

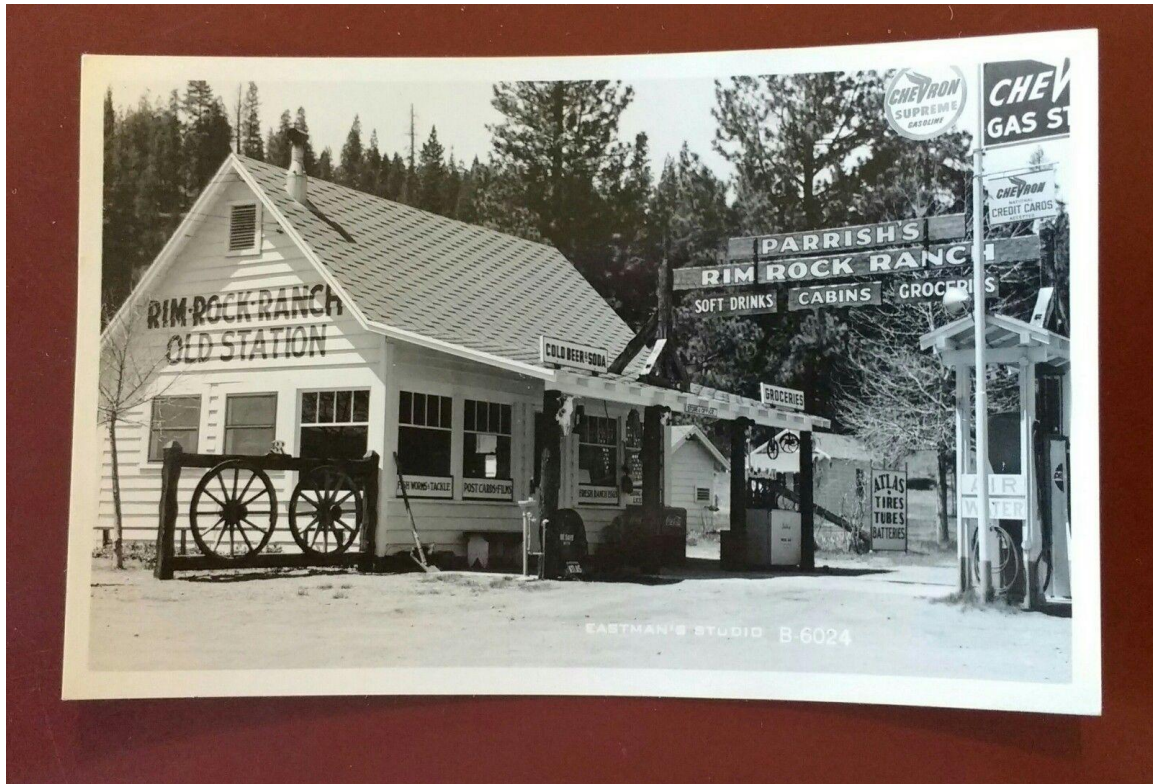
The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not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

Old Station Post Office

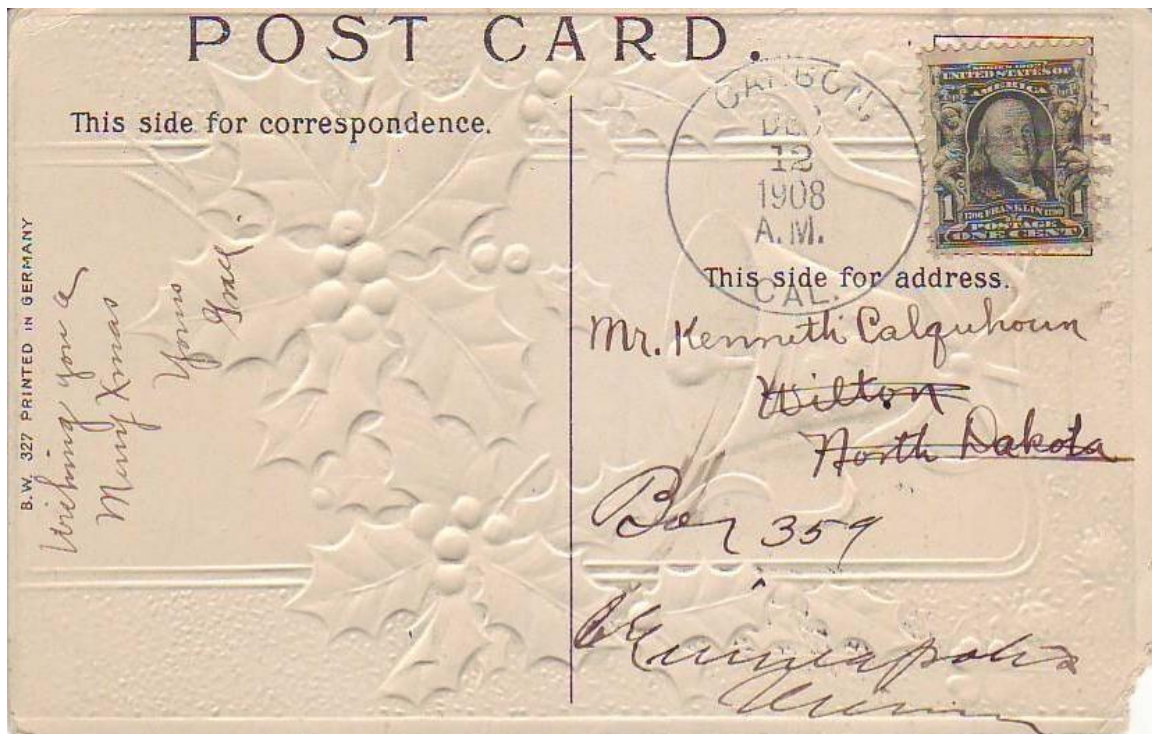


Old Station began as a stopping point on the Noble' Trail where stock could graze in the surrounding meadows. In 1856 a wagon road was established from the Sacramento Valley to Yreka and a stage stop was established by the California Stage Company. The stage stop was located nine miles south of Hat Creek (and fourteen miles northeast of Viola) and was given the name Hat Creek Station. The stage stop was burned in 1859 during a period of unrest with the local Native Americans and was abandoned. To protect travelers on the two roads a detachment from the 1st Regiment of Dragoons established Camp Hat Creek Station (from Camp Hollenbush, later Fort Crook) and remained until 1861. When the military camp was abandoned the area became known as Old Station. By the mid 1880s the site had a hotel, store, sawmill and small town that over time became popular as a resort. In 1931 the Old

Station Post Office was established as a summer postal operation (SPO) and has remained opened seasonally ever since.



Carbon Post Office



The area of Carbon takes its name from the black color of the cliffs along the Pit River while another section of the river has white chalky cliffs and is known as Albion. In 1871 James Ballard built a toll road down the Pit River Canyon connecting Burney Valley and Millville. In about 1872 the toll road was purchased by Captain William Henry Winters who undertook extensive repairs. In 1882 the portion from Carbon to Fall River Mills was rebuilt by Diedrick Murcken and his brother-in-law Johann Knoch. Murcken and Knoch built a toll house on their ranch to recover unpaid wages but shortly afterwards the road was franchised by Shasta County. The road operated as the main road until the State Highway was built in 1932. The road was abandoned by the county in 1956.

In 1885 the site was selected for a State fish hatchery and in July the Carbon Post Office was opened nine miles southwest of Fall River Mills and ten miles northeast of Burney Valley. The fish hatchery closed in 1888 but the post office survived. It was moved one mile east in 1910. The doors were finally closed in 1923 when operations were moved to Cassel.

Plateau Post Office



The card above was mailed in 1907 from Plateau by Robert Evermont Phelps to his father Francis Phelps in Colusa County. Robert was born in 1874 in Missouri and by 1880 was living with his father in Colusa County. In 1897 Robert married Alto Christina Arena La Tour (born 1878 in California) the daughter of James Cochran La Tour (born about 1827 in New York who homesteaded LaTour Meadow). In 1900 he was a laborer at Shingletown and in 1910 he was a sawyer at Shingletown. In 1918 Robert was a laborer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Sacramento and in 1920 a millwright at Anderson. In 1930 Robert was retired in Anderson and died in 1933. Alta survived until 1963. The couple had four children: Myrtle May 1898-1982, Percy Alden 1901-1962, Ray Vernal 1903-1978 and Mazie Mary 1905-2002. In 1910 Alta was listed as the carrier for the mail route.

Plateau was first settled in the 1880s with the lumber industry being the main occupation. The town was located on the east side of Battle Creek about five miles east of Shingletown. The Plateau Post Office was established in 1889. In 1908 most of the surrounding property was purchased by the Northern California Power Company and the post office was discontinued in 1909 and operations moved to Shingletown. Most of the structures at Plateau were destroyed by a fire in 1917.



Dedication of the Baptist Church in Plateau in 1898. Courtesy of California State University, Chico.

Toyon Post Office

Iva May Rice was listed as postmaster on October 10, 1939. The order was rescinded on February 27, 1940. Toyon was a forty-one acre site purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1937 to house government inspectors, engineers and others working on the Shasta Dam. It appears that a post office was considered but ultimately rejected as the area was already served by Central Valley, Project City and Summit City.

Highway Post Office

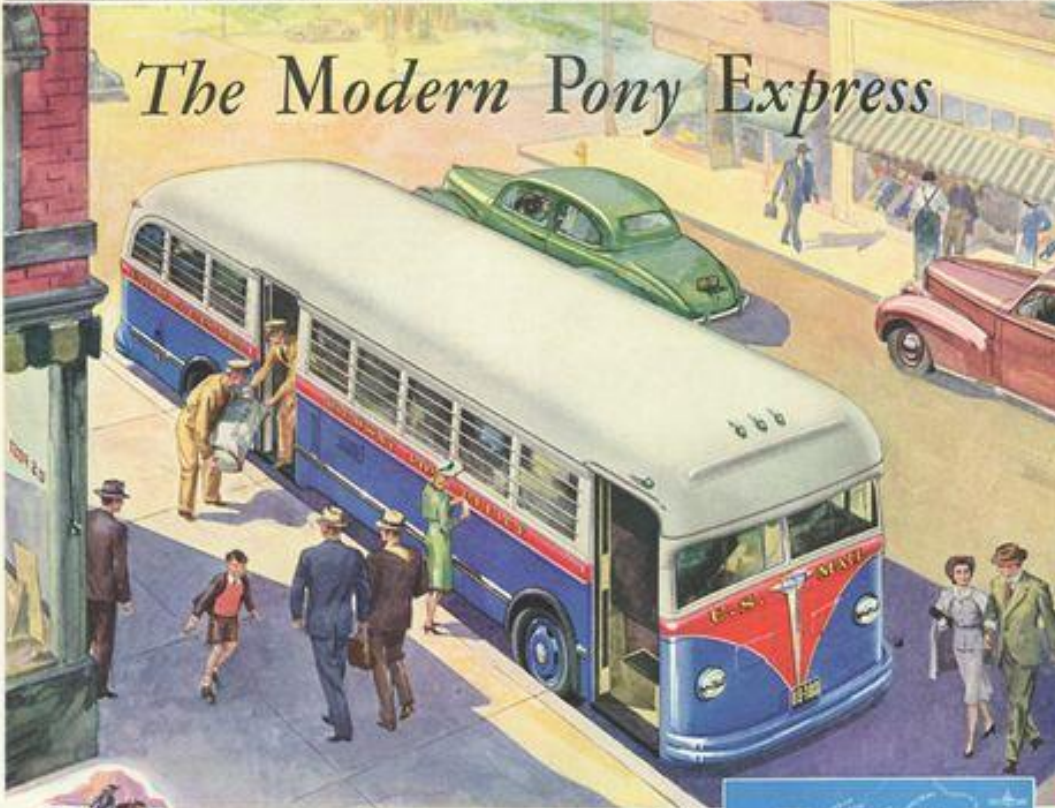


A typical Highway Post Office bus.

As many of the Railroad Post Office (RPO) trains were withdrawn from service, the U. S. post Office authorized an experiment with busses on the ever-expanding highway system. The first route was established from Washington D.C. to Harrisonburg, Virginia in February 1941. The needs of World War II slowed the expansion but following the war more than 130 route were established between 1945-1955. The bright red, white, and blue buses operated by a driver and two mail clerks became a common sight passing through Shasta County. The busses were equipped similarly to the old RPO train cars so that the clerks could sort, postmark, and bag mail for distribution along the route. The buses could hold up to 150 mail sacks in the rear of the bus and routes served an average of twenty-five post offices directly. Redding was served by the Portland, Oregon & San Francisco route established in 1955. In 1960 the route was renamed Redding & San Francisco. Also, in 1960 the Redding & Sacramento route was split from the Portland, Oregon & San Francisco route. From 1965 to 1967 there was a Dunsmuir & San Francisco route. As the Post Office Department was reorganized, they adopted a sectional center concept where mail could be processed by high-speed sorting machines. By 1974 the last highway Post Office trip was run on the Cincinnati-Cleveland route. The Railroad Post Office (renamed Railway Mail Service) outlasted the Highway Post Offices introduced to replace them by three years.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF WHAT A BETTER TRUCK CAN DO

The Modern Pony Express



A modern Pony Express has opened a new epoch in the colorful annals of the U. S. Mail Service. Soon, post offices that roll on rubber will be a familiar sight on the Main Streets and highways of America.

Recently in Washington, D. C., the first U. S. Post Office of the Highway inaugurated mail service between the nation's capital and Harrisonburg, Va. Mounted on a White Chassis, the new rolling post office is equip-

ped with every facility for sorting, handling and dispatching all classes of mail. The first route serves 55 communities, all without rail service, on a daily round-trip schedule of 280 miles. Since there are more than 48,000 communities entirely dependent upon highways for their transportation, this unique



With an interior patterned after that of a standard railroad mail car, the first U. S. Post Office of the Highway provides every facility for sorting and handling all classes of mail enroute.



This first highway mail route out of Washington, D. C., may some day be as historic as the first Pony Express route westward out of St. Joseph, Mo. Towns without rail service, there are more than 48,000 in the U. S., are especially affected by this modern extension of the U. S. Mail Service.

type of White is pioneering an improvement in mail service of nation-wide significance. Wherever there are highly specialized transportation tasks to be performed, Whites are found.

THE WHITE MOTOR COMPANY, CLEVELAND
Builders of the complete line of White Super Power Trucks, City and Inter-City Coaches, Safety School Buses and the famous White Horse.



FOR 40 YEARS THE GREATEST NAME IN TRUCKS

An advertisement from the Saturday Evening Post showing a Highway Post Office bus.

The articles for the month of November 2021 are: 1) Legal Documents 1878: Illegal Branding of Sheep, 2) Morris Dempse Lack, and 3) Hiram Rufus Baker.

Legal Document 1878: Illegal Branding of Sheep

The People of the State of California,
against

Jacob Bard

In the County Court of the County of
Shasta, at its *January* Term,
A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-
eight.

The said *Jacob Bard* is _____
accused by the Grand Jury of the County of Shasta, State of California, by this indictment,
found this *Seventeenth* day of *January* A. D. 1878,
of the crime of *Marking & Branding & Altering & Defacing Marks & Brands of Sheep with*
intent to steal the same and prevent identification thereof by the true owner.
A *Felony* committed as follows:

The said *Jacob Bard* _____
on or about the _____ day of *November* A. D. 1877, at
and in the County and State aforesaid, then and there being, did *Willfully*
deliberately and feloniously *alter and De-*
face the Marks and Brands then and there
being upon eight head of sheep, said
sheep being the property of John P.
Webb, and did then and there willfully
and feloniously mark the said
sheep, and Brand them with another and
different mark and Brand from that
of and used by the owner of said sheep
with intent then and there and thereafter
to steal the same and prevent identifi-
cation thereof by the true owner of
said sheep, to wit: John P. Webb

Contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity
of the people of the State of California.

Clay W. Taylor
District Attorney.

Names of Witnesses examined before said Grand Jury on finding the foregoing
indictment:

John P. Webb, C. W. Schooling, John Means, W. S.
Bickerton, J. N. Cripe, John Clark, John H.
Boyce, Alexander Zevich and Jacob Bard and
J. J. Ken

A. L. BANCROFT & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, Cal.

The legal documents begin with two Indictments that are identical except for the property owners: John P. Webb and J. N. Cripe. The Grand Jury Indictment states

that Jacob Bond (Bard) did mark, brand, alter and deface marks and brands of sheep with the intent to steal, in November 1877, a felony. The Grand Jury examined John P. Webb, E. W. Schooling, John Mears, W. S. Bickerton, J. N. Cripe, John Clark, John K. Boyce, Jacob Bard, Alexander Zeverly, and J. J. Kern. The Grand Jury set the matter for trial on February 28, 1878.

A Special Venire was issued by County Judge W. E. Hopping for six "good and lawful men citizens of the County. Sheriff S. Hull and Undersheriff Robert Kennedy called Charles Eams, August Grotefend, Samuel Isaacs, E. F. Crocker, N. A. Peckham, and G. C. Downer. Then Clay W. Taylor as District Attorney issued a Subpoea for John P. Webb, John Means, E. W. Schooling, John Clark, J.N. Cripe, W. S. Bickerton and J. J. Kern while the defense issued a Subpoea for Alexander Zeverly, Mrs. Zeverly, Jno. Oglesby and J. A Dixon. Deputy Sheriff W. C. Whiting annotated the subpoena stating that Jno. Oglesby could not be found.

It appears that Alexander Zeverly and Mrs. Zeverly did not appear at trial. A second Subpoea was issued for Alexander Zeverly and Mrs. Zeverly and that was annotated by Constable J. J. Kern of Township 6 on March 1, 1878, that they could not be found. Bell T. Williams and James R. Williams attorneys for the defendant filed a Motion for Continuation at the conclusion of the trial on February 28, 1878. In the motion Jacob Bond stated that in the spring and summer of 1877 he was working for Alexander Zeverly and that Alexander purchased one hundred sheep with various brands. He stated that they changed the brands on seventy sheep but thirty escaped. Bond stated that Alexander Zeverly ordered him to catch the escaped sheep and change the brands to Zeverly's. Jacob stated that the Zeverly lived near Mrs. Frost, that their testimony was necessary for his defense and that he was sure he could procure them by the next term of the Court.

The day after Constable Kern reported that Mr. and Mrs. Zeverly could not be found the verdict was issued by the foreman of the jury, Emmitt F. Crocker: Guilty. The papers were filed with William H. Bickford as County Clerk. The packet of papers contained no sentencing document, but Jacob Bond was sentenced to one year at San Quentin State Prison.

Historical Notes:

Jacob Bard was received at San Quentin on March 11, 1878, with a sentence of one year for a felony. Jacob was listed as being born in Germany about 1838.

Jacob was discharged from prison on January 11, 1879, and he appears not to have returned to Shasta County.

W. S. Bickerton was Winfield Scott Bickerton born about 1853 in Illinois. In 1878 Winfield registered as a stock raiser at Millville.

William Henry Bickford was a Land Office attorney in Redding in 1898. He was born in 1827 in Massachusetts. He served three terms as County Recorder, 1872 to 1874, 1874 to 1876 and 1876 to 1878. William left St. Louis in 1849 for California by ox team. William first mined at Deer Creek on the Lawson Route then at Feather River and Bidwell Bar. From 1850 to 1853 he engaged in mining in Butte and Nevada Counties. He returned to Ohio in 1853 but returned to California and by the spring of 1855 was mining at Buckeye in

Shasta County. He mined at Buckeye until 1870 except for short periods following rushes to Idaho and the Fraser River in British Columbia. In 1878 William also starting a mercantile business. He was a mining partner with Stephen L. Albro at Quartz Hill and partner with Charlie A. Teel in a general merchandise store in Millville. In 1904 he was listed as a Notary Public on Yuba Street in Redding. In 1885 he was appointed receiver of the U.S. Land Office of the Redding District and served until 1890. In 1890 he moved to Redding where he established an office in the McCormick and Saeltzer building as a land and mining attorney. He had been a member of the Shasta Lodge, F.&A.M. in 1856. William died in 1908.

John K. Boyce is actually John Kentucky Boyes who was born in 1844 in Missouri. John registered to vote in 1867 as a laborer in Millville. In 1878 John married Adora "Ada" M. Beck born about 1862 in California. Ada was the daughter of William Beck born about 1816 in North Carolina. In 1880 John was listed as a stock raiser in Shasta County living with Ada. John and Ada were known to have five children: Harry Guy about 1881 (born in Millville), William A. about 1882, Elsie V. and Elmer John who appear to be twins born about 1890, and Myrtle born about 1896. John appears mostly to work as a laborer and was in Colusa County in 1882, Colorado in 1886, Glenn County in 1892, and Colusa County in 1896. In 1900 John, Ada and the five children were living at Long Valley in Mendocino County. On March 31, 1904, John was received at San Quentin for assault to murder as #20572. John was listed as a farmer age 59 received from Colusa County on a four-year sentence. John was paroled on July, 14, 1906, and discharged while on parole on March 25, 1907. Ada died in 1909 and John was listed in 1920 as a farm laborer in Colusa County living alone. John died in Colusa County in 1926.

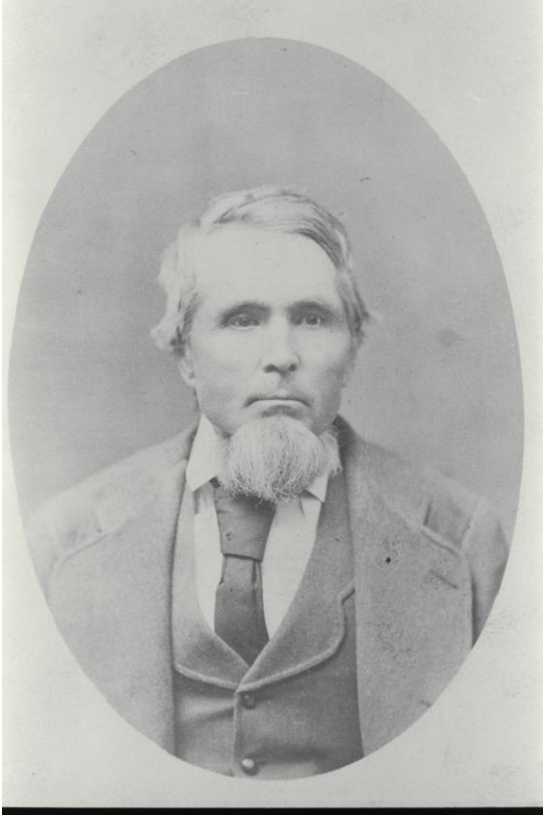


San Quentin State Prison photographs for prisoner John K Boyce.

John Clark was born about 1835 in Ireland. John was naturalized in Mariposa County in 1872. In 1875 John registered as a farmer at Millville.

J. N. Cripe appears to be Jonathan N. Cripe born about 1840 in Indiana. Jonathan enlisted in Company B, 48th Indiana Infantry in 1862 and served at the Siege of Corinth, Battle of Luka, Siege of Vicksburg, and Campaign in the Carolinas. Johnathan was discharged in 1865. In 1866 Jonathan was listed as a farmer in Napa County. In 1873 Jonathan registered as a farmer at Burgettville in Shasta County. In 1884 Jonathan was listed as a stockman in Tulare County. Jonathan was believed to have married Lydia Francis Atchison in Illinois in 1862.

Everett French Crocker was born in Maine in 1823 (prior to 1820 Maine was part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts). Everett was the son of Ebenezer Crocker born about 1798 in Massachusetts and Ruth Avery Rich born about 1799 in Massachusetts. On April 22, 1847, Averit F. Crocker of Buxport, Maine married Nancy Hawthorne of Milford, Maine in a civil ceremony in Connecticut. Nancy was born Nancy Harthon in 1828. Nancy's parents were Eli Harthon born about 1785 in Maine and Hannah W. Dudley 1794-1841. Hannah descended from two colonial governors of Massachusetts: Thomas Dudley and Joseph Dudley. Everett may have been in the merchant marines as in 1839 he applied for a citizenship affidavit in the port of New York. By family history Everett and Nancy were in Shasta County by 1853. In October 1853 the couple's first child Eunice was born in Shasta County. In the 1860 U. S. Census Everett was listed as a miner with two additional children: Joel W. 1856 and Adaline 1858. In 1860 living with the family was Adaline Harthorn, age twenty-six, born in Maine. In July 1866 Everett was registered to vote in Copper City as a mill owner with three additions to the family: Laura 1860, Mary (Molly) 1862, and George Louis 1864. In 1867 Everett was registered to vote as a mill owner in Whiskeytown. In 1871 Everett sold the Whiskeytown mill to John Fleming. On the 1880 U.S. Census Everett was listed as a miner at Shasta with the last of their eight children: Howard H. 1868 and Katherine 1870. In 1885 Everett was listed as French E. Crocker, a miner at Shasta. In 1896 and 1898 Everett was listed as a "politician" but no political office was found. Nancy died in 1901 and Everett followed in 1909.



Everett French Crocker. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

J. A. Dixon: nothing was found concerning this defense witness.

George Curtis Downer was born in 1848 in New Jersey. George was the son of Almer Lawrence Downer. Between 1850 and 1852 Almer moved the family to Shasta where he operated Downer & Company. In 1861 Almer moved to Lewiston in the Washington Territory which became the capital of the Idaho Territory in 1863. By 1864 Almer had returned to Shasta and operated a dry goods store. In 1870 and 1880 George was living with his father and working as a clerk in the dry goods store. In 1892 George married Alice Street in Shasta County. Alice was born in 1865 and she was the daughter of William Riley and Barsheba Street. From 1900 to 1920 George was associated with a grocery in Red Bluff, Tehama County. George and Alice had one child: Elton born in 1893 in Tehama County. George died in 1924 and Alice survived until 1949.

Charles Wesley Eames was born in 1829 in New York and moved to Michigan at a young age. Prior to 1854 he married Elizabeth Jane Guthrie. Charles appears to have come to California alone and in the 1860 U. S. Census was listed as a blacksmith at Shasta. Elizabeth appears to have followed shortly after 1860. In 1863 Charles was listed as a blacksmith at Rock Creek near Shasta. In 1865 Charles purchased a license as a photographer but there is no indication of where he learned the trade. Charles appears to have operated for only a short period turning the business over to his wife Elizabeth by 1868. Elizabeth operated as a photographer in Shasta until about 1869.

Charles continued to work as a blacksmith and deputy sheriff until 1885 when he took a job with the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1881 Charles was noted for obtaining a patent for a "machine for upsetting tires." Shortly after joining the Southern Pacific Charles became ill and died in February 1886 in Redding. Charles and Elizabeth were known to have five children: Augusta 1854, Charles G. 1863, Mary R. 1869-1869, William 1877, and an adopted daughter Ollie 1868.

Mrs. Frost who was reported as a neighbor of Alexander Zeveryly could not be identified but it is an interesting note that an E. Frost was committed to San Quentin on a four-year sentence from Shasta County in December 1875. Mr. Frost was born about 1851 in Missouri and was discharged from San Quentin in August 1878.

August Grotefend was Charles Augustus Grotefend born in the Kingdom of Hanover when it was in personal union with the king of Great Britain. August was the son of George Gottlieb Grotefend and Christina M. Flicker (1785-1871). After 1850 Charles usually went by August as there was another Charles Augustus Grotefend (born about 1829 in Missouri) in Shasta. August was naturalized in 1844 or 1845 in Missouri and was first noted in Shasta County in the 1850 U. S. Census. In 1850 his occupation is given as a sailor but it is probably tailor. In 1854 August married Emelia (usually given as Amelia) Zumdahl born about 1832 in Germany. In 1860 August was listed as a merchant in Shasta living with Amelia and three children: Sarah 1855-1939, Frederick 1857-1933, and Augustus 1859-1922 (there may have been an additional child James who died early). In 1870 George was listed as a wholesale and retail merchant in Shasta, with Amelia, and three additional children: Emelia 1860-1926, Annette 1863-1950, and George Adolf 1869-1953. About 1853 August's mother Christina joined the family and died in Shasta in 1871. In 1880 August was listed as a retail merchant in Shasta, with Emelia and their last child: Charles William 1872-1953. Emelia died in 1883 and August followed in 1889.



Charles Augustus Grotefend. Courtesy Find A grave.

- W. E. Hopping is William Ely Hopping who was County Judge from 1872 to 1880. William was elected to seven terms as County Sheriff, 1864 to 1866, 1866 to 1868, 1882 to 1884, 1884 to 1886, 1886 to 1888, 1888 to 1890 and 1890 to 1892. He died in office in January 1892 and Thomas Greene was appointed to fill his term. He was born about 1830 in New Jersey. Listed in El Dorado County in 1850. Reportedly arrived in Shasta County in 1852 as a miner. In the 1860 U.S. Census he was a butcher at French Gulch. In 1863 he was elected Captain of the Trueman Head Rifles in the California Militia. In 1860 he married Bridget Burk and the couple had one child Primrose 1860 (Bridget died shortly afterwards). In 1863 he married his second-cousin Harriet Hopping and the couple had three children: Phebe 1863 (died 1864), Harriet 1866, and William 1873.
- S. Hull: is Sylvester Hull who was born in 1831 in Ohio. Sylvester was County Sheriff for six terms, 1872 to 1874, 1874 to 1876, 1876 to 1878, 1878 to 1880, 1880 to 1881 and 1881 to 1882. In 1885 and 1898 he was Registrar at the Government Land Office. In 1866 he was listed as a merchant in Buckeye. From 1863 to 1866 he was Postmaster of Churntown. In 1862 he married Martha Whiting and the couple had two children: Evaline "Eva" 1865 and Samuel 1867. After Martha's death Sylvester married Celina Zorn in 1881 and the couple had one child: Milton 1887. Sylvester died in 1899.
- Samuel Isaacks born about 1822 in Kentucky. In 1844 Samuel married Frances Little in Illinois. In 1850 Samuel was in Sacramento working as a blacksmith without Frances. In 1852 Samuel moved to Shasta and it was not found out how or when Frances joined him but in 1852 both were listed in Shasta. In 1860 Samuel was working as a blacksmith and living with Frances. Frances died in 1866. Samuel quickly married Mrs. Esther Ann Scott the widow of Robert Scott. Esther brought her daughter Frances A. (Anna F.) Scott born about 1863 into the marriage. Esther was born in 1837 in Pennsylvania. In 1870 Samuel was still a blacksmith in Shasta with Esther and Frances. James and Esther started their own family: James 1868-1868 and William 1869. By 1880 the family was joined by two more sons: Newton 1873 and Edward 1874. Samuel died in 1896 and Esther survived until 1923.
- Robert Kennedy was born about 1834 in Ireland. He first shows up in Shasta County in 1860 where he was a miner in Shasta. In 1861 Robert was naturalized in the Shasta County District Court. In 1870 Robert was listed as a miner in Shasta and in 1880 was listed as under-sheriff. Robert served from at least 1878 to 1882 under Sheriff Hull. At the same time Robert was the deputy tax collector. In 1886 Robert was listed as a miner in Shasta. In 1896 he was listed as an invalid with his right side paralyzed. Robert died in 1897. Robert appears never to have married.
- George Rankin Knox: born about 1823 in New York. Reportedly arrived in Shasta County as a miner in 1862 but by 1866 was operating a saloon in Shasta. The saloon was expanded to include billiards and a reading room. In the 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a saloon keeper living alone but marked as married. In 1855 a Mrs. George R. Knox was living in Saratoga County with a daughter Ann R. born about 1845. Mrs. Knox was Sarah C. Knox 1819-1888

who was the daughter of Jesse H. Mead 1789-1873 and Aurora Mead 1799-1880. In 1870 Sarah and Anna were still living with her parents at Saratoga. In 1880 George received a mineral patent for 32.52 acres called the Dudley Mine in Section 27 Township 33 North Range 7 West, MDM. George was known to be a Justice of the Peace at Shasta for about 20 years and a Notary for 14 years. George was still listed as a saloon keeper in Shasta in 1885 then drops from the records. (Note in 1866 George Franklin Knox born in New York about 1822 was registered as a saloon keeper in Shasta but the middle name seems to be a typo from Rankin.)

J. J. Kern is probably John Jenkins Kern born in 1811 and listed in 1866 as a farmer at Millville. In 1865 John purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 34 Township 32 North Range 1 West, MDM.

John King Mears was born in 1852 in Illinois. In 1870 John was living with his parents Henry and Nancy Mears in Millville. In 1875 John registered as a laborer at Millville and in the same year purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Sections 8, 9, and 17 in Township 35 North Range 4 East, MDM. In 1879 John married Martha Caroline Aldridge who was born in 1861. John was listed as a farmer at Millville in 1880. John and Martha had five children: William H. 1882, Wiley B. 1884, James S. 1887, Roxie R. 1898, and John K. 1902. In 1890 John received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 34, Township 33 North Range 1 West, MDM. John died in 1927 and Martha survived until 1940.

John Oglesby: nothing was found about this defense witness.

N. A. Peckham is Nicholas Alfred Peckham born in 1809 in Rhode Island. Nicholas was the son of Henry Peckham and Esther Gould. In 1867 Nicholas registered as a miner at Whiskeytown and in 1870 as a miner at Shasta.

E. W. Schooling is actually William Ervin Schooling born in Missouri in 1850. In 1870 William was living with his father James Perry Schooling 1817-1880 who was farming in Lake County. In 1880 William was living with his brother-in-law Harding Miller and his family in Shasta County and working as a laborer. Just after the 1880 census William married Helen Alvira Stone born about 1862. Helen was the daughter of Charles Harbor Stone and Laura Adelia Bates. William and Helen had three children: Della J. 1886-1973, Henry Ervin 1892-1972, and Herbert Marion 1898-1918. In 1888 William registered as a farmer at Cottonwood in Tehama County. In 1896 William registered as a farmer at Plateau and in the 1900 U. S. Census he was listed as a farmer at Shingletown. In 1910 William was listed as a live- stock trader in Tehama County. William died in 1913 and Helen survived until 1946.

Clay W. Taylor: Clay Webster Taylor was a Democratic Senator at the 25th and 26th Sessions (1883-1886) of the California legislature. He was Democratic Delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1876. He was born in 1844 in Michigan and was the son of Enos Taylor who bought a half interest in the Townsend Dam and Ditch near Horsetown. Enos died in 1865 leaving his mining interests to his wife and two sons, Clay W. and Fred A. Taylor. The Taylor group through settlements obtained the entire dam and ditch (renamed Taylor Dam), ten acres

around the dam and 120 acres below the dam. Clay developed another ditch above the Horsetown Bridge. In 1875 the property was sold to Alvinza Hayward. Clay studied law and opened up a practice in Shasta in 1865. From 1870 to 1882 Clay was the District Attorney. After serving in the State Legislature he returned to private practice in Redding. Clay died in 1897.

John Paxson Webb was born in 1833 in Pennsylvania. John was the son of Henry Webb 1806-1887 and Eliza Griffith 1808-1886. In 1850 John was living with his parents in Pennsylvania and working as a blacksmith. In 1858 John married Rebecca M. Boyes born about 1837 in Missouri. Rebecca was the daughter of William Boyce and Margaret Ann Barry. In 1860, 1870 and 1880 John was listed as a farmer at Millville. John and Rebecca had ten children all born in Shasta County: William Nelson 1860, Henry Lander 1862, Abraham Lincoln 1865, John Griffith 1867, Anna Eliza 1869, Edward Thomas 1871, Katie 1873, Mary Lea Esther 1875, Cora Emma 1877, and Herman Frederick 1879. John died in 1887 and Rebecca survived until 1902.

William Cagon Whiting was born in 1840 in New York. William was the son of Danforth and Evalina Whiting. William was also a brother-in-law to Sheriff Sylvester Hull through the marriage of his sister Martha. William was also the son-in-law of Charles Wesley Eames through his marriage to Sarah Augusta Eames in 1874. Sarah was born in 1854 in Michigan. In 1870 William was listed as a farmer at Stillwater living with his parents (who had settled in Millville by 1860. In 1880 William was listed as a deputy Sheriff. William and Sarah had three children: Bickford C. 1876, Elizabeth Eveline 1878, and Olive W. 1886. In 1890 William was working for the railroad at Dunsmuir and was hit by a train while clearing snow from the tracks. After William's death Sarah married Eldon Hutchinson Gordon in 1893 and moved to Fresno County. Sarah died in 1940.

Bell T. Williams: nothing was found on this attorney.

James R. Williams, Attorney was born in Missouri about 1849. In 1876 James registered as an attorney at Millville. James was received as a prisoner at San Quentin on June 3, 1879 for two counts of forgery. James was sentenced to seven years from Shasta County but was discharged in 1881 by commutation of sentence by Gov. George Perkins.

Alexander Zeveryly: there was an Alexander M. Zevely at Fall River Mills in 1880. He was a laborer born about 1842 in Missouri. In 1872 he registered as a farmer at Susanville in Lassen County as Alex Martin. He was listed as Alix in 1872 for his married to Martha C. Walker born about 1855 in Missouri. Alexander and Martha had at least two children born in California: Mary E. A. about 1875 and Charles H. about 1878.

Mrs. Alexander Zeveryly's maiden name was Martha C. Walker born about 1855 in Missouri. Martha married Alexander Martin Zererly in Shasta County in 1872.

Morris Dempse Lack

Morris Dempse Lack was born in 1873 at his father's ranch on Lack Creek east of Millville in Shasta County. Morris was the son of DeMarcus Franklin Lack (1829 Tennessee – 1900 or 1901) and Mary Jane McDonald (1836 Missouri- 1914). DeMarcus and Mary were married in Shasta County in 1858. In the 1860 U. S. Census DeMarcus was farming in the Shasta Valley of Siskiyou County but by 1870 he was farming at Millville. In 1872 DeMarcus purchased 164 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 3, Township 30 North Range 2 West, MDM, southeast of Millville on Dersch Road. By 1880 Morris, the seventh child, had four brothers and four sisters. All the children worked on the ranch raising cattle and in summers the boys would make shingles at Shingletown. In 1900 DeMarcus was listed as a teamster and Morris was living at home and working as a teacher (believed to be Oak Knoll School). In October of 1900 Morris married Clara Theodosia "Dosia" Stark who was born in 1875 in Anderson. Clara was the daughter of Addison Marion Stark (1830-1900) and Martha Ellen Billips (1842-1928), who settled in Shasta County in 1875 and operated a poultry farm.

In 1906 Morris took office as the County Assessor and was reelected in 1910 and 1914. It is believed that Morris was reelected in 1918 as he reported that he was a "farmer and County Assessor" on the First World War draft registration but that is in question as in 1920 he was living in Sacramento and listed as secretary for the Board of Equalization (he served the Board but was not an elected member). From at least 1926 to 1930 Morris was living in Los Angeles and working as a tax consultant. From 1934 up until his death Morris was listed as a Tax Department manager or tax consultant for Pacific Gas & Electric in San Francisco. Morris died in 1952 and was buried in the Parkville Cemetery near the family home and Lack Creek.

Morris and Clara had three children: Burt Dempse Lack born in 1901 in Cottonwood (died 1994), Carroll Stark Lack born in Redding in 1905 (died 1953), and Jack Edward Lack born 1908 in Redding (died 1987). After Morris' death in 1952, Clara moved to Los Angeles County to be near her children. Clara died in Los Angeles in 1965.

Hollmer's Ranch

DELTA, CAL. *March 21st 1915*
(BAYLES P. O.)

To M. D. Lack,
Redding
California.

Dear Sir,

Please let us know
what the fixed rate by the county is
on stock cattle.

Respectfully

Mrs. Wm Vollmers.

Cattle are assessed as
follows.

Yearling	\$12 1/2	per head
Stock Cat	17 1/2	" "
Beef Cows	\$35	" "
Dairy Cows	25 to 35	per head

Sincerely Yours.

M. D. Lack

Tax question from Mrs. William Vollmers that was answered by Morris D. Lack in 1915. Courtesy of Ralph Hollibaugh.

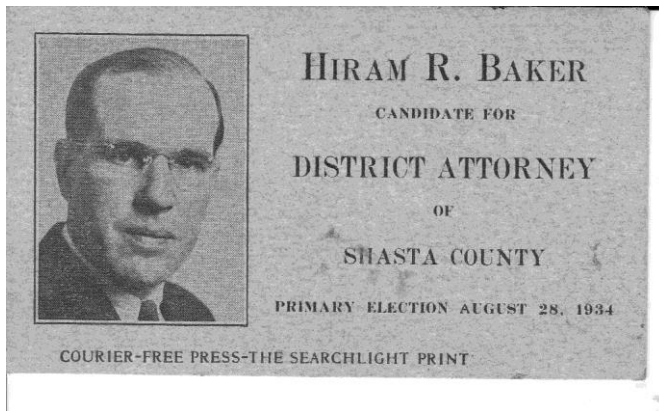


Mary Jane Lack (nee McDonald) the mother of Morris D. Lack. Courtesy of Ancestry.com



Clara Theodosia Stark the wife of Morris Dempse Lack. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

Hiram Rufus Baker



Hiram Rufus Baker was born in California (probably Shasta County) in 1897. Hiram was the son of Horatio Fellows Baker (born in Indiana in 1857; died Shasta County 1932) and Julia Hannah Ford (born in Illinois in 1858; died Shasta County 1912). Julia and Horatio were married in Nevada in 1893 and Julia had previously married Daniel B. Sohl (1844-1888) in Virginia City in 1885. Julia brought two children into the marriage: Verna born in 1886 in Nevada and Dave born 1887 in Nevada. Horatio was first noted in Shasta County in 1898 as a schoolteacher in Redding. In 1900 Horatio was living at Keswick and working as a laborer in the smelter. In 1910 Horatio was listed as a newspaper reporter, a career he followed until his death in 1932. Hiram attended the University of California at Berkeley and in the draft registration for the First World War he was noted as serving as a private for two years in the University of California Cadets. In January 1919 Hiram received a commission as an ensign in the U.S. Navy and was stationed at Mare Island for a short period. In 1920 Hiram was at home in Redding living with his father but appears to have returned to the University of California at Berkley as in 1922 he was listed as a graduate student and member of Sigma Phi Epsilon. In 1927 Hiram married Myrtle E. Montegue (1900-1976) and was working as a prosecuting attorney for the District Attorney's office. Myrtle was born in Oregon and was the daughter of Henry W. and Katie E. Montegue. In 1933 Hiram was appointed District Attorney to complete the term of Albert F. Ross, Junior who had taken a seat as Superior Court Judge. As the card above indicates Hiram ran for the District Attorney position in 1934 but lost to Glen D. Newton. Hiram and Myrtle had one child: Robert born in 1930. By 1940 Myrtle was teaching school in Redding and Hiram had moved to Alameda County. On the World War II draft registration Hiram was working for the Todd ShipYard at Richmond in Contra Costa County but the type work he performed was not listed. Hiram Rufus Baker died in 1955 and Myrtle survived until 1976.