

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.

“A Baby in Every Bottle”

By Merla Clark

The Milsap family who lived in Aiken’s Gulch was known for trouble having children. It was commented upon that they lost one baby a year for twelve years, mostly stillborn. James Milsap would build a small wooden coffin and bury each one year after year. Finally someone got Mrs. Milsap to try Lydia Pinkham’s Golden Medical Discovery and after that they raised quite a family.

A hundred and thirty years later it impossible to accurately diagnosis the cause for the stillbirths by the medicine provides a clue. The condition was probably iron deficiency anemia which effected many women due to hard work, poor diets, and the stress of repeated childbirths. In an age of quack medicines Mrs. Milsap was lucky to be introduced to a medication made by a woman, for woman, that was also high in iron.

Lydia Este was born in Lynn, Massachusetts on February 9, 1819. She was the 10th child of William and Rebecca Estes who were old Quaker stock. Lydia was raised as an active abolitionist and trained as a teacher. In September of 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham who at the time was a 29 year old shoe manufacturer. Isaac was ruined in the financial panic of 1873 and the family entered on hard times. Lydia like many women of the time brewed home remedies due to the state of the “medical professions.” Lydia had a strong base in western folk medicine and Native American folk medicine which she combined with her copy of John King’s American Dispensary. Prior to the Panic of 1873, Lydia had simply given away her remedies but afterwards her son Daniel supported mass marketing as a means of recovering their financial position. Starting slowly in 1873 she skillfully marketed her remedy directly to women. She encouraged correspondence with those that purchased her products. Lydia became known as one place that women could receive factual information on the taboo subject of menstruation and other women’s health issues. When a common treatment by the medical profession

for women's problems was the removal of ovaries with a corresponding 40% death rate it is no wonder that she soon found a faithful audience.

Her product contained licorice, chamomile, pleurisy root, Jamaica dogwood, black cohosh, life plant, fenugreek seed, and dandelion root. It did contain 18% alcohol "but only as a solvent." In a period when many "medications" held over 50% alcohol, her explanation seemed to satisfy the U.S. Government and the Women's Christian Temperance League. In one year alone over 5,000,000 bottles were sold and Lydia Pinkham was a household name.

Lydia died in 1883 and the company was taken over by her children and grandchildren. The company was troubled by internal fights between the family members but they continued to manufacture Lydia's products into the 1930s when larger pharmaceutical companies bought the rights. Numark Laboratories still produces Lydia Pinkham Herbal Compound which is carried by Walgreens, CVS and Rite Aid Drugstores.

Lydia's compound became associated with the motto "a baby in every bottle," which was included in popular drinking songs of the period:

"There is a baby in every bottle—

So the old quotation ran.

But the Federal Trade Commission—

Still insists you'll need a man."

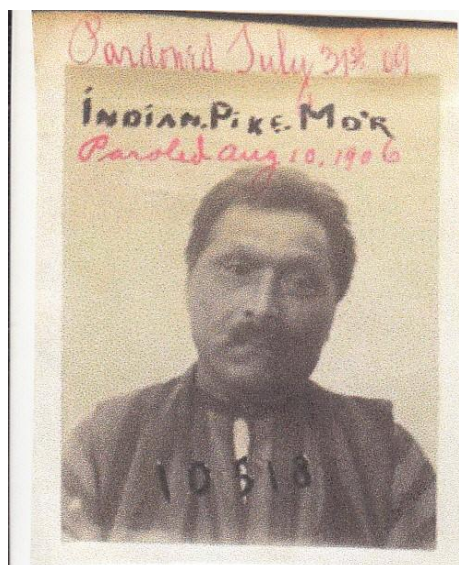
There are English versions, Irish versions and many that cannot be repeated but the truth is that product did no harm and most often was beneficial. Lydia became known and respected for her movement to help women and her product has become part of our local history.



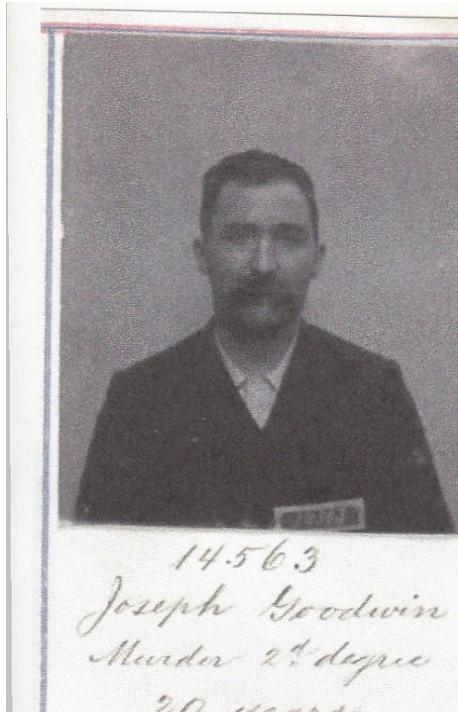
Shasta County Mugshots

We received four mugshots of individuals who were sentenced from Shasta County that served time in the San Quentin Prison. R. L Sykes #13266 who received a life sentence for murder was already subject of an article in December 2019 titled *R.L. Sykes, Shasta County Stage Robber and Murder*. The remaining three individuals are:

Indian Pike #10518 committed for 1st degree murder in 1882. Pike's birthday differs from 1834 and 1847 in Shasta County and he was listed as a laborer, Pike was paroled in August 1906 and returned to Shasta County. In July 1909 Pike was pardoned. Pike died in 1912 and his grave was moved to Central Valley when Shasta Lake was formed.



Joseph Goodwin #14563 committed for 2nd degree murder in 1891. Joseph was born in Missouri about 1851 and gave his occupation as stage driver. Joseph received a twenty-year sentence but was restored in September 1903. Joseph may be Joseph Franklin Goodwin who in 1874 operated a hotel in Yreka. Joseph reportedly married in 1879.



John Stevens #14717 committed for robbery in November 1891. John was listed as a laborer born in New York about 1869. John was restored in May 1898.



Trueman Head Rifles

In doing research on the California State Militia there were notes on two units that were raised in Shasta County and a training base in Tehama County during the Civil War. One unit was well known: the Lyon Light Infantry under Captain Samuel Francis which was raised in Horsetown and Shasta. The training camp was Camp Elis near Red Bluff which opened on October 21, 1863 for periodic training of the 5th Brigade which included Shasta County. The second unit was the Trueman Head Rifles which was raised in French Gulch by Captain W.E. Hopping.

At first there was a question whether Trueman Head was a location or the name of an individual. The answer was found in the attached photograph of "California Joe" or Trueman Head of Berdan's Sharpshooters. Trueman Head was born in 1809 in New York and came west to find his fortune mining gold. One source connects him to French Gulch prior to the Civil War. When the war broke out Trueman returned to the East rather than wait for California to raise troops for federal service. Trueman enlisted on September 14, 1861 in Washington D.C. giving his age as 42 as he was too old for federal service. He gave his occupation as hunter to try out for a special unit. He was given a vigorous marksmanship test which concluded with a requirement to put ten bullets in succession within five inches from the center at a distance of 600 feet from a rest or 300 feet off-hand. The new unit was the 1st United States Sharpshooter Regiment. The unit was raised directly by the federal government rather than by a state and then brought into federal service. The unit and the expanded 2nd Regiment were the only federal units to wear green uniforms. The unit insignia was the equally distinctive USSS. The commander of the two regiments was Hiram Berdan (1824-1893) an engineer, inventor, and marksman. Berdan invented a repeating rifle and patented a new musket ball prior to the Civil War. More importantly Berdan had the ear of President Lincoln who authorized the new special operation units.

The recruits were authorized to bring their own weapons which quickly created a supply problem. "California Joe" had purchased a Sharp's rifle and it was the only one in the unit during the training period. The men of the unit after examining the various rifles unanimously endorsed the Sharp's rifle. The government initially replaced the individual arms with the Colt Model 1855 Revolving Rifle but these were soon replaced with the Sharp's Rifle in May of 1862.

California Joe was enlisted in Company C, 1st USSS for three years on September 14, 1861. He was discharged on November 3, 1862 for "senility and impaired vision." During his period of active service the unit was involved in the First Battle of Bull Run, Peninsula Campaign, Second Battle of Bull Run, and the Battle of Antietam. In a time when the Union needed heroes and good news, California Joe and the 1st USSS provided

positive press. After his discharge Trueman returned to California and became a customs inspector in San Francisco. He died in November 1874 and was buried in the San Francisco National Cemetery in the Presidio.

The newspaper accounts of “California Joe” and his connection to French Gulch gave the Trueman Head Rifles their name. The unit was raised as a company size force within the 5th Brigade of the California Militia and appears to have lasted only until the end of the Civil War. No record was found of the unit being called into active State service. The unit elected as its captain William Ely Hopping. Hopping arrived in California in November 1849 and after mining in Calaveras County moved to French Gulch in 1852 where he established a butcher shop. In 1864 and 1866 Hopping was elected sheriff (terms were then two years rather than four). After his second term as sheriff, Hopping engaged in quartz mining developing the Highland Mine. From 1872 to 1880, Hopping was the County Judge and from 1880 to 1882 he was the Registrar of the U.S. Land Office in Shasta. From 1882 to 1892 Hopping again served as Shasta County Sheriff. William Hopping died while in office in January 1892.



Drawing of Trueman Head enlisted in the Civil War at age 52 with his Sharp's rifle. Trueman was commonly known as “California Joe.”

The articles for the month of May 2023 are: 1) World War II Documents from the Home Front 2) Winona V. Simmons, 3) John E. Hoyle, and 4) Commodore Kise.

World War II Documents from the Home Front

Our document collection was recently increased by a number of documents that reflect on what life was like in Shasta County during the period of World War II. Besides being inundated with defense related advertisements extorting everything from “meatless Tuesday,” scrap metal drives, to “Victory gardens,” the biggest aspect of life was rationing. It was impossible to walk into a store and buy as much sugar or meat as you wanted even if you could pay for it ten times over. You could not just fill up your gas-tank when you liked or go for a pleasant drive in the country to relax. Products and resources were needed for the war effort and only small supplies were released for civilians. The government introduced rationing to assure everyone had fair access. There was a “black market,” counterfeit documents, and those who abused the system but the warning about the penalties were everywhere. All in all it seemed to be a great social experiment that worked and most people were proud to do their part.

In May 1942 the U.S. Office of Price Administration, commonly called OPA, froze the prices on practically all of the everyday goods beginning with sugar and coffee. Eight thousand rationing boards were set up across the country to administer the restrictions. War ration books and tokens were issued to every family. Some of the rationed items and the durations of rationing are listed below:

Tires	January 1942 to December 1945
Cars	February 1942 to October 1945
Bicycles	July 1942 to September 1945
Gasoline	May 1942 to August 1945
Fuel Oil & kerosene	October 1942 to August 1945
Solid Fuels	September 1943 to August 1945
Stoves	December 1942 to August 1945
Rubber foot-ware	October 1942 to September 1945
Shoes	February 1943 to October 1945
Sugar	May 1942 to 1947
Coffee	November 1942 to July 1943
Processed foods	March 1943 to August 1945
Meats, canned fish	March 1943 to November 1945
Cheese, canned milk, fats	March 1943 to November 1945
Typewriters	March 1942 to April 1944

The 1943 Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog listed all the rationed farm equipment such as chicken wire as well as providing the reasons and benefits of rationing. There were four types of rationing: certificate, uniform coupon, differential coupon and point rationing. Certificate rationing was where an individual had to show a need for a specific product such as cars or tires. A rural air raid warden could show a need for additional tires and be issued a certificate to purchase an additional tire. The

second type was uniform coupon rationing where everyone had an equal access to a product such as sugar. The third type was differential coupon rationing where products such as gasoline were provided according to varying needs. In differential rationing a rural mailman would have access to additional gasoline or a farmer to additional diesel fuel. The last type was point rationing where everyone received equal points but they could be used in individual ways. For a period each person received 48 points per month: if you loved tomato juice you could spend 32 points on one can and buy a can of tomatoes for 16 points, while your neighbor could buy four cans of spinach and received 4 red points in change.

The need for raw materials created massive scrap drives and calls to recycle rubber. In some areas it changed the crops a farmer produced: in the Central Valley farmers began to grow a Mexican rubber substitute. People had more dependence on telephones and Western Union telegrams to find items rather than wasting gasoline going from store to store. Rationing even changed how women dressed. The OPA instituted restrictions designed to save 15% of prewar yardage. Hems were restricted and cuffs were eliminated. The OPA could deny mileage rations to anyone owning passenger tires not in use - drivers had to certify that they needed gasoline and owned no more than five tires. The national maximum speed limit was set at 35 miles per hour to conserve tires.

Gasoline was divided into A, B, C, or T ration classifications and the appropriate sticker had to be displayed on the vehicle. An A sticker was authorized four gallons per week and was restricted from any recreational use. The B sticker was for driving essential to the war effort such as steelworkers but they could only purchase 8 gallons per week. The C sticker was for physicians, ministers, mail carriers and railroad workers who required their vehicle for work or services. Truckers utilized a T sticker and there was an X sticker for Members of Congress and important personnel. Farmers received non-highway ration books with coupons that could be used for tractors and similar equipment. Fuel oil also required a special V-fuel oil ration book.

During World War II five ration books were printed but book five was never issued. When book one was issued in 1942 the OPA personnel questioned the authorized individual as to the amount of sugar on hand at home and removed the appropriate number of coupons to represent that amount. The ration books were considered property of the U.S. government and could not be sold or given to any other person. Coupons had to be in the ration book at the time of purchase although there were a few exceptions. Violations of ration regulations were subject to fines up to \$10,000, imprisonment or both. Book two was issued in January 1943. The coupons or stamps represented different items such as stamp 17 which was used to purchase shoes. To encourage utilization of catalogs such as Sears, Roebuck & Company stamps could be detached and attached to the order form. Newspapers, OPA and stores published lists of what the stamps could be used for and the duration of use. In book

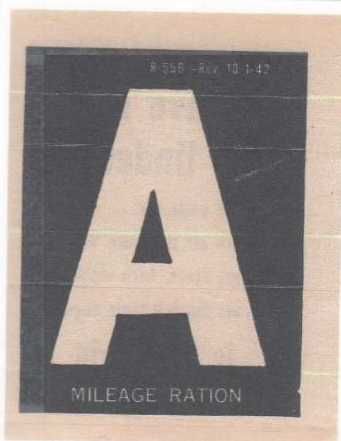
one, stamp 18 was for shoes, this was later stamp 17 and in book three it was airplane stamp 1. Book three was issued in October 1943 and book four was issued shortly afterwards. Most items went off rationing around V-J Day (victory over Japan) except for sugar which continued to be rationed until 1947.

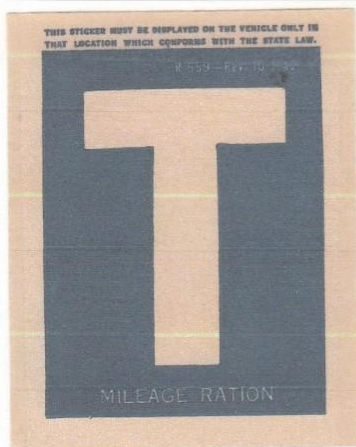
The war also affected occupations. Jobs classified as war essential could keep an individual out of the draft. To follow good paying, war essential jobs such as building liberty ships there was a migration to the San Francisco Bay area. Electricity was also essential to shipbuilding and other industries so with the development of Shasta Dam the generated power was routed to essential industries and Igo and Ono had to wait until late in the war to receive the benefit of locally generated power. Even before the war gold mining and silver mining were declared non-essential and the few remaining dredges and mines in Shasta County were closed. Mining was diverted to essential materials such as the production of sulfides from the Iron Mountain which were needed for ammunition.

At the beginning of the war distilleries converted to the production of industrial alcohol, so whiskey, rum, and other liqueurs became scarce commodities. Beer and wine were available and home stills reappeared. New car production was banned in January 1942 as auto manufacturers converted their assembly lines to military vehicles such as the Jeep or tanks. Thirty percent of all cigarette production was provided directly to the armed services so civilian supplies were drastically reduced. Women went without nylon stockings and some took to drawing lines on the back of bare legs to simulate stockings. Silk vanished into parachutes. By the end of the war rationing limited consumption of almost every product except for eggs and dairy foods.

In addition to rationing, and evidence of the military everywhere (Benton Field became an Army Air Corps base, Shasta Dam was guarded, and aircraft warning towers were erected in Happy Valley), one aspect that was omnipresent was the campaign to buy War Bonds. During the war the government instituted eight war bond drives: one in 1942, two in 1943, three in 1944, and two in 1945. Everyone including children were encouraged to participate. Two types of stamps were available: Post Saving Stamps issued by the Post Office Department and War Saving Stamps issued by the Treasury Department. The Postal Saving Stamps and War Saving Stamps were issued in \$.10, \$.25, \$.50, \$1.00 and \$5.00 values. Savings books were issued in schools, banks, Post Offices and government buildings. Volunteers regularly visited schools to sell stamps. The books could be redeemed for defense bonds. The \$.25 booklet held space for 75 stamps with the value of \$18.75 the price needed for a \$25.00 Defense Bond. The \$1.00 booklet held 75 stamps or the value of a \$100 Defense Bond.

Not everyone served in the armed services in World War II but it is one war in which everyone served in some way. The items we accumulated may be outside our normal scope but the service on the home front deserves remembering.





TIRE INSPECTION NOTICE

Mileage Rationing Regulations require you to have your tires inspected before a gasoline ration may be issued or renewed, or a certificate for a tire or tube may be issued.

Any person holding a "C" ration must have his tires inspected and approved within every three months, on or before February 28, May 31, August 31, and November 30 each year. Inspections must be at least 45 days apart.

Bulk transfer authorized? (Yes or No) _____

Signed (for Board) *J. C. Quinn* _____

Board No. *85-2* County *Stan* State *Ca* _____





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



War Ration Book One

WARNING

- 1 Punishments ranging as high as *Ten Years' Imprisonment or \$10,000 Fine, or Both*, may be imposed under United States Statutes for violations thereof arising out of infractions of Rationing Orders and Regulations.
- 2 This book must not be transferred. It must be held and used only by or on behalf of the person to whom it has been issued, and anyone presenting it thereby represents to the Office of Price Administration, an agency of the United States Government, that it is being so held and so used. For any misuse of this book it may be taken from the holder by the Office of Price Administration.
- 3 In the event either of the departure from the United States of the person to whom this book is issued, or his or her death, the book must be surrendered in accordance with the Regulations.
- 4 Any person finding a lost book must deliver it promptly to the nearest Ration Board.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

-50

No. 389939

2 CENTS POSTAGE IF MAILED IN
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

3 CENTS POSTAGE ELSEWHERE



PUT
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE

OPA Mailing Center

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

DO NOT FOLD OR TEAR OFF

MEATS AND FATS

Brown Stamps V (Book Three)

good Jan. 23 through Feb. 26.

Brown Stamps W good Jan. 30
through Feb. 26.

Brown Stamps X good Feb. 6
through Feb. 26.

Brown Stamps Y good Feb. 13
through Mar. 20.

Brown Stamps Z good Feb. 20
through Mar. 20.

SUGAR

Stamp No. 30 (Book Four) good
for five pounds Jan. 16 through
Mar. 31.

SHOES

Stamp No. 18 (Book One) good
for one pair indefinitely. Airplane
Stamp No. 1 (Book Three) good
for one pair indefinitely.

FUEL OIL

Period No. 2 coupons good for
ten gallons per unit through Feb.
7.

Period No. 3 coupons good for
ten gallons per unit through Mar.
13.

Period No. 4 coupons and Period
No. 5 coupons good for ten gallons
per unit Feb. 8 through Sept. 30.

GASOLINE

No. 10 coupons in A book good
for three gallons each Jan. 22
through Mar. 21.

B2 and C2 supplemental ration
coupons good for five gallons each
B1 and C1 coupons remain good
for two gallons each. All coupons



Feb. 1, 1944

SPECIAL NOTE:

Token program begins Feb. 27. One-point red tokens will be given in change for Red Stamps and one-point Blue Tokens for Blue Stamps. Stamps will be worth 10 points each. Tear Stamps out across Ration Book instead of up and down. Following Stamps become valid Feb. 27:

MEATS AND FATS

Red Stamps A8, B8 and C8 (Book Four) good for 10 points each, Feb. 27 through May 20.

PROCESSED FOODS

Blue Stamps A8, B8, C8, D8 (Book Four) good for 10 points each, Feb. 27 through May 20. Following Stamps remain at present point values.

PROCESSED FOODS

Green Stamps G, H and J (Book Four) good Jan. 1 through Feb. 20. Green Stamps K, L and M (Book

Certificate of Registrar

FOLD BACK - FOLD BACK

This is to Certify that pursuant to the Rationing Orders and Regulations administered by the OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Government,

(Name, Address, and Description of person to whom the book is issued.)

Deanna (Last name) *Deanna* (First name) *Leetta* (Middle name)

Box 591 (Street No. or P. O. Box No.) *Madison* (City or town)

Madison (County) *Madison* (State) *Madison* (Signature)

Stamps must not be detached except in the presence of the retailer, his employee, or person authorized by him to make delivery.

FOLD UP

5 ft. *7* in. (Height)

125 lbs. (Weight)

Brown (Color of eyes)

Blue (Color of hair)

44 yrs. (Age)

Sex ☒ Male ☐ Female

has been issued the attached War Ration Stamps this *29* day of *May*, 1944, upon the basis of an application signed by himself ☐ or on his or her behalf by his or her husband ☐ wife ☐ father ☐ mother ☐ exception ☐. (Check one.)

Deanna Taylor (Signature)

Local Board No. *427* County *Madison* State *Madison*



Points on Most Popular Cans

VEGETABLES

PEAS 1 lb. 4 oz. 16 pts.	CORN 1 lb. 4 oz. 14 pts.	TOMATOES 1 lb. 3 oz. 16 pts.	ASPARAGUS 1 lb. 3 oz. 14 pts.	GREEN BEANS 1 lb. 3 oz. 14 pts.	SPINACH 1 lb. 2 oz. 11 pts.
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FRUITS

PEARS 1 lb. 14 oz. 21 pts.	PEACHES 1 lb. 14 oz. 21 pts.	SLICED PINEAPPLE 1 lb. 14 oz. 24 pts.	GRAPEFRUIT 1 lb. 4 oz. 10 pts.	FRUIT COCKTAIL 1 lb. 10 oz. 11 pts.
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JUICES AND SOUPS

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 2 lb. 14 oz. 23 pts.	TOMATO JUICE 2 lb. 14 oz. 32 pts.	PINEAPPLE JUICE 2 lb. 14 oz. 32 pts.	TOMATO JUICE 1 lb. 7 oz. 17 pts.	GRAPE JUICE 1 qt. 2 lbs. 15 pts.	SOUP 10 1/2 oz. 6 pts.
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This chart, prepared by the office of price administration, shows the most widely sold canned foods with their approximate weights and point values. The sizes of the vegetables in the top row are known as No. 2 cans. If a person bought three of these cans of peas, for example, during March he would just use up his 48-points of coupons allotted each person for the month. He could then purchase no other canned, dried or frozen goods in March, but other members of the family could with their coupons.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

703527 EG

WAR RATION BOOK No. 3 *Valid if altered*

Identification of person to whom issued: **PRINT IN FULL**

William H. Brady

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Street number or rural route _____

City or post office _____ State _____

AGE	SEX	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	OCCUPATION
		Lbs.	Fe. In.	

SIGNATURE _____
(on to whom book is issued. If each person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

WARNING
This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell it to any other person, or to use it to obtain rationed goods in accordance with regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it. Persons who violate rationing regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

LOCAL BOARD ACTION

Issued by _____ (Local board number) _____ (Date) _____

Street address _____

City _____ State _____

(Signature of issuing officer) _____

OPDA Form No. R-145

4

689272 CZ

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WAR RATION BOOK FOUR

Issued to *William Harry Brady*
(Print first, middle, and last names)

Complete address *Tululaki, California*

READ BEFORE SIGNING

In accepting this book, I recognize that it remains the property of the United States Government. I will use it only in the manner and for the purposes authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

Void if Altered

(Signature) _____

It is a criminal offense to violate rationing regulations.

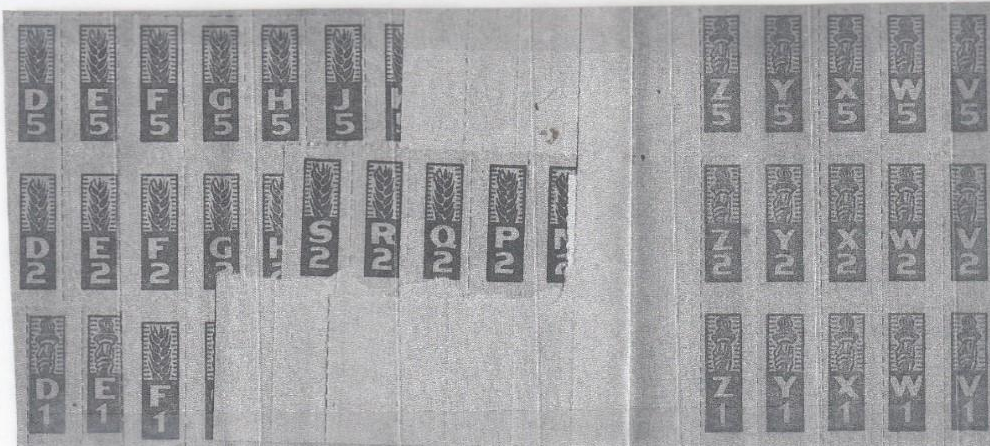
OPDA Form R-145

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

RATION STAMP NO. 9	RATION STAMP NO. 10
RATION STAMP NO. 13	RATION STAMP NO. 14
RATION STAMP NO. 17	RATION STAMP NO. 18
RATION STAMP NO. 21	RATION STAMP NO. 22
RATION STAMP NO. 25	RATION STAMP NO. 26
RATION STAMP NO. 29	RATION STAMP NO. 30
RATION STAMP NO. 33	RATION STAMP NO. 34
RATION STAMP NO. 37	RATION STAMP NO. 38
RATION STAMP NO. 41	RATION STAMP NO. 42
RATION STAMP NO. 45	RATION STAMP NO. 46

664800

RATION STAMP NO. 48	RATION STAMP NO. 49
RATION STAMP NO. 44	RATION STAMP NO. 43
RATION STAMP NO. 40	RATION STAMP NO. 39
RATION STAMP NO. 36	RATION STAMP NO. 35
RATION STAMP NO. 32	RATION STAMP NO. 31
RATION STAMP NO. 28	RATION STAMP NO. 27
RATION STAMP NO. 24	RATION STAMP NO. 23
RATION STAMP NO. 20	RATION STAMP NO. 19
RATION STAMP NO. 16	RATION STAMP NO. 15



Form OPA-10-11-100

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
V - FUEL OIL RATION
Class 3 Consumer Coupons
(Five-Gallon Coupons)

Copy this number in ink on each coupon in the space provided. After each use it counts check against original number for accuracy.

V 573774 GB YS 73774

Date 4/1/43 expires 7/1/43

These coupons are to be used as follows: Chas. Johnson (Name)
Chas. Johnson (Address)
Chas. Johnson (City)

and consists of 600 coupons of 5 gallons each, a total of 3000 gallons.

Declarer in fuel oil or their representatives are hereby authorized to deliver fuel oil to the above person or his agent for use at the above address, and are required to detach from this sheet coupons having a gallonage value equal to the quantity of oil delivered, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Price Administration in effect at the time of each delivery. At the time of delivery the dealer or his agent must fill in the delivery record below.

Wax Price and Rationing Board No. 85-2 at Chas. Johnson (City)
By Chas. Johnson (Signature)
By Chas. Johnson (Signature)

COUPONS VOID IF DETACHED

RECORD OF DELIVERIES

I certify that I have allowed to the user and a previous owner above the amount of oil delivered to be used opposite my signature below, and that upon such delivery I removed from this sheet the coupons stated opposite my signature, in accordance with the provisions of the Fuel Oil Rationing Regulations. (The job or activity period)

Date	Name of Customer	Quantity of Oil Delivered (Gallons)	Name of Dealer	Signature of Dealer
5-15-43	Chas. Johnson	5	Chas. Johnson	Chas. Johnson

Fuel Oil Ration Coupons

RATION BOOKS



Albers Cereals
Plentiful - Not Rationed

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

994502 CG

WAR RATION BOOK No. 3 Void if altered

Identification of person to whom issued: PRINT IN FULL

Marna B. Jensen
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Street number or rural route *202 N. Franklin*

City or post office *Ames* State *Ia*

AGE	SEX	WEIGHT <i>Lbs.</i>	HEIGHT <i>Ft. In.</i>	OCCUPATION
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SIGNATURE
(Person to whom book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

WARNING
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OPA Form No. R-130

LOCAL BOARD ACTION

Issued by *WAR (Local board number)* (Date) *SEP 14 1943*

Street address *AMES, IOWA*

City *Ames* State *Iowa*

Patricia A. Jensen
(Signature of issuing officer)

Boab 4

WAR PRICE ADMINISTRATION BOARD IOWA

War Ration Book No. 3 - October, 1943

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram, unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION
A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The time shown in the data line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt in STANDARD TIME at point of destination

VZ18 12 COLLECT=VANCOUVER WASH SEP 14 1943 342A

/D. RUIDER
ALTURAS CALIF=

ONE UP STAIRS APARTMENT ONLY THING AVAILABLE WIRE IF WANT

/IT:
FDR RUIDER.

21942
10:45A
10:55A
2:14P

64
16
8

du 3:10P
unkn 4:20P
mm

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



Soldier without uniform

You also serve—you who stand behind the plow, pledged to feed the Soldier, the Worker, the Ally, and, with God's help, all the hungry victims of this war! ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ You also serve—you who farm, you who pray and sacrifice. You'll feed the World even if it means plowing by lantern light, and harvesting by hand—even children's hands—even if it means putting up the trucks and going back to covered wagons once again. ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ You're Pioneers once more, with the best land on the globe to fight for—to keep free, and the best tools on earth with which to do the job. ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ You also serve—and America salutes you—not for stars like a General's pinned on your shoulders—but for the stars you'll help keep in our flag and in the clean sky overhead!

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Urges you to:

See your County USDA War Board . . . about the war crops you can best produce. Pledge your part in the 1943 Food for Freedom program.

Meet your 1943 farm goals . . . bigger than last year, harder to meet—but vital to Victory.

Keep tractors working . . . keep every machine on the job. Join a machinery pool—share and exchange vital farm machinery with your neighbors.

Take good care of your machinery . . . make repairs immediately. Very little new farm equipment is

available. Farmers must win the Battle of the Land with the machinery they already have.

Conserve your trucks . . . carry more per load, make fewer trips, share truck hauling with your neighbors. Use other means of transportation.

Turn in your scrap . . . every piece of old machinery rusting on your farm is just where Hitler wants it. Hunt it up and get it to a scrap dealer.

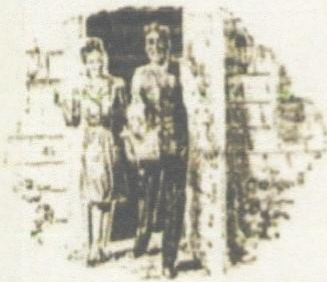
Buy War Bonds . . . with every dollar you can spare. Keep on buying until Victory is won.

PRODUCE MORE FOOD FOR FREEDOM

415



OPEN WIDE YOUR DOOR AND POCKETBOOK TO THE



*Victory
Volunteers*

FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY
DO MORE THAN EVER BEFORE IN

America's Great Victory Loan!

THERE'S STILL A BIG JOB AHEAD!

It isn't on the march—the Victory Volunteers of your community! They're making their important march right now in support of AMERICA'S GREAT VICTORY LOAN!

Every time a citizen adds one to the sum they'll appreciate more—your contribution to your full share of the Great Victory Loan quota.

The war may be over, but there's a tremendous job still ahead. Hundreds of thousands of our wounded fighting men must be cared for—nursed from battle wounds to health.

Ships, landcrafts and planes all over the world must be brought home safely—**and QUICKLY**. Yes, the job ahead is big—and exactly, AMERICA'S GREAT VICTORY LOAN quota is \$1,000,000,000.

When your neighborhood Victory Volunteer calls, open wide your door and pocketbook. The most important thing you've ever bought on the inside you buy today in America's Great Victory Loan!



GIVE YOUR

Victory Volunteer

THE WARMEST
WELCOME YET





"Dear Mom: We're all in this one . . ."

Last night the Zeros came again . . . in a nightmare of bombs and shells that shook the earth and crashed and whined above us. All at once I had the strangest feeling. I wasn't a soldier . . . lying in the mud of a slit trench off somewhere . . . half way round the world. I was a little shaver at your knee again . . . repeating *My Kingdom Come* . . . For a blessed instant I felt the peace I used to know—back home with you and Dad and Sis. I wasn't alone anymore . . . or scared of the dark. I knew you were with me—punching and merrilying and doing without to send us guns and tanks and planes. So someday soon we'll get an even break—and just not lie here looking up.

Every week . . . every month . . . **BUY WAR BONDS**

LIFE-SAVING DOLLARS

Your War Bond dollars are life-saving dollars to you who wait anxiously for the day when your Johnny or Billy will come marching home.

That's natural.



Despite the fact that the weapons of war are the deadliest in world's history, your boy has a better chance to return

safely because your War Bonds are being converted into medical weapons as merciful and as life-saving as have ever been devised. Says Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk:

"The wounded soldier in this global war—though exposed to almost every hazard known to man—still has a better chance of surviving and coming home than ever before."

When you buy that Extra Bond today think of your boy or your neighbor's boy. He may not be the wounded boy whose pained face looked at you from one of the pages of this newspaper. But just as surely as the coming of the dawn today, your War Bond was there in the picture, helping him come home.

THE EDITOR.

FARM JOURNAL

AND *Farmer's Wife*

100

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BOND

100

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TEN YEARS FROM THE ISSUE DATE HEREOF WILL PAY

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

MR. AND MRS. AMERICA

R.F.D. ROUTE

U. S. A.

ISSUE DATE
WHICH IS THE FIRST DAY OF

JULY 1944

Control This Bond
Book of Ownership

JUL 1944

661 724 564 E

WAR SAVINGS BOND SERIES E

THIS BOND IS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT
AS AMENDED, AND IS OBLIGATED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND
BACK HEREON IT WILL BE PAID IN FULL TO THE BONDHOLDER AND HIS
SUCCESSORS BY AN AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHAS. M. MORGAN JR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

NAVY DEPARTMENT


July 1944 5¢

5th WAR LOAN

These Could Be Your Boys—Back Them With Bonds



4

 10c AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY
20c AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	30c AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	40c AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	50c AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY

80c TOTAL STAMP VALUE 80c

5

AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY
90c AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	\$1.00 AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	\$1.10 AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY	\$1.20 AFFIX 10c STAMP ONLY

\$1.30 \$1.40 \$1.50 \$1.60

\$1.60 TOTAL STAMP VALUE \$1.60

DEFENSE POSTAL SAVINGS STAMPS


THERE ARE FIVE Defense Postal Savings Stamps—10c, 25c, 50c, \$1, and \$5. You may buy them at any of the larger and many of the smaller post offices. With the first purchase of each kind of stamp, you will receive, free of charge, for mounting that particular kind of stamp, a Defense Stamp Album.

This 10c Stamp Album containing 50 Defense Stamps has a total value of \$5 and may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp and album.

DEFENSE STAMP ALBUMS

WHEN FILLED with the proper Defense Postal Savings Stamps, the different Stamp Albums will have a cash value in exchange for Defense Savings Bonds as follows:

- 25c** Stamp Album containing 75 Defense Stamps, has total value \$18.75, buys a Defense Savings Bond, worth in 10 years **\$25**
- \$1** Stamp Album containing 75 Defense Stamps, has total value \$75.00, buys a Defense Savings Bond, worth in 10 years **\$100**
- 50c** Stamp Album containing 15 Defense Stamps, has total value \$37.50, buys a Defense Savings Bond, worth in 10 years **\$50**
- \$5** Stamp Album containing 15 Defense Stamps, has total value \$75.00, buys a Defense Savings Bond, worth in 10 years **\$100**




**AMERICA
ON GUARD**

**25
CENT**

**DEFENSE
STAMP
ALBUM**

For the purchase of
UNITED STATES
DEFENSE
SAVINGS BONDS



**25¢
STAMPS**

**\$25
BONDS**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942-O-435260

UNITED STATES

SAVINGS BONDS

ALL United States Savings Bonds are direct obligations of the United States Government. Series E, intended for the smaller regular investor, may be purchased at any of the larger and many of the smaller post offices for cash or equivalent amount of Defense Savings Stamps. The actual bonds are obtained at the time of purchase.

These bonds are sold on a discount basis. For example, instead of paying \$25 for a \$25 bond and receiving interest at stated intervals you pay \$18.75

for a bond of \$25 valuation. Held for 10 years the bond matures and upon due surrender you will receive a Government check for \$25, a 33 1/4 percent increase on your original investment, which is equivalent to an annual interest rate of 2.9 percent compounded semiannually.

Defense Savings Bonds are sold in \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denominations, the purchase prices being, respectively, \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75, \$375, and \$750.

11



Winona V. Simmons

OFFICE OF COUNTY RECORDER
County of Shasta, State of California

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that there is recorded in Vol. 5, Page 260,
of Birth Certificates the following Birth:

Name of Child Leo Leighton

Date of Birth August 24th, 1931

Fathers' Name Ernest Leighton

Mothers Maiden Name Sadie Fleming

WINONA V. SIMMONS,
Recorder.
By Winona V. Simmons
Deputy Recorder.

Winona's father George Reese was born at Camarthen in the coal mining area of south Wales in 1832 and when he reached his majority in 1853 he sailed around Cape Horn bound for California. By 1858 George had worked his way to the Clear Creek Diggings of Shasta County. In 1863 George was mining at Briggsville, in 1867 at Texas Springs, and in 1870 American Ranch. George received a mineral patent in 1872 for 110 acres along with James McMullen just east of current Centerville. In 1875 George married Mary Ellen Campbell in Ontario, Canada and brought her home. George was listed as a ditch tender in 1881 shortly before the Clear Creek Ditch or Sixty Mile Ditch closed operations. George must have also been farming for at least five years as he received a homestead patent for 160 acres in the same section as his mine in 1883. George never stopped mining as in 1894 he received a mineral patent for 60 acres about a mile from his homestead known as the Price & Berg Mine. By 1898 George was nearly blind and died of dropsy in 1904. Dropsy is edema caused by underlying diseases such as heart or liver disease.

George and Mary's daughter Winona Virginia was born at Texas Springs in September of 1878. Winona's mother died in 1887 leaving her to help on the farm. Winona was only able to attend school until the 8th grade but that never seemed an impediment to her future. Just before her twenty-first birthday Winona married John Francis Simmons born in a mining camp one mile north of Texas Springs in 1871. John was working for the Mountain Copper Company's smelter at Keswick when they married. The couple would have two sons: Harold Madison in 1901 and Esmond George in 1902. Around 1905 Winona had returned to stock raising at Centerville next to the Nachreiner family and in the 1910 U.S. Census John was listed as a laborer in a foundry and Winona as a

farmer. By 1920 Winona was divorced and in addition to operating a 480 acre ranch she was working as a newspaper reporter at a time most women in journalism were restricted to society reporting. While Esmond George worked on the ranch his brother Harold Madison started working as a clerk at the Redding Post Office by 1918. Harold's work may have had a profound effect on Winona's immediate future

Winona took the Civil Service examination and in January 1920 was appointed the first woman rural mail carrier north of San Francisco. At the time of her appointment Winona knew nothing at all about automobiles but having sold the ranch she purchased an automobile and learned to drive. Winona was assigned to a fifty-two mile a day route from the Redding Post Office down the east side of the Sacramento River to Ball's Ferry then return by the west side of the Sacramento River. In 1920 her route outside the towns were dirt roads. Winona attempted to enter county government by running unsuccessfully for County Treasurer in 1922. By the late 1920s Winona had returned to stock raising with son Esmond George. In the 1930 U.S. Census Winona was listed as "widowed" although John Francis Simmons did not die until 1944. The notation was either a presumption of the census taker or an attempt to avoid the stigma raised by using divorced during that period.

Winona again sought public office in 1933 when she ran for County Recorder only with a different outcome. Winona was elected the first woman County Recorder for 1934 to 1938 and was reelected from 1938 to 1942. In 1942 Esmond George was assisting his mother without compensation in the Recorder's Office when he died. Harold Madison had become an electrician and by 1940 was operating a power station in San Francisco. Harold Madison would survive until 1964.

In 1942 Winona ran against two competitors but again won reelection. The grand jury initiated an inquiry concerning Winona in 1943. The employees of the Recorder's Office were typing certificates during their lunch breaks and Winona was paying them with fees collected for the same certificates. The County District Attorney thought that all fees collected should go to the county overtime or not. Winona testified that she thought it only fair to give employees money when they worked overtime. Although considered wrong in 1943, time would prove Winona right under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The inquiry did not endanger her political career as she won reelection in 1946 and again in 1950. Winona had been working since her teenage years and died in office in 1953. Mildred Montgomery was appointed to complete Winona's term in office and would herself serve twenty-five years as Shasta County Recorder.



Winona Simmons. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society (1967.31.13)

John E. Hoyle

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS, TAYLOR, CAL. KESWICK, CAL., NOV 28 1904 190...							
M. Republican Co. Gen. Carr.							
DR. TO THE MOUNTAIN MINER							
J. E. HOYLE, Editor and Proprietor.							
ALL BILLS NET CASH	TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE						
A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM							
To Printing Postal Cards Posters C. K. L. Dymman Paid J. E. Hoyle	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>\$2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.50</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$6.50</td> </tr> </table>	\$2		4.50			\$6.50
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	\$6.50						

John Elkanah Hoyle born in England about 1821 and his wife Ann born in England about 1825, immigrated to Massachusetts. The couple were in Massachusetts when they had a son named John Elkanah Hoyle born in 1848. In 1870 John and his

wife Ann were living in Grass Valley, Nevada County with their son John and a much younger child Richard. Richard was born in Massachusetts in 1864 indicating the family moved to California at the end of the Civil War. In 1870 John senior was a produce dealer and his son John aged 22 was a teamster.

The son John Elkanah Hoyle in 1880 had married Josephine Smith born about 1854 in New York (died 1893 in San Francisco) and the couple had three children: John Elkanah born in Virginia City, Nevada in 1874, Reuben born about 1877, and James born in 1880. In 1880 John (1848) was working as a house painter in Nevada County. John (1848) by 1888 was living in San Francisco and working as a teamster. In 1900 he was listed as an expressman in San Francisco.

John Elkanah (1874) married Ida M. Jackson (Sarah Addie Jackson) in Shasta County in 1894. Ida was born about 1869 in California. In 1897 John (1874) was operating the printing and publishing company of J.E. Hoyle & Company on Market Street in San Francisco. John was listed as the publisher of the *South San Francisco Journal*. Also, in 1897 John (1874) started the *Mountain Miner* in Taylor. The newspaper was a weekly newspaper and operated until 1906 when fire destroyed the printing plant and office. The move to Shasta County seemed to draw his father and brothers Reuben and James who were all in San Francisco in 1900. John (1848) was listed in Shasta County in 1910 as a roomer in the Lorenz Hotel in Redding and working as a clerk in a cigar store. At the same time James was listed as manager and partner in the Lorenz Hotel and Reuben had established a stationery and cigar store on Market Street in Redding that later moved into the Lorenz Hotel. The Lorenz Hotel was advertised as "the largest and best hotel in the State north of San Francisco." The hotel was opened in 1902 by Susan Lorenz using mining profits from her late husband Henry Lorenz and built on a plot of swampland besides the railroad tracks in Redding. When opened the hotel featured 132 rooms on four floors and boasted a fine restaurant, bar, and Redding's first elevator. James Hoyle came to Redding in 1901 to install the elevator (from the firm of Hoyle & Angler in San Francisco) and in 1902 married Emma Lorenz the daughter of Susan Lorenz who was born in 1881. The hotel was later modernized by adding bathrooms to each unit reducing the rooms to 78. The hotel was initially operated by proprietors. In 1903 the hotel was operated by Gillespie & Hoyle, but Gillespie would soon be institutionalized. In 1916 the Hotel Lorenz was listed as having Mrs. Susan Lorenz as proprietor and Emma Hoyle as manager. It appears by 1916 the marriage with James had dissolved as in 1920 Emma married Herbert Moody. In 1917 the hotel incorporated. It was leased to a Mr. Watson in 1918, then the Berry Hotel Chain, before the family again took over management. James had returned to San Francisco where he managed the Terminal Hotel and married Evelyn Miller in 1918. John E. Hoyle (1848) also returned to San Francisco and died in 1925.

While in Redding it appears that James in 1908 speculated in mining property as he made a cash sale from the Government Land Office for 168 acres in Section 2

Township 30 North Range 9 West on the Shasta-Trinity County border. His brother Reuben purchased 167 acres in Section 3 of the same township. It is not known if either property were ever developed as this was near the time the Harrison Gulch mines were beginning to close.

Reuben Hoyle in 1898 was listed as a printer in San Francisco. For the 1900 U.S. Census Reuben was listed twice, first as a printer in San Francisco and second as a compositor (a person who arranges type) at Keswick. In 1901 Reuben is listed as the Postmaster at Taylor, but Jake Golinsky had been postmaster until January 30, 1901, and on the actual Post Office registry John E. Hoyle was postmaster From January 1901 to 1906. In 1896 Bernhard Golinsky of Kennett built a branch store and hotel at South Park, a suburb of Keswick that had grown up around the Mountain Copper Company smelter. Bernhard's nephew Jake Golinsky was brought in to manage the operation. In 1897 the Taylor Post Office was opened at the Golinsky Store. Keswick had grown to be the second largest town in Shasta County and in 1897 had three post offices: Keswick, Taylor, and a small Railroad Post Office at the depot. The Railroad Post Office was closed in 1899 and operations were moved to Taylor. Taylor is generally described as being one and a half miles from Keswick and three miles northeast of Shasta. The post office was named in honor of Clay W. Taylor who had been an attorney for the Mountain Copper Company, Shasta County District Attorney from 1870 to 1882 and State Senator from 1883 to 1886. As the copper boom declined and the smelters closed the population also declined. The Taylor Post Office was closed in 1922 and operations moved to Kennett. It would appear that the Taylor Post Office was moved in 1901 to the offices of *The Mountain Miner* and that Reuben was working for the newspaper. In 1902 Reuben married Alexandra Heckle, a schoolteacher originally from Red Bluff. After the newspaper burned Reuben opened the stationery and cigar store in Redding but by 1913 was listed as a merchant in San Francisco where he died in 1933.

John E. Hoyle's (1874) wife was listed as a newspaper saleswoman in 1900. John resigned as postmaster of Taylor after the fire destroyed the office in 1906 and took a job as a clerk at the California State Prison at San Quentin. In 1907 John was made warden and is well remembered for his humanization of the prison. In addition to building a new mess hall and kitchen, John initiated trade schools, improved sanitation, better clothing, and more substantial food. John also encouraged community volunteers to help provide special programs. In 1911 John brought the 1910 Broadway Play "Alias Jimmy Valentine" to San Quentin. In 1913 John resigned after a break with Governor Hiram Johnson. By 1918 John was managing the Planters Hotel in San Francisco and in 1923 was proprietor of the Martinet Hotel. John died in 1932 and was survived by Ida who died in Redding in 1944.



Warden John E. Hoyle, left besides the chair, and actress Sarah Bernhardt with Napoleon style hat at a performance at San Quentin in 1913. Courtesy of the Marin History Museum.



Photograph of San Quentin Warden John E. Hoyle dated 1921. Courtesy of the California State Library.

Commodore Colonel Kise

Commodore Colonel Kise was born in 1875 at Lewiston in Trinity County the sixth child of Joseph Bloomfield Kise (1825-1909) and Angeline Gale Wilfey (1835-1918). Commodore's father had crossed the Great Plains with Colonel Buckner's Company of Illinois in 1850. At Fort Hall on the Snake River, in current Idaho, the Native Americans drove off the cattle and Joseph and his brother gathered blankets and provisions and left the company walking 800 miles to Sacramento. By 1853 Joseph had married and was farming in Sanoma County. By 1858 the family had moved to Lewiston in Trinity County to farm.

With Lewiston surrounded by mining operations it is not surprising Commodore gravitated to mining. In his youth Commodore worked at the Brown Bear, Little Brown Bear, and Sybil Mines. Commodore with his brothers Albert and Elisha were credited with building the first dredge in Trinity County. In 1897 Commodore and his father received a patent on a forty-acre mineral claim known as Kise in Section 17, Township 33 North Range 8 West.

In 1898 Commodore was listed in Redding operating the Poodle Dog Saloon and Cigar Store but by 1900 he was back at Lewiston boarding and listed as a grocery salesman. Commodore seems to have next changed his occupation to blacksmith and he is noted as operating at Coram and Kennett. In 1906 Commodore married Clara C. Wood (1886-1965) and in 1910 the couple were living at Round Mountain where he was working as a blacksmith. On the 1910 U.S. Census Commodore was listed as being out of work the previous year for 42 weeks so it is not hard to believe another career change was in order. In the 1918 World War I draft registration Commodore was the hotel proprietor of the Idanha Hotel on the southeast corner of Yuba and Pine Streets. The hotel build in the 1880s was a large wooden building with a porch all the way across the front that was a popular boarding house and survived until 1963. In 1920 Commodore was still listed with Clara and were operating the hotel but problems must have developed. In 1930 Clara was divorced and went on to marry David Andrew Jackson while Commodore was listed as married to Clara's older sister Lucy Alice Wood (1875-1950) with no listed occupation. In 1940 Commodore was living in Oakland with Lucy and the two children of Lucy's daughter Beatrice from a previous marriage. Lucy died in 1950 and in 1958 Commodore remarried Helen Augusta Heettler (McClure) (1889-1972). Commodore Colonel Kise died in Redding in 1965 at age 89.



Commodore C. and Clara C. Kise. Courtesy
of Christine Klukkert.