section 33 was in compensation for the route from Marysville to Redding completed in 1872.

The northeast quarter and south half of Section 33\* were subject to a Patent issued to the Central Pacific Railroad from the Government Land Office in June 1880 but there was no record of resale found for the period 1880 to 1893. In 1893 the

\* Using the older township and range system a township was six miles wide and six miles tall. They were listed as being north or south of a baseline which for Shasta County is the Mount Diablo Meridian and being east and west of a specified parallel (the range). The Graves ranch is in Township 30 north and Range 8 west. Each township is divided into 36 sections each containing 640 acres or one square mile. The sections can be subdivided into quarters: northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest. The quarters can then be divided in quarters and so on. The township and range system was used on all land transfers concerning the Graves Ranch so we have referenced it in the article.

patent was subjected to a review by the Superior Court of Shasta County in the Matter of Daniel Stein, Deceased. Daniel was a resident of San Francisco and an executive of the Central Pacific Railroad Company meaning the deed was probably recorded in San Francisco or Alameda County. Daniel also had stock in multiple mining interests such as the Homestake Mining Company in South Dakota and the transfer may have involved one of these entities prior to his death. The Superior Court accepted the title and the parcel was divided equally between his five children: Michael D. Stein and Simon D. Stein of San Francisco and Leo D. Stein, Gertrude Stein, and Bertha Stein (later Bertha Raffel) of Baltimore, Maryland. In November 1901, Michael D. Stein acting for his brothers and sisters sold the 480-acre parcel to Charles I. Linden in consideration of ten dollars. Many deeds of the period only cite a sufficient sum of money such as ten dollars to complete a contract and do not recite the full agreement. Mortgages, stock trades and other financial negotiations were often part of land sales but are not reflected in the deed.

The other portion of Section 33 was the northwest quarter that was also granted to the Central Pacific Railroad in June 1880 by the Government Land Office. The 160-acres were sold to John Anderson on March 7, 1882. Anderson appears to have resided on the parcel until 1890 or 1891 when he ceased to pay property taxes. The assessed taxes for 1890 in the amount of \$7.64 were not paid and the combined Sheriff and Tax Collector, William Hopping, placed the parcel on the delinquent list in January 1891. The parcel was put up for sale in February 1891 but there were no purchaser. After the mandatory redemption period (at the time one year in which the initial owner could regain possession by paying the taxes and fees) the parcel was transferred to the control of the State Controller. In May 1900 the property was again offered for sale. The 160-acre parcel sold for \$45.04 to Charles I. Linden on November 19, 1900.

The 160-acres of the southeast quarter of Section 28 was homesteaded by Townslin Henthorn. A Government Land Office patent was issued in January 1892 but there is no record that indicates the date Henthorn filed the initial homestead application. 1887 would be a good guess for Henthorn's initial settlement on the parcel but many patents were issued years after the mandatory residency period. In May 1901 the parcel was sold by Thomas Greene, as administrator for the estate of Townslin Henthorn, to Thomas B. Coumbs for \$570. In the deed Townslin was also known as Townsley Henthorn. The parcel quickly passed to M.C. Jordan in March

1904, then to T.M. Enos in 1907 and finally sold to C.I. Linden in 1908 in consideration of \$10 in gold coin.

The southwest quarter of Section 28 containing 160-acres was initially homesteaded by Martin Hamilton Robinson. The Patent was issued in July 1917 and Martin probably filed his initial notice close to his twenty-first birthday in 1911 or 1912. In February 1918 Robinson sold the parcel to Charles I. Linden for consideration of \$10 in gold coin. The transaction consolidated the 960-acres owned by C.I. Linden and later sold to Alva Graves.

Little could be found of the personal history of Townslin Henthorn, also known as Townsley Henthorn. One source gives his birth as 1829 in Ohio and another as 1830 in Virginia but both agree that in 1850 he was mining in Butte County. His 1888 voter registration lists him as 61 (about 1827) born in Ohio and working as a stock raiser in Arbuckle. He was not listed on the 1880 United States Census in Shasta County so he probably arrived between 1880 and 1888. There is one source that lists him being married to a Susie Bean born in 1851 in Paskenta, Tehama County, and having a son, Thomas Henthorn, born in February 1884 in Round Valley. These facts lead to speculation that Susie was Native American. If the source is correct Townslin arrived after 1884 without his family who remained in Mendocino County. Townslin died in 1898 and the court records did not list a next of kin. The property was sold by Thomas Greene, who had been Sheriff from 1868 to 1872 and again filled out the term of William Hopping who died in January 1892. From 1898 to 1902 Thomas Greene was the Coroner and Public Administrator of Shasta County and it was from the latter office that he acquired legal authority over the property.

Townslin did leave his name on the hill to the northeast of the Graves' ranch house where Platina Road descends to Duncan Creek. The hill is still called Henthorn Hill.

Thomas Greene, as administrator for the estate of Townslin Henthorn, sold the parcel to Thomas Coumbs in 1901. Thomas was the son of Sampson Coumbs (1808-1881) and Grace Cole (1807-1852). He was born in Renfrew, Ontario, Canada in 1842. Thomas married Elizabeth Marian Cochran in 1862. In 1874 Thomas, Elizabeth and six children moved to the United States and in 1876 settled at Brown's Creek in Trinity County. In the 1880 United States Census the family was living at Indian Creek, Trinity County. John Coumbs, Thomas' brother, filed homestead papers for what was to become known as Deer Lick Springs, in 1882. In 1887 Thomas and his brother John built the large two-story cabin at what was then called Coumb's Springs. Elizabeth died in 1893 and Thomas died in 1912 in Weaverville leaving eleven living children. Thomas' son Thomas Benjamin Coumbs built the grocery store at Deer Lick Springs and had a ranch in the Bald Hills of Shasta County.

Thomas Coumbs sold the Southeast Quarter of Section 28 to M.C. Jordan in 1904. Although there were Jordan families living at Eagle Creek and Harrison Gulch none matched the initials M.C. The only M.C. Jordan found was an investor living in San Francisco.

M.C. Jordan held the parcel for three years then sold it to T.M. Enos of Douglas City, Trinity County in 1907. Although not definite it appears that T.M. Enos is Thomas M. Enos who was born in Douglas City in 1881. He was the son of Joseph



Enos who immigrated to Trinity County from the Azores Islands (Portugal) and settled in Weaverville. In 1902 Thomas married Ethel F. Atkins in Weaverville and the couple had a number of children including Marvin who with his wife Esther Chapman ran the Junction City Hotel after 1945. Thomas died in Redding in 1924. Thomas only held the 160-acre parcel for about a year before selling to C.I. Linden in 1908. Thomas and his family appear to have moved to Hayfork where they resided in 1920.

Before discussing C.I. Linden the Robinson family should be addressed. The three attached pictures came from Mike Trisdale. The first states the "house on Duncan Creek where Martin Robinson was born: now known as the Graves Ranch." The second is "Fred and Mary Robinson at Duncan Creek," while the third is "Martin, Myrtie, Maude, and Grover Robinson," (with Fred and Mary Robinson in the background). The pictures were definitely taken at the current Graves Ranch but the question is why? Martin Hamilton Robinson was born in 1890 when Townsline Henthorn had yet to receive his Patent from the Government Land Office (although he may have completed his obligated occupancy). Larry Robinson, a direct relative, provided the probable answer. Fred B. Robinson, born in 1857, leased the Henthorn property to keep horses for the stage and freight wagons traveling to and from Redding and Harrison Gulch. Larry felt that at the time of the Robinson's lease the stage stop was at Watson Gulch, where Larry's father ran a hotel and his mother taught school. He thought the pictures predated 1906 as Myrtie was home unmarried. There was a history of an older stage stop at "Duncan's Crossing," that operated in the 1850s to 1860s. There is an old chimney in the valley but no evidence it related directly to the stage stop as both white and Chinese miners also lived and worked along the creek. The likely site was downstream from the current ranch house where there was a large flat. The area was subject to flooding and any structures may have been destroyed or moved by the 1890s. Roy Graves heard the story that a shooting victim stumbled into the stage stop from further west and died. The victim was reportedly buried at the stage stop but no evidence of a grave remains. In 1924 there was a similar story: John Park ran a stage stop and store at the junction of Sylvester Road and Platina Road just up the hill from the Grave's Ranch house where he was murdered. The death was a coroner case but no one knows where the body was buried and as far as is known the case has never been solved.

Fred's father, Eli Robinson was born in May 1830 in New York. Eli and his brother Frederick Dykeman Robinson (born July 1827) took the Isthmus of Panama route to California and were mining near Jackson in the 1852 California State Census. After mining in French Gulch the brothers walked to Roseburg, Oregon where they went into other occupations easier than mining. Eli married Mary Francis Jordan (born February 1834 in Tennessee). In 1858 Eli was Sheriff of Douglas County, Oregon where during the arrest of a horse thief he was fatally wounded. The horse thief that shot Eli was immediately lynched by the witnesses. Eli lived long enough to ask his unmarried brother, Frederick, to marry his widow and raise his two children. Frederick at the time was operating the American Hotel in Douglas City, Oregon. Frederick married Mary Frances Jordan in 1860. Eli and Mary had two children: Emma Ruhama born in Oregon in October 1855 (died in

September 1923; married William Long) and Frederick "Fred" Bradford. Frederick and Mary had two additional children, Agnes Maria (born 1863; married John Lanaway Ruff) and Robert Jordan (born 1865; married Clara Belle Miller) before returning to California in 1865. Initially the family settled in Butte County where Frederick drove stage from Chico to Susanville. In 1868 the family moved to a farm at Paskenta in Tehama County where three more children were born: Harriet (born 1868; married William S. Wilder), Irby Close (born 1871; married Edith Y. Walker), and Susan Louisa (born 1873; married Francis M. Wilder). Frederick acquired a part interest in the Bully Choop Mine and in 1878 the family moved to a farm near Ono to be closer to the mining operation. From 1882 to 1886 Frederick served as County Supervisor. He was a partner with General Joseph Lane in a mine at Olney Creek. Frederick Dykeman Robinson died in Ono in 1894. Mary Frances Robinson died in 1907.

Eli's son, Frederick Bradford Robinson, was born in March 1857 in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon and moved with the family to Butte County, Tehama County and finally Ono. In May 1880 he married Mary Agnes Smith (born 1863 in Paskenta) at Ono. In April 1892 Frederick received a patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres in the Southeast Quarter of Section 6, Township 29 North Range 7 West MDM in the Bald Hills, which eventually became part of the Bland Ranch about four miles from the leased property on Duncan Creek. Frederick or "Fred" and Mary had five children reportedly all born in the Bald Hills: Stephen Eli (born August 1880, died 1942; married Josephine Cooper), Myrtie Ruhama (born July 1882, died 1945; married Alexander Brown in 1906), Grover Cleveland (born January 1885, died 1964; married Florence Kehoe in Montana), Maude Mae (born September 1887, died 1946; married Emmett Walter Adams in 1924), and Martin Hamilton (born October 1890, died June 1966; married Florence Mabel Millsaps). Fred probably started to lease the current Graves' property from Thomas Henthorn and probably continued the lease under Coumbs, Jordan, Enos and Linden as they were on the property for the 1910 U.S. Census. The necessity for the lease would have been greatly reduced by the closure of the big mines in Harrison Gulch at the end of World War I. Charles Linden took over the property in 1908 but according to Roy Graves he did not live in the current ranch house which would indicate the property was leased. The Robinson family lived next to C.I. Linden in the 1910 U.S. Census. Linden lived on the ridge above Duncan Creek where a chimney and reservoir remain. Linden remained in the house on the ridge during the subsequent lease to Maxey and Coffey from 1925 to 1931. The Robinsons could have continued the lease after 1910 but the Maxey family shows up on the 1920 U.S. Census as living in Igo Township. It appears that Fred Robinson gave up the lease prior to 1920 and that there may be an earlier lease before 1925 to the Maxey family.

Charles I. Linden was born in Sweden about 1855 and in all documents seems to be unmarried. In June 1890 he was naturalized as a United States citizen in the Superior Court at Redding. In the 1890 voter registration he is listed as a thirty-five year old carpenter living at Pittville. In the 1900 U.S. Census Linden was living in Igo Township. In the 1910 U.S. Census he was listed near the Robinson family having acquired both parcels of Section 33 in 1900 and 1901. He seems to have lived very simply but was very protective of the land. His lease to Maxey and Coffey specify a

cycle for cleaning animal enclosures and use of downed firewood prior to cutting trees. Roy Graves heard from his father that whenever Linden was seen he had a demijohn (a bulbous, narrow neck bottle often holding three or more gallons of liquid) with him. No one knows what was actually in the demijohn but the indication is that it was not apple juice. Another story about Linden was that he hid money around the cabin as he distrusted banks. Since he left the property in 1931 it would seem reasonable that he would have taken his valuables but from the attacks on the chimney and home site it seem someone believed the rumors that some "treasure" remained. Prior to 1908 Linden probably lived in the old Anderson cabin he purchased in 1900.

The last resident of the Henthorn homestead was John V. Maxey and Albert Coffey who leased the property from 1925 to 1931. The lease was for \$500 per year for five years but seems to have been extended to March 2, 1931 to coincide with the Graves' mortgage. John Maxey was born in 1889 in Missouri. Maxey lived on the ranch with his wife Eva (born about 1896 in California) and their two children: Elwin (born about 1917 in California) and Herbert (born about 1918 in California). Albert Coffey was the brother-in-law of John Maxey (born about 1899 in California). Also living on the property was Etta Coffey, John's mother-in-law (born about 1859 in Oregon).

The southwest quarter of Section 28 was homesteaded by Martin Hamilton Robinson whose family history was addressed earlier. He was born in October 1890 but there are conflicting locations for his birth: one gives the Bald Hills and the other the Graves' Ranch. He probably filed for his own homestead shortly after his twenty-first birthday. The patent for the parcel was issued in 1917 by the Government Land Office. Family history reports that Martin sold the parcel to C. I. Linden in 1918 in preparation for military service during World War I. No record of military service was found but large numbers of local men were drafted. If Martin served in World War I he survived the war as he returned to marry Florence Mabel Millsaps.

John Anderson purchased the Northeast quarter of Section 33 from the Central Pacific Railroad in 1882. He appears to have been a long time miner in the area as the 1880 U.S. Census has him living in Arbuckle and working as a miner. The Census also lists his wife, Mary, son Hazle Green Anderson and Louis F. Wills in the same entry. On the property are the remains of four rock structures. Three are near a gulch with obvious evidence of mining activity: the first is a cabin measuring about 19 by 14 feet with a rock chimney at the north end, the second just to the southwest is a small 12 by 7 foot cabin with a small chimney at the north end, and the third to the northeast of the main cabin a 15 by 15 ½ foot shed incorporating large pieces of bedrock. The group of structures is reportedly the home of the Anderson family. On the site there was evidence of Native American style grindstones being utilized. To the northeast of the cluster of structures there is another structure on the road raising up from the flat. The isolated structure is about 12 by 12 feet with a large chimney at the north end. No wood or metal artifacts are evident at either site. Local tradition has the isolated structure as the cabin of Squire Wills.

The 1880 U.S. Census supports the physical data found at "Andersonville." The cluster of cabins may have acquired the name as a stopping place as the gulch is on a walking trail from Watson Gulch to the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek and



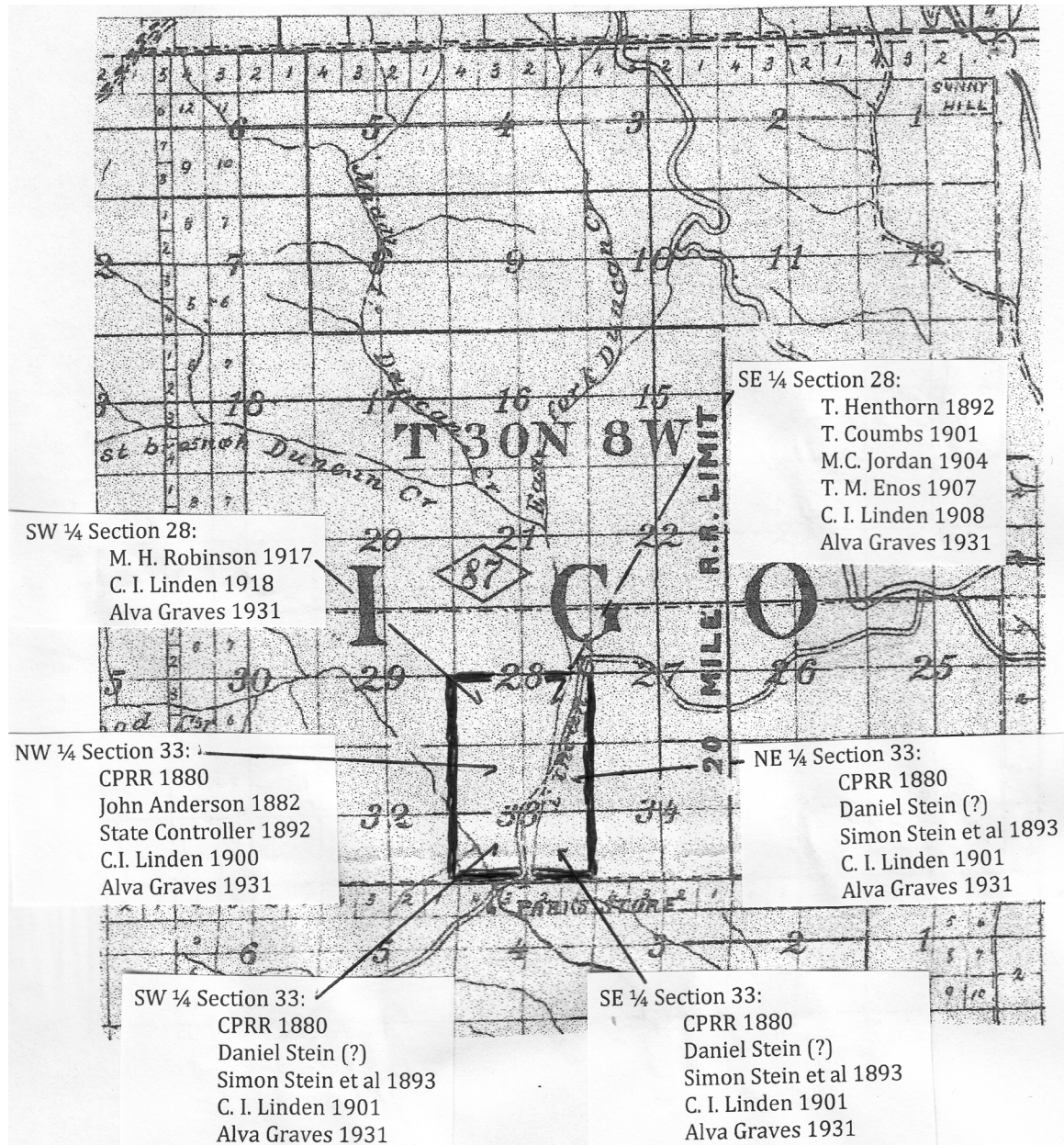
the Arbuckle Basin that is miles shorter than the wagon road. Squire Wills was listed as a boarder on the census report so others may have stopped at the site on a temporary basis. Further, Anderson may have been on the property before 1880 as a squatter since the Patent to the Railroad and the census were done about the same time. John Anderson was born about 1825 in Georgia. In the 1860 U.S. Census he was living in Ono with the Wheelock family as neighbors. In the 1870 U.S. Census he was living near the Doll, Bell, and McFarland families. In June 1876 John married a Native American woman named Mary who was born about 1846 in California. The couple had a son Hazle Green who was ten years old (born about 1870) and listed as part-Indian. There is no 1890 U.S. Census but in the 1890 voter registration, John was still listed as living in Arbuckle. There is no known reason why the 1890 taxes were not paid but it may be the family relocated. In 1883 a Government Land Office Patent was issued to a John Anderson for 80 acres in the east half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 30, Township 30 North Range 6 West, MDM near Ono.

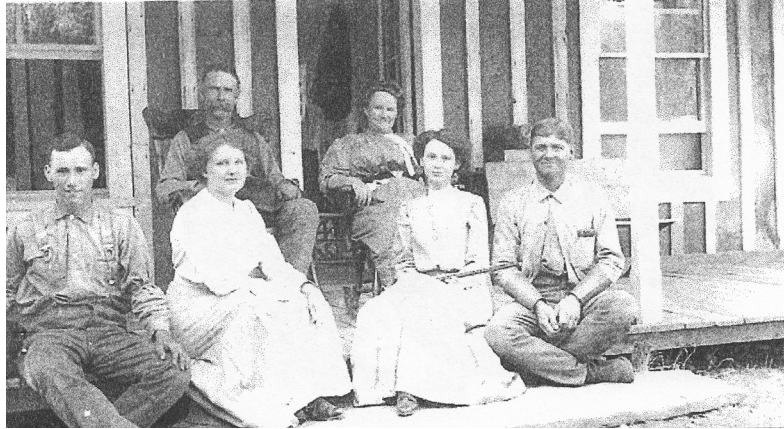
References to John Anderson end about 1890. Hazle Green Anderson married Lilly Nicholson in June 1887. She may have been the daughter of William Nicholson who was a neighbor of the Voss family who lived to the west of Igo. Hazle was listed as Hazel G. Anderson in the 1890 voter registration where his occupation is listed as miner at Arbuckle. Hazle shows up as Hazel Green Anderson in the Government Land Office records for an Indian allotment. In Section 34 across Duncan Creek to the east of the Graves Ranch there were four Indian allotments dated 1914: Eugene Leland Anderson, Bula-Lewis and Hazel Green Anderson, Lillie Anderson, and Viola Anderson. Eugene, Lillie and Viola may have been additional children of John and Mary Anderson. Although the family may have disappeared from the historical record the name remains with Anderson Point and Anderson Spring Ridge on Arbuckle Mountain.

The other name listed on the 1880 U.S. Census with the Andersons was Louis F. Wills. On the original document the name is given as Squire F. Wills, age 32 a boarder and miner. "Squire" was born about 1848 in Missouri and registered to vote in 1886. No other records were found but Roy Graves believes the Williams family purchased land near Harrison Gulch from a person named Wills (there was a William Wills who homesteaded in Section 25 Township 32 North Range 6 West but no relationship to Louis was found). There is an entry for a Louis Wills of the right age and birthplace in the 1900 U.S. Census as a laborer in Liberty, Siskiyou County.

The last individual to own land on the Alva Graves' Ranch was Daniel Stein. He was born in Germany in 1833 and seems never to have lived in Shasta County. He was an executive of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and that is how he probably acquired the parcel. He is noted for his prudent investments in streetcar lines, mining interests, and real estate that made the family wealthy. Daniel married Amelia Keyser who was born in Maryland. Daniel died in January 1891 at the age of 58 and his wife preceded him in death by three years. The couple had five children: Bertha, Leo, Michael, Simon, and Gertrude. In 1893 when the property was transferred to the children, Bertha, Leo and Gertrude were living in Baltimore, Maryland presumably with Keyser relatives while Michael and Simon remained in San Francisco.

Alva's son Roy and his wife Karen purchased the property and both are dedicated to preserving the rich Wintu, mining and ranching history of western Shasta County.





Martin, Myrtle, Maude and Grover Robinson in front and Fred and Mary Robinson behind.



House on Duncan Creek where Martin Robinson was born and is now the house of Roy and Karen Graves.



Fred and Mary Robinson at Duncan Creek.



Chimney at the Anderson house.

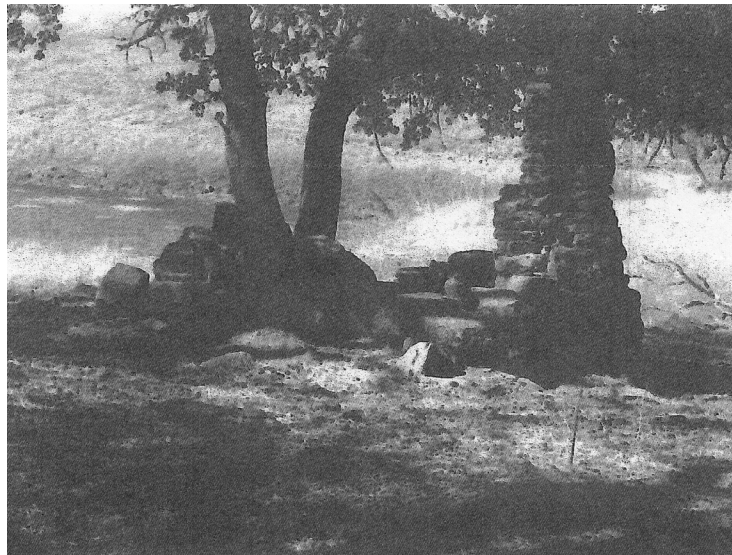


Stein family: Daniel, Amelia, Simon, Michael, Leo, Gertrude and Bertha





Mortar at the Anderson site.



Remains of the small cabin at the Anderson site.



Chimney at the Squire Wills' cabin.



Chimney at the C.I. Linden cabin.

### The Theodore G. Disney family in Shasta County

The Society received a request looking for a quilt that was in the possession of the Beatie family that contained the name Disney. In researching the quilt, it came to pass that other than a few one-line notations there was almost nothing in our library about the Disney family. Since we did not locate the quilt it was decided to rectify the lack of history by including the Disney history in our article section.

The first indication that Theodore Disney was in California was a notice in the *Sacramento Daily Union* in 1851 concerning a letter at the Sacramento City Post Office that was not called for. It was a common practice to send mail to San Francisco, Sacramento, or other post offices as they opened, where those arriving in California could collect mail. In this case, a Theodoro Disney had a letter on 3 July

1851. Theodore was not found in the 1852 California Census and it was not until his marriage to Sarah A. Parker in 1856 in Tuolumne County does a verifiable history begin. In June 1867 Theodore registered to vote at Green Springs in Tuolumne County which is midway between Copperopolis and Chinese Camp. In 1870 Theodore is listed as a farmer at Chinese Camp under the name Thomas Disney. Chinese Camp was south of Sonora on the road to Knight's Landing in Yolo County. Most of the names in the census entry are given as initials but they correspond to five children known to have been born in Tuolumne County: Thomas (Theodore) age 13 (1857), W. A. (William Albert) age 11 (1858), R. I. (Rebecca I.) age 9 (1861), L. A. (probably S. A. for Sarah A.) age 6 (1863), and I. J. (John G.) age 1 (1869). Also listed was S. A. Disney age 43 (1827) born in Tennessee. The latter is Sarah A. Parker who married Theodore in 1856 in Tuolumne County. Sarah was born in 1827 in Tennessee and was the daughter J. E. and Sarah Parker according to her death certificate. By Sarah's obituary history the family moved to Illinois when she was about seven and then to Arkansas when she was about twelve. At age fifteen in January 1843 Sarah married James Martin in Randolph County, Arkansas. James was reportedly eighteen at the time of the marriage and died in 1844. The marriage had resulted in the birth of a daughter who seems to appear in the 1850 U. S. Census for Randolph County: Sarah Martin age 23 (1827 Tennessee) was living with Celia E. Martin age 6 (1844 born in Arkansas). Sarah was living between Jesse Parker age 53 (1797 South Carolina) and Richard Martin age 43 (1807 North Carolina). By family history Sarah came to California with her two brothers using the overland route and appears to have left her daughter with family in Arkansas (she is believed to have married Templeton W. Robinson in 1863 in Arkansas). In 1850 William Parker (1829 Tennessee), Elisha Parker (1832 Tennessee), and David Parker (1837 Illinois) were living with Jesse Parker. (A Jesse Elisha Parker born in 1832 died in Butte County in 1914 and a William Roy Parker born 1831 in Tennessee died in Butte County in 1897; there is a possibility that these were Sarah's two brothers.)

Between 1860 and 1870 the population of Tuolumne County had been reduced by half as the placer gold deposits produced less and less. It is not known if the land gave out or the reduction of the population reduced the markets for farmers but shortly after the 1870 U. S. Census the family was on the move. In 1871 there was a listing in the Stockton business directory that a Theodore Disney was working as a carpenter and in August 1871 Theodore Disney (age 46, born in Maryland) registered to vote in Monroe precinct #2 in Colusa County as a farmer. On November 30, 1872, a notice in the *Tuolumne Independent* stated that Theodore Disney had been drawn to serve as a juror at the District Court. No means was found to reconcile the three entries but in November 1874 Theodore purchased 179.05 acres from the Government Land Office just northeast of Willows in Colusa County (Glenn County after 1891). The farm was in Section 18 of Township 20 North Range 2 West, Mount Diablo Meridian and purchased using Agricultural College script.

In 1879 the family moved to Shasta County and some branched out on their own. In 1879 Theodore and Theodore Goodlon (Goodlo/Goodloe) both registered to vote as farmers at Millville. In the 1880 U. S. Census Theodore (listed as a carpenter) and Sarah were living with Rebecca age 19, Sarah Ann age 17 and John age 11. In a

second entry for Township 6 (Millville) was Theodore G. Disney a farmer age 23 living with his sister-in-law Mary J. Disney 19 born in Iowa and his brother William A. a farmer age 21. Mary Jennie Davis married William in Shasta County in November 1879. Mary was the daughter of Marvin D. Davis (about 1826 in New York) and Mary E. Davis (1837 in New York). Marvin Davis received a homestead patent in Section 6, Township 30 North Range 3 West, Mount Diablo Meridian in 1882). (Note: Theodore G. settled in Section 5 and William Hawes settled in Section 8 of the Same township.) In September 1880, William registered to vote as a farmer at Millville.

In the 1880 agricultural census Theodore was listed next to William Hawes (the Beatie family was just north in the next township). The farm was not listed on the Government Land Office as sold to Theodore, so it was started by an earlier family. Theodore tilled 300 acres and had 130 acres of additional land on which he had 30 acres of oats (400 bushels), 160 acres of wheat (2000 bushels), and one acre of orchards (50 fruit bearing trees). In addition, Theodore had 4 milk cows, 15 other cattle, 20 pigs, and 36 poultry. The area of the farm was in an area that was known as Fort Reading and it appears to have at one time been a voting precinct. The fort closed in 1857 in favor of Fort Crook but was reopened in December 1866 as a training post for the cavalry. The endeavor was unsuccessful, and the troops were move to Fort Whipple in Arizona in June 1867. After June 1867, the post was vacant until it returned to the public domain in 1881 and was sold off by the Government Land Office. Now the area is commonly called Parkville. Theodore appears to have done well as an orchardist as an August 15, 1885 article in the *Republican Free Press* reports that two yellow cling peaches from the orchard on Cow Creek weighed 19 ½ ounces and one measured 10 and the other 10 ½ inches around (and these were average for the orchard).

1882 saw two new marriages in the family: Rebecca June Disney married Samuel Holtsman and Theodore G. Disney married Mary Ellen Myers. Samuel Holtsman appears to have been born Holtzman about 1856 in Illinois. Samuel came to California about 1875 where he was working as a farm laborer at Inghrams in Tehama County. In 1882 Samuel married Rebecca June Disney born 1861 in Tuolumne County. In 1888 Samuel was listed as a farm laborer at Millville and about that time settled on a homestead near the Disney family. In 1892 Samuel received a patent for 160 acres in Section 4, Township 30 North Range 3 West, Mount Diablo Meridian. Samuel and Rebecca were known to have four children: Ida May 1882-1924, William Edward 1886, Samuel Chester 1887, and Clyde Franklin 1889 (some sources also list Bertha Maud 1884-1967). In July 1893 Rebecca June Holtsman died at the age of thirty-one and was buried at the Parkville Cemetery. The family quickly seems to have broken up as by 1900 Ida May was working for the Van Syckle family as a housekeeper in Glen County and William Edward was working for William Hawes in 1900. Clyde Franklin was not found until 1910 where he was a farm laborer boarding in Anderson and by January 1910 Samuel Chester was serving in the U.S. Marine Corps, first at Mare Island then in the Philippines. Rebecca's husband Samuel died in 1919 in Tehama County.

In October 1882 Theodore G. Disney born in 1857 in Tuolumne County married Mary Ellen Myers. Mary Ellen according to her Find A Grave entry was born



and raised in Weaverville and was full blooded Netherland Black Dutch. As Mary was listed as white on the U. S. Census reports the latter term generally refers to someone of a dark complexion rather than a race. The name is hard to trace as the only identifying fact was that Mary's father was from Ohio and not listed with the family from 1860 onward. Mary's mother was Elizabeth Myers born about 1837 in Ohio who was living in Douglas City in the 1860 U. S. Census with a ten-month old daughter named Ella born in California. By 1870 Elizabeth was living in Township 6 (Millville) married to Henry Beckett born about 1831 in Missouri. Living with Henry and Elizabeth were Mary E. Myers age 11 born in California, William P. Beckett age 6 and Eliza O. Beckett age 2. In the 1880 U. S. Census Henry Beckett was listed as a widowed pig farmer at Millville living with his son William and another son Henry O. Beckett age 8. (Note: a "Baby" Beckett and Mrs. Beckett are buried in the Ogburn-Inwood Cemetery with identifying data.) In 1880 Mary E. Myers was working as a servant for the Albertson family a few miles north of the Disney farm (Section 32, Township 31 North Range 3 West, Mount Diablo Meridian) and close to the Beatie farm. Theodore appears to have filed for a homestead about the time he married as he received the patent in August 1888 for 160 acres in Section 5, Township 30 North Range 3 West, Mount Diablo Meridian. Between 1892 and 1896 Theodore had moved to Chico, Butte County where he registered to vote as a laborer. In the 1910 U. S. Census Theodore was listed as retired in Chico living with Mary and five children: William Albert 1891-1962 (also given as Albert G.), Mamie Aletha 1893-1938, Edgar (John Edgar) 1896-1963, Harry (Harry Monroe) 1900-1967, and Bertie (Bert Goven) 1904-1978. According to the U.S. Census Mary had ten children with seven living in 1910: Jesse Goodlo born in 1883 died of lockjaw in Chico in 1894, Theodore Clarence 1886-1954 was boarding in Chico and working as a bartender in 1910, Minnie Olive 1888-1982 had married James O. Pittenger in 1903, leaving two children as unknown. In 1912 Theodore was still listed as a laborer in Chico but in 1913 the city directory lists him selling cigars. By family history Theodore operated a tobacco and candy store on Main Street in Chico until around 1917. The family history states Theodore retired but he was listed as a laborer in Chico in 1926. Mary Ellen died in 1929 and in the 1930 U. S. Census Theodore was living in Chico with his son Theodore Clarence who was working as a cook, Bert G. who was a tractor engineer, and a grandson William age 11. Theodore died in Chico at the age of 76 in 1933. Theodore was noted as a long serving and early member of the Salvation Army that came to Butte County in 1888.

The next child to leave Shasta County was William Albert Disney and his wife Mary Jennie Davis. In September 1880 William registered to vote as a farmer at Millville. About 1887 William, Mary, and four children moved to Garfield, Whitman County, Washington in eastern Washington near the Idaho border. The four children born in Shasta County were: Johnnie 1880, William Edgar (Edgar William) 1882-1913, James E. 1883, and Frankie 1885. The first year must have been difficult as Johnnie and Frankie died in 1887. In the 1900 U. S. Census William is listed as a farmer and Mary was listed with two children born in Washington: Viola 1888 and Lillie 1889. William received a homestead patent in 1898 for eighty acres and a second patent in 1904 for an additional eighty acres. In 1900 William's mother Sarah was living with the family. In 1910 William was working as a salesman in a

mercantile store in Garfield. In 1917 William and Mary immigrated to Battle River, Alberta, Canada. In the 1921 Canadian Census William was listed as a farmer and both he and Mary listed their heritage as Scots. Mary died in Canada in 1931 and William returned her body home to Garfield for burial. William died in Tacoma, Washington in June 1943.

Living with Theodore and Sarah in the 1880 U. S. Census was Sarah Ann born in Tuolumne County in 1864 and John C. born in Tuolumne County in 1869. According to a reference from Shasta Historical Society Sally Disney (Sarah) was a friend of Alice Hawes and that the younger generation tended to congregate at the Disney home for activities. One of those Sarah Ann met was Joseph Walter Rogers who was the son of James Madison Rogers who had a nearby homestead (Section 4, Township 30 North Range 3 West, Mount Diablo Meridian). Sarah and Joseph (1858-1924) were married in 1893.

John G. Disney was born in 1869 in Tuolumne County and registered to vote in 1890 upon reaching the age of 21 as a farmer in Anderson. In 1892 John was still registered as a farmer in Anderson. John was not noted to have married and appears to have remained in Shasta County as he registered to vote in 1896 as a laborer in Anderson. John may have moved to Chico with his brother Theodore as Butte County was given as the place of death in 1897.

After the death of Theodore in 1893, his Widow Sarah moved to live with William Albert's family in Garfield, Washington and was listed with them in 1900 and with Sarah Ann's family in 1910. Sarah died in Garfield, Washington in 1914. Sarah Ann with her husband Joseph Walker Rogers appear to have made the move to Elk Lawn in Siskiyou County in 1892 where Joseph was working as a teamster. Prior to 1900 Sarah and Joseph moved to Garfield, Washington and joined her mother and brother William Albert. In the 1900 U. S. Census Joseph was farming at Garfield and he and Sarah had two children: Bertha May 1895 and Goven L. (Leroy G.) 1897. In 1910 Joseph was listed as a farmer at Steptoe, Whitman County, Washington and living with the family was Sarah Ann's mother Sarah. In 1920 Joseph was listed as a laborer in Garfield. Joseph died in Garfield in 1924. According to her obituary Sarah Ann lived with her son Leroy in Bakersfield until about 1932. Sarah next moved to Sacramento County for three months before her death in May 1932.

Returning to the search for Theodore's parents, the name Disney is Norman meaning someone from Isigny in Normandy France. It appears that many Normans of that name followed William, Duke of Normandy, as he took over the Kingdom of England. The progenitor for the Theodore Disney family in America appears to be William Disney born in Suffolk in 1667. William resided in Maryland prior to 1695. The direct male line running from William was to Richard Disney 1715-1798, then Richard Disney 1753-1826, then to Richard Disney 1791-1853. The latter Richard Disney married Mary Ann Duval in 1817 in Baltimore and is cited as having ten children: Theodore 1815 (note this is two years prior to the marriage with Mary Ann Duval), George W. 1821, John O. 1825, Adriana 1829, Jonathan 1829, Charles H. 1834, Amelia Jane 1835, Elizabeth 1838, Benjamin 1840, and Beal 1844.

In the 1850 U. S. Census a problem arises with the history cited above: Richard's birthplace is given as Ireland not Anne Arundel County in Maryland. In the

1850 census Rich (Richard) was born about 1791 in Ireland and he was married to a Mary age 52 (1798) born in Ireland. Listed with Rich and Mary are: John 1825, Jonathan 1829, Charles 1834, Amelia 1835, Elizabeth 1838, Benjamin 1840, and Beal 1844. Rich and his son John, Jonathan, and Charles are listed as “nailers” (a maker of nails) in the steel works of Baltimore. George born 1821 was a tailor in 1850, married and living on his own. Adriana 1827 was married, and Theodore 1815 was boarding outside the family and working as a “roller” (making new steel into a required thickness).

We know Richard was a veteran of the War of 1812 as the pension roll shows Richard Disney married to a Mary A. Duvall (married in 1817) enlisted on 26 July 1814 and discharged 1 December 1814. The pension discharge record has Soldier's Death Date as 24 December 1859 (not 9 May 1852 as cited in family trees) but the Soldier's Death Place was Baltimore County, Maryland. So, the question arises: are we looking at one family annexed to another through similar names? Secondly nothing is found in the record that connects Theodore to the Richard and Mary born in Ireland or a Richard and Mary born in Maryland.

When looking just at Theodore most family trees give his birth as 1815 in Maryland, but one utilizes 1816. All the family trees cite Richard Disney as his father, but Theodore was born one to two years prior to Richard's marriage to Mary Ann Duvall in 1817. The question was had either married previously? The solution may rest in the 1880 U. S. Census where both his parents were listed as being born in Maryland while Mary Duvall and her husband were both born in Ireland.

There are also some questions raised by Theodore's marriages in the family trees. A Theodore Disney did marry an Ann Elisa (Eliza) Lamb in Elkhart County, Indiana in 1846. Ann reported died in 1858 after Theodore was known to be in California. No records were found to confirm that Theodore's age or place of birth. One family tree cites Theodore married a Mary Ann Jones in 1851 in Baltimore, but no confirmation was found.

The intent of the article was to document the Disney family in Shasta County and at least start a file in the Society research library, but it would have been nice to connect Theodore Goodloe Disney to his father and earlier history. To that end we invite any reader to provide any addition information that either adds to or corrects our data, especially photographs. We also encourage any reader who might know the disposition of the quilt that started this project to send us a photograph or information.