

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.

Whitmore Post Office

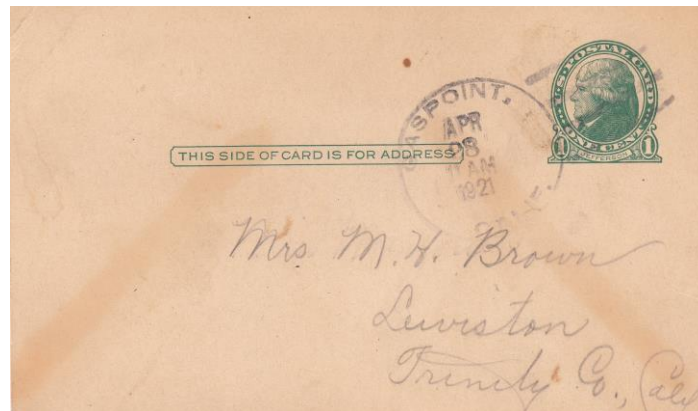
Prior to being known as Whitmore the surrounding area was known as Tamarac for the creek, lake, and road of the same name. The Native American Tamarac Trail was also known as the Walla Walla Trail then it became popular with the Hudson Bay Company trappers in the 1820s. Part of the trail system became popular after the Gold Rush as there were no toll sections and became Tamarac Road. Prior to the establishment of a post office Simon H. Whitmore established a blacksmith shop on Tamarac Road. Each week he would drive seventeen miles northeast to Millville to pick up supplies and as a courtesy to his neighbors picked up mail. When a post office was authorized it was named for Simon Whitmore the unofficial postmaster for years. The Whitmore Post Office was established at Whitmore's blacksmith shop in 1885 with Simon Whitmore as the first postmaster (serving until 1893). Like many other rural post offices the Whitmore Post Office was moved multiple times to various stores, homes and ranches.

Road. For 1906 it was in the home of the Postmaster Herbert M. Glover then moved to the Whitmore Hotel. In 1919 the post office moved to the Whitmore Store then finally its own building in 1972. The post office remains in operation today.



Whitmore in the 1950s. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Gas Point Post Office



The history of Gas Point begins as early as 1849 when parties of miners worked their way west along Cottonwood Creek spurred on by the tale of Engles lost diggings. By 1852 a number of small placer mining camps were established in the area. Stores and saloons slowly followed. By 1857 Edward Rathbone Armington was operating a saloon in what became known as Janesville. The town was named for Armington's wife one of the first white woman in the area. Although she used Jane her real name was Mary Jane Armington nee Bishop. Like many of the early placer mining towns the town site drifted along the lower course of the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek depending on the major mining activity. In 1871 the Janesville store was purchased by Dr. Kenneth Davidson and operated by his son in law John

Shepherd Williams. The town slowly took the name of Gas Point. The Gas Point Post Office was established at Davidson's store in 1875 with John Shepherd Williams as the first postmaster.

The marshes along the lower course of the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek were a breeding ground for malaria carrying mosquitoes introduced by the Hudson Bay trapper John Work in 1832. Doctor Davidson recognized the problem and sold his Gas Point properties in April 1881 closing the post office and moved to a healthier environment about two and a half miles to the southeast. (Mosquito abatement was a vigorous effort in Shasta County into the 1960s.) Davidson founded the new town of Pinckney establishing a post office there in April 1881 and John Shepherd Williams was the new postmaster.

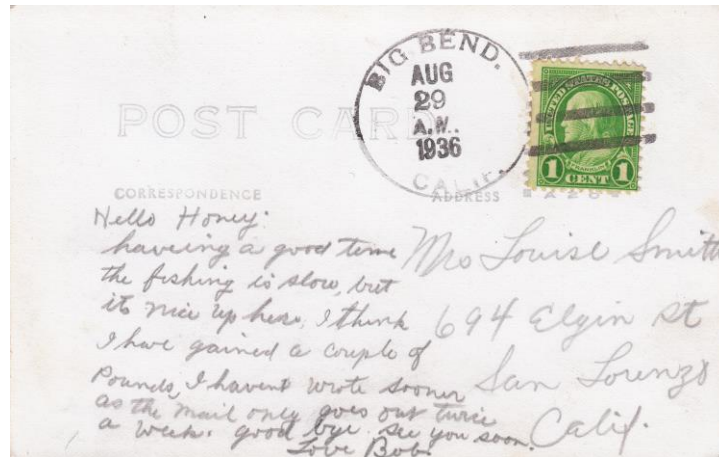
Although some of the residents moved with Davidson many stayed at Gas Point where placer mining was still active. The Gas Point Post Office was reestablished in May 1881 and remained open until 1933 when postal operations were moved to Cottonwood. By 1933 the mining focus was on dredge mining and had moved to Dry Creek, Crow Creek, Cottonwood Creek and Clear Creek and the population of Gas Point declined.

Local history provides two plausible reasons for the name of Gas Point. The first is that miners used to gather at the store and saloon to "gas and spin yarns." The last post office at Gas Point was run by Postmaster Henrietta Leschinsky (later Hiens) and it was known as a gathering point for old miners and local cowboys to gather and tell tales so little had changed since the 1870s. The second reason related to the marshy areas along the lower course of the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek that produced swamp or bog gas, a mixture of methane, hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide that becomes especially noticeable especially during warm, windless periods.



Gas Point just prior to a fire that destroyed the site. Author's collection.

Big Bend Post Office

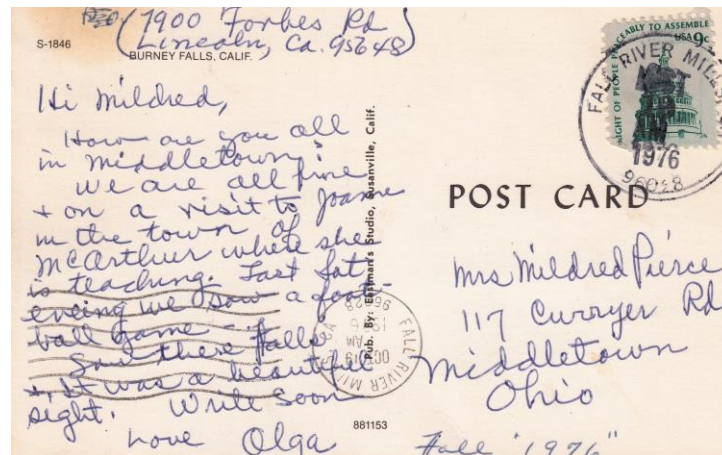


In the 1890s the Big Bend Hot Springs (Big Bend Sulphur Springs) began to attract rheumatics and others for its palliative effects. Visitor began coming on a year around basis at first camping near the springs. By 1906 a small resort had been established and shortly afterwards the Henderson Post Office was established. The post office was named for the first postmaster Thomas J. Henderson and was located about twenty-one miles north of Montgomery Creek. The post office was named Big Bend in 1922. The Big Bend Post Office took its name for the geographical feature of the nearby Pit River which make a ten mile long horseshoe bend.



Big Bend Post Office about 1927. Courtesy Ralph Hollibaugh.

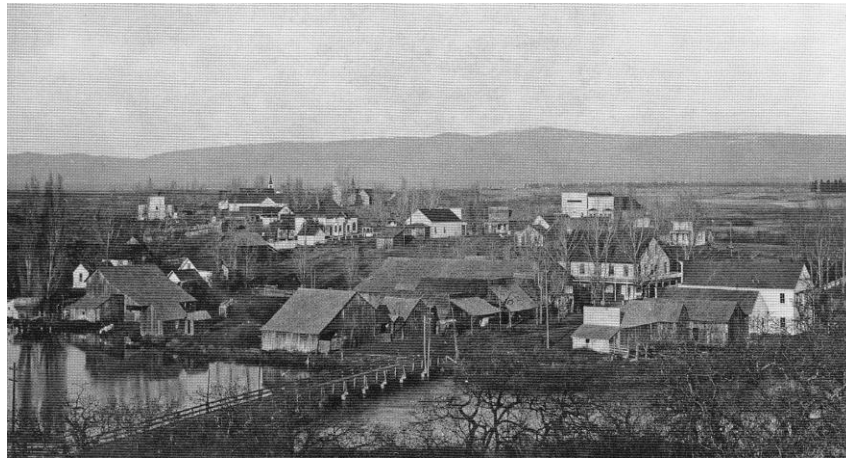
Fall River Mills Post Office



The Fall River was named by John C. Fremont in 1846 for the number of falls and cascades along its course. In 1855 Bowles and Rogers brought machinery to the junction of Fall River and the Pit River and began a sawmill. In 1856 they were followed by Samuel and Harry Lockhart who established a ferry on the road from Red Bluff to Yreka. In retaliation to poisoning Native Americans by the Lockharts the Pit River Indians retaliated by burning the mill and killing five members of the new community. The brutal Pit River Expedition by the California Militia followed and in 1857 the ferry was reestablished below the juncture of Fall River and Pit River. About 1870 Captain (wagon train captain) William H. Winters and Alexander J. Cook established a sawmill, planing mill and flour mill at the juncture and laid out a town site. The new town was initially Fall City but quickly became known as Fall River Mills. Winters soon bought out his partner in 1874 and in 1875 purchased James Ballard's toll road that ran down the Pit River connecting Burney and Millville. The new town site saw a number of new settlers including David and Peter Eiler who built a hotel and store where the first Fall River Post Office was established in 1873. By 1886 the population had grown to about 300 with the center of the economy being grain production, horse and cattle ranching. Through years of steady but slow growth the post office continued to serve the community as it does today.



Post card of Fall River Mills. Author's collection.



View of Fall River Mills in 1910. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

The articles for May 2021 are: 1) Paul and Audrey Jolly, 2) Legal Document 1878 Theft of a Pig, and 3) Dennis Desmond.

Paul and Audrey Jolly

Paul Jolly was born in Saint Joseph, Missouri in 1918. Paul was the son of John James Jolly (1895-1982) and Mattie May Blankenship (1898-1979). Paul's family originally came from Kentucky where they obtained a land grant in 1787. In 1926 John and Mattie moved Paul and his younger brother James "Ivan" (1920-1996) to Tehama County to farm. Paul's brother Carl Calvin (1926-1997) was born in Tehama County. In 1930 John was listed as a poultryman at Gerber in Tehama County.

Paul graduated high school at Corning in 1937 and attended Chico State College for three years. In 1940 Paul transferred to the pharmacy program at Oregon State College. Paul graduated from the pharmacy school in 1943 along with Audrey Virginia Olson. Within a month of graduation Paul was serving in the U. S. Navy and assigned to duty in the Pacific, while Audrey took a job at a pharmacy in New York. Audrey quickly returned to Bremerton, Washington where both her parents were working in shipyards. Upon Paul's discharge from the U.S. Navy in 1946, he and Audrey were married. Audrey had been working in Seattle and Paul worked at several small stores while starting a family: Patricia born 1947 in Santa Rosa and Kathleen born in 1948 in Redding.

In December 1948 Paul joined the Coast Guard Public Health Service (Marine Hospital Service). The family followed Paul for a two and a half year assignment to the Marine Hospital at Savannah, Georgia, then one and a half years at the Presidio of San Francisco. After the Presidio Paul served for six months at the Marine Hospital at Honolulu, Hawaii and six months at the Marine Hospital at San Francisco. At the conclusion of Paul's public health service, he and Audrey purchased Ebenhack's Pharmacy in Anderson. The next year, in 1955 the name was changed to Jolly's Pharmacy. Paul and Audrey purchased two lots on East and Ferry Streets from Mrs. Biedleman and three lots from Jess Gurton and built a new store that opened in October 1961. In 1961 Paul and Audrey purchased the Bryant Ranch on Cow Creek. Paul and Audrey operated Jolly's Pharmacy until it was sold to Dan Ferry in 1975.

In retirement Audrey substituted at several small pharmacies until 1997 and both did volunteer work at the Salvation Army Store and Anderson Historical Society. Paul and Audrey helped purchase the rental unit at Anderson Historical Society that has provided a steady source of revenue to keep the society functioning through good times and bad. Paul passed away in 2009 and Audrey survived him for eleven years.

Audrey's family first came to the United States from Sweden in 1892. Audrey's grandfather Algot "Al" Wilhelm Karlsson Williams was born in Sweden in 1858 and his wife Ida Charlotta Johansdotter (Olofsson) was born in Sweden in 1863. The couple immigrated to Malmo, Aitkin County, Minnesota with four children. Al obtained a homestead to farm and by 1910 the family had grown to eight: Ellen, Oscar, Carl Gustav, Axel, Gunnar, Anna, Songe, and Philip. Audrey's mother Anna was born in 1897 in the house her father had built on the homestead. Anna married Arthur Horace Olson (born in 1893 in Wisconsin from Norwegian parents) in 1916. In 1922 Audrey was born at her grandparent's house at Malmo. In 1937 the family moved to Bandon, Oregon where Audrey graduated high school in 1939. Audrey attended Oregon State College where she graduated from the pharmacy program in 1943. Arthur died in 1977 and Anna survived until 1982.



Photograph of Algot and Ida Williams and family.



Arthur and Anna Olson 1916.



Paul and Audrey Jolly at the Anderson Historical Society.



Legal Document 1878 Theft of a Pig

State of California.

In the Justice's Court *Number Six* Township,
In and for the
COUNTY OF *Shasta*

The People of the State of California
against
*Hiram Niles and
Lewis Yank* } Complaint.
George Newton Stanford

..... personally appeared before me this day
21st of March 1878 who being first duly sworn, deposes and
says, that the crime of *Grand Larceny*
has been committed, and that according to the best of his knowledge, information and
belief *Hiram Niles and Lewis Yank* is guilty thereof.
A *felony* committed as follows, to wit:
The said *Hiram Niles and Lewis Yank* on or about the *21st* the
day of *January* A. D. 1878, at and in the County and State aforesaid,
then & there being, then and there
did, seize, steal, take and carry
away, One Sow the property of
the said George Newton Stanford

All of which is contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided,
and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of California.
And deponent therefore prays that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of the
said *Hiram Niles and Lewis Yank* and that he may be dealt
with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
21st day of } *G. N. Stanford*
March A. D. 1878 } *Wm. W. Guptill*

In the complaint made by George Newton Stanford before Justice of the Peace of Township 6 (Millville) William N. Guptill, he stated that on March 21, 1878, Hiram Niles and Lewis Yank stole a sow, thereby committing the felony of grand larceny. Justice Guptill issued a Warrant of Arrest and J. C. Brown the Constable of Township 6 arrested the two defendants and brought them to the Justice Court on March 22, 1878.

At Court on March 22nd, both defendants pleaded "Not Guilty" where upon the court set a hearing for March 27, 1878 and allowed both defendants to file bail in the amount of \$100. Sureties, for the bail, were provided by G. R. Chatham and John Weatley. Subpoenas for the defense were issued for William Yank, Elza West, Jos. Yank, H.H. Wright, Isaac Melton, G.R. Chatham, John McComber, N. Mainard (Maynard) and N. Watrous. The People issued subpoenas for F. W. Stanford, Fred Myers, J. J. Woodworth, Elza West, D. C. Elwood, Frank Woodworth, William Robinson, and George Baxter.

At the hearing on March 27, 1878, E. A. Weed represented the defendants and J. R. Williams as District Attorney represented the People. The following witnesses were sworn and testified: Elza West, George Newton Stanford, N. Mainard, Hiram Niles and Jos. Yank. Justice Guptill found the crime of grand larceny to have been committed by the defendants and referred the case to the next session of the Grand Jury of Shasta County. Justices of the Peace were restricted to hearing cases where the punishment was less than six months in jail or civil cases under \$300. The defendants were released on \$250 bail given by G. R. Chatham and G. Hoffmaster. The Justice Court papers were filed with F. C. Tiffin as County Clerk.

The Grand Jury took testimony in April 1878 and from the testimony George Newton Stanford lived about a mile and a half from the Yank place on Little Cow Creek and the area around the two farms appeared to be open range upon which pigs of various owners harvested acorns and grazed. All parties agreed that Joseph Yank directed his employee Hiram Niles and son Lewis Yank to go hunting and kill a pig over seven or eight years old. The legal question was, did Joseph Yank direct the two defendants to kill Mr. Stanford's pig specifically. A discussion followed on the ear markings of both farmers' pigs, then on the ear marking on the pig that was caught and butchered. The defendants testified that the pig they caught looked like one owned by Mr. Yank and it appeared the ear marking had been modified to change ownership. The defendants were asked if they had been directed to change ear markings to benefit them and both responded "no." At the conclusion of the Grand Jury testimony, DeMarcus Franklin Lack as jury foreman announced the verdict. The charges were dismissed.

There may be a missing piece of the story as George Newton Stanford was sentenced to a four-year sentence at San Quentin in April 1883 (prisoner 10801) for what appears to be two counts of grand larceny. George was listed as a 33 year old laborer from Shasta county. At the same time Ezra Thomas (given in the document as Ezra West) was sentenced to four years for attempting to suborn perjury. A prison notation states both were ordered released by order of the Shasta County Superior Court for retrial but only Ezra was noted as not returning to San Quentin. It should also be noted that J. R. Williams who was listed as prosecuting attorney also was sent to San Quentin in 1879 for seven years for two counts of perjury (he had his sentence commuted in 1880).

Historical Notes:

George Baxter is George Washington Baxter born about 1826 in Maryland. George was in California by 1863 as he registered for the Civil War draft as a miner at Copper City. In 1866 George registered to vote as a miner at Copper City. In 1870 George was listed as a farmer at Stillwater with John Crist. In 1880 George was a farmer at Millville with a Native American wife Kate. George was believed to have later married Mary Isabel Coulthurst (1865-1931).

George died in 1909.

J. C. Brown, Constable: there was insufficient data available as there was a John C. Brown, Joseph C. Brown, and James C. Brown in the Millville area in 1878-1880.

G. R. Chatham is George Richard Chatham born in 1853 in Illinois. George moved to

Shasta County about 1859 with his parents Augustus Chatham born 1816 in Delaware and Betsy Ann (Elizabeth) Tannin born in 1818 in New York. In 1860 George was listed with his parents in Shasta where August was a farmer. In 1870 George was living with his parents in Millville where August was a wagon maker. Augustus purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in 1877 in Section 28, Township 33 North Range 1 East, MDM. Betsy died in Millville in 1880 and Augustus followed in 1884. In 1875 George registered to vote as a stock raiser in Millville and the same year married Margaret Rupert (born 1856). Margaret was the stepdaughter of Joseph Yank and daughter of Susan Rupert (nee Kuchenbuch). In 1880 George and Margaret was listed with three children: John William 1876, George R. about 1878, and Joseph Glenn 1879. In 1882 the couple had another daughter Margaret Elizabeth. George died in 1883 and Margaret survived until 1939.

- D. C. Elwood is Dewitt Clinton Elwood who was born in 1848 In Iowa. Dewitt was the son of Thomas Ethan Elwood and Elizabeth E. Riley. Dewitt's mother died around 1868 in Iowa and his father remarried Martha A. Hagarty. In 1870 Dewitt's father moved the family to Alabama in Sacramento County. Dewitt appears to have moved to Tehama County by 1875. Also, in 1875 Dewitt married Elizabeth Ellen Stanford (1859-1920) who was the daughter of Francis W. Stanford (she was the sister of George Newton Stanford from this case). In 1880 Dewitt was farming in Township 6. By 1899 Dewitt received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 6, Township 32 North Range 3 West, MDM, in the Big Bend area. In 1910 Dewitt was a lumber worker in Buckeye. Dewitt and Elizabeth appear to have had six children: Thomas Clinton 1876-1876, Mary Alice 1880, Harris 1882 (Edward Harris), Francis Clay 1884, Jesse Ernest 1887, and Cody 1898. Elizabeth died in 1920 and Dewitt followed in 1930.

William Neil (Neal) Guptill was one of California's all-around men: physician, Justice of the Peace, farmer. William was born in 1814 in Maine (which was still part of Massachusetts until 1820). In 1839 and 1840 he was a student at Bowdoin College (Medical School of Maine) in Brunswick, Maine. He was not listed in the 1850 U.S. Census for California or the 1852 California State Census. He was living in Millville by February 1857, as he was a contract physician at Fort Reading in the absence of a military surgeon. In the U.S. Census of 1860, he was listed alone as a physician in Millville. From deeds and marriage certificates William was a Justice of the Peace in Millville as early as 1861. On September 8, 1864, Mrs. Catherine Allen (nee Boyce) was home with her four children, Lilly age five, John age three and a half, James age two and Robert just seven months old at their home about twelve miles east of Millville on Old Cow Creek (then called Big Cow Creek). William Allen was stacking hay about three miles away in Basin Hollow. There are various versions of what happened next but two Native Americans entered the cabin and shot Mrs. Allen in the head and beat the older two children with a gun. The younger two children were beaten against a hearth and James was stomped with nailed boots and all were left for dead. A neighbor and cousin

of Mrs. Allen came by the cabin to borrow some tools while the Native Americans were still present and was shot and wounded but made it to the road and hailed a lumber wagon. The driver drove to Basin Hollow to contact Mr. Allen and set off the alarm. Dr. Guptill of Millville was sent for to attend the survivors. All four children and the cousin were saved even though one needed a silver plate to close a hole in his skull. Mrs. Allen could not be saved. Dr. Guptill also wrote the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Allen as the local Justice of the Peace and forwarded it to the Coroner.

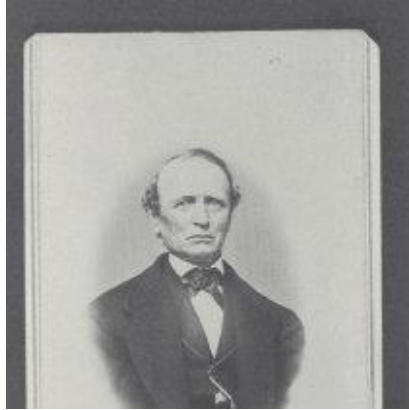
On August 16, 1866, Mrs. Anna Marie Dersch was severely wounded by Native Americans and found by a neighbor. The neighbor went to find Mr. Dersch who was in Shingletown procuring lumber and sent his wife to contact Dr. Guptill at Millville. Dr. Guptill arrived quickly but was unable to save Mrs. Dersch who passed-away the next morning.

The Free and Accepted Masons Northern Light Lodge #190 received a waiver to form in May 1868. The lodge was regularly instituted in November 1868 with Dr. William N. Guptill transferring from Western Star Lodge #2 in Shasta. Dr. Guptill became secretary of the new lodge and the first representative to the Grand Lodge.

From 1866 to 1870 William was listed as a physician in Millville. In 1870 William purchased eighty acres of land from the Government Land Office. The patent was for the East half of the northeast quarter of Section 15 in Township 31 North Range 3 West, MDM at Millville.

According to a Weekly Shasta Courier article William filled a short-term vacancy as County Judge for William E. Hopping. This would have been between 1872 to 1880. The same article cited William ran unsuccessfully for County Clerk

In the 1880 U. S. Census Dr. Guptill was listed as a physician and Justice of the Peace at Millville. William was living at Overmyer's Farmer's Hotel. In 1886 William registered to vote as a clerk in Millville at about age seventy-two. William was noted for being generous with his money and services and there was a note that in December 1888 the Northern Light Lodge voted to provide him with one-month's lodging, drugs, and clothing due to illness. A Weekly Shasta Courier Obituary dated 1890 stated that Dr. Guptill had died. William was reported buried in the Millville Masonic Cemetery without a marker. The burial is not listed in the Shasta County Cemetery Index and the gravesite is now lost. Dr. Guptill was not known to have married and his death was a sad end to at least twenty-nine years of service to Millville and Shasta County.



Dr. William N. Guptill. Courtesy Shasta Historical Society.

G. Hoffmaster is Godfrey Hoffmaster born in 1821 in Germany. In 1870 Godfrey was living in Yuba County and in 1880 Godfrey was a butcher at Millville. Godfrey was married to Mary Ann (maiden name unknown) who was born in 1841 and died in 1906. Godfrey and Mary had five children in 1880: George 16, John 13, Thomas 9, Charles 3, and Katy 1. In 1900 Godfrey was a farmer at Millville. Godfrey died in 1907.

DeMarcus Franklin Lack, Senior was born in 1828 or 1829 in Tennessee. There is some contradiction about his early history: one says he settled at Texas Springs in 1852 and moved to Shingletown in 1858, while the other states he arrived in Yreka in 1857 and bought land from John Corkins Heacock in 1861 (John was listed as a farmer at Millville in 1860). It is known that Frank as he was commonly called married Mary J. McDonald in Shasta County in 1858 and the 1860 U. S. Census shows Frank at Shasta Valley in Siskiyou where he was a farmer. In 1866 Frank was listed as a farmer at Shingletown and in 1867 the Supervisor of the 3rd District at Shingletown. In 1870 he was listed as a farmer at Millville. In 1872 Frank made a cash sale of 164 acres from the Government Land Office (Section 3, Township 30 North Range 2 West, MDM). Frank was a part owner of the Dry Mill in Shingletown. In 1880 he was listed as a farmer with 40 acres of tilled land, 20 acres of meadow and 104 acres of woodland. Frank moved to Anderson sometime before 1890 when he was Justice of the Peace for Anderson. In 1900 he was listed as a teamster in Anderson. In 1858 he married Mary Jane McDonald and the couple had nine children: Louisa A. 1859 (married George Albert Winsell), John W. 1860, Kate J. 1864, Mary E. 1867, Demarcus F. 1869 (married Clarinda Taylor), Charles L. 1869, Morris D. 1873, Ella M. 1876, and George A. 1879. DeMarcus died about 1901.

N. Mainard (Maynard): no data was found.

John McComber is John Fletcher McComber who was born in Missouri in 1841. John was the son of William Victor McComber 1815-1879 and Nancy Wixom 1816-1883. By 1860 the family was in Yolo County where John remained until 1871. During the Civil War John was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Union Cavalry raised in Buckeye, Yolo County from February to March 1864 (note the unit was probably the Yolo Union Cavalry an unattached company of the 4th Brigade California Militia). In 1873 John registered as a

stock raiser at Round Mountain. In 1878 he purchased 40 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 6, Township 33 North Range 1 West, MDM. In the 1880 U.S. Census John was a farmer at Round Mountain married to Syntha (Cynthia Henderson born 1849 in Indiana; died 1934; married 1866 in Solano County) with four children: Ida Louise 1869-1911, Alise (Alice) 1873-1934, Syntha (Cyntha Ann) 1875-1937, and Nancy C. 1877-1923. (Note William M. was born in 1867 and died in 1875 prior to the census.) John and Cynthia had four additional children: Florence Emma 1882-1920, John Lester 1884-1976, Maude Clyde 1887-1974, and Mabel Claire 1887-1968. In 1886 John received a patent for a 160 acre homestead in Section 2, Township 33 North Range 1 West, MDM. In 1896 John was living in Oak Run and died there in 1898.



From left to right in the rear: Ida, Cynthia, John, Alice, Nancy and Florence. In the front left to right are Maude, John Fletcher, Cynthia (Henderson), and Mable.

Isaac Melton is Isaac Cary Melton born in 1852 in Missouri. Isaac was the son of Joel C. Melton and Matilda C. Yandle. In 1870 Isaac was listed as a laborer at Marysville, Yuba County. In 1878 Isaac married Ellen F. "Nellie" Woodman (1859-1963) in Shasta County. In 1880 Isaac was farming at Big Valley in Lassen County. In 1900 Isaac was listed as a farmer at Buckeye and in 1910 and 1920 as a farmer at Round Mountain. Isaac obtained a homestead patent for 155 acres in 1910 (Section 18, Township 33 North Range 2 West, MDM). Isaac and Ellen had seven children: Charlotte Alice 1878. Mary Luella 1882, Florence Bell 1885, Walter Lee 1888, Raymond Calton 1893, Viola Irene 1896, and Carrold 1899. Isaac died in 1929 and Ellen survived until 1936.



Ellen and Isaac Cary Melton.

Fred Myer was listed as a farmer in Millville in the 1881 Directory but no other data was found. A Frederick Myer purchased 40 acres from the Government Land Office in 1862 in Section 33, Township 33 North Range 3 West, MDM.

Hiram Niles was believed to be Hiram Leonard Niles born in Iowa in 1850. Hiram was the son of Stephen and Nancy Niles who moved to Idaho to homestead when Hiram was about 9 years old. In 1870 Hiram was living with his mother in Sonoma County. Hiram was a teamster by trade who took various jobs cutting wood, road work and farm labor throughout the county. Hiram was known to have worked at Millville, Pachaco, Gas Point, Texas Springs, Cottonwood, Fall River Mills, and Happy Valley. In 1879 Hiram married Isabell Fine born in Tulare County in 1861. The couple was known to have five children: Elvira 1882-1935, Lora Leonard 1884-1969, Laurahannah 1888-1943, Ida Pearl 1891-1968, and Oscar Stephen 1894-1969. Hiram died in Happy Valley in 1928 and Isabelle survived until 1949.

William Robinson: no data was found.

F. W. Stanford is Francis Whitcom Stanford who was the father of George Newton Stanford. Francis "Frank" was born in 1826 in Illinois. In 1866 Francis registered to vote as a farmer on North Cow Creek. In 1870 Francis was listed as a farmer at Stillwater married to Elizabeth Williams born about 1827 in Indiana. Listed in the 1870 U. S. Census was John age 21, George Newton age 19, Mary age 15, Henry age 13, Elizabeth age 11, and Julia age 5. In 1880 only one child was living at home: Julia born in California about 1865. In 1884 Francis purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 6, Township 32 North Range 3 West, MDM. Francis died in Shasta County in 1913.

George Newton Stanford was born about 1851 in Missouri. George was the son of Francis Whitcom Stanford (1825-1913) and Elizabeth Williams (1827-1882). In 1870 he was living with his father at Stillwater. In 1871 George registered to vote as a farmer at Buckeye and married Mary Letitia Beedle (1853-1934). In 1880 George was listed as a farmer in Township 5 living with Mary and five children all born in California: Isaac Newton 1872-1927, Irvin (Ervin) 1874-1894, Francis Whitcomb 1875-1971, Phillip Walter 1877-1918, and a baby daughter age one month (Birdie 1880-1961). In 1883 George was sentenced to four years at San Quentin for grand larceny and again registered

to vote in April 1888 as a farmer at Cow Creek. In 1900 George purchased 158 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 6, Township 32 North, Range 3 West, MDM near his father. By 1900 the family had grown by three: Isabelle 1883, Nellie 1887, and Lulu Anne 1890. George died in 1927 and Mary survived until 1934.

F. C. Tiffin is Franklin Clark Tiffin who was born about 1839 in Ohio.

He served three terms as County Recorder, 1878 to 1880, 1880 to 1881 and 1881 to 1882. Franklin was a County Supervisor in 1885. In 1866 he was listed as a miner at Chicago. In 1875 he was cited as a merchant in Redding. In 1879 he married Elizabeth (last name unknown) and the couple had one child Milton 1879. (Note Franklin may be the brother of John Edward Tiffin: both are from Ohio and in 1866 both were working in Chicago.)

N. Watrous: no data was found.

John Wheatley was born in 1838 in Ohio and by 1856 was living in Iowa. In 1863 John registered for the civil War draft as a teamster in Millville. In the 1870 U. S. Census, John was operating a general merchandise store in Millville. In 1871 John married Hattie M. Bidwell born about 1852 in Minnesota. John was still listed as a retail merchant at Millville in 1880. John died in 1884.

E. A. Weed: attorney. A Mr. Weed, first name unknown, opened the *Millville Record* newspaper with Edward W. Dawson in 1878 but it only operated for a few months. No other data on E. A. Weed was found.

Elza West: no Elza West was found. There was an Elzy West born in 1862 in California. Elzy married Rhonda Juanita West and died in 1892. Elza West was subpoenaed by both side by the grand jury. In the 1883 conviction of George Newton Stanford the individual convicted of suborning perjury was Ezra Thomas born about 1845 in Kentucky. Ezra was a laborer in Shasta County. More information will be required to identify "Elza West."

J. R. Williams was listed as the district attorney but in 1878 Clay W. Taylor was the District Attorney. James Robert Williams was a lawyer but was not known to work with the District Attorney. James was born in 1850 in Missouri and had registered to vote as a lawyer at Millville in 1876. In 1879 James was convicted of two counts of forgery and sentenced to San Quentin for seven years (prisoner 8873). James appears to have had his sentence commuted by the governor in 1880.

Frank Woodworth: no information was found for Frank Woodworth.

J. J. Woodworth: no information was found for J.J. Woodworth.

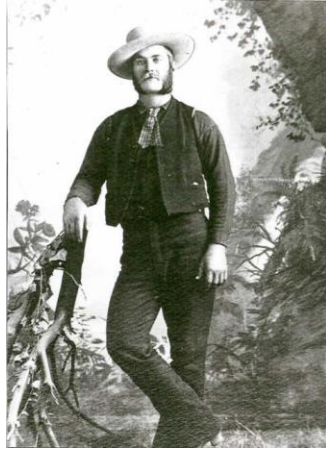
H.H. Wright is Henry Hamilton Wright born about 1842 in Illinois. Henry appears to have come west after the Civil War when he registered to vote in Lassen County as a farmer in 1867. In 1875 Henry registered to vote as a farmer at Round Mountain. In 1880 Henry was listed as a farmer in Millville. Henry had married Sarah Elizabeth Randles in Shasta County in 1874. In 1880 Henry and Sarah had two children: Mary Elma 1875-1900 and Harriet Myrtle 1878-1900. Henry moved to Oregon prior to 1898 as he was appointed Postmaster at Lakecreek in that year. Henry died in Oregon in 1900.

Joseph Yank was born about 1830 in Alsace which is variously given as French and

German. Alsace was French in 1830 but still held German lands within its borders (in 1871 it was taken by Prussia and in 1919 returned to France). Joseph's parents were Joseph and Ellen Yanke who settled in Illinois. Joseph, Junior was in California in 1860 and had anglicized the name. In 1860 Joseph married Susan Rupert who brought two children to the marriage: Mary born about 1853 in Missouri and Margaret born about 1856 in California. Susan was listed as Susannah in 1870 and was born Suzanna Kuchenbuch in Prussia born about 1834. In May 1866 Joseph made a scrip purchase of 160 acres in Section 4, Township 32 North Range 4 West, MDM. In 1870 Joseph was listed at Stillwater and was two entries away from Francis W. Stanford. In 1870 the couple were listed with five children all born in California: William 1861-1934, Elizabeth 1862-1940, Lewis 1864-1940, Susie or Susanna 1868-1892, and Josephine 1870-1940. In 1872 the couple would have one additional child: Anna Celina 1872-1959. Joseph died in Shasta county in 1891.



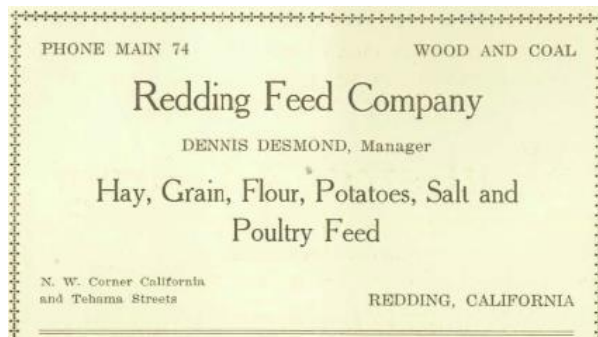
Susannah Yank (nee Kuchenbuch)
Louis Yank (given as Lewis in the document) was the son of Joseph Yank and Susannah Kuchenbuch born in California in 1864. Louis would marry Mary Elizabeth Beatty who was born about 1877 in California and the couple would have nine children. Louis had moved to Glenn County by 1910 and died in Yuba County in 1940.



Louis Yank.

William Yank was the son of Joseph Yank and Susannah Kuchenbuch born in California in 1861. William registered to vote in 1886 as a laborer in Anderson. In 1888 William married Sarah Belle Craven (born 1867) who died without issue in 1889. In 1894 William married Ada Julie Meyer and the couple had nine children. In 1900, 1910, and 1920 William was listed as a farmer at Buckeye. In 1930 William was listed as a janitor in Redding. William died at Redding in 1934.

Dennis Desmond



From the Shasta High School Yearbook

The story of Dennis Desmond the manager of the Redding Feed Company (born in French Gulch in 1860) begins with his father who is also named Dennis. Dennis Desmond, Senior was born in 1824 in County Cork, Ireland. The family history states that Dennis, Senior arrived in Shasta County in 1850 while another source has him landing in San Francisco in 1852. Other records show Dennis Desmond marrying Bridgett Harrigan (born 1822 in Ireland) in Boston in 1855 and the couple having a son Timothy born in Massachusetts in 1856.

As it turns out, all but the first item is true. Dennis Desmond, Senior sailed on the ship Samuel Appleton that arrived in San Francisco on July 21, 1852. Another passenger was Dennis' sister Catherine Desmond. The trip from Boston stopped at

Valparaiso, Chile and the trip took 137 days. A note in the record of Dennis' son Timothy stated "when (father) Desmond had acquired enough capital he went back to Boston to get his wife." Dennis, Senior returned to Boston and married Bridgett Harrigan in 1855 and Timothy was born in Massachusetts in 1856. A later voting registration shows that in March 1858, Dennis was still in Massachusetts as he was naturalized in Boston. Dennis, Senior, Bridgett, Timothy and possibly a number of other relative returned to Shasta County by 1860 as Dennis, Junior was born at French Gulch. In the 1860 U. S. Census Dennis, Senior was listed as a miner at French Gulch along with Bridgett, Timothy, and Dennis, Junior age 3/12th. Listed next to Dennis, Senior was a Daniel Harrigan (born about 1820 in Ireland) with his wife Margarette (born about 1833 in Ireland), and their daughter Margarette (born about 1852 in Massachusetts). Daniel was probably the brother of Bridgett Desmond. In 1866 Dennis registered to vote as a miner in French Gulch.

According to some sources Dennis, Senior homesteaded 160 acres at Oak Bottom but the Government Land Office records show Dennis and Timothy Desmond obtaining a 40 acre mineral patent at Oak Bottom in 1880. Some sources have Dennis, Senior discovering the Desmond Mine (Red Cross Group) in 1896 at the head of Nuvel's Gulch and Red Gulch but it was probably Dennis, Junior as his father had died in 1890. What is true is that Dennis, Senior purchased the Oak Bottom House from a company of Chinese in 1872 and operated the hotel, stage stop, and stables until his death in 1890. Bridgett remained at the Oak Bottom operation until she died in 1904.

Catherine Desmond who came to California with Dennis in 1852 married Timothy Madden (1825-1904) and their first child was born at French Gulch in 1861. Catherine would have five additional children before dying at French Gulch in 1872 (John 1862, Timothy 1864, Jeramiah 1865, Mathew 1868, and Annie 1870). Another sister Mary Desmond (born 1838 in Ireland) married William Condon (1829-1888) at Weaverville, Trinity County in 1862 and had eight children: William 1864, John 1866, Mary 1867, Thomas 1870, Katie 1872, Ellen 1874, Nellie 1875, and Anne 1877. Mary died in Weaverville in 1881. Some records mention a third sister Mrs. Curley but no data was found.

Dennis Desmond, Senior and Bridgett Harrigan would have five children: Timothy 1856-1927, Dennis 1860-1932, John "Jack" 1862-1931, Jeremiah "Jerry" 1864-1928, and Johanna 1868-1875. By the 1880 U. S. Census only John and Jeremiah were living at home (Johanna had died in 1875). Timothy in 1880 was a blacksmith at Fall River Mills (Township 9) with his brother Dennis as a laborer. Timothy was also listed on the mineral patent for Oak Bottom in 1880. In 1881 Timothy in addition to operating the blacksmith shop was listed as a partner in the general merchandise firm of Smith & Desmond (which was also the post office). In the same year Timothy purchased the U. S. Saloon in Fall River Mills. In 1882 Timothy acquired the 360 acre Michelson Ranch at Bunker Hill. In 1889 Timothy married Mary Edith "Mamie" Rose (1870-1924) and the couple had five children. Timothy and Mary would later purchase an additional 280 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 10/11, Township 35 North Range 2 East, MDM. Mary died in 1924 and Timothy followed in 1927.

John "Jack" Desmond followed in his father's footsteps, first mining then managing the Oak Bottom property (with his brothers Dennis and Jeremiah). In 1904 John married Lillian Gertrude Rose and the couple had two children before the marriage ended in divorce in 1921. John died in 1931.

Jeremiah "Jerry" Desmond also worked at Oak Bottom Station with his brothers until the property was sold after Mary's death in 1904. The brothers bought into the Redding Feed Company and operated it for 15-20 years. The business was sold about 1927 and Jeremiah retired. In 1896 Jeremiah married Jennie Webster (1874-1940) and the couple would have two children. Jeremiah died shortly after his retirement in 1928.

Dennis Desmond, Junior was born at French Gulch in 1860 and raised at his father's operations at Oak Bottom. In 1880 Dennis was a laborer at his brother Timothy's blacksmith shop at Fall River Mills. After his father's death in 1890 Dennis took over the hotel operation at Oak Bottom. In 1896 (1899) Dennis married Charlotte "Lottie" Jackson (born in California in 1873). Charlotte was the daughter of Issac Henry Jackson (1834-1882) and Anna Sophy (Zophy) (1836-1899). In 1900 the couple had their first child, Ambrose Jackson Desmond (1900-1950). In the 1900 U. S. Census Dennis was listed as a hotel keeper at Shasta and, also listed was Bridgett, brother Jeremiah as a miner, and John as a stock raiser. Dennis and Charlotte's second child, John Timothy Desmond was born in 1903 (died 1983). Bridgett died in 1904 and it appears the Oak Bottom was sold shortly after her death. In the 1910 U. S. Census Dennis is listed in Redding as manager (driver) of the Redding Feed Company. Also listed in 1910 was Dennis and Charlotte's last child, Catherine Charlotte Desmond born in 1908 (died 1912). On the 1920 U. S. Census Dennis was listed as a retail merchant in hay and grain in Redding. Living nearby in 1920 was Dennis' brother Jeremiah who was a salesman in the store and his daughter May who was the store bookkeeper. About 1927 Dennis was believed to have sold the feed store and in the 1930 U. S. Census he was working as an automobile salesman in Redding. Dennis died in Redding in 1932. In 1940 Charlotte was still living in the family home and renting a room to local historian Rosena Giles. Charlotte died in Redding in 1951 survived solely by her son John who was a sergeant in the California Highway Patrol.



Timothy Desmond's hotel and store near Burney. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.