

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.

Middlefork Post Office



1890 SHA-2780. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

The Middlefork Post Office was established in 1888. Most text states the location as the Middle Fork of Beegum Creek while local history gives the site as the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek. The solution may rest with the Postmaster Valentine Mertz (born in 1832 in Bavaria). Valentine immigrated in 1853 and was

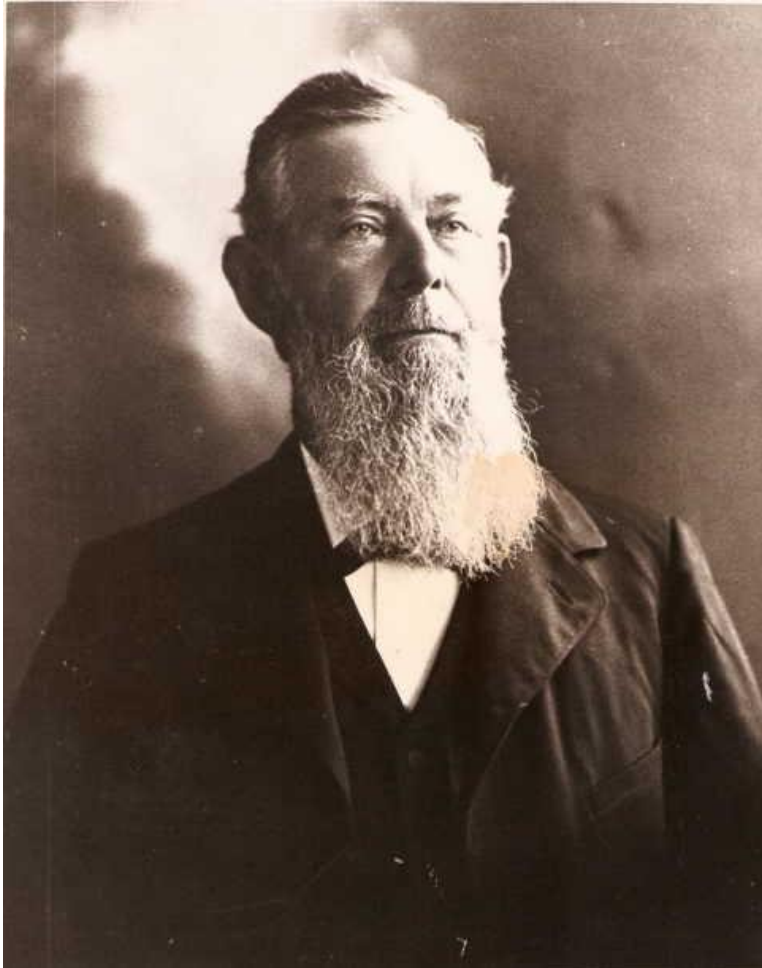
naturalized in Shasta County in 1861. Valentine registered to vote in 1867 as a saloon-keeper at Piety Hill near current Igo. In 1880, 1882, 1886 and 1892 he was registered at Arbuckle generally as a miner and the Arbuckle Mining District is on the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek. In 1896 Middlefork was in the Harrison Gulch Precinct not at Beegum. Operations closed at Middlefork in 1898 and were moved to Beegum and that might be where the confusion started. Beginning around 1896 much of the population had moved a few miles west to the new quartz mines at Harrison Gulch and by 1900 this included Valentine Mertz.

The letter above was posted at Middlefork in May 1890. The sender was Valentine Paul of Tehama County who was a bridge builder. Maybe his work was in Shasta County or he was on his way home to Red Bluff as he could have mailed it from Wildwood where the post office was open from 1888 to 1893. The letter is addressed to WMS Lowden (it should read Wm. S. Lowden). In 1890 William Spencer Lowden was a surveyor and land attorney in Weaverville, Trinity County.

William Spencer Lowden was born about 1830 in Massachusetts. He was the son of Spencer Lowden (1800-1870) and Mehitabel White Bates (1811-1895) and moved with his family to Kentucky in 1834. After two years the family moved to Illinois where William attended public school and was trained as a carpenter. William joined a wagon train across the Great Plains in 1849 arriving in Sacramento in August 1849. William worked as a contractor in Sacramento until May 1850 when he moved to Trinity County where he engaged in mining, trading, and contracting. By 1851 William was settled on a ranch at the mouth of Grass Valley Creek and the Trinity River. Some sources state he built a "mule bridge" across the Trinity River in 1852. William was associated with the town of Tehama as he was a Master Mason in May 1850. He was known to be an express rider for Adams' Express Company and known for a race in January 1854 between Tehama and Weaverville that he completed in five hours and thirteen minutes. By 1855 William was focusing on construction of a wagon road between Tower House in Shasta County to Lowden's Ranch and on to Weaverville. By 1857 William had organized the Weaverville and Shasta Road Company (also known as the Buckhorn Road or Grass Valley Road) that was completed in 1858 opening up Weaverville to freight wagons. Lowen's Ranch became a popular stopping place and William established a hotel (from 1874 to 1908 there was a post office at Lowden's Ranch). In addition to operating the Weaverville to Shasta Toll Road, William also owned the Lewiston Turnpike Company. By 1860 William was joined by his parents, brothers Marshall Horace, Owen Eugene, and Francis Martin and sister Ann Irene. In 1866 William was registered as a contractor in Lewiston and on the 1870 U.S. Census was listed as a farmer. In 1866 William left the ranch operation in the hands of his brother Owen Eugene and in 1872 moved to Weaverville where he was a surveyor and land attorney. When Judge T. E. Jones established the new town site of Weaverville, William accomplished the survey and built a new house (burned in 1890 and rebuilt). William served as Deputy U. S. Surveyor, Trinity County Surveyor and Notary Public. In 1890 William received a mineral patent known as Pine Flat. William died in Weaverville in 1912.

In 1856 William had returned east and married Helen Emily Trask (born 1832) in Youngsville, Pennsylvania. William and Helen had six children: Henry

Larkin 1857-1935, Carrie Irene 1859-1944, Mary Trask 1861-1936, William Jefferson 1862-1918, Nellie Singleton 1864-1959, and Birdie 1875-1875. Henry "Hank" Larkin Lowden would join his father in the survey business and served as U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. Hank would replace his father as Trinity County Surveyor in 1912. Helen proceeded William in death dying in 1904.



William Spencer Lowden

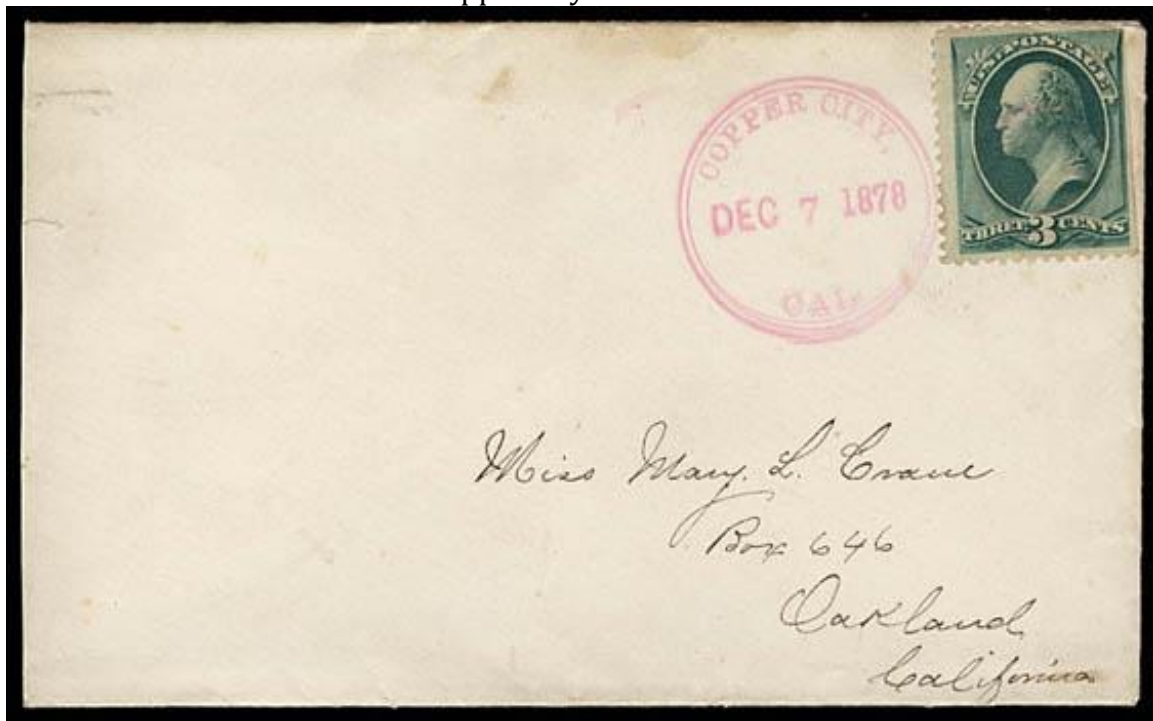
The sender of the letter was Valentine Paul who was born in Germany in 1853. He lists his date of immigration from 1860 to 1868 but he was naturalized in New York in October 1879. By 1882 Valentine was listed at Finley near what is now Lassen Volcanic and working as a carpenter. From 1888 onward Valentine is listed as a bridge carpenter living in Red Bluff but working throughout the area. He shows up in one article in 1902 for building the bridge at Hunter along with A. S. Cramer. In all the U. S. Census records found Valentine is listed as single yet the Lingenfelter report has him under married but lists no name for his wife. Valentine died in Tehama County in 1935 but is listed as being buried in New York.

Blair Post Office



The Blair Post Office was the second of five post offices to serve the Whiskeytown area. The first was Whiskey Creek that operated from 1856 to 1864 but was closed as placer mining operation slowed. In the late 1870s quartz mining revitalized the area and by 1880 mines such as the Mad Ox and Banghart mine were producing quite an interest in the area. In 1881 the Blair Post Office was opened and named for Eunice Francis Blair (born in Shasta in 1853) the first postmaster. Eunice's husband James Drummond Blair had been a miner at Whiskeytown since 1851, was a part owner of the Banghart Mine, and proprietor of Blair's Saloon in Whiskeytown. In 1881 to 1882 James was a County Supervisor. In 1885 the name of the Blair Post Office was changed to Stella and remained open until 1909. The Schilling Post Office was established in 1917 and remained open until finally in 1952 the name Whiskeytown was adopted.

Copper City Post Office

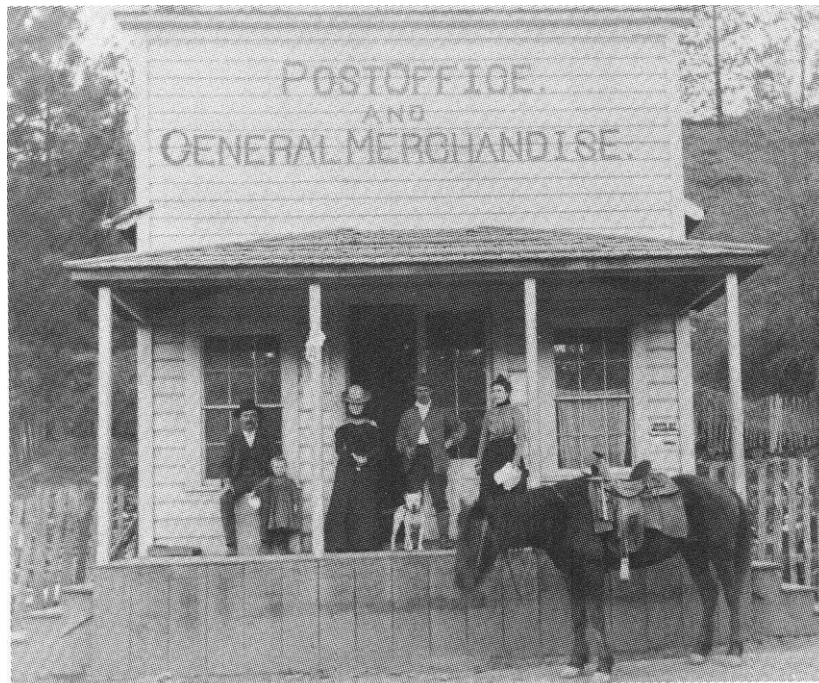


The town of Copper City had a long and varied mining history that covered three boom periods. The first rush occurred in 1852 when Captain O. R. Johnson discovered gold. As the placer deposits were quickly worked the boom quieted but never fully died. The resulting Pittsburg Mining District continued being worked by a small population. In 1862 Swedish miner Charles Williams discovered ore rich in silver and started the second boom. At the time copper was also mined but the profits were marginal as the ore had to be shipped to Wales for smelting. By 1866 the second boom was over. The third boom began in 1877 when the Extra Mining Company built a mill at Copper City extracting mainly silver and gold. The boom dwindled after sulfide ores were reached in the local mines as the precious metals could not be recovered by free milling and the expense of shipping the ore to distant smelters was prohibitive. The Copper City Post Office was established in 1878 on the Pit River at the mouth of Squaw Creek. The post office was moved to Redding in 1880.

By 1900 the area around Copper City was experiencing a new boom due to technological developments that allowed the sulfide ores to be processed. The Bully Hill Mine and smelter operated further up Squaw Creek, but the post office did not return to Copper City. In 1900 Winthrop Post Office began service to the area.

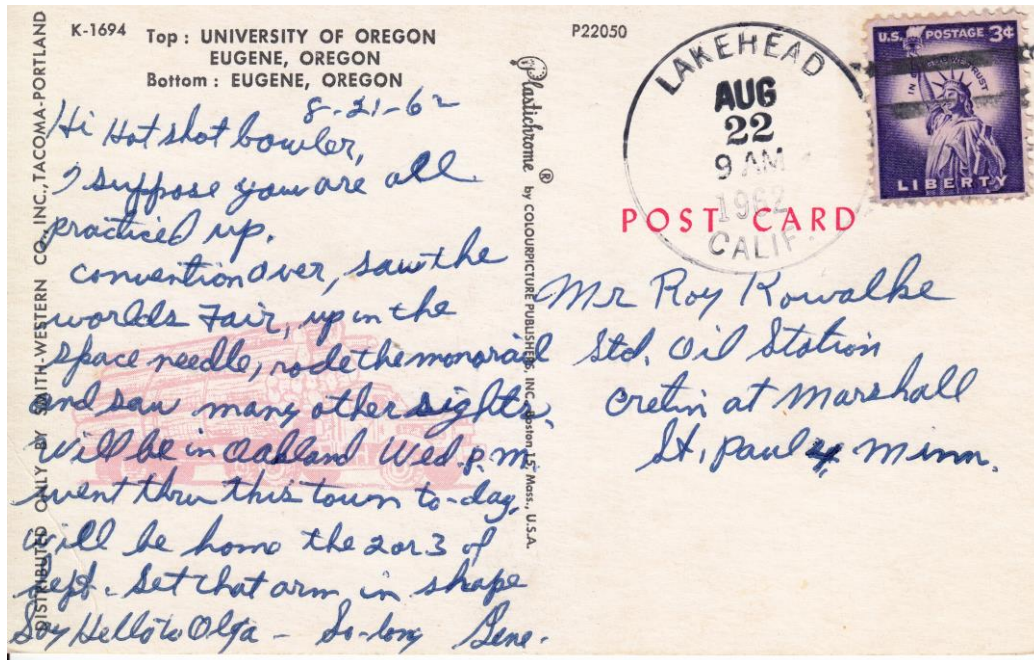


The main street of Copper City with the railroad tracks running through the center of the town.



Copper City Post Office and General Store about 1900. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Lakehead Post Office



Shasta Dam was created as a reservoir to store water from the Pit, McCloud, and Sacramento Rivers as well as several smaller tributaries. The dam was part of the Central Valley Project designed for flood control. The dam was constructed from 1935 to 1945 and water began to be stored in 1944. The project necessitated rerouting U.S. Route 99 (now I-5) and Southern Pacific rail line. The dam was at full level in 1948 and the census designation of Lakehead came into existence because it was at the "head" of the Sacramento arm of the lake. The Lakehead Post Office was established in 1950 and continues in operation.



Sugarwood Cabins at Lakehead 1960.

The articles for October 2021 are: 1) Legal Document 1878: Samuel E. Banks vs Thomas H. Maupin, 2) Robert Pitt, and 3) Spread Eagle Mine and Onn Copper Company

Legal Document 1878: Samuel E. Banks vs. Thomas H. Maupin

In the Justice's Court of Numbur 8 Township,

IN THE COUNTY OF Shasta

State of California.

Samuel E. Banks

Plaintiff

v

Thomas H. Maupin

Defendant

Affidavit for Attachment against

Resident.

State of California,

County of Shasta

ss.

Samuel E. Banks being duly sworn, says, that
he is the plaintiff in the above entitled action;
That the defendant, Thomas H. Maupin in said
action is indebted to the said plaintiff in the sum of
Sixty five & 50/100 (\$65.50) dollars,

over and above all legal
set-off's or counter claims, upon an contract for

the direct payment of money, to-wit: for use of money
one Beef Steer Trusting ~~the~~ Shasta
Co.

and that such contract was made and is payable in this State, and the payment of the
same has not been secured by any mortgage, lien upon any real or personal property, or
pledge of personal property.

And that the said attachment is not sought, and the said action is not prosecuted to hin-
der, delay or defraud any creditor or creditors of said defendant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

thirteenth day of
June AD 1877

S. E. Banks

H. H. Shuffleton

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

On June 18, 1877, Samuel E. Banks appeared before Justice of the Peace for Township 8, H. H. Shuffleton alleging defendant Thomas Maupin owed \$65.50 cents

for use of a mower and one steer. The fees were \$3.15 when the Subpoea was served by Constable Kenneth S. Williams. As a civil case under \$300 the case could have been settled with a payment of \$68.65 to the Justice Court. On June 23, 1877, Thomas Maupin appeared in Court and denied owning \$40 for one steer and a trial was set for June 27, 1877, at Gas Point. Subpoeas were issued for John Marshall, James S. Drew, George N. Carson, Charles S. Stevens and William Engle.

It appears a bill was submitted to Thomas Maupin on the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek by Samuel Banks for three days work with a mower cutting at Willow Spring (May 10) \$3.00, for ½ of six guard fingers (May 17) \$3.50, work on mower (May 30-June 2) \$4.00, one steer killed between the first and 15th of May \$40.00, two days hunting steer \$10.00 and \$5.00 going to Igo. The total was \$65.50.

At the hearing on June 27, 1877, Thomas Maupin demanded a jury trial and Justice Shuffleton issued a Venire summoning F. B. Tustin, George Baker, James Reagan, John S. Williams, George McFarlin, William Scott (excused), Thomas Larkin, Irvin McCormick, William Nicholson, John C. Wilder, Fred Bougnet, and E. D. Baker. Subpoeas were issued for E. R. Jones, A. W. Baker, John Adkins, O. Engle, and Robert Rockhold.

At the trial on June 27, 1877, John Smith replaced William Scott on the jury. After deliberation the jury could not agree on a verdict. On July 4th Maupin filed a notice to allow judgement for \$10.50 and the costs of the suit to that date. As the case was set for retrial on July 20, 1877 the defendant's offer was not accepted. On July 20, 1877 Maupin filed a motion for Change of Venue citing the prejudice of Justice Shuffleton and Justice Shuffleton granted the motion. The case was referred to Justice of the Peace George K. Knox in Township Number 1 (Shasta) along with a summery of costs: Justice fees \$13.00, Constable fees \$47.00, Jury fees \$36.00, Plaintiff's Witness' fees \$43.20 for a total of \$139.20. A new date for trial was set for July 9, 1877.

Clay W. Taylor as attorney filed an ammended answer stating that S. E. Banks owed \$4.00 for repairs made at plaintiff's request plus \$2.50 for parts supplied to the plaintiff. He further stated that the plaintiff agreed to contract the mower at one dollar per day in good working order and allow sufficient time to complete cutting hay. The answer states the plaintiff took the mower for ten days denying the defendant use thereby causing damages of \$250.00. The answer contends that the plaintiff still owed \$25.00 for damages done to Maupins orchard and premises done by plaintiff's cattle. A demand was made of \$281.50 still due and owed by plaintiff.

Justice Knox issued a jury selection for 16 potential jurors, then issued another for two more jurors to be filled by Sheriff S. Hull and Undersheriff Robert Kennedy. C. Lintz and W. H. Yeats were not found on the list but was seated as a juror. John Hoey, M. C. Allen, W. A. Scott, E. Sweeny, D. Lynch were on the list but not seated and three could not be identified.

The jury was Lorenz Garrecht, C. W. Fordham, August Grotefend, A. Dobrowsky, G. C. Schroter, Kirk Spaulding, W. S. Wills, M. Ratchford, Emanuel Lewin, C. Lintz, W. H. Yeats and Samuel Isaacks. Clay W. Taylor represented Thomas Maupin and called Austin Engles, "Jake" Leschinsky, A. W. Baker, John Adkins, Robert Rockhold, and E. R. Jones as witnesses. J. N. Chadbourn represented Samuel Banks and called William Engle, John Marshall, George M. Carson (Corsen), James

Drew, and Charles H. Stephens. Once again the jury could not agree on a verdict. Justice G. R. Knox directed the defendant to pay the jury fees which he refused to do. The case was rested until the jury was paid. The following fees were added: jury \$36.00, Sheriff \$12.10, Constable \$11.80, Justice \$7.00 and what appears to be horse services \$3.50.

On July 17, 1878, Clay W. Taylor the attorney for Thomas Maupin appeared in the Justice Court of Township 1 (Shasta) and paid the \$36.00 jury fee and requested that the case be retried. Justice James Isaacs set the matter for trial on July 26, 1878. The defendant issued a subpoena for O. Engle, Robert Rockhold, A. W. Baker and E. R. Jones. On July 26, 1878 the plaintiff moved to postpone the trial as his attorney was absent. The Court found the reason insufficient. Plaintiff stated he had no counsel, no witnesses, and refused to offer evidence. Thomas Maupin was sworn and presented evidence. The plaintiff stated he would admit judgement if it was entered against him. The Court found for the defendant who was to recover \$259.40 in costs. The Judgement was filed with H. C. Tiffin as County Clerk.

On July 26, 1878 the plaintiff appealed the decision and posted \$300.00 surety with James Reagan and James S. Drew. The case was sent to the County Court where Judge W. E. Hopping set the matter for trial on September 23, 1878, without a jury. Judge Hopping issued a subpoena for Lindsey Engles, Fred Glasser, E. R. Jones, Jacob Leschinsky, O. Engle, Robert Rockholder and James Kell.

At the hearing on September 23, 1878, the Court established the following facts: 1) the defendant rented a mower from the plaintiff at one dollar per day and used said mower for eight day and had not paid the plaintiff. 2) That the steer claimed by plaintiff was not the property of the plaintiff but instead was the property of the defendant. In conclusion the plaintiff was entitled to \$8.00 for rent of the mower and the defendant offered judgement for \$10.50 plus costs of the action to that point. The plaintiff refused the offer of judgement and therefore is not entitled to costs. The defendant was entitled to costs of \$292.50. After deducting the \$8.00 entitled plaintiff the defendant is entitled to \$284.50 plus interest until paid and is entitled to recover said costs.

The law firm of Chadbourne & Ellison filed a motion in November 1878 to retax (reduce) the costs. Judge Hopping after briefs denied the motion on March 5, 1879. On March 8, 1879, Clay W. Taylor attorney for Thomas Maupin filed a Satisfaction of Judgment that S.E. Banks had paid Justice G. R. Knox \$291.10 as ordered on November 4, 1878 (\$284.50 plus interest).

Historical Notes:

John Thomas Adkins: farmer in Eagle Creek in 1886. He was born in May 1845 in Louisiana. Moved to Shasta County at age 9 in 1854. In 1860 he was in Horsetown Township with his father, Henry William Adkins, and mother, Margaret Helena Adeline Comfer. In 1869 he married Mercellia Agnes Engle born 1851 in Michigan. She was the daughter of Olonzo Engle and Margaret Elizabeth Williamson of Igo. The couple had six children: William Shepherd 1870, Lena Margaret 1871, John Corliss 1874, Etta M. 1876, Harry O. 1879 and Arthur L. 1883. John died in 1917 and Mercellia survived until 1929.

Mortimer Cherberry Allen was born in 1822 in New York. Mortimer was the son of Sterling Way Allen 1801-1883 and Mary Ann Hannibal 1807-1892. In 1842 Mortimer married Marian Waugh (born about 1824 in New York) in Ohio. In 1850 Mortimer was farming in Ohio with Marian and four children all born in Ohio: Franklin about 1843, Amelia about 1844, James about 1847, and Herman about 1849. In 1870 Mortimer was farming alone in Lewiston, Trinity County. In 1880 Mortimer was listed as widowed and working as a stableman in Shasta. Mortimer died in 1891.

A. W. Baker is Almereane Welberan (Welborn/Wellborn) Baker born in 1843 in Kentucky. Almereane was a Confederate veteran: his 1863 draft entry read "now in Rebel army." In 1867 in Shasta County he married Sydnie Marshall Apperson born about 1825 in Virginia. The couple had five children (all born in California): Arthur Almareane born about 1868, Elizabeth born about 1871 (died 1894), Mary Isabel born about 1873 (married John H. Buick), Charles 1874 and Clay S. (Sidney Clay) born about 1876. In 1867 he was listed as a miner in Eagle Creek. In 1884 Almereane received a homestead patent for 160 acres (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2 Township 30 North Range 7 West, MDM). He reportedly owned and operated a general store in Ono, was superintendent of construction of the Dry Creek Tunnel and Fluming Company ditch in 1874 and Superintendent of the Shasta County Hospital in 1902. In 1902 he registered a brand in Ono (T U which was originally Francis Tustin in 1877). Almereane died in 1905.

Elijah Dixon Baker was born about 1821 in Pennsylvania. Listed as a miner in the Bald Hills in 1867 and 1870. In 1886 he was listed as a farmer at Janesville. In 1892 he received a homestead patent for 160 acres (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 26 Township 30 North Range 6 West, MDM).

George Baker was born about 1825 in Ohio. In 1860 he was at Horsetown mining with Amos Baker (born 1828 in Ohio). He was listed as a miner at Roaring River in 1867. In 1870 George was listed in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office. In 1880 he was listed as mining at Gas Point and the Bald Hills and in 1886 George registered to vote as a carpenter at Janesville.

Samuel Edwin Banks was born about 1842 in Missouri. Samuel was the son of Oliver Hazard Perry Banks 1818-1884 and Catherine Banks 1818- that settled in Colusa County. In the 1870 U. S. Census Samuel was living with his parents in Spring Valley, Colusa County but in 1871 Samuel registered to vote as a farmer at Roaring River. In 1880 he was listed as a farmer at Cottonwood, Shasta County married to Amanda Fitzellen Gates (married 1875) born in Tennessee in 1837. Amanda was the daughter of John Norwood Gates 1805-1880 and Martha Holman Trice 1808-1888 who came to California in 1859 and settled in Tehama County. In 1880 Samuel and Amanda had one child: James O. Banks born in 1876. In 1892 Samuel received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 9 Township 29 North Range 6 West, MDM. In 1900 Samuel was listed as a farmer in Igo but was living next to the Ponte family in Gas Point. Samuel died in Red Bluff in 1901 and Amanda followed in 1908.

Fred Bougnet is probably Frederick Bouquet who was listed as being born in 1817

in France (and in 1885 in Germany) and was a miner at Roaring River. The 1868 entry cited he was naturalized in 1849 in New Orleans but there is a second naturalization in April 1885 in the Shasta County Superior Court that also gives Germany as birthplace. In 1885 Frederick received a homestead patent for 80.34 acres in Section 6 Township 29 North Range 6 West, MDM along Roaring River. In 1888 Frederick received a second homestead patent for 80 acres in the same section. Frederick died in 1891 and was buried in the Tuttle Gulch Cemetery near his homestead.

George Marion Carson (the name is given as Corson in 1870/1880) was born between 1821 and 1824 in Pennsylvania. In 1867 George registered to vote as a farmer at Roaring River. In the 1870 U. S. Census George was listed as a sheep raiser in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office. In 1880 George was listed as a farmer at Roaring River and Bald Hills and in 1886 as a farmer at Janesville.

J. N. Chadbourne, attorney: the firm of Chadbourne & Ellison was out of Red Bluff in 1878. John Frances Ellison was one of the partners (born in 1853 in Virginia) but nothing could be found on Chadbourne.

A. Dobrowsky is probably Adolph Dobrowsky who was born about 1832 in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Prague and naturalized in August 1855. He and his brother Ernest came to California in 1851. Adolph set up a business in Shasta while his brother mined for gold in Trinity County. In 1863 he was 5th Sergaent in the Lyon Light Infantry. In May 1867 he married Mary Frances Brincard who died in September of the same year. In 1870 and 1880 he was listed as a jeweler in Shasta as well as being the Receiver for the U. S. Land Office. He reported moved to Anderson in 1886 and in 1898 he was listed as a jeweler in Redding. He had a store at the Golden Eagle Hotel in Redding known as the Golden Eagle Jewelry Store. The store was affiliated later with the huge Gensler Lee jewelry firm of San Francisco. In 1880 he was listed with a wife named Nellie with one child Francis (Frank) born in 1876.

James S. Drew was born in February 1833 in New Hampshire. He came to California after the Civil War and in 1870 he was unmarried in Horsetown Township working as a blacksmith. In 1880 James was supervising a Chinese work force on Roaring River. He first married Nellie Drew, a Native American, who was born about 1845 in California. James and Nellie had three children: Benjamin born 1861, Mary E. born 1863 and Maria born 1865. In 1890 he married Isabelle "Belle" R. Raines, who was Native American born in April 1862 in Tehama County. The couple had eight children: Lena M. born 1892, Charles born 1894, Dean born 1895, Earl born 1898, Fern S. born 1899, John S. born 1901, Frank Simpson born 1903 and William B. born 1908. He operated a store at Roaring River and had three transactions with the Government Land Office: in 1875 James purchased 80 acres in Section 4 Township 29 North Range 6 West, MDM, in 1898 he received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 8 Township 29 North Range 6 West, MDM, and in 1908 he purchased 120 acres in Section 4 of the same township. James died in 1910 at Cottonwood.

Ellison was John Francis Ellison born about 1853 in Virginia. John was a partner in Chadbourne & Ellison in Red Bluff. John had graduated from the University of Virginia in 1877 and moved to Tehama County in July 1877. John was a member of the California Assembly in 1885 and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1888 John was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago and nominated President Benjamin Harrison. From 1890 until his death in 1927 John was the Superior Court Judge for Tehama County. John married Minnie Belle Cason (1860-1945) in 1880.

Austin Engles (Engle) was born in 1827 in Ohio and was the brother of Olonzo Engles. He may have come to Shasta County in 1850 and operated a store at Engles. From 1865 to 1866 Austin was the Supervisor of District 2. He returned to Cleveland, Ohio in 1866. In 1876 Austin was listed as a miner at Janesville and in 1880 he was listed as a miner living with his brother in Igo. The family remained in Ohio. He married Mary Cornelia Swift in 1860 and the couple had five children: Marietta 1862 in Igo, Marion 1862 in Igo, Albert DeHaven 1864 in Igo, Sanelle Jesse 1866, and Lillian Cornelia 1868. Austin died in 1881 in Igo.



Austin Engle, Supervisor of District 2 from 1865-1866.
Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Lindsey Delashmutt Engle was born about 1805 in New York. In 1860 and 1870 Lindsey was living in Iowa and working as a farmer. Lindsey was married Lydia Kinsman born about 1805 in Vermont and the couple had at least two children: Sabrina about 1841 and Emna (Emma) about 1843. In 1875 Lydia died and the children were gone from home. In 1877 Lindsey registered to vote at Igo as a farmer. Lindsey was listed on the 1885 voter registration but nothing was found after that date.

Olonzo Engles (Engle) was born in 1824 in New York. He is the younger brother of Austin Engles. About 1845 Olonzo moved to Michigan. In 1848 he married Margaret Elizabeth Williamson (1831 New York) and they had two children: Mercelia Agnes 1851 and Rosa Margaret Elizabeth 1853. Margaret died in 1853. In 1854 Olonzo married Mary E. Odell and the couple had three children: William Shepherd 1858, Mary Adeline 1871 (married Walter E.

Peterson) and Olonzo 1871 (died 1879). In 1858 Olonzo was listed in Illinois working on the Illinois Central Railroad after which he returned to Michigan, then Ohio. In 1859 he moved his family to Igo (another source cites Mary and son William joined in 1860; Marcelia Agnes came west as she married John Thomas Adkins in Igo) where he listed as a farmer in 1870, butcher in 1880, and farmer in 1890. In 1862 he visited Alaska and in 1864 visited Idaho most probably in regards to mining operations. He also engaged in mining in Shasta County and in 1881 he was listed as a mine superintendent at the Chicago Mine. Note: in many documents he is listed as Alonzo. In 1866 he was listed as a farmer at Roaring River. He is listed as the first Postmaster at Igo in 1873. Olonzo died in 1910 and Mary died in 1911.



Olonzo and Mary Engle. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

William S. Engle was the son of Olonzo Engles and Mary Odell born in 1858 in Ohio. William moved to Eagle Creek in 1860 and in 1870 at age twelve was living with his parents at the Horsetown Post Office. In 1900 William was farming in Montana and in 1909 applied for a homestead in Alberta, Canada.

C. W. Fordham is Charles William Fordham was born about 1841 in Iowa. In 1866 Charles was listed as a miner at Shasta and in the 1870 U. S. Census he was listed as a laborer at Shasta. In 1870 he was living with his parents Frederick Fordham born about 1800 in New York who was working as a brick mason and Samantha born about 1802 in New York (died 1876). In 1870 Charles' sister Josephine was a schoolteacher at Shasta. Frederick died in 1872. In 1885 Charles registered to vote as a painter at Shasta.

Fred Glasser was born about 1840 in Pennsylvania. Fred is first documented in Shasta County in the Civil War Draft registration as a single miner. In 1867 Fred registered to vote as a miner at Janesville. In 1868 Fred married Cynthia Ann Maupin born about 1837 in Kentucky. In the 1870 U.S. Census Fred was

living in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office and listed as a blacksmith. Fred and Cynthia were living with Cynthia's brother Thomas H. Maupin. In 1878 Fred purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 12 Township 29 North Range 7 West, MDM. In 1880 Fred was listed as a farmer at Bald Hills and the Middle fork of Cottonwood Creek and 1886 as a miner at Janesville.

Lorenz Garrecht was born 1836 in the Rhineland-Pfalz which was a part of the Kingdom of Bavaria. Lorenz was the son to Theobold Garrecht 1798-1875 and Katherine Lerch 1802-1870. By family history, Lorenz was sent to escort his older sister Eva Elizabeth 1832-1904 to Shasta County where she would marry Frederick "Fritz" Anton Franck of French Gulch. Lorenz and Eva were believed to have landed in New York in 1852 and made their way across the plains in an ox-drawn wagon. Some citations state Lorenz arrived in 1854 but as Eva's marriage took place in March 1854, the arrival was more likely in late 1852 or early 1853. Lorenz now on his own in Shasta began working as a butcher and became a partner with Peter Hoff in the City Meat Market in Shasta around 1855. Lorenz must have liked his new home as he applied for citizenship and was naturalized at the Shasta County District Court in 1859. Lorenz saved his money and by 1860 was able to return to Bavaria and bring his parents to California. By family history Lorenz also brought over five of his brothers and sisters although in total nine brothers and sisters immigrated to the United States: Johannes 1827-1891, Daniel 1826-1891, Appolonia 1838-1865, Mary Appolonia 1840-1917, Jacob 1842-1890, Theobold 1844-1880, Mary Ann 1844-1933, Josephine 1847-1933 and Delores 1847-1916. Lorenz's father Theobold died in 1875 and his mother Katherine died in 1870. After Lorenz's return to Shasta he began to invest in mining interests and went into cattle production at a ranch on the Sacramento River. Lorenz's brother Theobold also purchased 120 acres in Section 20, Township 29 North Range 4 West, Mount Diablo Meridian in 1873. Lorenz married Anna Amelia Katherine Prehn in 1868. Amelia as she was known was born in 1851 in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. Amelia was the daughter of Johann Frederick (Frederick in English) Prehn 1820-1891 and Anna Margareta Johanna Graving 1826-1894. By family tradition Frederick came to California about 1855 and settled at Shasta. Frederick a carpenter by trade made sufficient money to send for his family in 1858. Anna Margareta came around Cape Horn with Amelia and her brother and sister: Louis Henry 1853 and Maria 1849. In California Amelia would be joined by four more brothers and sisters: Julia 1859, Annette 1861, Carl 1866 and Wilhelm 1867. Frederick changed his occupation to truck gardener. Amelia's mother was a graduate nurse and she soon became the local midwife. Lorenz and Amelia would have three children: Anna Katherine Vera 1868, Nellie B. 1871, and Louis Lorenz 1874 (the Shasta County Assessor from 1919 to 1935). Lorenz died in 1905 and in 1910 Amelia was still living in the family home in Shasta. In 1920 Amelia was living with her daughter Nellie and her husband William Schoonover in Alameda County. By 1930 Amelia had returned to Shasta where she died in 1933.



Portrait of Lorenz Garrecht. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

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.

John Hoey born about 1831 in Ireland. John was naturalized in Massachusetts in 1851. John is first documented in Shasta County in 1862 when he married Ellen Donlan born about 1835 in Ireland. In 1870 and 1880 John was listed as a miner in Shasta. John and Ellen were known to have three children born in California: Fred (Henry) about 1863, John about 1866, and Mary about 1868.

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, Sheriff is Sylvester Hull 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. In 1880 Samuel was a blacksmith in Shasta. 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.

James Edward Isaacs was born about 1855 in Shasta. James was the son of Joseph Isaacs born about 1825 in England and Celinda Myanda Downer born about 1836 in New Jersey. Joseph and Celinda were married in October 1854 at Shasta. James' father Joseph was listed as a merchant at Shasta in the 1852 California Census and had joined the firm of Hollub & Isaacs who sold dry goods and clothing. After the "great fire of 1853" in Shasta the company built a two-story brick "fire-proof" building. The firm was reorganized a number of times with different members but by 1861 it was simply J. Issacs. Joseph and Celinda had four children: James about 1855, William about 1859, Linda about 1865, and Joseph Nelson 1867. Joseph died prior to the 1880 U. S. Census and in 1881 Celinda married George R. Knox. James was listed as a merchant in Shasta in 1876. In 1882 James married Mary Elizabeth Leschinsky who was born in 1861. Mary's parents were Augustus Leschinsky 1826-1911 and Ida Miller born 1836, who were married in Shasta County in 1856. In 1885 James registered to vote as a lawyer at Shasta and from 1886 to 1890 served as Shasta County District Attorney. In 1900 and 1910 James was listed as a lawyer in Redding. In 1910 James was also secretary of the Keswick Quartz Mining Company. James died in 1911. James and Mary had four children: Lonnie 1883, Edith 1887, Dorn 1891 and James E. 1892. In 1920 Mary was living with her son Dorn. Mary died in 1924.



Portrait of James Edward Isaacs taken by Brooks and Hyde who operated in Shasta County in the 1870s. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

JONES, Edward Ricketts: farmer at Piety Hill (Gaines Flat) in 1849. He was born in December 1831 in Kentucky. In 1860 he was living with J. H. Baker. In January 1870 he married Maria Louisa Dunn (born 1849 in New York). In the 1870 U.S. Census he was living in Eagle Creek and listed as "gent. mdse." In 1885 he was listed as a farmer at Eagle Creek. Prior to 1870 he purchased the Eagle Creek Ditch which was renamed the Ed Jones Ditch. Edward and Maria had seven children: James N. born about 1872, Annie born about 1874, Edward D. born in 1879, Stanley J born 1881, Felix L. born 1883, Catherine D. born 1884 and Maria L. born 1890. Edward died in February 1901. In 1881 he is listed as a butcher in Igo with Jones & Brigman. In 1870 he is listed as operating a general merchandise store in Eagle Creek. In 1866 he was listed as a ditch owner at Eagle Creek. Edward filed a Government Land Office placer claim for 40 acres commonly known as Red Hill Mine located in the E1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4 and S1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4 in Section 11 Township 30 North Range 7 West dated November 1, 1883. Edward filed a Government Land Office homestead for Lot 1 and Lot 2 of Section 11 Township 30 North Range 6 West dated December 20, 1884. In 1896 listed a part owner of the Jim Fisk Mine. Edwards Jones property on Rattlesnake Creek was known as Paradise Meadows.

James Gregg Kell was born in 1828 in Ohio and was in Shasta County by 1863 when

he registered as a mason at Eagle Creek. In the 1850 U.S. Census he was listed as a miner (probably coal) in Stubenville, Ohio living with his mother Ann born about 1795 in Ireland. In the 1870 U. S. Census James registered as a farmer at Eagle Creek. In 1877 James married Sarah Elizabeth Hightower born in 1860. In 1880 James was listed in Cottonwood, Tehama County living with Sarah and a child, Hannah born about 1878. In 1885 James received a homestead patent in Section 26 Township 29 North Range 7 West, MDM that was in both Shasta and Tehama County. In the 1900 U.S. Census James is listed as a farmer in Igo with five additional children: James 1885, Lena 1890, Lizzie 1893, Maggie 1897, and Bob 1890.

Robert Kennedy: Undersheriff: 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.

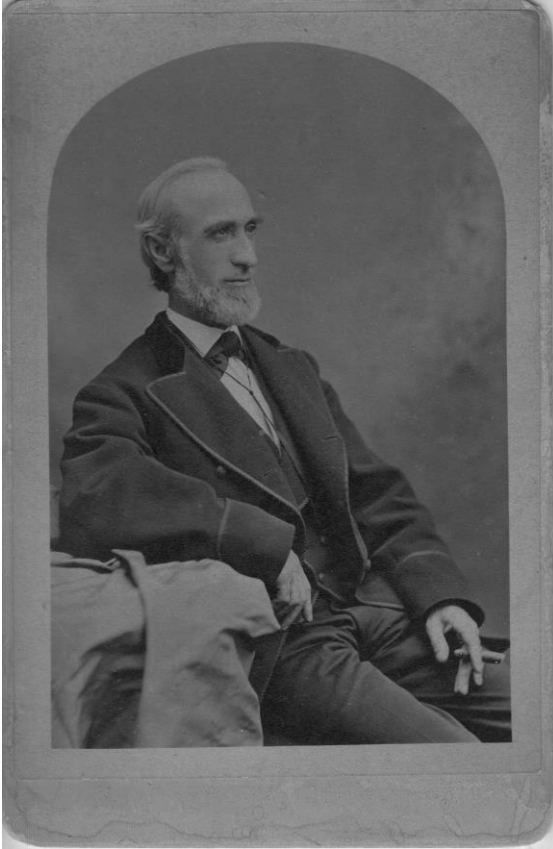
George Rankin Knox: born about 1823 in New York. Reportedly arrived in Shasta County as a miner in 1862 but by 1866 was operating a saloon in Shasta. The saloon was expanded to include billiards and a reading room. In the 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a saloon keeper living alone but marked as married. 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.)

Thomas Larkin was born about 1828 in New York. In 1868 Thomas registered to vote as a farmer at Bald Hills. In 1870 Thomas was listed as Horsetown Post Office and 1880 as Bald Hills and Crow Creek. Thomas may have been in Shasta County by 1860 as there was a Government Land Office cash sale for the W ½ NW ¼ Section 26 Township 30 North Range 7 West (80 acres). In 1872 there was a script sale for 160 acres (SE ¼ NW ¼, S ½ NE ¼, and NE ¼ NE ¼ all in Section 26 Township 30 North Range 7 West. In 1881 Thomas married Elizabeth McCormick (previously married to James Allen Webb) and the couple had two children: Isabelle Avis 1882 and Emmaline Elizabeth 1884. In 1889 Thomas received a homestead patent for 160 acres (N ½ S ½ of Section 26 Township 30 North Range 7 West). Thomas died in 1893.

Jacob Leschinsky: farmer at Janesville in 1867. He was born in 1829 Prussia

and naturalized in March 1865 in the Shasta County District Court. In 1870 he was listed as a farmer at Horsetown Post Office. In 1883 he married Henrietta Dow. Jacob died in 1897.

Emanuel Lewin was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1822 and had immigrated to New York by 1850. In August 1852 Emanuel signed his intent to become a U. S. citizen in New York. By March 1853 Emanuel was at Shasta so the likelihood is that Emanuel sailed to San Francisco. In March 1853 Emanuel was in the partnership of Lewin & Schwartz (jewelers and watchmakers) but the relationship only lasted until April 1853. Emanuel invested in the Washington Quartz Company at French Gulch that had an extensive production history. Emanuel was active in the Hebrew Benevolent Association founded in 1856 to aid the sick and bury the dead of the Jewish faith. Emanuel would remain a trustee of the association for decades and signed the deed for the Hebrew Congregational Cemetery. Around 1860 Emanuel became associated with Ferdinand William Baehr, another jeweler born in Hanover, to form the firm of E. Lewin & Company. The company not only produced jewelry and watches but also provided assay services at prices to match San Francisco. The company also purchased gold dust becoming a rudimentary banking service. In 1861 Emanuel married Minna Alexander in San Francisco. Minna was born about 1835 in Prussia and the couple quickly had three children: Alexander E. 1863-1907, "Benno" or Benjamin Emanuel 1864-1915, and Anna 1870-1916. Emanuel died in Shasta in 1895 and Minna moved to San Francisco where she died in 1899.



Portrait of Emanuel Lewin. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

C. Lintz is probably Constantine Lentz. According to the Voter Registration in 1866 he was born about 1823 in Germany and naturalized in 1854 in Downieville in Sierra County. In 1866 Constantine was listed as a saloonkeeper in Shasta. In 1885 Constantine again registered at Shasta only this time as a music teacher. Beyond these two entries nothing was found about Constantine.



Portrait of Constantine Lentz. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Daniel Lynch was born in County Cork, Ireland in 1813. While in Ireland Daniel married Bridget Callaghan born about 1812 and they had two children: Daniel 1840 (probably died prior to 1855) and Catherine 1842. Daniel moved the family to Boston where five more children were born: Mary A. 1844, Margaret J. 1847, Jeremiah 1849, John 1853, and Timothy 1856. Daniel was naturalized in Massachusetts in 1852. Some citations show Daniel moved to Shasta in 1855 but based on his son's birth in Massachusetts in 1856 the date is more likely 1857 or 1858. Daniel and Bridget had their last two children at Shasta: George 1859 and Clara 1861. In 1861 Daniel purchased the merchandise store of J. & D. Callahan in a brick building on the west side of Main Street. On the Civil War tax roll Daniel was listed as "retail liquor and retail dealer." In 1870 Daniel was listed as a wholesale and retail grocer with Margaret Lynch age 23 as housekeeper. Citations on Ancestry list Bridget as dying prior to 1880 but she was absent from the 1870 U. S. Census. On the 1880 U. S. Census Daniel was listed as a grocer with his son Timothy listed as clerk in the store. Living with Daniel in 1880 were his sister-in-law Johanna Crowley age 75 and his brother-in-law Timothy Crowley age 78. In 1885 Daniel was still working as a grocer in Shasta. Daniel died in 1895.



Portrait of Daniel Lynch taken at the Imperial Studio in San Francisco. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

John Marshall was born about 1835 in Canada and naturalized in March 1873 at the Shasta County District Court. In the 1870 U. S. Census John was listed as a farmer in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office. In 1870 John was farming with his brother David (born about 1844 in Canada; naturalized in 1883). In 1878 John married Bella Fitz-Henry born about 1859 in California. In 1880 John was listed as a farmer at Gas Point and Bald Hills with his wife Bella and brother David. In 1881 John used script to purchase 160.30 acres in Section 6 Township 29 North Range 6 West, MDM. In 1885 John was listed as farming at Gas Point and his brother David at Happy Valley. In 1888 John purchased 40 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 6 Township 29 North Range 6 West and in 1889 purchased another 80 acres in the same section. John was believed to have died in 1886 and is buried in the Tuttle Gulch Cemetery.

Thomas Henderson Maupin: farmer at Igo in 1881. He was born in 1839 in Kentucky. He was the son of Frances Maupin (1820 Kentucky) who came to California from Missouri in 1852 settling first in Colusa County. He arrived in Shasta County in 1853. In 1862 he married Elwize (Elwiza) Rockhold (born 1842) and the couple had five children: Cordelia F. 1863 (married E. Q. Crites), Dora Jane 1865, Thomas 1869 (died early) and William (died early). In 1869 he was listed as a stock-raiser at Roaring River. Elwiza died in 1873 and is buried in the Tuttle Gulch Cemetery. In 1877 he married Susan Ellen Hoover (born 1855 Colusa County) and the couple had eight children: Frederick 1877 (married Virginia Pearl

Hendricks), Charles 1880 (married Olive Pearl Beutel), Chester Fillmore 1883 (married Elvira Silva), Carrie 1885 (married Thomas Benjamin Coumbs), Cynthia 1884 (married Cardwell Fox), Thomas Burtner 1891 (married Bessie Bishop), Ethel 1892, and Perry 1898. The Lingenfelter Archives also lists an Elizabeth (married Charles Winning) and does not list Thomas 1869 or William. Thomas received a homestead patent for 160 acres in 1896 (S ½ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ of Section 17 Township 29 North Range 6 West). In 1901 he registered a brand at Gas Point (a joined TU). Thomas died in 1912 and Susan in 1923; both are buried at Tuttle Gulch Cemetery.

Irvin McCormick born in 1843 in Illinois. Irvin was the son of John McCormick born about 1810 and Nancy Six born in 1819. In 1849 John and Nancy decided to move to California taking extra supplies to start a store. On the trip were Irvin's four brothers and sisters: William 1838 (later operated the Ono Hotel), David (Daniel) 1839, Elizabeth 1845, and Isabel (Isabella) 1847. The trip ended in Auburn in September 1849 where John cut logs and built a store. New supplies had to be procured at Sacramento and John drowned crossing a stream in January 1850. Nancy sold the store and bought a hotel, then worked at another hotel in Coon Creek, Placer County. In December of 1852, Nancy married Hiram Green, a wagonmaker and wheelwright. In the 1860 U. S. Census Nancy and Hiram were in Nicolaus in Sutter county. In May 1865, Irvin joined Company G of the 9th U. S. Infantry Regiment (the only federal regiment left on the Pacific Department; under the command of Col. Wright who formerly commanded Ft. Reading). After the Civil War the regiment was expanded, and units assigned from the newly acquired State of Alaska to the Mexican border. Elements of the regiment served in the Snake War in Northern California and Oregon and in the Chemchuevi War in the Mojave. A Find a Grave citation states Irvin was a veteran of the Modoc War (1872-1873) but he was discharged in May 1868. About 1870 the Green family moved to Eagle Creek, now Ono, and Irvin appears to have moved also as in 1880 he was listed as a farmer at Eagle Creek. Also, in 1880 Irvin married Louella A. Duggins born in 1860 in Missouri. Irvin and Louella quickly had three children: Myrtle Amelia (Margaret) 1880, Edward 1882, and Elmer Irvin 1885. In 1900 Irvin was living in Anderson with Louella and the three children and working as a teamster. In 1910 and 1920 Irvin had a fruit orchard in Solano County. Irvin died in 1920 and Louella survived until 1937.

George McFarlin (McFarlan) was born about 1818 in Illinois. George was the leader of three wagon trains to California from Wisconsin the last brought his family to Texas Springs in 1860. George married Elizabeth Lindsay in 1840 who died in childbirth in 1841. George married Martha Yelland Miller (born 1825 South Carolina) in 1841 and the couple had ten children: James 1842-1843, Sarah Ellen 1845 (married Alanson Taylor), George Washington 1847 (married Idella Scott), Mary Elizabeth 1849 (married William S. Kidder), Martha Ann 1851 (married Thomas Burton Smith), Francis Ellen 1853 (married Madison J. Downing), William Miller 1855, Andrew Jackson 1861 (married Marietta Wheelock), John Taylor 1863, and Samuel 1866-1868. In Illinois George and Martha were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Sparta Illinois, then helped form a Baptist Church in Lancaster, Wisconsin and in Eagle Creek where they were early

members of the Richland Baptist Church. In 1870 George was listed as a farmer in Township 8 and in 1880 as a farmer at Eagle Creek. In 1872 George had a cash sale for 80 acres in Section 12 Township 30 North Range 7 West, MDM. In 1884 George received a homestead patent for an additional 80 acres in the same section. George and Martha both died in 1887.

William Columbus Nicholson was born about 1824 in North Carolina. In 1866 William registered to vote as a farmer at Eagle Creek. In the 1870 U. S. Census William was listed as a carpenter in the area served by the Horsetown Post Office. In 1875 William purchased 80.27 acres in Section 4 Township 29 North Range 7 West, MDM. In 1885 William received a homestead patent for 148.75 acres in Section 24 Township 29 North Range 8 West, MDM in Shasta and Tehama Counties. In 1894 and 1896 William was listed as a miner at Arbuckle (near Harrison Gulch). In 1898 William was listed as a miner at Ono and in 1900 a miner at Arbuckle. (Note: there is a Find A Grave entry stating William Columbus Nicholson a carpenter at Dry Creek, Tehama County died in 1883.)

Michael Ratchford was born about 1831 in Ireland and was naturalized at the Shasta County District Court in 1860. From 1867 to 1898 Michael was always listed as an unmarried miner at Shasta. In 1910 Michael was listed as a boarder in Delta without any occupation. Michael died in 1913.

James Patrick Reagan: ditch owner at Janesville in 1886. He was born in 1833 in Pennsylvania. In 1885 he farmed 360 acres. Listed as Regan in 1885. Probably part owner of Garden & Reagan Store in Janesville in 1870. In the 1870 US Census he is listed as a general merchandise merchant with Sarah Nye (Nigh) as house-keeper (Sarah was listed elsewhere as a hotel keeper in Janesville in 1870). In 1880 he is listed as selling materials for mining and listed as Cottonwood. In 1900 he was listed as a farmer at Gas Point living with his daughter Annie and her husband Manuel Rickards. James file a Government Land Office placer claim for 60 acres commonly called Reagan Gold in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 27 Township 30 North Range 6 West dated August 7, 1890. Reportedly mined at Buljon Gulch and Breechesburg on Clear Creek. James married Sarah Ann Nigh (about 1840 Ohio) in 1871 and had at two children: Annie B. 1875 and James W. 1876. Sarah was previously married to Elias Nigh (Nye) and they had two children: Daniel P. 1855 and William 1856. Sarah was Postmaster at Gas Point from 1889 to 1893. James registered a brand at Gas Point in 1902 (EN). Sarah died prior to the 1900 US Census and James died in 1914; both are buried in the Pinckney Cemetery.

Robert Brank Rockhold was born about 1850 in Missouri. Robert was the son of Lloyd Robert Rockhold 1808-1884 and Jane Connor. Robert was the brother of Henry Rockhold. In 1870 Robert was farming at Grand Island in Colusa County with his brother Henry Rockhold (Henry was farming in Shasta County in 1880). In 1876 Robert registered to vote as farmer at Janesville. In 1880 he was a boarder working as a laborer at Bald Hills Crow Creek. Robert was believed to have died in 1893 in Colusa County.

Gunther Frederick Carl Schroter operated a saddle and harness shop in Redding

and Shasta in 1881. The company also sold Saint John sewing machines and purchased hides, sheep pelts, deer skins and furs. In many documents the name is given as Gottlieb Fredrick Carl Schroter. He came to Shasta about 1855 where he served eight years as Justice of the Peace. In 1859 he married Pauline Teuthorn (also given as Deuthern). In 1872 he opened up a branch store in Redding which was destroyed by fire in 1881. The couple had eight children: Oscar 1861 (died 1886), Otto 1863, Arthur 1864, Fritz 1866, Amelia 1867, Grant 1869, William 1871, and Augusta 1873.

William Scott was born about 1830 in Canada. The first documentation in Shasta County for William was his naturalization in May 1879. In the 1880 U.S. Census William was listed as a stock raiser at Gas Point and Bald Hills, married to Elizabeth L. Campenois born in 1836 in New York. In 1885 William received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 2 Township 29 North Range 7 West, MDM. In 1887 William purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in the same section. Elizabeth died in 1900 in Butte County and the obituary stated that her husband preceded her in death.

William Amery Scott was born about 1823 in Massachusetts. In the 1860 U. S. Census he was a boot and shoemaker in Shasta. In 1869 William married a widow Mrs. Anna M. Fowler born 1830 in Ireland. Mrs. Fowler appears to have brought stepchildren into the marriage as in 1870 she is listed with George W. Plunkett born about 1856 and William H. Fowler born about 1861. On the 1880 U. S. Census William was still listed as a boot and shoemaker in Shasta and Loretta H. Fowler born about 1871 had been added to the family. In 1880 William H. Fowler was William's apprentice. William A. Scott died in 1887.

Hugh Hall Shuffleton was born in 1830 in England. He was the son of Samuel Shuffleton and Mary Smith. He immigrated in 1830 with his family and was naturalized in March 1883 in the Shasta County Superior Court (or through his father in 1835 in New York). Farmed 160 acres in 1885 and was Justice of the Peace in Pinckney. In 1864 he was Justice of the Peace for Cottonwood. Hugh arrived in Shasta County in 1850 but returned to Iowa in 1854 to purchase cattle. Upon his return he established a dairy herd and in 1859 purchase 160 acres in Gas Point to support his cattle. Reportedly help organize the Gas Point school district and was a Notary Public for 20 years, and Justice of the Peace for 25 years. In 1888 he was County Supervisor. In 1860 Hugh registered a brand at Gas Point (a connected HS) (sold to his stepson James Grummond in 1915). In 1855 Hugh married Virginia Ann Apperson (born 1833 in Virginia) the daughter of Edwin L. Apperson. Hugh and Virginia had three children: Isabella (Isabelle) 1857 (married Charles Stevens), Mary 1859 (married Collin Christison) and Edward Tracy 1861. In 1868 Hugh married Mary Melissa Tipton and the couple had one child: Hugh H. 1880. Melissa brought two step-children to the family: James H. Grummond 1861 and Charles Monroe Tipton 1864. Hugh died in 1919 and is buried in the Cottonwood Cemetery.

George Kayler Smith was born between 1813 and 1819 and his birthplace is given

as Pennsylvania and Germany. His name was Americanized from Gottlieb Kayler Schmidt. He came to California between 1856 and 1858 with his wife Elizabeth Jane Lamberson (1833 Pennsylvania) who was the daughter of John and Susannah Lamberson. In 1860 he was a farmer with 30 improved acres and 130 unimproved acres along with one horse, 10 milch cows, 4 working oxen, 30 other cattle and 40 swine. In 1866 George was listed as a farmer at Eagle Creek. In 1874 George returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and was killed leaving Elizabeth with eight children: Harriet 1856 Pennsylvania (married Valentine Doll), George W. 1858 California, William B. 1859 (married Elizabeth Ruster), Calvin Jefferson 1860, Melissa Jane 1863, Cynthia Ellen 1864, Martha Ann 1867 (married John W. Hatcher), and Mary Elizabeth 1874. Elizabeth married Thomas Rios in 1877. Elizabeth died in 1918 and is buried in the Ono Cemetery.

Kirk Spaulding was born about 1823 in Pennsylvania. In 1880 he was listed as a miner in Shasta.

Charles Hamilton Stevens was listed as a saloon keeper in Igo in 1885. In another list he is listed as a farmer of 120 acres in Ono in 1885 (reportedly near the head of the Duncan Fork of Cottonwood Creek). In 1880 he was a stock raiser at Eagle Creek. In 1898 he is listed as a stock-raiser in Ono. In 1900 his occupation was hotel-keeper. He was born in 1851 in New York and moved to Shasta County about 1867. In 1877 he married Isabella Shuffleton. Charles and "Bell" as she was commonly known had six children: Anna 1879, Jennie May 1881 (married William Leonard Kingsbury), Clara B. 1883 (married Robert A. Powers), Sydnie 1885 (married Stanley J. Jones), Lucy 1888 (married Charles W. Plumb) and Charles Hugh 1891. In 1901 Charles registered a brand in Igo (C with a joined HS). Charles died in 1903 and is buried in the Igo Cemetery. In 1910 Bell was still listed as operating the ranch.

Edward Sweeney: there is no definite candidate because there was an Edward Sweeney born in Ireland in 1819 and an Edward D. Sweeney born in Massachusetts in 1853. The Irish candidate was listed as a miner at Watson Gulch in 1866 and at Shasta in 1870 (married to Ellen Sweeney born about 1832 in Ireland). From 1888 until his death in 1900 Edward was a resident of Tehama County. Edward D. Sweeney was living with his parents Daniel and Anna Sweeney in Horsetown in 1870. Edward was teaching at the age of sixteen. Edward went on to become County District Attorney from 1882-1886 and prominent attorney with the firm of Sweeney & Tillotson.

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 below 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.

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.)

F. B. Tustin is Franklin Benjamin Tustin born about 1837 in Illinois and listed as a stock raiser at Roaring River in 1873. In the 1880 U. S. Census Franklin was married to Martha Wood (listed as $\frac{1}{2}$ Indian) born about 1856 in CA. In 1880 there were two children listed as $\frac{1}{4}$ Indian: Martha Marie born about 1878 and Blanche born in 1879. In 1877 Franklin registered a brand in Ono (T U which later passed to Almareane W. Baker).

John Crownshield Wilder was a blacksmith at Gas Point in 1885. He was born in 1827 in New York. In 1863 he was a farmer in Missouri and had served in the 2nd Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry. In 1870 he was a farm laborer in Solano County and seems to have come to Shasta County about 1874 where he was a blacksmith at Piburn Flat. In 1880 he was listed at Watson Gulch and Jerusalem Creek. In 1886 he was listed as the blacksmith at Eagle Creek. John was married to Hannah Hanes and the couple had eight children: Lydia 1852, John David 1854, James Elias 1859, George Adelbert 1860 (died 1864), Alice Azema 1861 (died 1864), Laura (Lora) Ursula 1866, William Sherman 1867, Francis (Franklin) Marion 1867. John died in Ono in 1896.

John Sheppard Williams was a merchant in Gas Point. He was born in 1823 in Vermont and married Sarah Elizabeth Davidson in 1852 in Michigan. Sarah was the daughter of Dr. Kenneth Anderson Davidson. John was the son of Doctor Albermarle and Ruth Williams. Both families moved to Shasta County in 1871. His father-in-law purchased the Gas Point Store that John managed. John's occupation was given as carpenter. In 1872 John was listed as a ranchman in Janesville. In 1875 he was Postmaster at Gas Point and started a coffin business. In 1881 the family moved to Pinckney to escape malaria that was severe around Gas Point. John built a new store and house from which he functioned as the first Postmaster. John and Sarah moved to Gas Point with five children all born in Michigan (George D. had died in Michigan): Kenneth (Kineth) Shepard 1853, Elida "Lida" Frances 1855 (married George Willis Raymond-divorce- then Hugh Edwin Fagan), Lillie Marietta 1860 (married Charles Ezra Fisher then Edward Enoch Harris), Mary Elizabeth 1863 (died 1887), and Theodore Harvey 1870 (married Gertrude Rockhold). John died in 1883 in Shasta County and Sarah died in Ono in 1893.



Kenneth (Kineth) Shepherd Williams was born in March 1853 in Michigan and

moved to Shasta County in 1871. In 1874 he was listed as a farmer at Janesville and in 1880 as Bald Hills and Gaines Flat. He was the son of John Shepherd Williams and Sarah Elizabeth Davidson. In 1900 Kenneth was listed as a day labor in Anderson. In 1878 he married May Ellen Ward daughter of Ulysses S. and Laura Janette Ward and the couple had six children: Sarah May 1879 (died 1879), Kenneth Ward 1880, Theodore Dwight 1882, Lillie Grace 1885, Nellie Gertrude 1886, and Ulysses Albert 1889. May died in 1927 in Marin County and Kenneth died in Marin County in 1934. 1877 Kenneth was constable Township 8.

W. S. Wills is William Stephen Wills born in Maine in 1816. In the 1860 U. S. Census William is reported as a retired gentleman in Shasta with a real estate value of \$10,000. By family history William made a fortune selling produce and bricks and as a landlord of commercial rental space in a two story building he constructed on Main Street in Shasta. In 1860 William was listed as being married to an Ester born about 1830 in Maine with two children: Ellen born in 1849 in Maine and Ada born in 1858 in California. In the 1870 U. S. Census William was listed as a retired farmer with two children: Ellen who was teaching school (later married Arthur Hale Sprague) and Essie born about 1867. Ada (Ida) May had married William LaPraix and moved to San Bernardino County in 1874. In 1878 William, Ester and Essie returned to Maine where William died in 1899.

W. H. Yeats: nothing was found about W. H. Yeats.

Robert Pitt

 **ROBERT PITT,** 
PORTUGUESE FLAT,
 Sacramento River Road, Shasta County, Cal.,
 ❧ HAS FOR SALE ❧
DRY GOODS,
 Groceries, Provisions,
RUBBER GOODS,
 Clothing, Liquors,
 HAY AND GRAIN,
 —(And Also Keeps a)—
FIRST - CLASS HOTEL
 — AND —
Feed Stable.
 And, in fact, has everything necessary for the use of the Human Family.

Advertisement in History and Business Directory, Shasta County, Ca. 1881. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

In researching a book on the postal history of Shasta County a note was found that the postmaster of Portugee was sentenced to life imprisonment at San Quentin State Prison for murder. The postmaster in question was Robert Pitt who was born about 1830 in England. Robert apparently immigrated to the United States prior to 1848 as he was naturalized through his father. The first official record of Robert shows up in 1868 when he registered to vote as a merchant at Portuguese Flat located in the Sacramento River Canyon on the Siskiyou Trail (now commonly called Pollard Flats).

On the 1870 U.S. Census Robert owned 160 acres (thirty cultivated) and owned ten horses, three mules, four milk cows, four other cattle and thirty pigs. Much of the labor was provided by local Wintu. From April 1870 to August 1870 Robert was postmaster at Portugee. Robert was again postmaster at Portugee between September 1872 and May 1877 when the post office was closed.

For the 1880 U. S. Census Robert, who seems to have been commonly known as Bob, was listed as "general merchandise" at Portuguese Flat. Robert was listed as single but his house keeper and employees were local Wintu. Whatever the exact relationship of those in his household it should be noted that a number of local Wintu took the last name of Pitt.

The next official record on Robert Pitt was a notation from San Quentin State Prison that he was received from Shasta County as prisoner #10624 sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in the 1st degree. The entry was followed by "recinded by commutation during January 1886. A commutation is a substitution of a lesser penalty that does not effect the status of the guilty conviction. A second notation in the San Quentin State Prison records states "pardoned and restored by Governor Stoneman January 25, 1886, discharged January 27, 1886."

George Albro cited the case in an interview in 1947 that was printed in the 1967 edition of Shasta Historical Society's Covered Wagon. Albro stated, *"Another case I remember well was that of Bob Pitt, an Englishman. He ran a store somewhere near the old Gibson Spur. One day he had a slight falling out with a man and without meaning a word of it, turned to a young Indian he had working for him and said, Jim, I'll give you twenty dollars to kill that man. The Indian took him seriously, and in a week or so showed up demanding twenty dollars of Bob Pitt.*

What do you want twenty dollars from me for? Demanded Pitt.

You say killum that man, you give me twenty dollars. I killum.

Pitt was frantic. Soon the body was found. The Indian talked freely because Pitt wouldn't pay him, and both were arrested, convicted and sent to state prison.

In later years, Judge Francis Carr told me his father, for whom he was named, also an attorney, had told him the story of helping get Bob Pitt out of prison. Francis Carr laughed and said it took the whole United States to get Pitt out, for his English friends came forward in numbers asking for his release.

It took the governor of California and the President of the United States, but Pitt was released and taken to England where he died.

I suppose the Indian died in prison. (A Native American named Jim was not received at San Quentin with Pitt in 1886 and no Jim was listed in the 1880 U.S. Census so he could not be traced.)

George Albro states Robert Pitt was paroled and returned to England which does not explain how Robert Pitt returned to San Quentin State Prison in 1888 and served until 1891. It seems after Robert Pitt's release in 1886 he returned to Shasta County. In September 1888 he was sentenced to three years from Shasta County for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. Robert received a new prison number 13245 and was not discharged until January 1891 at which point he drops out of local history.

If any reader knows additional information about Robert Pitt, the Wintu named Jim or the two legal cases we would appreciate being able to complete the story.

Spread Eagle Mine and the Onn Copper Company

The Spread Eagle Group initially consisted of twenty-two unpatented claims in Section 13 of Township 33 North Range 6 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, about four miles west of Shasta Dam and one mile southeast of the Balaklala Mine. The mine was reportedly discovered in 1900 and in 1902 was owned by W. C. Onn & Sons of nearby Copley. For most of the early life of the mine it was referred to as a prospect, meaning it was a potential site of mineral deposits based on preliminary exploration, and which is confirmed from the family history that Alfred, Walter, and Arthur Onn often worked in other larger mines to secure funds to develop the mine. About 1500 feet of tunnels were drilled mainly by the Scottish-American Syndicate of Denver, Colorado under bond. Initial findings showed a weathered gossan outcropping over a massive sulfide ore body containing gold ranging from trace to 0.575 ounces/ton. In 1903 no major ore bodies had yet been found. In 1904 the United States Smelting Refining, and Mining Company formed the Mammoth Mining Company to develop the nearby Mammoth Mine. In 1906 a group from New York negotiated for the purchase of the mine but it seems there was no conclusion at that time. In 1909, Alfred and his two sons organized the Onn Copper Mining Company under the laws of Arizona (although the family history cites California). The family history cites that the ore vein was lost at a shear and the mine was sold to an English Company (Mountain Copper Company). Corporate records show that in 1914 the Mammoth Copper Mining Company purchased the Spread Eagle and nearby Stowell Group. The Mammoth Mine was a subsidiary holding of the United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Company of Boston. The Mammoth Copper Mining Company built a new access road to the Spread Eagle and moved the ore via the Balaklala Aerial Tramway (which was under lease to the Mammoth Copper Mining Company) to the railroad siding at Coram. It seems additional work was done on the mine as it is later noted to have ten adits (horizontal entrances) and about 3000 feet of tunnels. The Mammoth Copper Mining Company patented the Spread Eagle's 163 acres. The ore was processed at the Mammoth Smelter in Kennett. The mine was believed to be inactive since the 1920s. The property is still owned by the United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Company under its new name of UV Industries.

The reported discoverer of the Spread Eagle Mine was Alfred Onn who by family history was "a geologist for the Queen of England." Alfred's birth is given between 1850 and 1855 and by family history he came to New York in 1877. Alfred had married Eleanor (Ellen E. Sears) in England and their first child Walter was born in New York in 1872 (again the dates vary from 1866 to 1875 as does the birthplace) so the family had probably immigrated prior to 1877. In the 1880 U. S. Census the family was living in Trenton, Michigan where Alfred was listed as a machinist. In 1880 there were two children: Walter age 9 (born about 1871 in "England") and Alfred W. (Arthur) age 4 (born about 1876 in Indiana). By family

history the family moved west “after a few years” where they reportedly ran a grocery store in Mexico. Alfred was definitely at Tucson in 1887 as he filed an intent to become a citizen (in 1896 Alfred registered to vote at Randsburg, Kern County with a notation that he was naturalized in 1873 in Tucson, Arizona, and Alfred later gave New York as his birthplace and left out naturalization data). Again, by family history, the next move was to Cripple Creek, Colorado where Ellen died in 1890. By family history, Alfred with the two children returned to Mexico and were at Prietas (this is probably La Prietas, a large gold mine near Hermosillo in the state of Sonora). Alfred reportedly found the “Lost Teraska Mine” but no information on the mine was found. In 1896 Alfred registered as a miner at the gold mining camp at Randsburg in Kern County giving his age as forty-two. The family history states Alfred was “opening up all the Kern County oil wells for Prudential Oil Company (oil was discovered in Kern County in 1899 but the only oil company found with that name was Prudential Oil & Refining Company founded in 1917 by Seymour Cox who was sentenced to five years for fraud). In 1891 and 1896 Alfred was listed in the San Francisco directory as a machinist. The State Mineralogists lists Alfred as owner of the Spread Eagle Mine in 1902 and in 1905 he married in Fresno County (Emma E. Gardner who appears to have died within months of the marriage). Alfred appears to have next married Blanche V. Windelincx 1885-1940. In 1906 Alfred was a machinist for the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Fresno. In 1910 Alfred was on the U. S. Census lodging at Keswick and listed as an employer at a copper mine (born about 1855 in New York and married three times). The Onn Copper Mining Company sold in 1914 and Alfred reportedly died in Butte County in 1913.

By family history Alfred, Walter Charles, and Arthur Onn came to Shasta County in 1906 but all were here earlier, probably 1900. Walter Charles Onn registered to vote in 1896 as a miner at Randsburg in Kern County (note Arthur his brother with a reported birth in 1876 was too young to register for the vote). In 1900 Walter was registered as a single miner working at the gold mines at Harrison Gulch. Arthur Edward Onn born February 1877 in Indiana was also working in a gold mine at Harrison Gulch but was listed as married to Elelia L. Rhoades born in 1882 in Missouri. Arthur and Walter both worked together to develop the Spread Eagle Mine and in 1909 when the Onn Copper company was organized, they were major stockholders. By family history the company sold for \$95,000 (\$2,441,000 in today's money) but this had to be distributed among the shareholders. By family history the distribution included Alfred as president, Walter, Arthur, Mr. Ditzmire (probably Michael Edward Dittmire 1869-1940, a founder of the *Searchlight* newspaper and editor of the *Mineral Wealth* in 1903), Mr. Layon and several others.

Arthur took his distribution and in 1914 was listed as a miner at Globe, Arizona. By 1918 Arthur was working as a machinist at a gold mine in Victor, Colorado, but by 1930 Arthur was farming in Township 3 in Shasta County. Arthur and Elelia had two children: Alfred born about 1909 and Leonard born in Arizona in 1914. In 1940 Arthur was living with his son Leonard in Tuolumne County (Leonard was working as a wash tender at a placer gold mine). Arthur died in 1948 and Elelia survived until 1966.

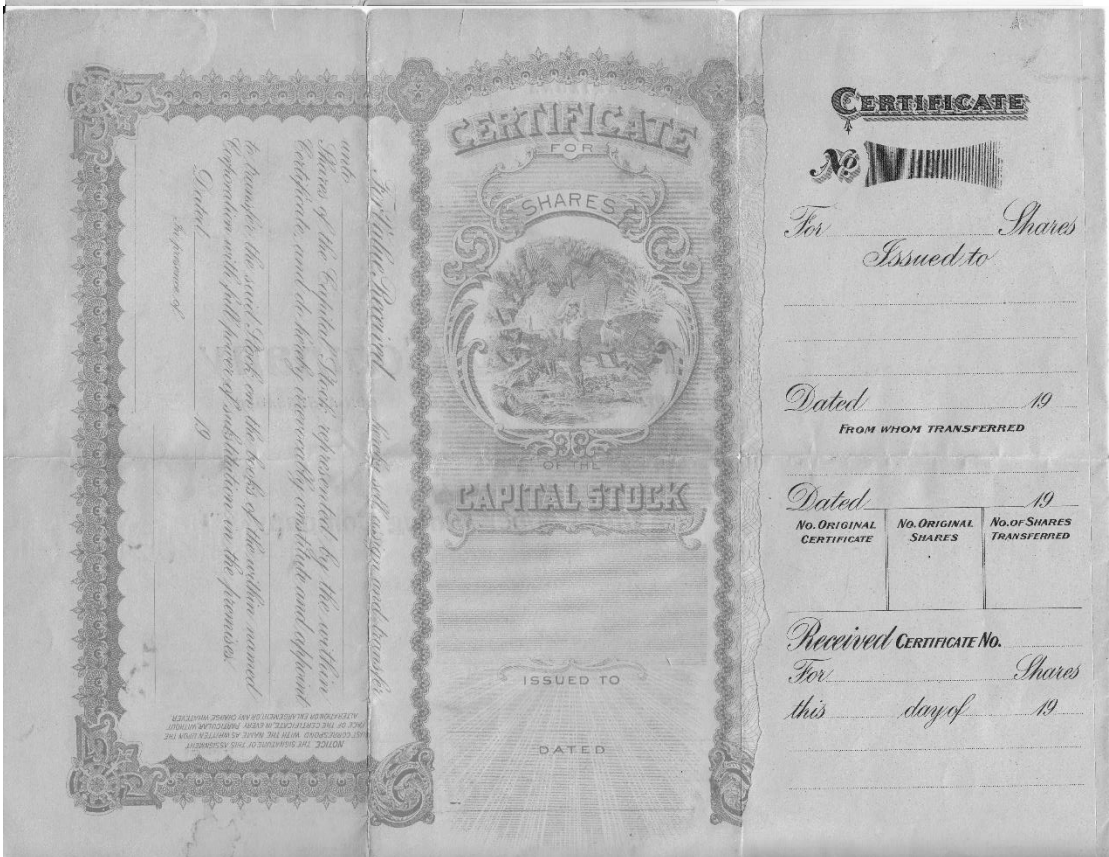
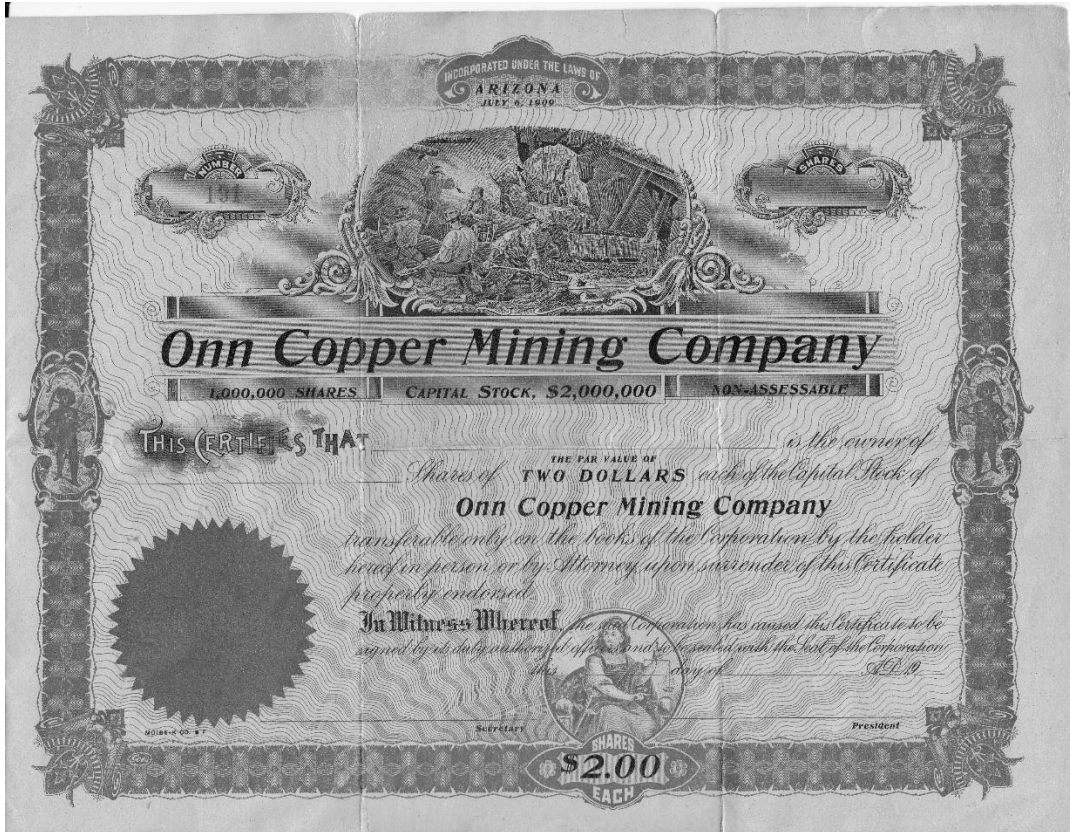
Walter prior to 1910 married “Dora” Pawley who had been working in Copley as a waitress. Dora or Dorothy (Medora Angelena Pawley) was born in 1889

MAP
OF
MAMMOTH COPPER COMPANY,
AND
ADJOINING PROPERTY
SHASTA COUNTY.

0 1 2 3
MILES

35184--facing page 456.

35184—facing page 434



Unissued stock for the Onn Copper Mining Company organized under the laws of Arizona in 1909.



The photograph appears to be at the crushing plant at the Spread Eagle Mine and it is believed to be Walter Onn in the rear and Arthur Onn in the front.



Alfred Onn, born about 1850, died 1914.



Walter Onn, born between 1866 and 1875 and died in 1964.



Arthur Onn 1877-1948.