

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.

Articles for the month of June 2024 are: 1) Early Photographers of Shasta County, Part 11 Taylor to Worthington, 2) George Washington Dix, 3) Jonathan Frye Gage, 4) Cassius H. Darling, and 5) Charles Edward Farrell

Early Photographers of Shasta County, Part 10

Fred A. Taylor – operated in Shasta in 1879 to 1880.

Fred A. Taylor was born in Michigan in 1848. He was the son of Enos B. Taylor born about 1811 in New York and Abigail E. Adams born about 1816 in New York. Fred was also the younger brother of long time Shasta County lawyer and District Attorney, Clay W. Taylor. In 1850 Fred was living in Michigan where his father was a tin and stove merchant. In 1860 Fred was at Bridgeport in Nevada County living with his mother's family the Adams. Fred was not listed in Shasta County until he registered to vote as an artist in 1879 although it was noted his father Enos died in Shasta County in 1865. In 1878 Fred registered to vote in San Francisco as a photographer. In 1881 Fred was listed in a directory for San Francisco as an artist working for Rieman & Company. Nothing else was found on Fred until he was noted in the 1910 U. S. Census as divorced and living in Oakland as a hardware laborer.

Tollman & Oltman – operated in Shasta County in October 1897.

Tollman & Oltman was a short-term partnership between John Wesley Tollman and John D. Oltman. More biographical material is provided in the entry for each individual artist.

Tollman & Pratsch – operated in Shasta county in January 1889.

Tollman & Pratsch was a short-term partnership between John Wesley Tollman and Charles R. Pratsch. More biographical material is provided in the entry for each individual artist.

John Wesley Tollman – operated in Shasta County in January 1889 and again from May to December 1897.

John Wesley Tollman was born in 1854 in Iowa and appears to have started his photographic career in Omaha, Nebraska. In 1887 John moved west working in Olympia, Aberdeen and South Bend, Oregon. John would work areas for short periods often forming partnerships with other photographers. John also worked with his wife Lulu Tollman and brother Thomas W. Tollman. In 1891 he settled in Long Beach, Washington but split his time between Washington, Oregon and Northern California. John was known to be in Redding in January 1889 as Tollman and Pratsch, and from May to December of 1897. John appears to have worked as Tollman & Oltman in October 1897.

In 1899 John was living in Portland, Oregon operating the Tollman Studio. John sold the studio to his brother Thomas in 1900. From 1900 to 1902 John was working as a clerk for S. G. Skidmore, a druggist and photographic supply store while Lulu worked as a retoucher and clerk at Woodward, Clark & Company another druggist and photographic supply store. In 1903 the couple settled in Vancouver, Washington, then in 1907 Eugene, Oregon. About that time the marriage was failing and the couple were divorced in 1909. In 1908 John was working in Boise, Idaho, while Lulu ran the studio until 1914.

Lulu Tollman (Mrs. John W. Tollman) – operated in Shasta County with her husband in January 1889 and again from May to December 1897.

Lulu was born in 1854 in Iowa and married John Wesley Tollman. Lulu in her early career was listed as the assistant to her husband. It was in that capacity that she traveled through Shasta County in 1889 and 1897. Lulu relocated with her husband in Portland, Oregon in 1899 where she was listed for retouching photographs for Woodard, Clark & Company. In 1903 the couple relocated to Vancouver, Washington and in 1907 to Eugene, Oregon. Due to marital difficulties Lulu and John divorced in 1909. In the 1910 U. S. Census Lulu was operating a studio with Catherine McHardy and was married to Edgar Ehrhardt, a clothing salesman. Lulu operated the studio until at least 1914 when she dropped off the record.

Tonge, John Hicks – operated in Redding in 1898.

John Hicks Tong was born in 1870 in El Dorado County. John was the son of Gilbert Shores Tong 1830-1903 and Mary Jane Tong 1840-1918. John's father was in Oregon on the 1850 U. S. Census and in El Dorado County by the 1860 U. S. Census. John was first noted as a photographer in 1892 in Auburn, Placer County. After 1892 all entries for John were Tonge but it is not known if the change was done through the courts. John appears to have become acquainted with William Wax in El Dorado County as

he is listed as an associate in the Universal Art Studio in Redding between 1898 and 1900. During this period John enlisted in the California National Guard in April 1898 for the Spanish American War and was activated as a member of Battery C, 1st Battalion California Heavy Artillery. John was assigned to Ft. Canby in Washington until being mustered out of service. In 1900 John was listed as a photographer in Sacramento and in 1906 married Jennie Roberts. By 1917 John was working as a photographer in San Francisco. In the U S. Census John was listed as a farmer at Alisal in Monterey County but appears to have later returned to the Marysville-Sacramento area. John died in Sacramento in 1953.

Universal Art Company (Wax) – operated in Redding in 1898 to 1900

The Universal Art Company was the studio of William Wax in Redding from 1898 to 1900. Biographical material on the artist is presented under the entry for William Wax. During at least part of the period that the company operated in Redding Wax was in partnership with John Hicks Tonge.



Unidentified couple taken by the Universal Art Company in Redding. Courtesy Shasta Historical Society.

William Samuel Valentine – operated in Lewiston, Trinity County, Red Bluff, Tehama County and Redding from 1896 to 1929.

William Samuel Valentine was born in Iowa in 1871 and raised in Lewiston, Trinity County. In 1893 William opened a studio in Weaverville in partnership with Charles A. Darlington. In 1894 William was operating in Weaverville without Darlington. In 1896 William was registered as a photographer at Lewiston, Trinity County and reportedly worked in French Gulch as well as trips to Red Bluff, Chico and around Trinity County. William married Gena whose last name was believed to be Shropshire (born 1877 in Iowa) and they had their first child: Adelbert “Delbert” in 1898. In the 1900 U. S. Census, William was listed as a photographer in Red Bluff (studio opened 1899). In 1902 William’s second child Robert was born. In 1904 Gena died suddenly and by 1910 William was operating a studio in Redding. William kept

the Redding studio opened until 1929. In 1930 William was proprietor of a gift shop in Redding. William died in 1936.



Ernest Sylvanus Bartell and his wife Nettie with left to right Lance Taylor Bartell, Earl Robert Bartell standing in the rear, Jesse Vernon Bartell standing in front and "Pink" Bartell, taken by W. S. Valentine.



Trademark of W. S. Valentine.



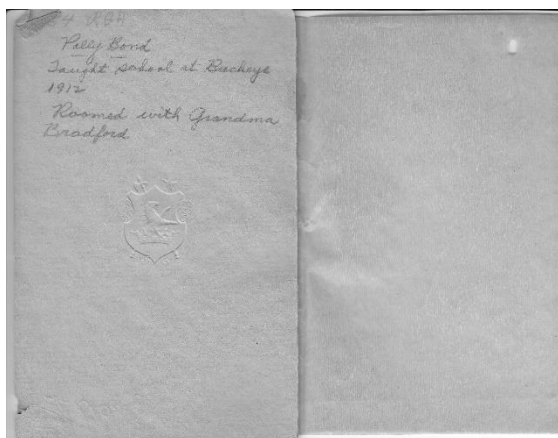
Portrait of the E. F. Crocker family taken by W. S. Valentine. Note the trademark on the right lower corner without the crest shown in the Bartell portrait above.



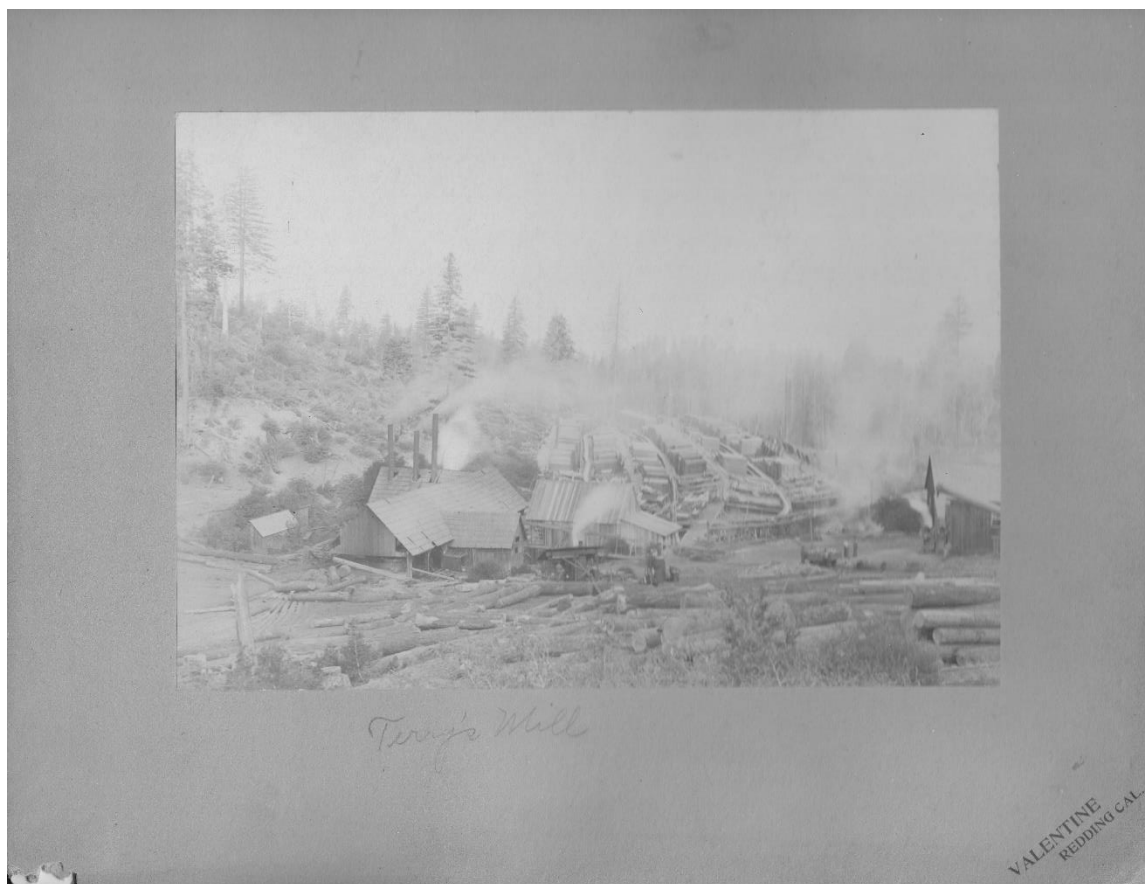
Photograph labeled as Evelyn (possibly Hiatt) taken by W. S. Valentine. Note no crest is shown below the portrait.



Portrait of Polly bond a schoolteacher at Buckeye School in 1912. Believed to have been taken by W. S. Valentine.



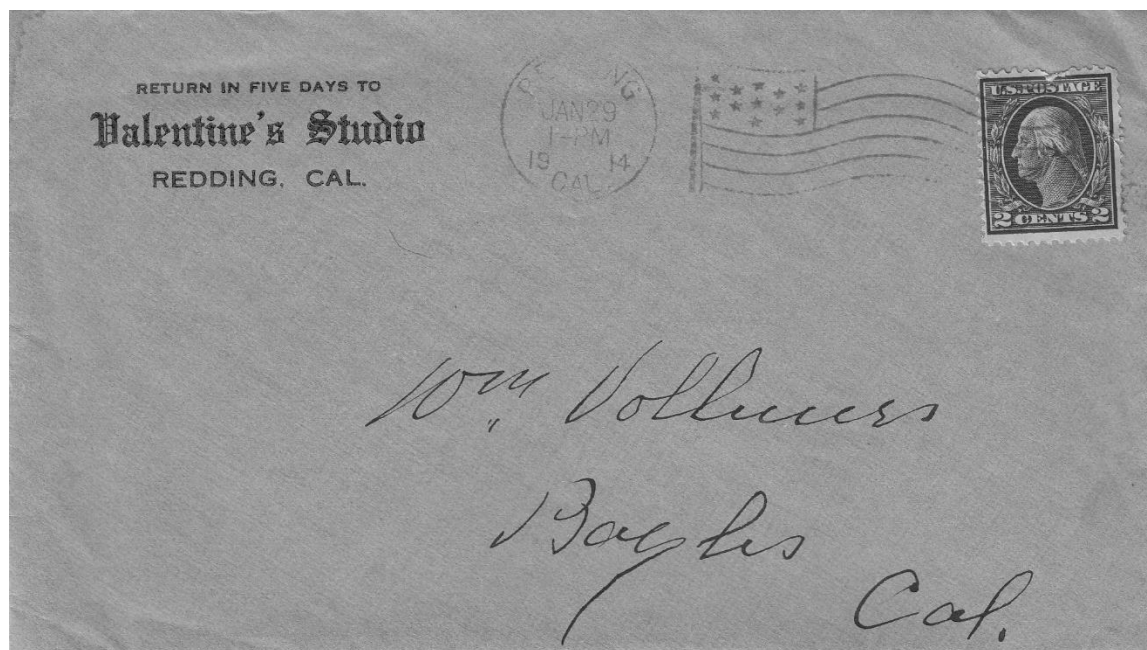
Reverse of a portrait of Polly Bond with the crest used by W. S. Valentine but without the name.



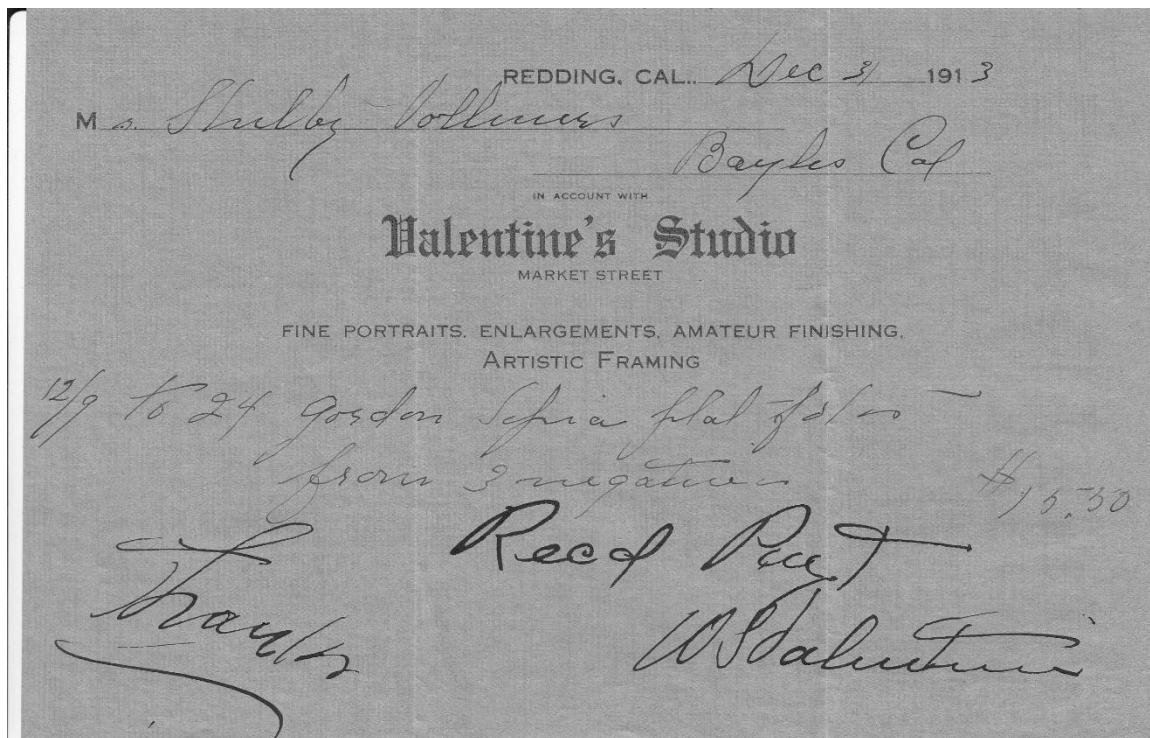
View of the Terry Mill done by William S. Valentine. Note: the trademark in the lower right corner uses block letters rather than script.



Group photograph done by W. S. Valentine.



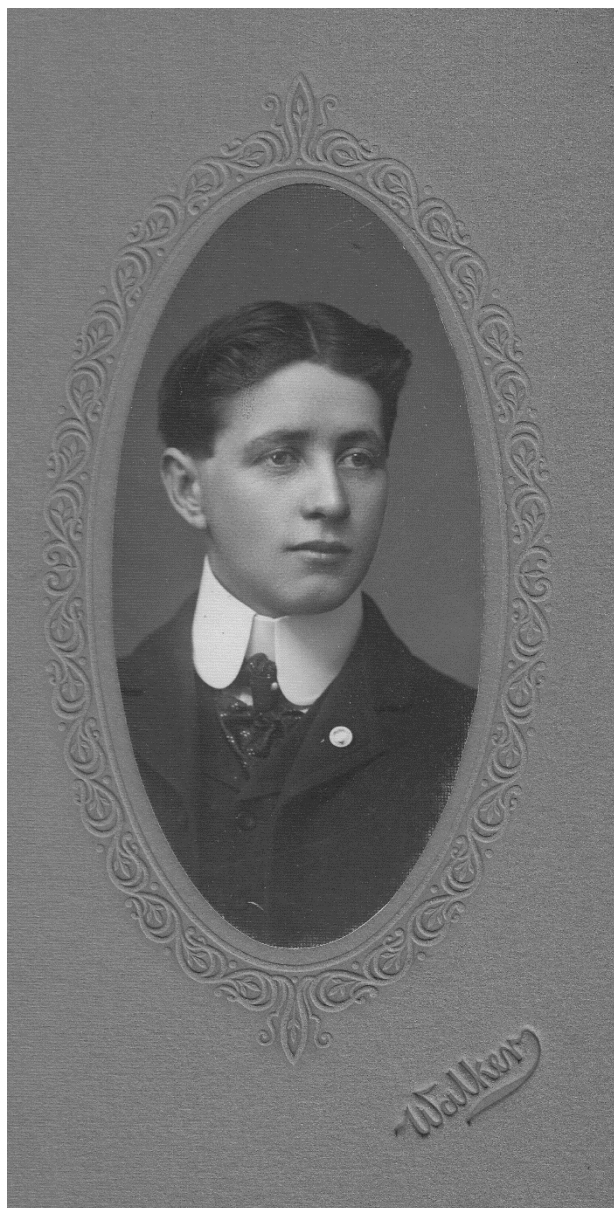
Envelope from Valentine's Studio in Redding to William Vollmer postmarked in Bayles in 1914.



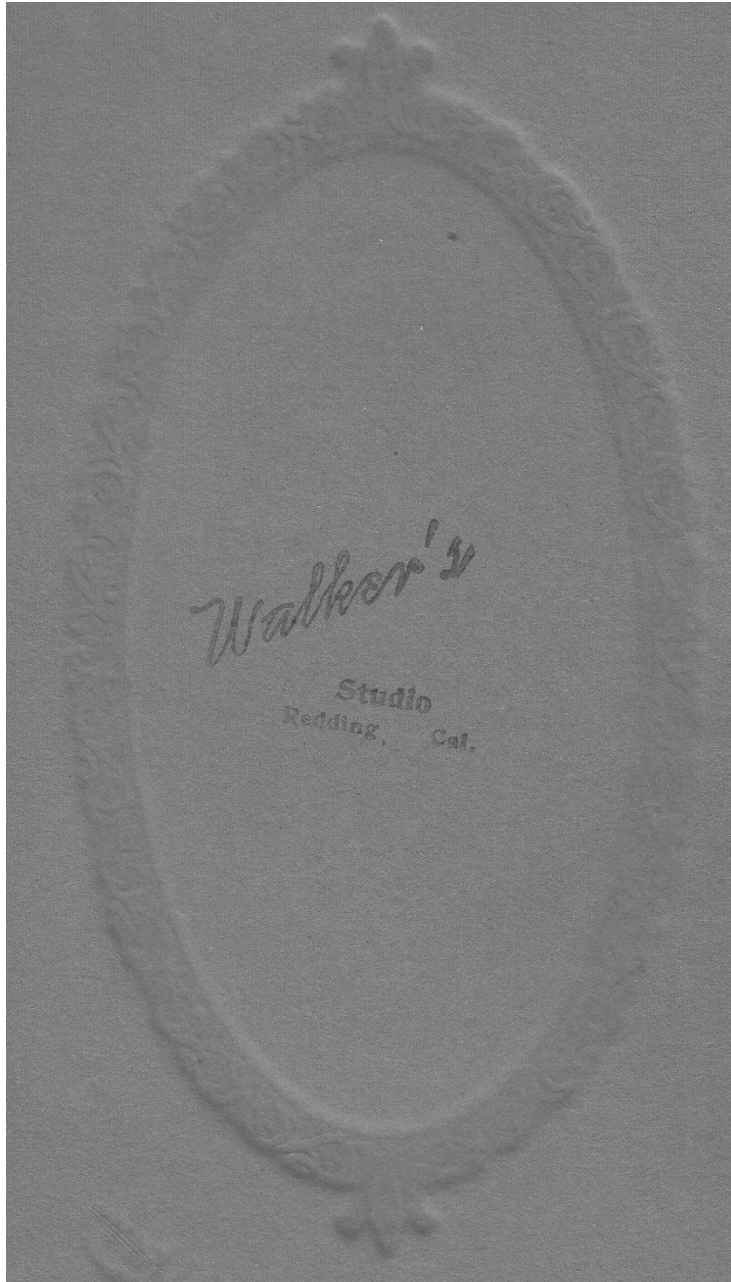
Bill from Valentine's Studio in 1913 with W. S. Valentin's signature.

Walker — operated in Redding about 1900.

No biographical data was found on Walker other than he operated in Redding about 1900.



Unidentified portrait of a young man taken at the Walker studio in Redding.



Trademark of Walker's Studio in Redding.



The photograph is titled "AOUW Hall in Redding and the Walker Studio." Courtesy of Anderson Historical Society.

Rapher J. Waters – operated as a traveling photographer in Shasta County from 1894 to 1900.

Rapher J. Waters was born in 1855 in California. He was the son of George G. and Lydia Waters and was noted as a photographer at Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada in 1880. In 1888 Rapher was listed as a landscape photographer in Oakland. Rapher was noted for his silver prints of mountain views and probably was associated with K. S. Denison of Oakland as a distributor as many prints have the Dennison rubber stamp on the reverse. In 1900 Rapher was living in San Francisco where he was listed as a photographer. On the 1910 U. S. Census Rapher was listed as a commercial photographer in San Francisco and married to Anna May Harding born about 1866 in Pennsylvania. By 1920 the couple were divorced. Rapher died in San Joaquin County in 1937.

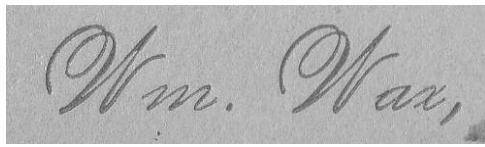
William Wax – active in Redding from 1898 to about 1900.

William Wax was born in California about 1858. In 1870 he was living in Mud Springs, El Dorado County with his mother Corsenthea who was born about 1814 in the Grand Duchy of Baden. In 1870 his mother was a widow and the only thing found about his father was that he was born in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg. In 1870 William was working as a farm laborer on his mother's farm. His mother immigrated in 1847 but nothing was found about when the family moved to California. In 1880 and 1882 William was listed as a farmer at Mud Springs. In 1888 William was listed as a labor in Mendocino County and his first mention as a photographer was at Ferndale in Humboldt County in 1892. From 1893 to 1896, William was listed in El Dorado County as a photographer. William was at Redding in 1898 and was known to have traveled to Trinity County. Wax's studio in Redding was known as the Universal Art Company and during part of its operation Wax was in a partnership with John Hicks Tonge. It appears William left Redding by the 1900 U. S. Census where he was listed as a photographer at Angels in Calaveras County. In 1905 William was working as a photographer in Columbia, Tuolumne County. From 1910 to 1930 William was listed as a farmer in Tuolumne County.

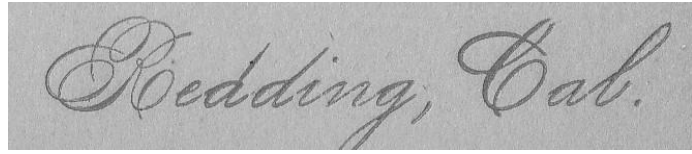
In 1896 William married Helen Overwater who was born in California in 1873. William and Helen were known to have six children: Myrle about 1900, William H. about 1901, Lloyd O. about 1904, Lyman W. about 1906, Lola M. about 1909, and Frances about 1913. Helen died in 1927 and William survived her until 1939.



View of French Gulch taken by William Wax.



Trademark of William Wax's studio.



George W. Wells – operated in Redding from 1890 to 1892.

Peter Palmquist list the name as George N. Wells but the voter registration for October 1890 in Redding lists him as George W. Wells a photographer and other documents list him as George Washington Wells born in Iowa in 1850. George was the son of Charles Wells a farmer born about 1817 in Ohio and Lina Wells born about 1822. By 1860 the family had moved to Missouri and by 1870 was in Baker County, Oregon where George was working as a day laborer. On the 1880 U. S. Census George was listed at Hot Springs, Modoc County as a photographer married to Mary Wells. In 1888 George registered as a photographer in Canby, Modoc County and between 1890 and 1892 was registered in Redding. After 1892 nothing conclusive was found about his history.

Welsh & Cromwell – operated at Shasta in October 1884.

A short-term partnership between John Oliver Welsh and Oscar Cromwell in 1884. More biographical data is provided for both artists under their respective names.

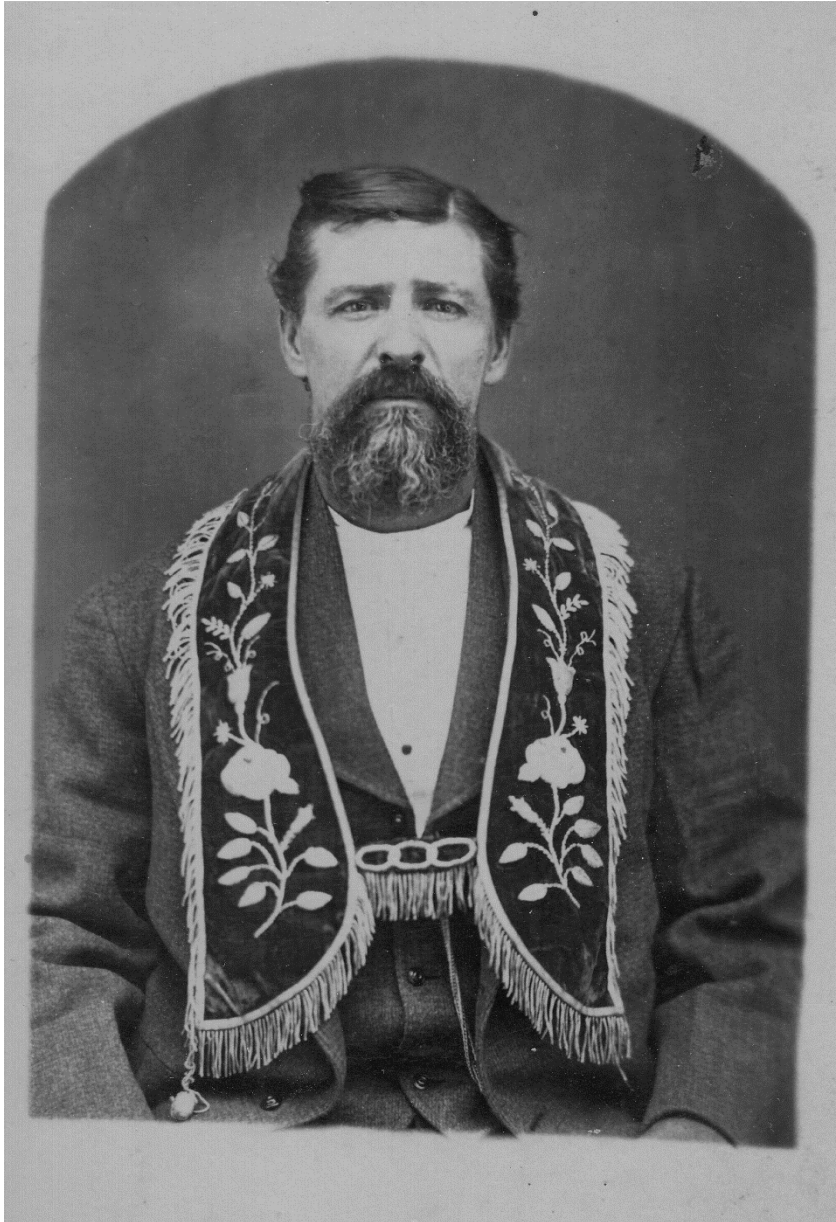
John Oliver Welsh – operated in Shasta County from 1863 to 1869 and from 1882 to 1888.



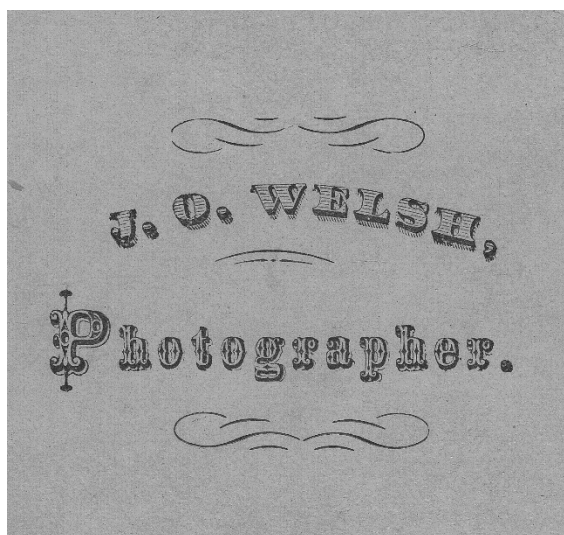
Portrait of John Oliver Welsh taken by Oliver Eichler.

John Oliver Welsh was born in Massachusetts in 1840 to Irish parents John Oliver Welsh and Catherine Doherty. It is not known when he came to California but in 1863 he took over M. A. McKinnon's studio in Shasta. John was a prolific photographer that focused on Tehama, Trinity, Shasta and Siskiyou Counties and had various interests such as mining and real estate. John was known for traveling to surrounding towns such as Weaverville, Millville, Bieber, Orland and Willows to expand his market and often travelled to San Francisco to study new photographic techniques. In 1869 John was listed as an "artist" in Fort Jones, Siskiyou County but by 1882 was established in Redding. For a short period in 1884 John was in partnership with Oscar Cromwell. During his career John also entered partnerships such as Abell & Welsh, Welsh & Wilkerson, Welsh & Desmond and Swain and Welsh (1876). In 1888 John was listed as an "artist" in Mott, Siskiyou County. John was listed as a landowner in Mott in 1892 and in 1896 as a millman at a sawmill he purchased to produce railroad ties. By the mid 1890s John had abandoned photography for other pursuits. In 1900 John listed himself as a capitalist at Mott and later was a merchant. From April 1908 to August 1910 when the post office was moved to Shasta

Springs, John was Postmaster at Mott. John Oliver Welsh died in 1915 and was remembered as a "prominent lumberman and founder of Mott."



Portrait of H. Husted in IOOF attire taken by J. O. Welsh.



Trademark of John Oliver Welsh.



Portrait of an unknown man taken by John O. Welsh.

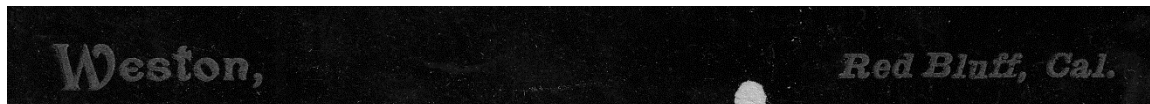
Henry Weston – operated out of Red Bluff from 1884 to 1896 as well as having a studio in Redding.

Henry Weston was born in Massachusetts in 1840 and may have served in the U. S. Navy as an ensign between 1862 and 1865 before coming west. The first entry in California found for Henry was at Amador City in 1875. In 1878 Henry, age 38 married Augusta S. Parker, age 28 in Amador City, Amador County. On the 1880 U. S. Census Henry and Augusta were operating a millinery business in Colusa City, Colusa County. The first notation of Henry as a photographer was in 1884 in Red Bluff, Tehama County.

In 1892 Henry was living in the Hooker District near Red Bluff and may have obtained a 161-acre homestead in 1894. Henry was active as a photographer in Tehama County until 1896 when he returned to Amador County. At some point during his stay in Tehama County Henry opened a studio in Redding. In the 1900 U. S. Census Henry was listed as a photographer in Amador County living alone. Henry was believed to have died in 1911.



Portrait of an unknown baby by Henry Weston.



Henry Weston trademark in Red Bluff given simply as Weston.



Portrait of an unknown mother and child taken by Henry Weston. Note the different T from the first portrait.



Portrait of an unknown man taken by Henry Weston.



Portrait of Hattie Hopping taken by Henry Weston. The trademark is in script.



Percy Church Pryor taken by Henry Weston.



Henry Weston trademark with script H. Weston.



Portrait of an unidentified woman taken by Henry Weston. Note the trademark is H. Weston in block characters.



Portrait of Mervin Bernard Kindleberger born in 1892. Note the different trademark for Henry Weston.



Portrait of an unidentified girl taken by Henry Weston in Redding.



Trademark of Henry Weston in Redding.



Portrait of an unidentified man taken by Henry Weston in Redding.

Wheeler — operated French Gulch in 1895 to 1896.

Wheeler, first name unknown was a partner with John B. Gibbs in Oakland, Oregon and Medford, Oregon prior to operating in French Gulch in Shasta County in 1895. The partnership ended in 1896 and Gibbs remained locally but the whereabouts of Wheeler was not discovered. A. F. Wheeler, Carl S. Wheeler and W. D. Wheeler were all photographers in Oregon and were candidates for working in Shasta County but no definitive connection was established.

White – operated about 1890 in Redding.

White operated in Redding in partnership with John C. Franklin but the identity could not be determined. During the period about seven photographers with the last name of White were operating in California. No connection to Redding was found for any of them but one likely candidate was C. C. White a view photographer in San Jose about 1890.

William Ryan Wilkinson- operated at Horsetown in 1869.

William Ryan Wilkerson was born in Pennsylvania in 1834 and nothing was found about his early life. In 1869 he registered to vote at Horsetown listing his occupation as artist. By 1870 William moved to Siskiyou County where he spent the rest of his life. In the 1870 U. S. Census William was listed as a house painter at Scotts Valley and in 1878 he was a tinsmith at Fort Jones. William died at Fort Jones in 1887.

Henry E. Williams – operated at Cassel and Burney Valley from about 1900 into 1930s.

Henry E. Williams was born about 1858 in Connecticut and was noted as a merchant in Burney Valley. Henry was the postmaster at Cassel from 1897 to 1920. On the 1920 U. S. Census Henry was listed at Burney operating his own photographic studio. Henry was noted for his mountain views and photographs of the upper Sacramento River Valley especially Shasta Springs. In 1920 Henry was married to Anna M. Williams born in Denmark in 1855 (died 1934). In 1930 Henry was again listed as a postmaster and died in 1933.

C. T. Wise – operated in 1884 at Pittville.

No biographical data was found for C. T. Wise other than he operated at Pitville (now Pittville) in 1884. The majority of Pittville extends into Lassen County.

William Thomas Worthington – operated at Shasta September to November 1877.

William Thomas Worthington was born in 1850 in Indiana and was the son of Joseph Mason Worthington 1813-1877 and Katherine Hendricks 1826-1864. William married Dora Alice Pearson 1855-1937 while in Indiana. William seems to have begun his photographic career in California before moving to Oregon then Washington. From September to November 1877 he was at Shasta where the newspaper cites he is the proprietor of the Photographic Car or Art Palace on Wheels. William was known to have operated at Red Bluff and San Francisco while in California. William seems to have settled in Medford, Oregon by 1881 and rented Abell's old studio. In 1882 the newspaper cited William was on a tour of Oregon. From 1883 to 1890 he was noted as a photographer in the Puget Sound region of Washington: Tacoma, La Conner, Bellington and Port Townsend. William died in Washington in 1912.

While Worthington was on tour in Europe about 1882, his wife "eloped" with another man whom she later murdered in 1893 leading to a sensational trial, conviction, suffragette campaign, and release.



Portrait of an unidentified woman taken by William Thomas Worthington. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Surrounding Counties

Because of the geography of Shasta County the residents of many parts of the county utilized services in adjacent counties. Areas such Harrison Gulch found it easier at times to go to Red Bluff rather than Redding. The same was the case for the upper Sacramento River Canyon and for locations such as

Pittville and Manton where a large portion of the towns were in Lassen and Tehama County respectively. As such, anyone searching for portraits of Shasta County residents should expand their search to the surrounding counties. The following list is an example for Tehama County and includes photographers known to have been active but were not known to have worked in Shasta County:

Aldrich, Clarence Ulysses – Red Bluff 1910
Antrim & Powers (B. J. Antrim and N. B. Powers) – Red Bluff 1859
Ballow, Roy E. – Manton 1915
Bateman, Guy L. & Company – Red Bluff 1891
Burger, James S. – Red Bluff 1876
California Art Company – Red Bluff 1886
Davis Photographic Studio – Red Bluff 1907
Dorothy, Harry Sewell – Red Bluff 1880-1895
Elite Studio – Red Bluff – c1895
Graham, Clara – Tehama County 1899-1900
Graham, L. A. – Red Bluff 1893-1894
Hazeltine, George Irving – Red Bluff 1859, 1861
Hoyt, Hiram – Red Bluff 1873-1875
Hughes, Charles – Red Bluff 1890-1900
Lovewell, George H. – Red Bluff 1878
Miller, Joe F. – Corning 1916
Mith, Mrs. G. B. – Red Bluff 1914
Nusbaum, Abraham B. O. – Red Bluff 1867-1869
Pierce, W. – Red Bluff 1864-1866
Pilliner, William H. – Red Bluff 1858-1868
Ray, Afflect Archie – Red Bluff 1910
Read, G. W. – Red Bluff 1858-1859
Reinhart, John D. - Red Bluff 1893-1899
Schafer, Henry A. – Red Bluff 1910-1960
Shubert, James T. – Red Bluff 1875-1884
Stinson, A. E. – Red Bluff 1915
Stinson, Mabel E. – Red Bluff 1909-1920
Taylor, Frederick Allen – Red Bluff 1872-1880
Whitefield, Frank – Red Bluff 1910

George Washington Dix



George Washington Dix courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Mrs. George Dix (Mary) with Mrs. W. E. Anderson and Mrs. Charlie Morton. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Titled "Two Wintu:" Ellen Morton Dix and Mary Dix. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

George Washington Dix's father is reported to be William C. Dix who was born about 1820 in Virginia. W.C. Dix was listed on the 1860 U.S. Census for Shasta where he was a merchant (\$600 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal estate). Along with William the household consisted of Kiturah age 23 born in California and three children: May age 4, Mariah age 3, and Lucy age 1 all born in California. Kiturah is not listed as Indian but her birth in California in 1837 leaves little doubt about her ethnicity. Kiturah does not appear to be a Wintu name so it may be the Biblical name Keturah, the second wife of Abraham.

Since the oldest child in the 1860 census is age four, it is safe to assume that William was in California by 1855. In the 1863 draft registration William age 44, born in Virginia, was a merchant in Churn Town which is supported by other local history sources. For the question Married or Unmarried, William lists Single. William C. Dix was known to have opened a store in Churn Town in 1864. On October 11, 1864, William was one of the county residents that met in response to the Millville Resolution to raise a private militia to exterminate not just a small band that had killed two women but ALL Indians within a certain geographical boundary that included Churn Town. Those married to white settlers or working for white settlers were not excluded.

The Churn Town Resolution read: "At a large and respectable meeting of the people of Churntown held on the 11th of October 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved: That we consider the resolutions as adopted in relation to Indians by the people who held a meeting at Millville on Saturday, October 8, 1864, not only as inconsistent with humanity but directly in opposition to the best interests of the people of this portion of the county.
2. Resolved: That we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to prevent the execution (or) carrying out of those resolutions.

3. Resolved: That we most earnestly solicit the cooperation of the sheriff of the County of Shasta to assist us in preventing any further disturbances among the Indians that belong and have resided on the west side of Stillwater, commencing at its mouth and running up said stream to Dryden and Houston's ranch from said ranch to Bear Valley and in a direct line to Pit River.

4. Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be taken by William C. Dix to the sheriff and a copy sent to the Shasta Courier for publication.

Wm. C. Dix, President

George Martin, Sec."

The Churn Town resolution was noble but the sheriff who had the authority to raise a militia did not act, while a supervisor raised funds to defray the cost of the 30 to 60 members of the Millville and Cow Creek Volunteers. It is estimated that the volunteers killed up to 500 innocent Indians and robbed them of their possessions during the first week of the campaign. There were a number of white settlers who hid Indians and thankfully William's children survived.

The Churn Town Resolution was the last documentation found for William C. Dix. Local history cites that "one day Mr. Dix left for Red Bluff and never returned leaving three children alone." The children "were raised by neighbors." George was known to be the brother of Mary Ann Dix, Lucy Dix, Mary Dix, and Thomas Edward Dix. When the names and ages are compared to the 1860 U.S. Census: May is Mary Ann Dix born in 1855, Lucy Dix remained the same born in 1859, but Mariah Dix is missing and not listed in the Newton Cemetery with other family members. Mary C. Dix was listed as Indian, age 13 and working as a domestic for John S. Follansbee an attorney in Shasta on the 1870 U.S. Census, so this is probably Mariah. Mary A. Dix was listed in the 1870 U.S. Census as Mulatto, age 14, working as a domestic for Leroy Gregory a farmer in Township 5. That would leave Lucy born in 1859, Thomas born in 1860 after the census, and George Washington at home when William disappeared. William C. Dix may have gone to Oregon or Virginia as there are entries similar to William's data but nothing positive. The disposition of Kiturah was not found and there was no listing in the Cemetery Index for her. Thomas Edward Dix was found in the 1870 U.S. Census living with Edward Reid (Reid's Ferry, Reid's Toll Road, Reid Mine) who was listed as a farmer in Township 5. Thomas Edward was not listed as a servant or laborer, rather as "at home" which indicates that he might have had a family-like environment. That leaves Lucy, George Washington, and Kiturah unaccounted for in 1870. Considering that the Census Bureau only started counting all Native Americans in 1900 it would indicate that there is a good possibility that Kiturah returned to her native roots, probably Winnemem Wintu. George Washington returns in the 1880 U. S. Census but not Lucy or Kiturah leaving a good possibility that they died or married taking a new name.

One thing that is noticeable from the documents is that George Washington registered to vote when he turned twenty-one in 1886 which is prior to the Dawes Act and way before the Citizenship Act of 1924 that allowed all Native Americans to vote. It appears there was a loophole even prior to the Dawes Act that allowed Native Americans who renounced their tribal affiliation and lived in the white community to acquire citizenship. The concept even applied to the U.S. Census where a report in 1870 described how persons identified as "half breed" were counted: "where persons reported as Half-breeds are found residing with whites, adopting their habits of life and methods of industry, such persons are to be treated as belonging to the white population. Where, on the other hand, they are found in communities composed wholly, or mainly of Indians, the opposite construction is taken." There is

nothing to indicate George ever renounced his tribal association and he seems not to have been questioned due to his close affiliation with the white community in Buckeye.

George resurfaced at age 14 on the 1880 U.S. Census where there are two conflicting entries: one "at home" and the other "miner." At home refers to the relationship of the individual so it indicates that George and another Indian boy were living at the home of William Perkins Montgomery and his wife Lydia. While in the Montgomery household, George was already working as a miner by age fourteen. The Montgomery family were early farmers at Stillwater.

During the period of 1883 to 1884 George married Mary but no last name or Indian name was given. As Mary was half Wintu the wedding may have taken place in a Wintu ceremony as it is not listed in Early Marriage Records 1852-1904. Mary was reportedly born in Arbuckle in 1864 and her father was listed as Spanish and her mother as Wintu. Although Arbuckle is a town in Colusa County today, it was not founded until 1875. Mary was probably born in the now abandoned mining town of Arbuckle that sat in Arbuckle Basin to the west of Watson Gulch in Shasta County. George appears to have associated with Winnamem Wintu, but I could no proof as to which band he actually belonged. There is a Wintu name for those living in the Arbuckle Basin, but Mary's affiliation could have been Norelmuk, Bald Hills, or another band. Kiturah was first at Shasta before being moved to Buckeye, so it seems that both George and Mary had their tribal affiliations broken by the wanderings of their white fathers.

In February 1885 Mary and George had a son Arthur F. Dix born in Newton. George had attended school only for the first grade and Mary had no formal education at all, but Arthur not only attended but did well in school, at least through the 5th grade and possibly longer.

In 1886 as part of his voter registration George listed his occupation as a blacksmith in Buckeye. Nothing was found with whom he apprenticed but the change of career had serious consequences. On the 1886 voter registration there is no notice of scars but in 1892 there is a notation "left eye gone." George had continued to work as a blacksmith and the voter registration of 1896 shows that government clerks are not infallible. In 1896 George is listed as "right eye out" which would make him completely blind. Since George continued to work it is safe to say he only lost the left eye. Also, in 1896 George received a homestead patent for 80 acres of Dix Canyon.

In November 1896 George and the family moved to Redding where he appears well known among the mining community. George's brother Thomas Edward had just returned from developing gold deposits in Madagascar (ultimately this was one of the factors that led to their annexation by the French in 1896) and would soon set off for South Africa. It appears George went to Tuolumne County in February of 1897 as a newspaper cites that he and Mary visited Redding in December 1897. By 1898 the family was back in Buckeye, and it appears that George combined his mining knowledge and blacksmithing as he was listed as a machinist operating and repairing machinery. Thomas Edward had been in Bulawayo which was then a concession of Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company (now Zimbabwe) and appeared to be setting out the Boer War at the Reid Mine in which he was part owner.

In January 1900 George along with Arthur went to Altaville, near Angel's Camp, in Calaveras County to take charge of a quartz mill crushing gold ore, while Mary remained at Buckeye. By 1901 both George and Arthur were back in Shasta County and were mentioned in a newspaper article about a new pleasure resort in Redding: Brown's Resort at the Wheel Ditch. The article stated, "the greatest attraction is the gasoline stern wheel launch owned and operated by George Dix and his son Arthur." The launch could carry fifteen passengers on a short excursion on the Sacramento River. By July 1903

George had opened the Dix Cyclery & Machine Shop (G.W. Dix & Son) in the Free Press Building on Yuba Street. The advertisement for the business cites, "gunsmith, locksmith, and practical machine repairing. Bicycles and sundries. Agents for the Eureka, Barnes, and Yale wheels (early bicycle wheel producers). All kinds of grinding a specialty."

Thomas Edward had returned to South Africa even though the Boer War would drag on until May 1902. In March of 1902 Edward Alexander Reid died. Thomas returned to Shasta County in December of 1903 and seemed to concentrate on the Reid group of mines of which he was part owner. In 1906 Thomas sold the Reid group to Edward's heirs for a nominal consideration. The group consisted of the Summit, Mt. Shasta, Samson, and Old California Claims. Thomas may have returned to Africa as his obituary states that he worked eleven years mining in Africa.

Arthur was questioned in April 1905 about the theft of copper wire that was being sold in Redding. In February of 1906 Arthur took a job at the LaGrange Hydraulic Mine in Trinity County as a dynamo operator. The mine was the largest hydraulic operation in the world up to that time. A dynamo was the first electrical generator capable of delivering power for industry although it produced direct current. In April Arthur was arrested for petty larceny for the theft of two rings from a woman on South California Street. While on parole Arthur was again in the news for being hit in the face by the crank on Howard Dobrowsky's car that was in G. W. Dix and Son for repairs. The car was known to be overly obstinate. Before Cadillac invented the electric starter it took a few turns of a crank handle at the front of the car to start combustion. The engine could kick back tremendously, breaking thumbs or wrists or in Arthur's case lacerating his face. As to Arthur's legal problems, the first trial in May 1907 ended in a mistrial with a hung jury. In a second trial Arthur was convicted and sentenced to four months in the Shasta County Jail.

In August 1906 the repair shop was located on "Market Street next door to Jeffrey Harness Store." The new advertisement read, "Gunsmith, locksmith, and repair shop. We repair everything. Special attention given to bicycle work and saw filing." In May of 1907 the shop was heavily damaged in torrential rains. In March of 1909 Arthur died at the Dix's Canyon ranch near Newton after a three-month long illness. The cause of death was tuberculosis. In 1900 the incidence of TB was 194 cases per 100,000 and some referred to it as the "robber of youth" because of the high death rate among young people. It is only conjecture, but one does not help wondering if the close jail conditions contributed to Arthur contracting the disease. The repair shop was closed and on the 1910 U.S. Census George and Mary were living in Buckeye and George was listed as a machinist doing odd jobs. Thomas had returned home to Redding but was still connected to mining, moving to Cottonwood and Humboldt County before returning to Dix Canyon towards the end of his life.

George was known to work the Last Chance Placer Mine in 1923 and 1924 probably on a lease basis and purchased the empty Alta House in 1924 to dismantle it for scrap. In 1928 Thomas had returned to Dix Canyon and was incapacitated. George was Thomas' primary caregiver before Thomas died in November 1928. During the heights of the Great Depression George returned to mining. In 1934 President Roosevelt changed the gold price from \$20.67 to \$35.00 per ounce. Marginal claims where miners were hard pressed to make a living suddenly became profitable. The change caused a minor rush in Shasta County as hundreds of unemployed men and families set up automobile mining camps along Clear Creek and many other streams. Between 1934 and 1939 George had filed as owner of the Redding #1-5 mining claims and the River Bank claim. George owned the exclusive rights to the claims as long as he made improvements. The claims reverted to the public domain once they were abandoned.

In 1940 George was still working as a caretaker. George died at home in September 1947. Mary remained in Buckeye and followed George in January 1950. George's obituary stated that he was a retired miner but he was much, much more. George was born when most Native American children were barred from California schools and relegated to menial jobs with no hope advancement, yet he used his innate talents to learn blacksmithing and become a machinist. George competed in mainstream white society, overcoming decades of prejudice. George never demanded respect, he earned it by six decades of hard, honest, work. George's life was a living demonstration that there was no basis for the prejudice that prevailed about Native Americans in the mainstream society.

Note: an entry on Ancestry in October 2023 may shed some light to the early history. William C. Dix is listed as William Curd Dix, born in April 1818 in Virginia. William was not on the 1870 U.S. Census in Shasta County because he was in mining near Douglas City, Oregon. By 1900 William had returned to Virginia where he died in March 1908. The report lists Kiturah as "Kate" and Kitmah, born in 1837 and belong to the Wintu. Kiturah is listed as dying in 1875. The entry lists four children Mary Ann, Lucy, Thomas, and George and leaves off Mariah.

Jonathan Frye Gage



Jonathan Gage courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Alice Gage courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Jonathan Frye Gage was born in Pelham, New Hampshire in October 1810. Jonathan's family had settled in Massachusetts in 1638 and his grandfather, Jonathan Gage, had served in the Revolutionary War. Jonathan's father Frye Gage (born 1782 in New Hampshire) married Mary Tenney in 1807. Mary had three children including Jonathan Frye before her death in 1815. Johnathan's father subsequently married Mary's sister, Sarah Tenny in 1816. Sarah would follow her sister shortly after the death of her daughter Mary Tenney Gage in 1817. Frye married Kezia Cutter in 1821 and the marriage produced four children. Pelham became the southernmost town in New Hampshire when the border between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was settled in 1741. When Jonathan Frye was born, he was poised to take part in the industrial revolution that began in nearby Lowell, Massachusetts in the 1820s.

Due to its waterpower, Lowell became the center of the textile industry. Jonathan Frye was a machinist that built and maintained the mills. The textile industry had undue consequences as “King Cotton” revitalized slavery in the South.

In 1837 Jonathan Frye married Alice Jane Swasey who had been born in New Hampshire. By 1846 the couple had three children: Edwin Frye born in 1840, Ella Francis born in 1843, and Frank Irving born in 1846. In the 1850 U.S. Census Jonathan seemed to be a member of the raising middle class with his own house. It seemed strange that the couple would undertake a voyage to California with three small children until a family connection was made. Alice Jane Gage was the older sister of Benjamin Swasey who was a pioneer of Shasta County in 1849, that had developed Lower Springs and later in life was a noted photographer. By 1854 Jonathan, Alice and the three children are living in Shasta for the arrival of Nellie Susan in 1854.

By 1860 Jonathan is listed as a farmer at Shasta with the four children still at home, although Edwin has entered the labor market as a laborer. In 1866 Jonathan registered to vote and is listed as a miner. In 1870 Jonathan was still listed as a miner with only Alice at home attending school. As Jonathan purchased 120 acres near Shasta from the Government Land Office in 1873, he appears to have been like many residents of the time working multiple jobs. Much of the population mined for gold in the wet season and farmed or did other jobs the rest of the year. Jonathan died in 1878 after all the children had started families of their own. Alice would survive in Shasta until 1904. In her later years Alice lived with her daughter Ella Frances’ family. Ella had married William L. Carter in 1867. William had come to Shasta County as a miner in 1860 but returned to his old trade of publishing when he opened the newspaper the Copper City Pioneer in 1864. The Copper City boom quickly died due to the tenacity of ore in smelting and William took a job as teacher and between 1866 and 1874 was County Superintendent of Schools. William was also editor of the Shasta Courier and late purchased the paper operating it until his death in 1901.

Cassius H. Darling



Rev. Cassius Henry Darling courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

As a coincidence a question came in about an early minister in Shasta just after we answered a question on Jonathan Frye Gage. Jonathan was connected to Shasta through his brother-in-law, Benjamin Swasey and it turned out that Rev. Cassius Henrie Darling was connected to Shasta through his wife who just happened to be Jonathan Frye Gage's youngest daughter Nellie Susan Gage.

Most text use Cassius Henry Darling but each time Cassius registered to vote he utilized Cassius Henrie Darling. Cassius was born in Massachusetts in April 1845. His father Joseph Sumner Darling (1802-1883) was believed to have served in the military and his grandfather Joseph (1763-1808) served in the Revolutionary War. Cassius came of age just in time to answer President Abraham Lincoln's August 1862 call for 300,000 men to serve for nine months. Cassius enlisted in Company K of the 46th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment on August 10th, 1862. The regiment was sent to one of the little-known side operations in the Civil War, the occupation of the Carolina coastal islands and enclaves such as New Bern to disrupt Confederate supply lines and deny access to ships running the blockade. The 46th departed Massachusetts in November 1862 and in December 1862 took part in the Goldsboro Expedition to destroy a key railroad bridge. The regiment was lightly engaged in the Battles of Kinston, White Hall, and Goldsboro Bridge. For the most part the regiment was engaged in patrols and reconnaissance. Just prior to the end of the regiment's service it was sent to Frederick, Maryland where they were expecting to participate in a pursuit of General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia who was retreating following the loss at Gettysburg. Before they could cross the Potomac into Virginia they were recalled to Massachusetts where it was mustered out on July 28, 1863. During its service the 46th Massachusetts Infantry lost only one man in combat while 35 died from disease. It turns out that Cassius did not transfer to Maryland with the regiment. Cassius was discharged on 1 June 1863 at New Bern, North Carolina to join Battery G of the 2nd Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Battery G was soon returned to Massachusetts and Cassius was mustered out of service on 16 December 1863.

There is a disconnect between obituary accounts and the records available. Cassius is credited with military service from 1861 to 1865. All records show he served from August 1862 to December 1863. There is a marriage document that Cassius married C. Agnes Taylor on 3 August 1864, and in the 1865 Massachusetts State Census he was living with his father-in-law Sanford Taylor. In May 1866 the birth of a daughter was registered to Agnes C. and Cassius Darling in Massachusetts. In 1880 Agnes is married to William F. Tilton in Colorado with Nellie A. Darling listed as a step-daughter.

Nothing was found for the period from 1866 to 1875. Cassius is reported as graduating from high school in Boston and studying for the Methodist Ministry prior to coming to California. It is not known if the change of location was at his request or by assignment from the church. Cassius did have a tie to California in that his brother had been in California since prior to the Civil War. William Richardson Darling who was born in 1837 had served from 1861 to 1865 in the 4th California Infantry Regiment (which included a company raised in Shasta County). William was a long-term resident of Santa Cruz County. Cassius is listed in 1879 as a minister at Shasta and in the same year he married Nellie Susan Gage in Shasta. The couple appears to have moved about every two years until Cassius' retirement. In 1880 they were in Siskiyou County, then Indian Springs in Nevada County in 1882. In 1890 they were in Downieville in Sierra County and in 1896 in Sonora in Tuolumne County. In 1898 they were in Contra Costa County; 1900 in Amador County; and in 1902 in Soquel, Santa Cruz near his brother William. In 1907 the family was back in Shasta assigned to Fall River where Cassius was appointed Chaplain to the State Senate. After his one term as Chaplain of the Senate, Cassius was assigned to Honcut in Butte County. Cassius' last assignment was at Penryn in Placer County where he retired in about 1911. Cassius had been marked as invalid on his military registration since 1880 but by 1911 was suffering from

strokes. Cassius died in 1912 and Nellie had him buried in Shasta County. Nellie survived until 1933. The couple was not known to have had any children.

Charles Edward Farrell



Charles Edward and Anna Marie Farrell courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

In the case of Charles Edward Farrell, we were asked to resolve questions about his parents, Margaret Jane Dalton and Milton Ferrell. Margaret was reported to be the daughter of Thomas Dalton in some records and John Dalton in others. The family history reports that Thomas (John) was born in Virginia and his wife Rebecca was born in South Carolina in 1780. By family history the family consisted of Thomas (John), Rebecca, Margaret Jane, and her sister Polly Ann Dalton and they left Cincinnati, Ohio for California in 1850. None were found in the 1850 U.S. Census or 1852 State Census. By family history Margaret married Edward M. Hill in 1859. Margaret Jane **Goodbard** did marry Edward M. Hill on May 24th 1859, reportedly at John Hill's Trading Post at what is now Deer Flats. Margaret is listed on the 1860 U.S. Census as Margarett Hill age 19 born in Ohio and living at Millville with two daughters: Martha age 2 and Nancy age 1. In the 1870 U.S. Census Margaret is listed as Margaret Farrell. Listed in the family are Martha A. Hill age 13, Nancy Jane Hill age 11, and John Jordan Hill age 9 who was born after the 1860 U.S. Census. Also on the 1870 list are Milton Farrell age 47, Mary E. Farrell age 7, Virginia L. Farrell age five, Margaret E. Farrell age 3, and Milton A. Farrell age less than one. A pioneer index in Sacramento resolved the name problem for Margaret's father: it is Thomas John Dalton and her mother Rebecca Adams. Although Margaret uses the name Farrell, she did not actually marry Milton Farrell until January 1873. By family history Margaret and Milton "set up housekeeping" in 1862. By 1880 Anne N. Farrell age 9, William H Farrell age 7, Charlotte A. Farrell age 5, Charles E. Farrell age 3, and Lena L. Farrell age five months had been added to the family. In 1880 Rebecca Dalton was residing with the family and listed as 100 years old (her headstone in 1883 gave her age as ninety so she was born in 1793). There was another change on the 1880 U.S. Census: the race in 1870 was given totally as white while in 1880 only Milton was listed as white and everyone else including Rebecca was listed as mulatto. The designation

meant that Rebecca's antecedents were from a mixed (black and white) marriage. California's first legislature in 1850 prohibited marriages between whites and "negroes or mulattoes" and further provided criminal penalties for persons who entered into or solemnized such marriages. In 1872, the California Legislature eliminated the criminal penalties, but re-enacted the prohibitions. Civil Code Section 60 provided, "All marriages of white persons with negroes or mulattoes are illegal and void." Civil Code section 69 barred county clerks from issuing licenses for such marriages. The decriminalization of 1872 may explain the long delay in marrying from 1862 to 1873. The injustice of California's anti-miscegenation law was not corrected until the 1948 case of *Perez v. Sharp*.

The questions concerning Charles' father concerned his name and military service. Milton Farrell's legal name appears to be Thomas Milton Farrell and the last name is given as Farrel, Farrell and Farrill in various documents. As early as 1849 Charles' father went simply by the name Milton. Milton was born in Frederick or Berkley County, Virginia in 1823 (now West Virginia). Some biographical data states that Milton came to California with the 1st Dragoon Regiment after the War with Mexico which is incorrect. Milton joined the Virginia Mining Company in Charlestown, Virginia in February 1849 to travel to California. The company was commonly known as the Charleston Party. The party of forty -six members assembled and was organized at St. Joseph, Missouri before departing on May 12, 1849, for Fort Laramie (Wyoming). The party took the northern route to Fort Hall in Idaho rather than the southern route into Utah. The party followed the Snake River and Goose Creek to the Humboldt Sink then crossed 65 miles of desert before reaching California. The company was organized to remain together for a year after reaching California but just outside Sacramento a vote of the company was taken on September 13, 1849, and two-thirds voted for dissolving the company. Milton was listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as a miner in El Dorado County with real estate valued at \$200 so he probably owned a claim.

The family history cites that "sometime around 1851, he (Milton) and a brother, Richard Farrell, joined the Army." It further states that Richard was sent to a different command and died with General Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. It also cites that Milton was in the 1st Dragoon Regiment and had been at Fort Reading in Captain Adams' company and that he was discharged at Fort Crook in 1861. Richard Farrell is not listed with Milton on the 1850 census. There was a Richard Farrell who died with Custer in 1876 but he was born in 1851 in Dublin, Ireland. Milton's service has sufficient details to ring true. In December 1856 Company A of the 1st Regiment of United States Dragoons was enroute to Benicia Barracks in Solano County. John Adams who graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1846 was assigned to the 1st Dragoons during the War with Mexico and was promoted to Captain in November 1856 and served nearly five years at Fort Crook. Capt. Adams resigned his commission in May 1861 and joined the Confederate Army raising to the rank of Brigadier General before being killed at Franklin, Tennessee in November 1864. Fort Reading was evacuated in April 1856 but in May 1857 the post was utilized by Company A, 1st Dragoons as a staging point for establishing a new fort nearer the Pit River. In July 1857, Camp Hollenbeck was established, and the name quickly changed to Fort Crook. Ft. Crook was founded by Captain John William Tudor Gardiner who had overall command of troops from the 1st Dragoons and 4th Infantry Regiment. The details of Milton's enlistment appear correct except for the dates as the standard enlistment of the time was five years. A Milton Farrel was listed as age 35 working as a farmer in Cloverdale, Sonoma County in July 1860. If this is the same Milton, then his army discharge was prior to July 1860.

The family history cites Milton homesteaded on North Cow Creek about 1861 which may be correct although he would have filed under the Preemption Act of 1841 as the Homestead Act was not enacted until 1862. The birth of Milton and Margaret's first child in November 1862 would show their relationship probably began in 1861. In 1866 Milton registered to vote as a farmer at Millville and afterwards he was listed as a stock rancher. Milton was known to have been a member of the Millville Volunteers organized in October 1864, in response to the murder of Catherine Allen and Mrs. Jones, by what appeared to be Indians. Milton was one of three local men assigned to organize a company with the intent to exterminate or expel every Indian found within the boundary lines outlined in their resolutions. The company was not raised under color of the California Volunteer Act or California Militia Act and acted as a private militia outside of state control. The company is estimated to have killed as many as 500 Indians during the first weeks of operation without regarding the fact that they did not participate in the murders. No official sanctions were ever forthcoming. The company was raised again in 1866 but Milton was not noted as a member.

The following is to provide the readers with a little more understanding of the Farrell family. Milton spent the rest of his life as a stock raiser in Shasta County and at the time of his death in 1891 there were three minor children still living with Margaret: Charles Edward who was born in 1876, Lena Leola who was born in 1880, and Clarence Alva born in 1881. Margaret left the ranch and moved to Millville to find work and to be closer to the school for the younger children. Margaret worked as a cook, domestic, and when called upon as a mid-wife. Margaret died in 1913. Charles Edward spent a lot of his time with his half-sister, Nancy Toepel while going to school and started working early as a sheep herder for Sard Wilcox of Red Bluff. On one of his trips, he met Anna Marie Chase, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Elvira Chase. Benjamin owned a sawmill around Montgomery Creek. In 1905 Charles and Anna eloped and were married in Hanford in Kings County. When they returned, they settled on Old Cow Creek and Edward received a patent for 160 acres in 1907. Charles and Anna had their first two children on the homestead: Roy Albert born in 1906, and Blanch Eloise born in 1908. The family next moved to Oak Run where Virgil was born. The family was living at the Old Chinese Gardens on Cow Creek when Mount Lassen Erupted in 1914 and were raising hogs and turkeys. The family finally moved to the Lack place, again near Millville, where Charles and Anna's last three children were born: Lorita in 1915, Nelda in 1922, and George in 1926. The family not only raised cattle, Charles and Anna helped sponsor local rodeos. Charles was admitted to the hospital at Woodland in 1931 and two day later died from a heart condition. In 1936 Anna married Orbin L. Wood in Klamath Falls, Oregon but they soon returned to South Cow Creek where Anna died in 1942.



Thomas Milton Farrell courtesy of Find-a-grave.

