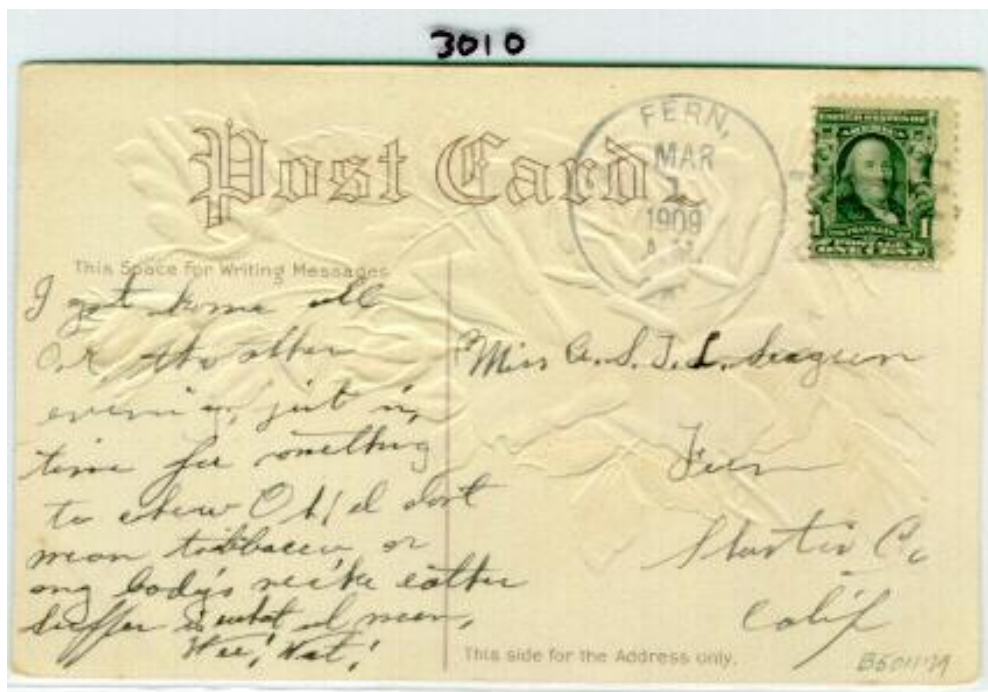


The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not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

Fern Post Office



Post card mailed at Fern in 1909 and addressed to Fern. The card seems to be jokingly addressed to Anna C. Seagren who was postmaster from 1906-1913.

The Fern Post Office was established in 1898 eight mile northwest of Whitmore and was named for the bracken and sword ferns that grow up to five feet tall in the area. The post office was originally on the Buckhorn Ranch but was moved one mile to the east in 1906. The post office was discontinued in 1945 and operations moved to Whitmore.



The Fern Post Office. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Copley Post Office



Letter mailed by C. H. Jewett from the Copley Post Office with manuscript cancellation. The letter was mailed to John H. Jewett in Yokohama, Japan in 1886.

The Copley Post Office was established in 1886 two miles south of Coram. The site was the location of Camp Bailey a vacation resort along the Sacramento River located at the base of Copely Mountain and the mouth of Middle Creek. The area was also called Motion for Motion Creek just to the north of the resort. The name reportedly comes from the operator of the resort whose first name is unknown. The area was heavily forested when the post office was established but in

1897 the area began to be denuded to supply wood for copper ore roasting and the smelter at Keswick. It is reported that Copley was the headquarters of the Great Western Gold Company in 1902 and they controlled the Afterthought Mine and other mines in the area. The Copley Post Office closed in 1913 and services were moved to Kennett.

The letter above was sent by Charles H. Jewett from Copley in 1886. In 1888 Charles was listed as a mining manager in Kennett born about 1865 in New York. After 1888 he was not found in Shasta County. The letter was sent to John H. Jewett care of Bavier & Company in Yokohama, Japan. John arrived in Japan in 1884 as a representative for Bavier & Company which was heavily into silk exports to the United States. From 1889 until 1900 John was the Consul for Denmark in Yokohama. John worked for Bavier until 1902 when he and Percy S. Bent formed Jewett & Bent Insurance Agency. The new company represented mainly the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company. In 1907 Jewett & Bent opened another branch in Canton, China.

Fielding Post Office



In the 1890s James Spellman built a resort on Iron Mountain named Mountain House. At about the same time Hugh McDonnell who with Alexander Hill brought the subsurface copper potential to Rothschild and Fielding of London and New York. In 1896 the Iron Mountain Mine was sold to the Mountain Copper Company who began extensive development. The Fielding Post Office was established at the Mountain House Hotel in 1897. The post office was named for C. W. Fielding of England who was a board member of Mountain Mines Ltd. and Vice President of the Iron Mountain Railway Company that ran from the Iron Mountain Mine to the Iron Mountain smelter at Keswick. The post office was closed in 1903

and operations were moved to Taylor. The post office was located twelve miles northwest of Keswick and James Spellman was the first postmaster.

The letter above was registered mail sent from the Fielding Post Office in November 1898 to T. J. Houston in Redding. Thomas James Houston was ending his term as combined County Sheriff and Tax Collector. Thomas James Houston was born in 1847 in Maryland and by 1860 his father, Copeland Houston, had moved to Missouri where he was a blacksmith. Thomas learned the blacksmith trade from his father as well as saddle making. In 1872 Thomas moved to California and took up farming at Buckeye in Shasta County. In 1886 Thomas opened up a saddle shop in Redding. Thomas was elected County Sheriff in 1894 when the office was combined with that of tax collector. After his term of office Thomas opened up a furniture business that also sold caskets. In the 1900 U.S. Census Thomas was listed as an undertaker in Redding and from 1906-1910 he was the County Coroner.

The person who mailed the letter seems to be Joseph Anton Kahny who was born about 1861 in Germany. He was naturalized in San Francisco in 1888 and registered to vote in north Redding in 1892 as Joseph A. Kahney. In 1896 he was listed as a beer bottler in Redding but by 1913 appears to have returned to San Francisco.

Swasey Post Office



The postal history of Swasey begins with the Burgettville Post Office established in 1871 located seven miles northwest of Fall River Mills. The town grew around a bridge built across Fall River by William Burgett. In 1888 the post office was moved one mile west to Swasey and renamed. Henneal M. Swasey had built a steam powered flourmill on the site, promoted land sales and a town quickly grew. In 1892 the Swasey Post Office was renamed the Glenburn Post Office.

The letter above was mailed from the Swasey Post Office to W. E. Hopping. William Ely Hopping was County Judge from 1872 to 1880 and 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. At the time the letter was mailed Hopping the offices of Tax Collector and Sheriff were combined but the letter does not indicate the subject matter. Hopping died in office in January 1892 and Thomas Greene was appointed to fill his term. Hopping was born about 1830 in New Jersey. He was 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. In 1863 he married his second cousin Harriet Hopping and the couple three children: Phebe 1863 (died 1864), Harriet 1866, and William 1873.

The articles for September 2021 are: 1) Legal Documents People vs. Tipton, 2) Alexander Ludwig, 3) Elias Twine, and 4) George Hugh Orr.

Legal Documents People vs. Tipton

In the Justice's Court of Seventh Township,
in the
COUNTY OF Shasta
State of California,

The People of the State of California,

Plaintiff

against

Martin Deensman
Archib Deensman
John Lupton Abner Chalk
Al Chalk

Defendant

Complaint—Criminal.

Personally appeared before me, this day Seaman A. Foreman

of Shasta
in the County of Shasta, who, first being duly sworn, complains
and says: That one Al Chalk Abner Chalk John Lupton Archib Deensman Martin Deensman of
Shasta County on the 20th day of
December A. D. 1877, at or near the
Town of Alliance in the County of

Shasta did at the residence of
Complainant in said Shasta County
commit an assault upon said
complainant with knives clubs &
pistols with intent to commit
great bodily injury

All of which is contrary to the form of the Statute in such cases made and provided,
and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of California.

Said complainant therefore prays that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of
the said defendants

and that they may be dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

this 22nd

day of December

A. D. 1877--

S. A. Foreman

J. W. L. Kern

In the County Court of the _____

~~XXX XXX XXX~~ COUNTY OF Shasta

State of California

January Term, A. D. 1878.

April 23rd A. D. 1878.

Present: Hon. W. E. Hopping Judge.

The People of the State of California

v.

John S. Lipton

Convicted of fraudulently
attempting to induce a person
to give false and withheld
testimony.

The District Attorney, with the Defendant and his counsel, _____
came into Court. The Defendant was duly informed by the Court of the nature of the
Indictment found against him for the crime of fraudulently attempting to
induce a person to give false and withheld true testimony
committed on the _____ day of January A. D. 1878
of his arraignment and plea of "Not Guilty as charged in said Indictment," of
his trial and the verdict of the jury, on the 11th day of April
A. D. 1878, "Guilty as charged in the Indictment." The Defendant was then asked if
he had any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against
him. To which he replied that he had none. And no sufficient cause
being shown or appearing to the Court, thereupon the Court renders its judgment: That
whereas, the said John S. Lipton
having been duly convicted in this Court of the crime of fraudulently attempting
to induce a person to give false and withheld true testimony

It is therefore Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed: That the said _____

John S. Lipton
be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the
term of two years. You, said Defendant, are remanded
into the custody of the Sheriff of the said Shasta County, to be by him delivered into
the custody of the proper officers of said State Prison.

Office of the County Clerk } W. E. Hopping
Of the _____ County of _____ } County Judge
L. _____ County Clerk of the _____
County of _____ and ex-officio Clerk of the _____
County _____ is and for the County of _____

State of California }
County of Shasta } ss

People of the State of California, } Charge, attempting to
vs } induce Martin
John S. Lipton Deft } Deusenmore to withhold true
Mrs Deusenmore and } to give false testimony

Martin Deusenmore being first duly sworn says, that they were ~~ss~~ witnesses in the case of the People of the State of California vs John S. Lipton Defendant, tried in the County Court of the County of Shasta, on and during the 10th & 11th days of April AD 1878, that they affiants swore in said case that said Lipton attempted to induce him, ^{Deusenmore} to swear falsely and threatened that he ^{Lipton} would send them to State prison if they did not swear as he wanted them to, Affiants says that their evidence in said case was un true, that John S. Lipton never at any time or place attempted to get them to swear any thing but the truth, and that they was induced to swear falsely in said case by certain parties, who they were afraid would do them great injury if they did not

On December 21st, 1877 Lemon Aaron Foreman a farmer at Millville filed a Complaint with the Justice of Township 7, John Wesley Spann, that John Tipton, Moses Clark, Al Clark, Martin Dinsmore and Andrew Dinsmore assaulted him at his home on December 20th, 1877, with the intent to commit great bodily harm. The Complaint was filed by Justice Spann, with William Bickford, the County Clerk on January 12th, 1878. On December 22nd 1877, an Arrest Warrant was issued directing Thomas B. Bell, Constable and S. Schleigh, Deputy Constable to take Tipton, Moses and Al Clark, Martin and Andrew Dinsmore into custody.

Bail Bonds were filed in the amount \$100.00 for Moses Clark signed by Hiram Taylor and G. A. Fitzwater, ranchers and sworn before William N. Guptill Justice of the Peace in Township 6. The bond for John Tipton was set at \$100.00 and guaranteed by John Wheatly, merchant and E. H. Ward, stock raiser. The bail for Martin Densmore was guaranteed by H. N. Wilkinson, a rancher and H. Auklin, a merchant.

On January 12th, 1878, testimony was taken by Justice Spann. Five individuals testified: Lemon Foreman, Mary Ann Dinsmore, Amos P. Gipson, Charles W. Beal and Moses R. Clark. Two sets of facts were clear: the first being that Martin Dinsmore, his wife, and at least one older child were living in the house owned by Mr. Foreman. The second fact was that Charles Beal, A.P. Gipson, Moses Clark, Harm Clark and John Tipton had all been drinking in Millville and decided to go fishing and were on the road in front of Foreman's house at the time the altercation began. All parties testified the fight was over living arrangements: Dinsmore citing that Foreman agreed to sleep in his shop until Spring while Foreman left his bed inside the house. In the altercation the bed was thrown outside. Dinsmore contended he was struck first and Mary Ann Dinsmore, Charles Beal and Moses Clark testified that was the case. Mary Ann testified that after the fight started Andrew rushed to help his father and hit Foreman with a shovel. It appears that those on the road rushed inside except for Mr. Beal who watched through the window. The fight carried on outside where Foreman complained Tipton hit him in the nose with a rock before others kicked and beat him. The testimony shows A. P. Gipson and Charles Beal as generally neutral and the others taking the side of "old man" Dinsmore. The testimony stated Foreman requested a knife or gun but no one testified as to having seen one during the fight. During the testimony, the defense was represented by J. R. Williams and the State by Clay W. Taylor. The defense made a motion to dismiss the complaint but the motion was over ruled.

On January 24th 1872, a bail bond was filed with William Bickford citing John Tipton for fraudulently attempting to induce a person to give false testimony. The case was before Judge W. E. Hopping in County Court. The bond guarantee was signed by John V. Scott, D. C. Johnson and Joseph Yank.

A trial was set in County Court for April 10th, 1878, and five Subpoenas were filed. The defense requested William Asberry, M.L. Harden, Wiley Smith, William Guill, Caleb Williams, N. L. Morrow, Charles Beal, J.J. Kern, George Clark and Andy Sales. The District Attorney requested Jo Bailey and J.J. Kern. The subponeas were sent by Sheriff S. Hull and Robert Kennedy as Undersheriff. On April 10th John S. Tipton withdrew his plea of not guilty on the charge of inducing false testimony. The

trial transcript is not present but the jury instructions and verdicts are present. The charge of assault was heard first on April 10th and the verdict given by jury foreman G. Brown was guilty. On April 11 the charge of inducing false testimony was heard and jury foreman Robert Ketchum give the verdict of guilty. The judgment of Judge Hopping on the case of inducing false testimony was two years in State prison. The sentence for the assault was a fine of \$300 with Tipton to serve time in the County Jail until paid (but not more than 300 days). The second sentence was to be served after completion of the two-year term.

The case did not end there as Mary Ann Dinsmore and Martin Dinsmore swore out an affidavit before Justice William Guptil that John Tipton never attempted to induce them to swear falsely and never threatened to kill them if they did not comply. They swore that they were induced by "certain parties" who they were afraid would do them great injury. The following day Mary Ann Dinsmore and Martin Dinsmore filed another affidavit stating that the previous day they were induced by Marteen Morrow to sign and swear to the previous affidavit. They stated that at the time of execution they were under the influence of liquor supplied by said Morrow who said that if they did not sign it Tipton was going to kill them when he got out and that at the time of the execution of the previous affidavit they did not understand the nature of the same.

The defense filed a motion for new trial based on the new evidence unknown at trial. The District Attorney filed a counter argument probably citing the second affidavit of the Dinsmore's. Judge Hopping must have sided with the prosecution as Tipton's attorneys filed a Notice of Appeal from the final judgment and from the order denying a new trial. No record was found if the California Supreme Court accepted the case. What is known is that the attorney Jas. R. Williams was found guilty of two counts of forgery and sentenced to seven years in prison.

History Notes:

William Walter Asberry was born about 1832 in Kentucky. By 1850 William had moved to Missouri where he was working as a carpenter. In 1860 William was listed as a miner in Sierra County and in 1870 was a farmer at Millville. In the 1880 U.S. Census William was listed as a rancher. In 1886 William received a homestead patent (under the name Asbury) for 160 acres in Section 20 Township 30 North Range 1 West, MDM just north of Battle Creek where he resided on the 1900, 1910, and 1920 U. S. Census. William died in 1927 and was believed to have never married.

H. Auklin was listed as a merchant in Millville in 1860 living next to Dr. Guptill. In 1860 Auklin was listed as being born about 1835 in Ohio and married to Fanny born about 1839 in Missouri. 1880 Fannie Auklin was listed as a widow and merchant in Millville with four children: Addie Bell about 1864, Sarah about 1866, Anna about 1869, and Richard C. about 1872.

Jo Bailey was probably Joel Campbell Bailey who was born in 1830 in Ohio. Joel settled on a farm at Shingletown in 1873 and remained in the area until his death in 1901. Joel was not known to have ever married. In 1899 Joel received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 2 Township 30 North Range 1 West, MDM.

Charles W. Beal (actually Beale) was born in 1859 in Oregon. In 1870 Charles was living with his parents Thomas J. Beale 1826-1884 and Elizabeth Murphy Taylor 1840-1892 (married in 1856 in Oregon) in Millville. In 1880 Charles was still with his parents in Millville working as a laborer. In 1920 Charles was a retail merchant in Shingletown. In 1927 Charles married Cynthia E. Royster (1864-1931). In 1930 Charles was a farmer in Shingletown. Charles died in 1935.

Thomas Boaz Bell, Constable was born in 1844 in Massachusetts. In 1867 Thomas registered as a farmer at O'Neal in San Joaquin County. On the 1870 U. S. Census Thomas was a farm laborer at San Juan in Monterey County (now San Benito County). It is not known when Thomas came to Shasta County but in 1880 he was listed as a farmer at Millville. Thomas married to Hattie A. McKinnon who was born in 1854 in Wisconsin. The couple quickly had two children: Clarence 1881-1881 and Arthur 1882-1885. By 1900 the couple had moved to Santa Clara County where Thomas was an orchardist. In 1920 Thomas was retired living in Alameda County. Thomas died in 1926 and Hattie followed in 1933.

William H. Bickford, County Clerk: 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.

G. Brown, the foreman of the jury could not be positively be identified.

Al Clark: is possibly Allen Clark also known as David Allen Clark born in 1850 in Iowa and brother of Moses Clark. In 1870 Allen was living in Yolo County. Allen died in 1921 in Yolo County. Allen was the son of David Clark born about 1833 (a farmer in Yolo County) and Emily J. Romine born 1832.

George Clark: although not definite this may be George W. Clark born in Iowa in 1852. George was married to Anna Maria Richardson 1864-1896. George died in Shasta County in 1934.

Hern Clark: Moses Clark did have a brother "Ham" for Abraham (James Abraham) born in California in 1859 but it seems an error as he was listed earlier as Al (poss. David Allen Clark). Abraham died in 1940.

Moses Richard Clark was born about 1853 Iowa. In 1870 Moses was living with his parents David Clark about 1822-1880 and Emily Jane Romaine 1832-1910. Living with Moses were his three brothers: Allen (David Allen) 1850, Arron 1856 (died in Millville in 1871) and Abraham (James Abraham) 1859. They also had a daughter Susan 1849-1887 who had married. In 1871 Moses was sentenced to three years in San Quentin for grand larceny in Yolo County. Moses was pardoned in 1873. In 1876 Moses married Hanna Jane Davis in Oregon. In 1900 Moses was listed as a miner in 1900 and died in 1918.

Andrew Dinsmore is the son of Martin Dinsmore and "Polly" Dinsmore. Andrew was born about 1864 in Missouri. In 1880 Andrew was listed as a laborer at Millville.

Martin Dinsmore laborer born about 1821 in Scotland. Married to "Polly" A. born 1831 in Missouri. Five known children: Andrew about 1864, Alex about 1868, Laurence about 1874, and Annie about 1876. (In 1870 there was a child Edd born about 1869 who may have died young.) All the children were born in Missouri except Annie who was born in California.

Mary Ann Densmore (Dinsmore): listed in the 1870 and 1880 U. S. Census as Polly but her given name was Mary Ann Fitzwater who was born in 1838 in Missouri. Mary was the daughter of Andrew Fitzwater 1788-1854 and Jane Vanner 1795-1876. Mary died at Millville in 1885. Mary was the sister of George Alexander Fitzwater.

G. A. Fitzwalter is George Alexander Fitzwater born in 1821 in Indiana. George was the son of Jane Varner (Vanner) 1795-1876 and Andrew Fitzwater 1788-1854. George was the brother of Mary Ann Densmore. Prior to 1847 George was living in Missouri where he married Celia Ann Steppe Bunyard and had three children: James Bunyard 1847, Joseph Holton 1850, and Samuel Franklin 1856. By the beginning of the Civil War the family had moved to Kansas where two more children were born: Sarrah Emma 1860 and Charles Edmond 1862. Following the Civil War Martin Densmore was born in Oregon in 1865 and Amanda Alice was born in California in 1867. In 1870 George was listed as a farmer in Township 6 (Millville). Celia died in 1872 and the next year George married Leah B. Coates born about 1831 in Ohio (the couple divorced later). In 1900 George married Frances Almira Norwood 1843-1920. By 1910 George was living in Fall River listed as "own income." George died in 1914.

Lemon Aaron Foreman's birth is given between 1816 and 1820 in Ohio. In 1863 Lemon was listed as a rancher at Chico and in 1868 he was listed as a farmer at Susanville in Lassen County. Lemon registered to vote in Shasta County in 1877 as a farmer at Millville. In the 1880 U. S. Census Lemon was listed as carpenter in Township 6 (Millville). In 1888 Lemon registered to vote as a farmer at Caspar in Mendocino County. The last entry found for Lemon was in 1892 when he was a carpenter in Caspar.

Amos "Sandy" P. Gipson: A. P. Gipson: Amos P. Gipson born 1830 in Tennessee. The middle name is listed as Paton and Payton. He was the son of Levi Gipson 1810-1876 and Mary Finn 1810-1899. In 1850 he was living in Missouri but by 1860 he was living at Buckeye in Shasta County. About that time, he

married Nancy Messingail Williams (1829-1909). The couple had five children: Jefferson Davidson 1860-1944, Nellie Lee 1863-1944, Richard Edward 1866-1900, Robert Lee 1869-1948, and John M. 1871-1950. In 1870 Amos was in the area served by the Stillwater Post Office. In 1878 he was received at San Quentin #8225 for murder 1st Degree and sentenced to life. Amos was pardoned in May 1890 by Governor Robert Waterman and returned to Shasta County. In 1900 he was listed at Shasta as a gold miner with his son Richard. (Note: in 1900 he is listed as widowed but Nancy did not die until 1909.) In 1910 Amos was at Wasco County, Oregon. Amos died in 1911. In 1866 Amos used a script warrant to secure 160 acres in section 20 Township 32 North Range 3 West (he is also listed for a cash sale in 1888 of 80 acres in section 8 Township 32 North Range 3 West while he was in San Quentin.)

William Edward Guill was born in 1862 in California. William was the son of Stephen Edward Guill who was born in Graves County, Kentucky in 1837. By 1850 the family was living in Iowa. Between 1856 and 1858 Stephen moved to Andrew County Missouri where he married Nancy E. Adkins born in Missouri in 1834. The family may have decided on California because of the political crisis that centered on Kansas and Missouri prior to the Civil War. By family history the couple crossed the Great Plains with their new daughter, Julia Ann born in 1860, and upon arriving at Millville had their second child Sherman in 1861. In 1863 Stephen registered for the Civil War draft as a farmer at North Battle Creek. In 1867 Stephen registered to vote as a farmer at Millville and in the 1870 and 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a teamster in Township 6. Between 1862 to 1884 the family added eight more children: William Edward 1862 Pine Grove, John Isaac 1864 Millville, Thomas Henry Benton 1868 Millville, Sarah E. 1871 Millville, Harry Henry 1872 Millville, Charles Clarence 1873 Adin, Modoc County, Edward Carl 1878 Millville, and Milton Alexander 1884. In 1887 Stephen registered to vote as a laborer at Millville. Stephen died in 1889 and Nancy survived until 1909. In 1880 William was living with his parents in Millville and working as a laborer. In 1893 William married Elizabeth Hawk, the daughter of John Hawk 1831-1891 and Elizabeth Andrews 1855-1921. William and Elizabeth had four children: Myrtle Victoria 1895, Willie Stephen 1898, Albert David 1902, and Lucille 1905. In 1900 William was working as a teamster at Trinity Center. In 1907 Elizabeth died. In 1910 William was working as a laborer in a box factory at Delta and in 1920 as a salesman in Anderson. In 1930 William was a farm laborer in Anderson and married to Mrs. Clara Frances Taylor (born 1861) who died just after the census. In 1940 William was listed as a caretaker in Olinda. William died in 1945.

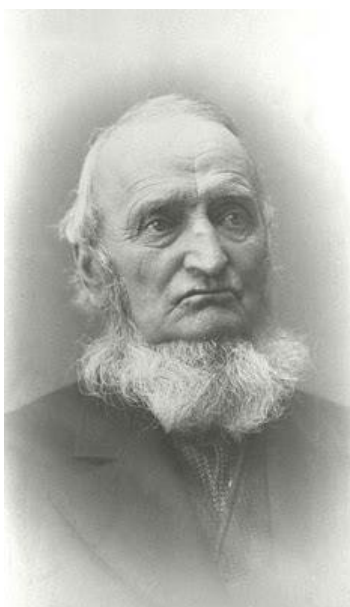
William Neil (Neal) Guptill was one of California's all-around men: physician, Justice of the Peace, farmer. William was born in 1814 in Maine (which was still part of Massachusetts until 1820). In 1839 and 1840 he was a student at Bowdoin College (Medical School of Maine) in Brunswick, Maine. He was not listed in the 1850 U.S. Census for California or the 1852 California State Census. He was living in Millville by February 1857, as he was a contract physician at

Fort Reading in the absence of a military surgeon. In the U.S. Census of 1860. he was listed living alone as a physician in Millville. From a marriage record William was Justice of the Peace as early as 1861 as he performed the marriage of John Geho and Sarah Stout in Millville. From recorded deeds William was still Justice of the Peace at Millville in 1864.

On September 8, 1864, Mrs. Catherine Allen (nee Boyce) was home with her four children, Lilly age five, John age three and a half, James age two and Robert just seven months old at their home about twelve miles east of Millville on Old Cow Creek (then called Big Cow Creek). William Allen was stacking hay about three miles away in Basin Hollow. There are various versions of what happened next but two Native Americans entered the cabin and shot Mrs. Allen in the head and beat the older two children with a gun. The younger two children were beaten against a hearth and James was stomped with nailed boots and all were left for dead. A neighbor and cousin of Mrs. Allen came by the cabin to borrow some tools while the Native Americans were still present and was shot and wounded but made it to the road and hailed a lumber wagon. The driver drove to Basin Hollow to contact Mr. Allen and set off the alarm. Dr. Guptill of Millville was sent for to attend the survivors. All four children and the cousin were saved even though one needed a silver plate to close a hole in his skull. Mrs. Allen could not be saved. Dr. Guptill also wrote the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Allen as the local Justice of the Peace and forwarded it to the Coroner. On September 9th Mrs. John Jones was killed in Bear Valley about four miles from Copper City. In response to the two killings, two companies of volunteer "militia" (the Millville and Copper City Volunteers) were raised and ranged throughout Shasta, Tehama and Trinity County targeting Native Americans especially Yana. About five hundred Native American predominantly women and children were killed before the hunt ended. It was later established that the Yana were not involved in the incident. On August 16, 1866, Mrs. Anna Marie Dersch was severely wounded by Native Americans and found by a neighbor. The neighbor went to find Mr. Dersch who was in Shingletown procuring lumber and sent his wife to contact Dr. Guptill at Millville. Dr. Guptill arrived quickly but was unable to save Mrs. Dersch who passed away the next morning. The Free and Accepted Masons Northern Light Lodge #190 received a waiver to form a lodge in May 1868. The lodge was regularly instituted in November 1868 with Dr. William N. Guptill transferring from Western Star Lodge #2 in Shasta. Dr. Guptill became secretary of the new lodge and the first representative to the Grand Lodge.

From 1866 to 1870 William was listed as a physician in Millville. In 1870 William purchased eighty acres of land from the Government Land Office. The patent was for the East half of the northeast quarter of section 15 in Township 31 North Range 3 West MDM at Millville. According to a Weekly Shasta Courier article William filled a short-term vacancy as County Judge for William E. Hopping. This would have been between 1872 to 1880. The same article cited William ran unsuccessfully for County Clerk. In the 1880 U. S. Census Dr. Guptill was listed as a physician and Justice of the Peace at

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



Doctor William N. Guptill

M. L. Harden (Melvin Lucas Hardin) was born about 1841 in Ohio. In 1867 Melvin and his brother Parley both registered to vote in Shasta County. Melvin was listed as Melvin Lucas Harding, a drover at Millville and Parley Harden as a farmer at Shingletown. In 1869 Melvin married Annetta Strong the daughter of W. Strong who settled in Millville prior to 1860. In 1872 Melvin purchased 159.7 acres from the Government Land Office (Section 3 Township 31N Range 2 East, MDM). (Parley received a homestead patent in 1875 in Section 20 Township 31 North Range 3 West, MDM.) In the 1870 U. S. Census Melvin was a stock raiser in Millville with a daughter Annetta born in 1870. In the 1880 U. S. Census Melvin was living with his brother Parley without his wife (she later married John H. Logan in 1903 as Nettie Howe). In 1880 Melvin had three children Vina (Annetta), Walter about 1873 and Bertie about 1875. In 1886 Melvin registered as a stock raiser in Chico, Butte County, but by 1888 was living in Tehama County. The last entry found for Melvin was in 1896 when he was a laborer in Tehama County.

S. Hull Sheriff: 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.

Judge W. E. Hopping: 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.

D. C. Johnson is Dewitt Clinton Johnson born about 1827 in New York. In the 1860 U. S. Census Dewitt was listed as a farmer at Shasta Post Office. Listed in 1860 was a wife May (Mary) born about 1838 in Wisconsin and two children both born in California: Julia about 1855 and Theodore about 1858. In 1861 Dewitt purchased 240 acres from the Government Land Office in Sections 15/10/9 Township 32 North Range 4 West, MDM. In 1870 Dewitt was listed as a farmer at Stillwater with a wife Mary and two children: Julia and Lucretia born about 1869. Nothing was found about Dewitt after 1870.

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.

J.J. Kern is John Jenkins Kern born about 1811. In the 1860 John was farming 160 acres at Shasta. In 1865 John made two purchases from the Government Land Office for 160 acres in Section 34 Township 32 North Range 1 West, MDM. In 1866 John registered to vote as a farmer in Millville.

Robert Burton Ketcham was born about 1836. In 1850 Robert was living with his mother Hulda (born about 1802 in South Carolina) in Missouri. In 1866 Robert married Eliza Ann Lutz (born about 1848 in Iowa) in Shasta County. In 1870 Robert was listed as a miner at the Shasta Post Office and the couple had a son George Henry born about 1868. In 1880 Robert was listed as a miner at Whiskeytown and the family had added Mary born about 1872. In 1880 Robert's mother Hulda was living with the family.

N. L. Morrow: could not be identified.

Andy Sales: nothing was found concerning the witness Andy or Andrew Sale or Sales.

John Varner Scott: was born in 1821 in Ireland. John immigrated in 1833 and was naturalized in Pennsylvania in 1844. In 1861 John was elected Supervisor of District 1 in Shasta County. In 1863 John registered for the Civil War draft as a hotel keeper in Shasta. In December of 1863 John married Catherine "Kate" Lynch born in 1841 in Ireland. Kate was the daughter of Daniel Lynch and Bridget Callaghan. In 1867 John was listed as proprietor of the Franklin House in Shasta. In 1870 John was listed as a hotel keeper in Shasta and from 1881 to 1892 operated the Empire Hotel. In 1880 John's sister-in-law Clara Lynch was listed with the couple. In 1889 John was registrar of the Government Land Office in Shasta. In 1899 John, Kate, and Clara Lynch moved to San Francisco.

S. Sleigh, Deputy Constable is Jonathan Stoner Schleigh born in 1831 in Pennsylvania. Jonathan was the son of Charles Schleigh 1799-1854 and Mary Ann Shields 1801-1834. At age 19 Johnathan enlisted in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles that was being reformed for a march from Missouri to Oregon. In 1851 the horses and troopers of the regiment were transferred to the 1st Dragoon Regiment in California. Nothing could be found about Jonathan specific assignments other than he was at Oregon City in July 1850 and discharged in 1854 at the end of his service. In 1860 Johnathan was operating a livery stable at Red Bluff. Shortly afterward Jonathan married Rachel Elizabeth Sims (born 1844 in Illinois) in July 1860. In 1861 Johnathan had a script warrant for 160 acres in Colusa County (now Glenn County). In 1870 Jonathan was listed as a teamster in Township 6 (Millville) but by 1875 was registered as a blacksmith in Anderson. In 1876 Jonathan was a founding member of IOOF lodge #254 in Anderson. In 1880 Jonathan was a blacksmith in Township 7 (Anderson). Jonathan and Rachel had nine children all born in California: William H. 1861, Julia Ellen 1863, Sherman Philip 1865, Martha A. 1868, Robert 1870-1874, Rachel Elizabeth 1873, Samuel Walter 1875-1877, Charles A. 1877, and James Leroy 1880-1882. Jonathan died in 1886 and Rachel survived until 1920.



Jonathan Stoner Schleigh

Wiley Cotton Smith was born about 1851 in Arkansas. In 1870 Wiley was farming in

Arkansas and shortly afterwards married Sarah Simmons born about 1852 in Arkansas. Prior to moving to California Wiley and Sarah had two children: David Shelby 1873 and James T. 1876. In 1879 Wiley registered as a laborer at Millville. In the 1880 U. S. Census Wiley was at Millville with another daughter Nellie born in 1878. In 1900 Wiley was at Maxwell in Colusa County listed as a farmer with three new children: William 1884, Mary 1887 and Charles 1890.

Justice John Wesley Spann was born about 1823 in Tennessee (also given as South Carolina). In 1860 John was registered at Placer County as a printer married to Eliza A. Crutchfield born in Kentucky (married in 1857 in Missouri). In 1866 John registered as a farmer at American Ranch. John was married in 1866 to Sarah Elizabeth Freeman born 1836 in Illinois. Sarah was the daughter of John T. Freeman 1804-1871 and Mary Haney 1802-1869 and came overland to California in 1853 with her parents. Sarah had first married John Wilson in 1855. John Wilson died in 1863 leaving Sarah with four children: James Chesterfield 1857, Mary Alice, George A. 1860, and Ella Augusta 1863). In 1870 John was listed as a farmer in Township 7 with Sarah, the four Wilson children and Elizabeth E. Spann born about 1867 and Anna Jessie "Lulu" born about 1870. When Anderson gained a Justice of the Peace Court John was the first Justice of the Peace serving until his death. In 1880 John was listed as a farmer at Anderson living with Sarah, Chesterfield, George and Ella Wilson, Elizabeth, and Anna Jessie Spann and two new children: Charles H. born about 1871 and John R. born about 1876. John died in 1886 and Sarah survived until 1930.

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. 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.

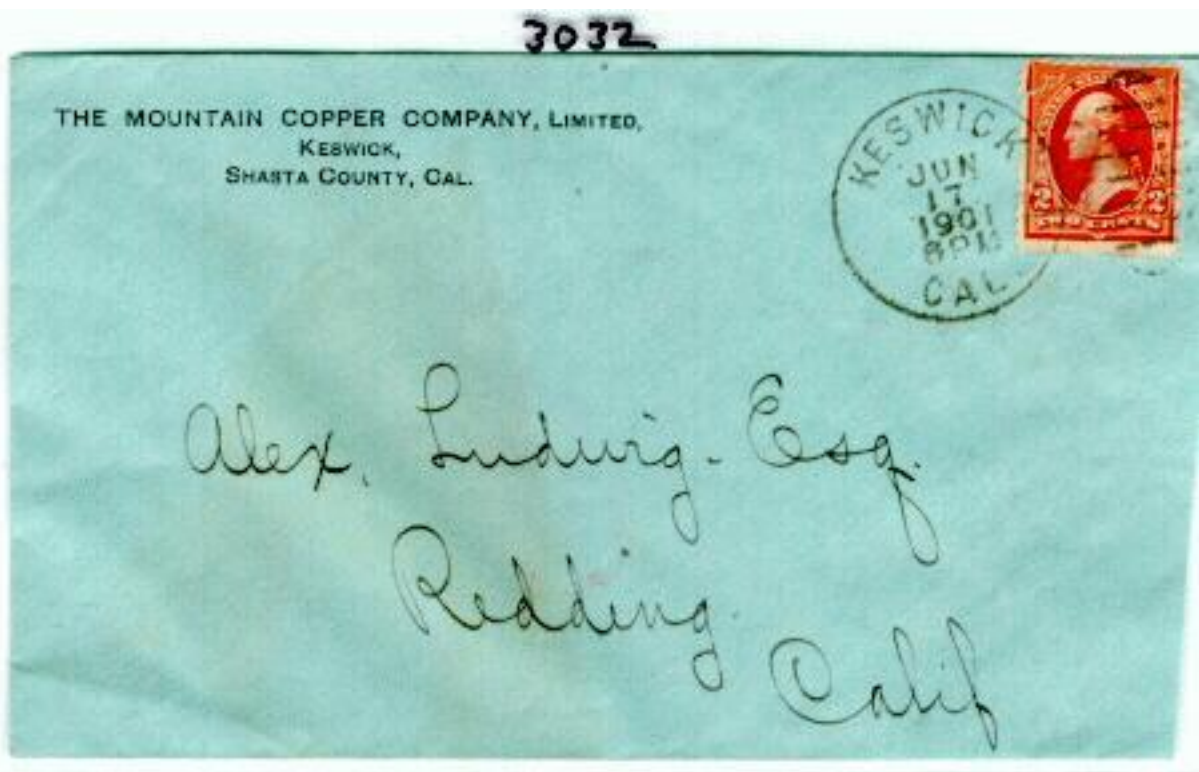
Hiram Zachary Taylor was born in 1814 in Virginia. By 1837 Hiram was living in Missouri and was married to Sarah born about 1814 in Missouri. In Missouri Hiram and Sarah had five children: John about 1837, Elizabeth about 1840, Thomas about 1841, Maria about 1844, and Hiram about 1847. On the 1850 U. S. Census Hiram was listed as a farmer in Marion County, Oregon Territory with a new son Milton born about 1849 in Oregon. Hiram was in Oregon for the 1853 territorial census. Hiram may have been at Spring Creek in Colusa County without the family in 1860. In 1870 Hiram was listed as a stock raiser in Township 6 (Millville) along with Sarah and four children: Maria (Beale), Milton, and Mary J. born about 1852 in Oregon, and Sarah C. born about 1854

- in Oregon. In 1874 Hiram purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 14 Township 31 North Range 2 East, MDM (Mountain Home). In 1882 Hiram and Sarah received a patent for 160 acres in Section 26 Township 31 North Range 2 East, MDM. In 1880 Hiram was listed with Sarah, a granddaughter Clara born about 1873 and an adopted daughter Eva Bail born about 1862 in California. Hiram died in 1882 and Sarah survived until 1894.
- F. C. Tiffin County Clerk: 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 near Igo. 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.)
- John S. Tipton: could not be identified. There was a John Tipton born in 1830 in Missouri in the 1852 Census as a miner and a John C. Tipton who married Amelia H. Ryan in 1861 but not a John S. Tipton.
- E. H. Ward was listed in Township 5 in 1880 as a wool grower born about 1843 in Virginia.
- John Wheatly (also given as Wheatley and Wheetley) was born about 1838 in Ohio. John was the son of Caleb born about 1795 in Maryland and Margaret Wheetley born about 1813 in Kentucky. In 1856 John and his parents were living in Iowa. On the Civil War draft registration John is listed as a teamster in Newville, Colusa County (now Glenn County). In 1866 John registered to vote as a merchant in Millville and in 1870 he was listed as a retail general merchant. In 1871 John married Harriet Manton Bidwell born in 1851 in Wisconsin. Harriet was the daughter of John Horace Bidwell 1822-1875 and Matilda Hayburn 1820-1882. John died in 1884 and Harriet survived until 1901. Harriet may have remarried as she is later listed as Harriet Manton Wheatley-Teel.
- H. N. Wilkinson is Henry Nicholson Wilkinson born in 1815 in Pennsylvania. In 1837 Henry married Eleanor C. Lamb (born 1821 in Pennsylvania) in Ohio. In the 1880 U.S. Census Henry was listed as a farmer in Township 6 (Millville) with Eleanor. Eleanor died in 1899. In 1900 Henry was listed as a landlord in Millville. Henry died in 1903.
- Caleb Williams was born about 1809 in North Carolina. In 1836 Caleb married Sarah Updike (born about 1811 in Kentucky) in Missouri. In 1850 Caleb was listed as a mail carrier in Missouri with Sarah and four children all born in Missouri: John William about 1837, Patsy about 1839, Harriet about 1841 and Ashael about 1844. In 1860 Caleb was in Missouri working as a day laborer and may have been divorced. In 1860 only Harriet (working as a seamstress) and Ashael (working as a farm hand) were with Caleb. In 1870 Caleb was listed as a stone and brick mason living in Millville with his son Ashael. In 1880 Caleb was living with his son Ashael at Andrews Creek near Igo.

J. R. Williams, attorney in the firm of Andrews & Williams. Jas. R. Williams was born about 1849 in Missouri. On June 3, 1879, he was received at San Quentin from Shasta county as prisoner #8873 with a seven-year sentence for two counts of forgery. J.R.'s occupation was listed as lawyer. J. R. was discharged on July 1, 1881 with a notation that he had a commutation of his term.

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

Alexander Ludwig



Letter mailed in 1901 to Alexander Ludwig who at the time was the County Assessor.

Alexander Ludwig born in Shasta County in 1862 was the son of Henry Ludwig born in Germany in 1818 and Maria Hair (Hare) born in Ireland (Scotland) about 1830. Henry was naturalized in the Shasta District Court in 1857 and married Maria the same year. In the 1860s Henry was listed as a miner at Piety Hill and by the 1870s had a farm two miles west of Igo. Henry and Marie were divorced and after the divorce was final in 1877 Henry committed suicide. Maria married Rasmus Peterson in 1880 (1840-1914) and died in 1884.

By 1880 Alexander was farming at Igo. In 1888 Alexander married Matilda J. Richie (1865 Wisconsin) the daughter of Samuel Ritchie and Catherine Hawes. In 1894 Alexander was elected County Assessor and in 1898 was reelected for a second term (serving until 1902). In 1910 Alexander was listed as a deputy County Sheriff. From July 1913 to March 1923, Alexander was the Redding Postmaster. On the 1930 U.S. Census Alexander was listed as a collector for a credit association.

Alexander and Matilda had four children: Nellie 1882, Albert H. 1889, Cora 1890 and Elton A. 1899. Matilda died in 1939 and Alexander survived until 1943.

Elias Twine

In researching legal documents in the case of G. C. Schroter verses John Madison the name Twine came up as a former resident of Shasta who had moved to Trinity County. In looking up the name, Elias Twine came up in the 1870 U. S. Census. Elias was listed as a mulatto living in Township 2 and working for Harding

(Harden/Hardin) Lockwood a restaurant proprietor. Elias was listed as being forty-one years old and born in the District of Columbia (both parents were born in Virginia).

Harding Lockwood was living in California by the time of the 1850 U.S. Census. Harding was listed as Black born about 1835 in Illinois and living with Sarah Stinargel age 27 and her three children in Sacramento. In 1860 Harding was working as a cook in Tehama County for H. C. Stockdon a farmer at Red Bluff. Harding from his place of birth in the free state of Illinois appears to have come to California as a "free person of color." Most historians simply call California a free state avoiding a complicated history. For Harding it was a free state but for others brought into California as slaves the experience was different. In the Compromise of 1850 that brought California into the Union we agreed to return run-away slaves. California passed its own fugitive slave law in 1852 (lapsed in 1855) so the issue was contentious at best. Not until the passage of the 13th Amendment in 1865 were all of California's Black residents truly free (although not free from other discriminatory laws). Harding by 1870 was living in Shasta County operating a restaurant and employing Elias Twine.

Elias Twine was first found in the 1860 U.S. Census living in Washington, District of Columbia. The entry contained Ann Twine, female, Black, 33 born in Virginia, Andrew Twine, male, Black, 31 born in the District of Columbia and working as a laborer, Elias Twine, male, Black 29 born in the District of Columbia and working as a waiter, William Twine, male, Black, 27 born in the District of Columbia and working as a waiter, Charles Twine, male, Black, 23 born in the District of Columbia and working as a waiter, and Mary Twine, female, Black, 18 born in the District of Columbia and working as a servant. It appears that the six were brothers and sisters living with Edward Woodland, Black, age 56 born in the District of Columbia and working as a laborer with personal property valued at \$900. With Edward was his wife Mary age 53 who was listed as mulatto and born in Virginia. Elias' mother may have been Eliza Twine who in 1840 was a free person of color living in the District of Columbia (the entry listed 1 female between 36-54, 1 female between 24-35, 3 females between 10-23 and 1 male under 10).

Elias next appears in Yreka, Siskiyou County where he registered for the draft as "colored." Elias must have married around the time of the 1863 registration as there was a notice stating that Elizabeth Ann Twine age three years and nine days died in Yreka on November 18, 1863. Elizabeth was listed as the daughter of Elias and Jane Twine. A similar notice occurred in Yreka on September 7, 1868, that Jane E. Twine age thirty-one died. Elias and Jane may have had two sons Charles A. Twine born about 1864 and Lloyd Twine born about 1865.

By 1870 Elias was living in Township 2 in Shasta County without children. In 1873 Elias was registered as a teamster in Shasta. In testimony in the court documents Twine had worked some with G. C. Schroter who owned a harness shop in Shasta and who in 1875 was working in Trinity County. In the Pacific Coast Business Directory of 1876-1878, Elias was listed as operating a barbershop and bath house in Shasta. Elias registered as a cook in Reading (Redding) in 1877 and the 1881 Business Directory lists him as a cook in Redding.

In the 1880 U.S. Census, Elias was listed as a border in Red Bluff, Tehama County and working as a cook. In the census entry Elias was listed as mulatto with two other mulatto cooks (Ed Johnson, Jos. Hutchinson), one colored cook (Jacob Johnson) and two Chinese cooks. In 1884 Elias registered as a waiter in South Red Bluff with the interesting comment “naturalized by assessor” even though he was born a free person of color.

After 1884 nothing was found concerning Elias who would have been about fifty-four years of age. Charles Andrew Twine registered to vote as a laborer in Redding (born about 1865 in California). In 1886 Charles registered as a blacksmith in Redding but by 1888 had moved to South Red Bluff, the last known location of Elias Twine, where he worked as a blacksmith. In 1890 and 1892 Charles was listed as a brakeman and baggageman at Castle Rock in Siskiyou County. Charles registered in 1896 as a laborer in Weaverville, Trinity County. On the 1900 U.S. Census, Charles was listed as a waiter in New York along with a brother Lloyd who was working as a porter. Both brothers were listed as being born in California and both seemed to have quickly returned to California. In 1910 Charles was registered as a painter at Weaverville and Lloyd who had married died in Riverside in 1925. Charles died in Trinity County in 1937.

If any readers know anything about the Twine family in Shasta County we would like to expand our history not only of this hardworking individual but of this under represented group in California’s history.

George Hugh Orr: Reader Assistance Requested

A reader sent in a request about a Virginia Orr or Onn and during the research George Hugh Orr was found (not a relative). Hugh, as he was most often called, was listed as being ½ Pit River Indian and his wife Lillian as being 7/8 Wahpunne. When an attempt was made to find out about the Wahpunne only one resource was listed: a Bureau of Indian Affairs case concerning the Auburn Rancheria in Placer County. In searching that lead it states the rancheria was a cohesive band of Maidu and Miwok. Lillian was listed in the 1910 U.S. Census as a San Joaquin Indian so the Auburn lead was probably correct but it does not describe if Wahpunne is the proper name for the band at Auburn, or part of the Maidu, or part of the Miwok. When our associate history group at Ono was active a large percent of the members were Nor-el-muk and would assist with research through an extended community. Most of those members such as Merla Clark have died, leaving Anderson Historical without a sense of balance. The Society has reached out to other groups unsuccessfully but hopes that individuals will read the article and either provide information about the Wahpunne, the Orr family, or contribute articles from a Native American perspective, or join to make the Society more inclusive. For now, the article will be a recitation of the data found to date.

William Orr who was born in New York in about 1812 was in California prior to the 1860 U. S. Census. In 1860 William was farming at Shasta Valley in Siskiyou County. In the same household was a Susan age seventeen who was listed as an Indian “servant.” The term servant should at least be considered as a euphemism for forced cultural assimilation as Susan is listed with a daughter Susan (Susannah) Orr

who was one year old and born in California. The previous comment might seem objectionable today but in 1850 California passed the Act for the Government and Protection of Indians that in reality created a type of slavery for Native Americans (and spawned a tolerated trade in Native American women and children). At the same time, California's first civilian Governor Peter Burnett was suggesting extermination as a solution to the "Indian problem." On the 1870 U. S. Census William Orr was listed as a farmer at the Stillwater Post Office (Township 5, Shasta County) without Susan. Susan and Susannah must have followed William to Shasta County as at age fourteen Susannah Orr (born October 1859 in Siskiyou County/ died in 1930) married Thomas Arthur who was born in Kentucky in 1814 and was living in the Big Bend area. On the 1880 U. S. Census William, was listed as a farmer in Township 9 of Shasta County with his wife Susan, age thirty-three, and two additional children: Rosanna age 11 and Hugh (George Hugh) age 5. Hugh was later identified as being one half Pit River making his mother Susan full-blood Pit River which raises the question of why William moved to Shasta County and where was Susan in 1870. The Pit River Tribe is made up of eleven autonomous bands with one band the Achomawi or "River People" living in the Big Bend area of Shasta County. Since Rosanna was born in 1869, it is a presumption that Susan and William were still together in 1870 and Susan may have returned to her family for the birth. We know from Voter Registrations that William was at Big Bend in 1886 and 1892 (Elena Post Office). In 1900 just William and Susan (Sussie) remained in the home. No date of death is given for William but it was prior to the 1910 U. S. Census where Susan Orr was listed on the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon as being widowed (she is listed as having six children with four living). Susan probably moved to the Klamath Indian Reservation for kinship reasons through her son's wife. After 1910 nothing was found for Susan other than her given name was Chu-tit-wi or Yachootetwe and by family history she was found by settlers hiding from a Modoc raid and taken to the Yainax Indian Agency and raised by a white family named Suthermire. (Yainax sub-agency was about forty miles from the Klamath Agency and was also called the Yainax School.) There were members of the Pit River tribe at Yainax but most had been taken as slaves by the Modoc. One family tree for George (Hugh) Harrison Orr Senior states Susan died in 1918 in Shasta County and was buried in the Big Bend Indian Cemetery (with William). The cemetery record does show a Susan Orr born 1845 but there is no date of death.



Wagons at the Yainax School between 1902-1925. Courtesy of the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

On the 1910 U. S. Census along with Susan were George (Hugh) Orr, his wife Lizzie, a step-son Hugh Knight, and a daughter Rebecca. For Native Americans the census had an extended section giving tribal affiliation for the individual and their parents. George (Hugh) was listed as Pit River with a white father and Pit River mother. George's wife Lizzie was given as Klamath with a white father and Klamath mother. Hugh Knight was given as Klamath with a Klamath father and mother, while Rebecca's tribal affiliation was Klamath with a Pit River father and Klamath mother.



Susan Suthermire Orr and her daughter Susan Orr.
Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

In 1880 living with William and Susan Orr was Rosanna Orr, age 11 born in California and Hugh Orr, age 5 born in California. Rosanna (also given as Rose Anna) was born in Oak Run in Shasta County in 1869 and died in Oregon in 1968. Hugh (George Hugh) was born on 31 July 1874, in Shasta County. He came to our attention because of his photograph on Ancestry.com. Hugh was listed with three

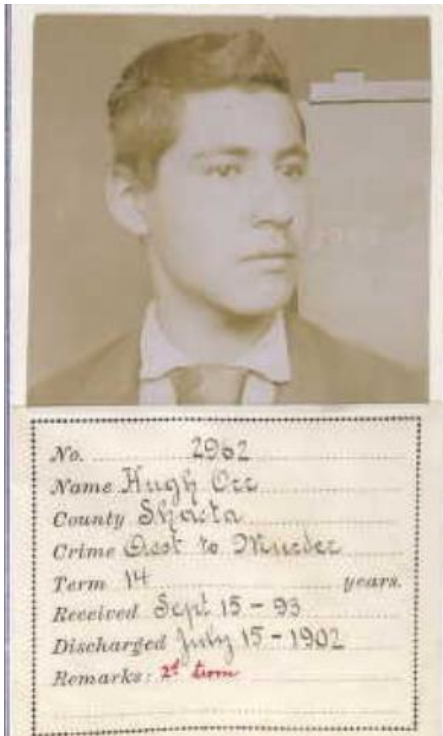
photographs taken at Folsom State Prison between October 1889 and August 1890. Hugh was received at Folsom on October 18, 1889 as prisoner #13761 serving a one-year term for 2nd degree burglary. Upon reception Hugh was just fourteen. Hugh was still growing as his height was given as 5'4 ½" tall (in 1893 he was 5'11 ½" tall). Hugh was discharged on August 18, 1890, after serving ten months. The 1930 U. S. Census indicates that Hugh never attended school.



San Quentin State Prison photographs of George Hugh Orr at age 14.

The photographs were concerning not just because of age but because thumbing through the hundreds of pages of “mug shots,” it was evident that there was a disparity of incarnation with minorities representing a large percentage of the inmate population. I could not find what constituted 2nd Degree burglary in 1889 but today it is often called commercial burglary and is often used for shop-lifting charges. Today the charge can either be entered as a misdemeanor with up to one year in the county jail or a felony with up to three years in state prison. One wonders about placing a 14 year-old in San Quentin as an alternative to county jail. There may be unavailable information, but a cursory examination indicates not only a failure of the legal system but a systemic “legal” attack on Native American cultures. (A book like Murder State by Brendan C. Lindsay would be recommended to understand how the legal system of California developed to produce such an outcome.)

Hugh Orr was discharged from San Quentin in August 1890 and returned to Shasta County. On September 15, 1893, Hugh was received at Folsom State Prison as inmate #2462 for Assisting to Murder. The charge indicates that Hugh aided and abetted a murder in some manner. Hugh was sentenced to fourteen years and was listed as being 19 years old and employed as a farmer. Hugh was released on July 15, 1902, after having served eight years and ten months.



Folsom State Prison photograph of George Hugh Orr.

In 1910 Hugh was listed as George Orr at the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. George was listed with his mother Susan and his family that consisted of Lizzie Orr age 30, born in Oregon, who had been married three years (five children,

four living), Hugh Knight a stepson age six born in Oregon, and daughter Rebecca age 8/12 born in Oregon. In 1880 Lizzie was listed as Lizzie Blair the daughter of Charles Blair (white) born about 1828 in Ohio and Nellie (Indian) born about 1850 in Oregon. In 1901 Lizzie was listed as Lizzie Knight with three children: Charles 1897, Louis 1899, and Hugh 1903. Her husband appears to have been Winter Miller Knight born about 1872 in Oregon. In 1910 Lizzie was listed as the wife of George (Hugh) Orr with whom she had a daughter Rebecca born in 1909. By 1915 Lizzie had married Joe Kirk with whom she had a son Roland in 1915. Hugh Orr appears to have returned to California leaving his daughter Rebecca in Lizzie's care.

Hugh appears to have returned to California after 1910 and married Lena Joseph (born in 1890 in California) in 1912. As Hugh's occupation was farm laborer, it would be normal to follow the harvests through Oregon, California, and Idaho. Lena appears to have previously married Francisco Burke who died in 1910. Lena brought Maude E. Burke 1906-1956, Frank Burke 1907, Francis Burke 1909, and Bernice (Burnice, reportedly born in 1912) into the family. From November 1915 to July 1917 Hugh and Lena were at the Roseburg Indian Agency in Oregon. Hugh and Lena had three children: Lenora A. Orr 1914-2003, Joseph Orr 1917-1917, and Georgia Ann Orr 1918-1919, born in Chico, Butte County. Maude Burke was listed as ½ Miwok which would indicate that Lena Joseph's tribal affiliation was possibly Miwok. On the World War I draft registration Hugh was listed as George Harrison Orr born 30 July 1875, married to Lena Orr, and working as a farm laborer at Chico, Butte County.

Lena Joseph was the daughter of William (Billie Billy Joe) Joseph 1857-1934 and Mary Robinson Dale 1861-1898. In 1900 Lena was listed with a sister Viola born in 1897. Lena died in 1919 in Sacramento County and was buried in the same plot as her daughter Georgia Ann who died shortly after her mother.

In 1923 Hugh married Lillian "Lily" Alice Joseph. Lily appears to be a half sister to Lena Joseph as her father was William Joseph and his new wife Emma Joseph. Lily was born about 1903. In 1933 William Joseph was listed as widowed living with an adopted son and a grandson: Frank Burke, the son of Lena Orr. William was listed as ½ Wopunnes Band, Amador County. William died in 1934.

Hugh and Lily continued to live the semi-itinerant existence common for a laborer especially during the Great Depression. The family can be tracked through the birth of their children: Mary Ann Orr in Oregon 1921, William Wilbert Orr in Sacramento County 1922, George Hugh Orr in El Dorado County 1924, Lillian Alice Orr in Yolo County 1926, and Rose Orr 1929. By 1930 Hugh and Lily seem to have settled in Mendocino County where Hugh (and Frank Burke) were working as wood cutters. In Mendocino County Hugh and Lily would have four more children: Barbara Susan Orr 1930, Benjamin F. Orr 1932, Melvin John Orr 1935, and Clarence Buddington Orr 1937. George Hugh Orr died in Ukiah, Mendocino County in 1938, leaving Lily to support eight children. In 1940 Lilly, who only had a fourth-grade education, was picking hops in Mendocino County and had a Frank Palmer (white, born about 1895 in Nebraska) as a lodger. Lily may have later married Frank Palmer as her name was given as Lillian A. Palmer at her death in 1974 in Butte County.

I know some readers will draw conclusions immediately upon seeing the records from San Quentin and Folsom but I would ask that they not fall into the trap

of sanitized history especially at a time when so many facts are discarded for political or historical “correctness.”. The one truth is that there was a LEGAL, state-sponsored suppression of ethnic minorities in California that marginalized individuals through a denial of educational and other benefits and almost set up a predisposition for conflicts with the mainstream culture. Hugh Orr served two terms in the State Prison, true, but what also can not be denied is that he and his family struggled on after that with at least three of the Orr children serving honorably in World War II. Our shared history is not pristine nor as guilt-free as many would like, but by addressing history and the consequences that are still present today, we can sponsor a dialogue that hopefully will prevent blindly repeating the errors of the past.



Barbara Susan Orr. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.