

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.

Chicago

The Chicago Mine was discovered by Noah S. and Joseph B. Batcheler (the 1870 census spells the name Batcheller) in 1866. The mine sparked the development of a quartz milling settlement along the flats of the South Fork of Clear Creek about 4 miles up Zogg Mine Road. The steady flow of water from the South Fork was initially used to power stamp mills and arrastra. In 1868 the settlement became the Chicago Election Precinct.

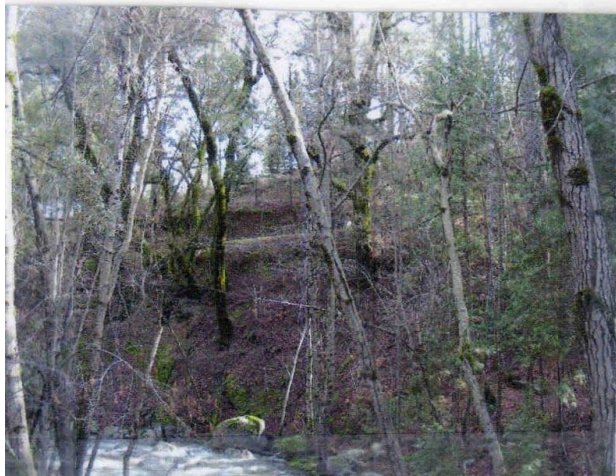
The Chicago Mine is located in Section 17, Township 31 North, Range 6 West MDM with the majority being on the west side of South Fork. Some texts list the Chicago Mine as south of the Hubbard Ranch which may have resulted from a consolidation of the mine with the Silver Falls Mine. The Consolidated Silver Falls – Chicago Mine is listed as Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the same township. The deed of Don Gilmer places the Chicago as north of the Hubbard Ranch. Other mines in the area include the Big Dyke Mine, Richmond Mine and Madison Mine.

The milling town of Chicago seems to have spread all along South Fork of Clear Creek as there were multiple mines and mills along the flats. As far as is known Chicago was the only precinct in the South Fork Mining District with most supplies coming from Igo on what is roughly Zogg Mine and Archer/South Fork Roads today. The discovery in some ways saved Igo as gold production in the surrounding area was declining. The South Fork Mining District produced gold but it was also at one time was California's largest producer of silver.

In June of 1892 heavy rainstorms caused a lake that had formed behind an avalanche dam in the basin above the Continental Mine to break. The resultant flood destroyed the Continental Mill, Chico Mill, the Moody Arrastra, Wright Arrastra, Hubbard Arrastra, and the Robinson Arrastra as well as the road to Igo. Roy Ballou who lived at the end of Zogg Mine makes no mention of the Chicago Mill but it may have closed by 1892 as there were mentions of litigation closing the mine in 1876. The flood damaged the mills above and below the Chicago site so little except a few adits are in evidence. There was no loss of life due to the heavy rains had kept most worker at home, the rumbling from the flood acted as a warning for the few at work, also most houses were built on steeper land as the flats were a premium for ore production.

The road was rebuilt and many mines reopened but the damage and the lowering value of silver in the late 1890s ended the boom period. Mines operated up until World

War II when the government declared silver and gold production as non-war essential. One mine attempted to reopen in 1948 but failed ending Chicago's mining history.



Vossen Barn

Six tenths of a mile from Igo on the South Fork Road is what is commonly called the Vossen barn but historically it should be called the Jones barn. The current owner Jerome "Jerry" Vossen and his wife Carole moved to the ranch of her grandparents, Ed and Ida Jones, in 1966. Initially it was thought that the barn dates from about 1880 but family testimony states that the first barn was closer to home and burned years ago. The barn that can be seen from the road was built by Edward D. Jones in the 1920s or early 1930s.

The ranch seems to have been started just prior to 1880 by Edward Ricketts Jones (1832-1901). In the 1880 Census he is listed as being a farmer in Igo, age 46, born in Kentucky (his mother, Rebecca Cheney, and father, John M. Jones, were both born in Kentucky). His wife is listed as Louisa (actually Maria Louisa Dunn, born 1849) age 31, born in New York of Irish parents (James and Catherine Dunn). Also on the census was a son, James Nelson, age 8, born in California, a daughter Annie, age 6, born in California, and a son Edward Dennis, age 1, born in 1878 in California. The entry included a 17 year old servant and a 38 year old ranch hand. From the family history other family children were Stanley, Della (a nickname), Leslie, and Myra (maybe a nickname).

The 1910 Census lists Edward Dennis Jones as a farmer in Igo. His wife is listed as Ida (Ida Erma Wright, 1876-1964), age 34, born in California (her father was born in Kentucky and her mother in Illinois). The entry includes two daughters born in California: Neva Fay, age 5 (1905) and Clara Isobel age 2. Another daughter, Irma Ida, was born in 1913 (she is the mother of Dave Scott)

In researching the location the county cemetery index raised some questions. Edward R. Jones is listed in the index 1832-1901, son of Thaddeus and Mary Jones. Thaddeus according to the index was born on 12-8-1832 and died on 1-21-1912 and Mary was born on 12-27-1839 and died on 1-15-1930. Edward D. Jones is listed in the index as 1878-1964. Edward R, Edward D, Thaddeus and Mary are all buried in the Igo Cemetery. The cemetery also contains Lee B. Jones born 8-18-1862 and died 5-3-1864, Nellie Rebecca (1876-1898), Ida Erma (1876-1964), Helen Irene (1885-1889), and Edwin J (1876). This raised the question: is there an error in the relationship of Edward R. to Thaddeus? According to the family records Thaddeus and Mary are not direct relations of Edward R. or Edward D. Jones so it was back to the headstones. Thaddeus A. and Mary had four children: Nellie Rebecca, Lee B, Helen Irene, and Edwin J. Jones. They belong to a different immediate lineage than Edward Ricketts, Edward Dennis, and Ida Irma.



The articles for December 2019 are: 1) R. L. Sykes, Shasta County Stage Robber & Murderer, 2) George Willis Raymond Family, 3) Peter A. Simon Family.

R.L. Sykes, Shasta County Stage Robber & Murder

In 1887 A. M. Goodenough had a ranch four miles from Redding and hired Leslie Jones, Ed Beck, and Lee Sykes to cut and haul wood as well as Clara Wright to care for his invalid wife while he supervised. On October 18, 1887, Lee Sykes quit reportedly to go to Idaho. Sykes didn't actually leave but hid in the brush for three days supplied by Beck while he watched the stage routes running north from Redding.

On October 21, 1887, the northbound stage left Redding with a Mr. Palmer as driver and George C. Henderson riding next to the driver. Inside the coach was a man named Williams. About a mile from the Goodenough ranch a lone masked robber, armed with a revolver ordered the stage to stop. The order was followed immediately by a shot, the bullet hitting Henderson in the stomach. Palmer whipped up the horses and made it four miles into Loomis Corners where a rider was sent for a doctor. Henderson died the next morning and the posse that responded to the robbery site found no clues or trail to follow. The bullet that was recovered from Henderson being the only clue.

It was later learned that the robber returned to the Goodenough ranch where Beck hid and fed him for four days. Sykes assumed the alias of Bob James and went south with Beck's pistol.

Shortly after the robbery Chief Detective James B. Hume of Wells, Fargo & Company and deputy Allison of Loomis Corners investigated for five days. Hume was convinced the robbery was committed by a local familiar with the area and stage routes and probably "green." Hume based his opinion on the fact that the northbound stage usually carried little money while the southbound stage usually carried a considerable amount. Hume also based the opinion on the fact that the shot was fired so close to the order to stop and before the express box was demanded. The investigation went cold but Hume posted reward posters at the railway and stage depots.

On November 21 Jones, Beck and Wright ended employment with Goodenough. Wright returned to her family home near Redding while Jones and Beck went into Redding. Jones was going to return to Fresno County. Beck accompanied Jones to the depot and took down Hume's reward posters. When questioned by Jones, Beck said he knew who killed Henderson and that he harbored him for four nights at the Goodenough ranch. Beck had spent his earnings and Jones invited him to come to Fresno, even paying for his ticket. At Fresno Jones discreetly contacted a Fresno deputy sheriff he knew but was told the "murderer was just arrested in Oregon."

In March 1888 Jones wrote to Goodenough and told him about Jones' comments. Goodenough in turn wrote Hume asking about the reward after he found the hiding place and a few items not available on the ranch. Hume was convinced Sykes was the murderer and knew that Beck had contact with Wright. Rather than scare the suspects Hume contacted Jones to try and get additional information. Jones told Hume all he knew about Beck including that Beck had relatives living in Live Oak. He also told Hume that Beck had ordered a part for his revolver from Ladd & Company in San Francisco. From Ladd & Company he learned the pistol in question was identical to that used to kill Henderson. Hume also learned that Beck had stolen a silver watch from Joseph Covey while working for Goodenough.

Hume had an arrest warrant issued for Beck on the Covey theft and asked the police in Fresno to watch for an opportunity to arrest Beck. The Fresno police informed Hume they had a horse theft case and Beck was to be subpoenaed to testify. Beck was arrested

and taken to Lathrop and turned over to Hume. The prisoner was taken to Sacramento where he confessed all he knew about Sykes and that the two had stayed in touch. Sykes had stayed with Beck using the alias Bob James, then wrote from Bakersfield using the alias W. R. Short.

A John Curtis had been arrested for the murder but Hume took Beck and his evidence to the Shasta County District Attorney and convinced him to drop the charges and issue a new warrant for Sykes' arrest. Hume next went to Bakersfield but was unable to catch Sykes. Hume had learned that Sykes wore a coat and pants of a distinctive material and had patches distributed to the police.

After another stage robbery in Modoc County in July 1888 a suspicious man was apprehended in Kern County who turned out to be Sykes. Sheriff Hopping went to pick up the prisoner and transported him to Redding. Beck who was still in the Redding jail was moved to Red Bluff in Tehama County so they could not communicate. The grand jury held Sykes for trial.

On October 6th Sykes on the advise from his attorney made a deal to avoid the death penalty. Judge Bell took evidence to determine the severity of the crime before sentencing Sykes to life in prison on October 10, 1888. On October 15 R. L. Sykes was received at San Quentin as prisoner number 13266.

In 1896 while in the San Quentin prison hospital Sykes took advantage of the lighter security and attempted to escape. Sykes only made it into the prison yard before he was captured. The illness that put him in the hospital was no ruse as he died at San Quentin on October 28, 1896.

Historical Notes:

Algernon M. Goodenough: In the 1860 U.S. Census the last name is given as Goodnow, but in 1900 and 1910 the name is Goodnough. Algernon was the son of Daniel Goodnough and Harriet M. Conant, both of Vermont and in 1860 was listed as a college student in Vermont. Algernon was born about 1838 in Illinois. In 1862 Algernon married Lucy M. Langworth the daughter of Myron Langworth. Lucy was sick at the time of the robbery dying in 1890. In 1882 Algernon was listed in San Francisco as mus'l instr't (musical instrument; in 1900 he was listed as a salesman of musical instruments). In the 1900 U.S. Census he was a salesman in Shingletown and had remarried (Ida M. Bloyd born 1873 in California). In 1910 he was listed as a salesman of musical instruments in Napa County. Algernon died in 1916 and was buried in Redding Memorial Cemetery. No children were found from the first marriage but Algernon and Ida had four children: Elsie A. about 1894, Arthur about 1896, Earnest C. about 1898 and Allen B. about 1900.

Lee Sykes: born about 1866 in California, died on October 28, 1896. Prisoner number 13266 as R. L. Sykes, occupation butcher, sentenced to life in prison for 1st degree murder from Shasta County. AKA Bob James. AKA W. R. Short.

Ed Beck: nothing was found.

Leslie Jones: nothing was found.

Clara Wright: nothing was found.

Palmer: was Herman Camp Palmer who was registered as a stage driver in Redding in 1886. He was born about 1828 in New York. In 1860 he was living in Illinois and in 1872 registered as a teamster in Redding. In the 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a stage

driver in Redding married to Florence A. Palmer born about 1855 in Illinois. Some time after 1892 Herman moved to Tehama County where he registered as a stage driver in 1896. He was known to drive the Harrison Gulch stage. Herman died in Red Bluff in 1899.

George C. Henderson: In 1879 George C. Henderson was listed as 33 born in Ohio, a laborer at Copper City.

Loomis Corners: a stage stop and inn established by Homer Whiting Loomis (1817 Canada-1882) near the junction of Old Alturas Road and Old Oregon Trail about six miles northwest of Buckeye.

James B. Hume: was born in January 1827 in New York and was known as one of the premier lawmen of the American west. James left home in 1850 with his brother John for California. James mined in El Dorado County and at times operated a store before being serving as a deputy sheriff and tax collector for El Dorado County in 1860. In 1864 he was elected City Marshal of Placerville before accepting the position as Under Sheriff. In 1865 he was elected Sheriff of El Dorado County and served until 1870. In 1871 Wells, Fargo & Company hired him as a detective (he was given a leave in 1872 to serve as deputy warden of the Nevada State Prison) and remained with the company the rest of his life. James died in 1904 while still employed by Wells, Fargo & Company. In 1884 James married Lida Munson and the couple had one child: Samuel James Hume. James was best known for tracking Black Bart who robbed a number of stages in Shasta County.

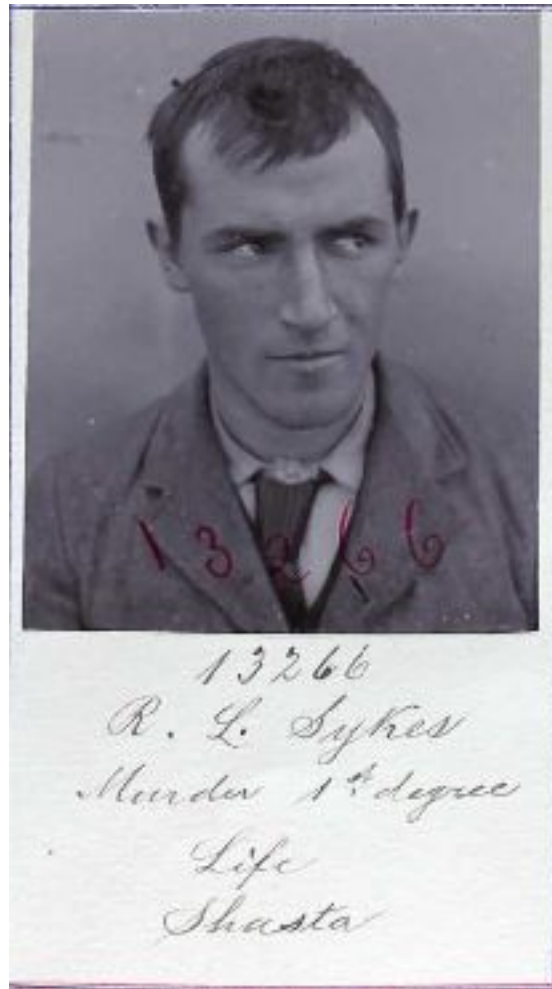
Deputy Allison of Loomis Corners: the only Allison found was Benjamin Franklin Allison born about 1860 in Missouri. In 1890 he was listed as a teacher in Redding and in 1892 as living in north Redding. In 1900 he was listed as a teacher in Alameda County.

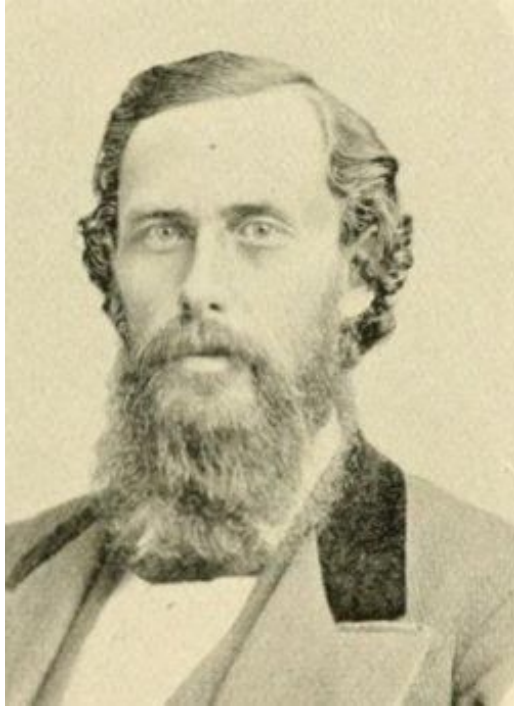
Joseph Covey: probably Joseph E. Covey born in Missouri in 1870. He would have been sixteen about the time of the robbery. Joseph married Emma A Teel in 1892 and was divorced by 1900 when Joseph was a mail carrier at Millville. From 1910-30 Joseph was a farmer at Millville married to Dora Wilda Tribble (her second marriage). Joseph died in 1954.

Sheriff Hopping: was William Ely Hopping born 1830 in New Jersey. He came to California in 1849 and moved to Shasta County in 1852 where he was a butcher and miner in French Gulch. From 1864 to 1868 he served two terms as County Sheriff. He had interests in the Highland and Banghart Mines. From 1872 to 1880 he served as County Judge then from 1881 to 1882 Registrar of the Government Land Office in Shasta. From 1882 to 1892 he was both sheriff and tax collector. He died in office in 1892. William was twice married: first to Bridget Burke who died in 1860 and second to Harriet Hopping who died in 1891. William was survived by only two of his six children: Harriet 1867-1900 and William 1879-1912.

Judge Bell: was Judge Aaron Bell the Superior Court Judge from 1880 to 1891. He was born in 1832 in Pennsylvania. Aaron came to California in 1852 with his brother Joseph E. Bell and settled in El Dorado County. Starting as a gold miner and in 1853 he was partner with John Marshall, who made the initial gold discovery of the Gold Rush. Aaron soon was appointed Justice of the Peace, deputy County Clerk, deputy County Recorder and City Clerk of Placerville. Judge Bell was admitted to practice law in 1864 and practiced land law in Sacramento for three years. Aaron was sent to

Shasta to help reorganized the Government Land Office and liked the area. At the resignation of the Register at Shasta Aaron was appointed Register of Land Office in Shasta County and served until 1879. In 1879 Aaron campaigned for Superior Court Judge and held the office until 1891. Judge Bell remained interested in mining and purchased mining properties, timber land and bought a box, shingle and lath factory in conjunction with his brother. In 1874 Aaron married Julia Fipps and the couple had three children: Jesse Aaron 1874, George 1878 and Harvey 1887. Judge Bell died in 1903.





Algernon Mordant Goodnough

George Willis Raymond Family



William E. Emerson/William E. Raymond



Caroline Louise Bryant



William Willis Emerson/George Willis Raymond



Elida Frances Williams

Like many of the earlier settlers in Shasta County the story of the George Willis Raymond family starts outside California. George Willis Raymond was actually born William Willis Emerson in 1850 in Massachusetts. He was the son of William E. Emerson born 1822 in Massachusetts and Caroline Louise Bryant born 1825 in Massachusetts. In 1850 George's father was listed as operating a laundry in Cambridge, Massachusetts with his wife (also listed was Lucy Ella Emerson born in 1848). George was born shortly after the 1850 U.S. Census.

Sometime after 1850 George's father abandoned his first wife in favor of Lydia Ann Witherell (1824-1895) whom he would later marry and with whom he would have two additional children: Ida J. Raymond (1853-1895) and William E. Raymond (1853-1914). In 1860 George's father is listed as a merchant in Baltimore with the name of William E. Raymond. William was associated with the Raymond & Burton Shirt Store in Baltimore and had a farm in Pennsylvania known as "La Grange" at New Freedom.

After George's father left Massachusetts he and his sister remained with their mother Caroline in Middlesex, Massachusetts until her death in 1862. After his mother's death George went to live with his paternal grandfather, Oliver Emerson (1786-1869) in Massachusetts.

In 1868, William E. Raymond died at his farm in Pennsylvania. It was William's request that William Willis Emerson change his name to George Willis Raymond. The family history does not give the date the name was actually changed but the Lingenfelter Archives state it wasn't until 1889. The Lingenfelter Archives may mean 1869 as George received a patent from the Government Land Office in Marysville using

the name George W. Raymond in 1873. George's grandfather died in 1869 and he appears to have decided to come to California. The family history has George sailing around the Horn in the winter of 1870 while the Lingenfelter Archives cites the winter of 1868-1869. The latter may be using the length of time to obtain a homestead patent to judge George's arrival date in California. In this case I feel the family history may be more accurate since George was not in the 1870 U.S. Census for California and especially since the 1873 patent was not a homestead. The 1873 patent was for 160 acres under the State Grant- Agricultural College statute and assigned to the State of Alabama. Under those circumstances George may have purchased the script before leaving Massachusetts and land possession was immediate after filing at Marysville.

The family history cites that George's sister Lucy Ella lived on the adjacent parcel. The history does not make clear if Lucy Ella, her husband William Jerome Wilkins, and their first child all came together. William Jerome Wilkins born in 1846 registered to vote in Tehama County in May 1871 as a farmer. In 1872 he received a patent for 160 acres under the State Grant-Agricultural College statute that was also assigned to the State of Alabama. William was a one-year veteran of the Civil War having served with Company B, 9th Maryland Volunteer Infantry Regiment as a corporal. William and Lucy were married in George's father's hometown of New Freedom, Pennsylvania in 1867. William died in Red Bluff in 1873 leaving Lucy with two additional children.

George's ranch was on Thomes Creek near Paskenta where he began sheep ranching. Facing the need for more land especially winter grazing a large number of sheep operations moved into the Bald Hills area of Shasta County in the 1870s. George settled on land on the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek and Fiddler's Creek and in 1873 registered to vote in Shasta County listing himself as a sheepherder at Arbuckle. In 1876 he married Elida Frances Williams born in 1855 in Michigan at Janesville. Elida was the daughter of John Shepard Williams and Sarah Davidson. Her parents moved to Shasta County in 1871 with John's father-in-law Dr. Kenneth Davidson. Doctor Davidson purchased the Gas Point store where John worked. Dr. Davidson later founded Pinckney to avoid the malaria that was rampant at Gas Point.

In 1881 George purchased 160 acres from the Government Land Office in Section 14 of Township 29 North Range 8 West near the junction of Beegum Creek and the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek in both Shasta and Tehama Counties and about two miles southeast of Park's Store on the road from Ono to the town of Beegum. George's holding in the two counties was about 2700 acres including ranches at Weemasoul Creek and Raymond Sulfur Springs in northern Tehama County. George operated wool warehouses at Red Bluff and shipped wool, mutton and turkeys to the markets of San Francisco.

George and Elida had three children born in Shasta County: George Kenneth born 1877, Caroline born 1879, and Elida Frances born in 1881. By 1884 the family appears to have been living at Red Bluff in Tehama County where their last two children were born: Luella May born 1884 and Nellie Isabelle born 1885. Some time before 1900 George gave up sheep ranching in Shasta County and problems developed in the marriage. In the 1900 U.S. Census Elida was working as a cook in Red Bluff and listed as divorced and living with Elida were Luella and Nellie. George

had gone to the Alaskan Gold Rush at Nome. In 1901 Elida married Hugh Edwin Fagan (1858-1943). After George returned to California he lived on his sheep ranch in the Hunter District of Tehama County. In 1910 George Willis Raymond was found dead at his sheep ranch and was buried on his son-in-law John Emmet Alford's ranch. Elida survived until 1946 and was buried at Pinckney Cemetery.

The oldest child of George and Elida was George Kenneth born in 1877 in Shasta County. In 1900 he was living in Red Bluff but by 1918 had moved to Santa Cruz County where he was farming. In 1920 George was listed as a laborer in a paper mill and living with his mother. In 1930 and 1940 he was again listed as a farmer in Santa Cruz living with his mother Elida. George died in 1973 in Santa Cruz having never married.

The second child of George and Elida was Caroline "Carrie" born in 1879 in Shasta County. In 1897 she married John Emmet Alford born 1874 at Ono. John was the son of Job and Malvina Alford of Tehama County. From 1896 to 1930 John was listed as a farmer/stock raiser in the cottonwood District of Tehama County. John died in 1934 and in 1940 Caroline was listed as a landlady in Red Bluff. Caroline died in 1947 in Red Bluff. Caroline and John had three children: Ethel B. 1899, Roy V. 1904 and Charles Ivan 1916 (died 1916).

The last child born in Shasta County was Elida Frances born in 1881. In 1901 Elida married Asahel Nelson Wells, Junior (born 1879 in Kentucky) and the family remained in Red Bluff. In 1910 and 1918 Asahel was a blacksmith but by 1920 owned a garage/auto repair business. In 1930 Asahel was a salesman of farm implements and in 1940 a salesman at a hardware store. Asahel died in 1965 and Elida followed in 1969. Elida and Asahel had three children: Melvin Todd 1901-1986, Ruth 1912-1998 (married Charles Edson Caldwell), and Robert A. 1914-1999.

Luella May Raymond was born in Red Bluff in 1884. In 1900 she was living with her mother in Red Bluff and appears to have moved with her mother to Chico in Butte County. In 1910 Luella was a public school teacher in Butte County. In 1910 Luella married Carey Hargreaves (born about 1881 in Massachusetts) in Chico. In 1920 Carey was listed as a farmer in Mendocino County with three children: Carey Junior about 1914, George H. about 1916, and James A. about 1919. By 1930 the couple were divorced with Carey Senior farming in Mendocino County with the two oldest children and Luella teaching in Kern County with the youngest child. In 1940 Luella was listed as a housekeeper in Santa Cruz County. In 1960 Luella married Jeff Strain in Santa Cruz. Luella died in Santa Cruz County in 1972.

The last child of George and Elida was Nellie Isabelle born in Red Bluff in 1885. In 1900 she was living with her mother in Red Bluff and moved with her to Chico, Butte County. In 1910 Nellie was living with her mother and Luella and working as a public school teacher in Butte County. In 1912 Nellie married James Wiltse born 1873 in California in Chico. In 1918 James was a garage owner in Humboldt County and in 1920 a tire merchant in San Benito County. In 1930 James was a house carpenter in Santa Cruz County but by 1940 the couple returned to Tehama County where Nellie was teaching in an elementary school. James died in 1954 and Nellie survived until 1970. Nellie and James had three children: Herold J. 1913-1961, Raymond Albert 1915-1988, and Eleanor Elida 1926-1947.

Peter A. Simon Family

Peter A. Simon born 1826 in Ghent in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands just two years before the Belgium Revolution. It was not until 1839 that the Treaty of London was signed by the European powers accepting an independent country of Belgium. In 1884 Peter Simon left Belgium to immigrate to the United States. Peter Simon with his son John Francis, John's wife Pauline and children: Veronica age 5, Maria age 3, Charles Louis almost 2, and Leopold just three months old sailed from the French port of Bordeaux for New Orleans. The ship arrived at New Orleans in April 1884 and the family stated that their intended habitation was San Francisco. Peter A. and John Francis must have been in Shasta County by 1886 and have filed a declaration for citizenship as both received homestead patents in November 1891. The requirement under the 1862 Homestead Act was be 21 years of age, be a citizen or have filed a declaration for citizenship, file an intent declaration, pay \$10 and a \$2 fee to the land agent, live on and improve the property for five years and pay \$6 for the patent. Since the patent was issued in November 1891, Peter and John needed to be living on the land by November 1886. Peter's patent (issued to Peterus Antonius Simon) was for the southeast quarter section 28 of Township 32 North Range 4 West MDM. John's patent (issued to Jean Francois Simon) was for the northeast quarter section 28 in the same township. The combined land was 360 acres in Buckeye east of the Sacramento River.

Peter and John must have filed intents to become citizens at or shortly after arriving in the United States as in May 1889 both were naturalized in the Superior Court of Shasta County. Jean Francois Antoine was naturalized as John Francis and registered to vote six days later (listed as a farmer in Redding). Peter was naturalized as Peterus Antonio (Peterius Antonius) and listed six days later in the draft registration as a farmer in Redding.

Shortly after the homestead patents were issued the family appears to have moved to Gas Point. Peterius died in December of 1893 and was buried at Pinckney Cemetery (the headstone gives his date of birth as 1823). John Francis was listed as a farmer in Igo on the 1900 U.S. Census. According to the family history John's wife Pauline Fimmernas born about 1859 died shortly after immigrating. The true history was Pauline was committed to Stockton State Hospital by Judge Aaron Bell under the name Paulina Simon. The admission document states she had been in California since May 1884 and was committed on March 30, 1886. Pauline was listed as having six children but only five are listed in the family history. Pauline died at Stockton State Hospital in March 1896 of tuberculosis and appears to have been buried there.

In the 1900 U.S. Census John Francis was listed as living in Igo but it would really be Gas Point as they were near the Ponte family. John Francis was a farmer living with his sons Paul (Leopold) and John Albert. In 1910 John Francis was living alone on the Gas Point farm and in 1920 he was a boarder living in Millville. On the 1930 U. S. Census John Francis was living with his daughter Verona (Veronica) in

township 2. John Francis died in 1932 and is buried at the Pinckney (Gas Point) Cemetery.

The children of John Francis and Pauline Simon were:

1. Veronica (later Verona) born 1878 in Belgium; died 1951
2. Maria Ima born 1880 in Belgium; died 1906
3. Charles Louis (later Louis) born 1882 in Belgium; died 1899, buried Pinckney Cemetery
4. Leopold (later Paul) born 1883 in Belgium; died 1955
5. John Albert born 1885 California

Veronica or Verona was born in 1878 in Belgium and married William Stuart in 1896. In 1900 William was a miner in Harrison Gulch and in 1910 a mine car operator in Harrison Gulch. By 1920 the family was living at Igo and William was listed as a gold miner. In 1930 William was a rancher at Gas Point. Verona died in 1951 and William survived until 1967. Verona and William had ten children:

1. Maude Frances 1896 married George Dickey/Edwin W. Scott
2. Laura 1898 married Clarence Shoup
3. Bertram William 1900
4. Mabel 1903; died 1904
5. Jean (Eugene) 1906 married Hulda Key
6. Verona 1907 married Leslie Edgar Shoup
7. Albert 1911; died 1913
8. Pauline Elsie 1913 married Averil Baker
9. Robert Richard 1918
10. Margary (Margaret) 1920 married Aaron Forschler

Marie Ima born in 1880 in Belgium married Paris LaFayette Savage born 1876 in Tennessee in 1900. Paris at the time was a miner at Harrison Gulch. Marie died at Copper city in 1906 and Paris survived until 1933. Marie and Paris had three children:

1. Viola Pauline 1901; died 1908
2. Arnold 1902
3. Harvey 1904

Leopold or Paul was born in 1883 in Belgium. In 1910 he was a teamster on a farm in Glenn County and in 1918 a farm laborer in Glenn County. In 1930 Paul was a farm laborer in Wheatland, Yuba County and was at Smartville, Yuba County at the beginning of World War II. Paul died in 1955 in Yuba County. By family history he married late in life but the name of a wife or children could not be found.

John Albert "Al" Simon was born in 1885 in California. In 1908 John married Sarah Anne "Sadie" Wheeler born 1891 in Michigan at Kennett. In 1910 John was living at Delta and working as a steam crane engineer for the Mammoth Copper Mining Company. Sarah died in Kennett in 1915 leaving John with two young children. In the draft registration for World War I was a steam crane operator for the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company (the parent company of Mammoth Copper Mining Company). In 1920 John was listed as a laborer with an electric company in Kennett and he and the children were living with his father-in-law Albert E. Wheeler's family. In 1930 John was listed as a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad. By family history John was a locomotive crane operator and was severely injured when a bridge collapse rolling his crane car. In 1940 John was living in Redding and by family history

operating a chicken farm on Cottonwood Avenue. John died in 1952 having never remarried.
The children of John and Sarah were:

1. Dolma Irene 1909 Kennett; died 1970; married Laruel Thibaut of Gas Point.
2. LeRoy Albert 1911 Kennett married Mary Florence Volonte.



John Francis Simon



Marie Ima Simon and Paris L. Savage



John Albert Simon and Sarah Anne Wheeler