

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.

Kanaka Falls

Kanaka Creek begins south of Kanaka Peak in the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and flows three and a half miles southeast to join Clear Creek. Kanaka Creek joins Clear Creek about three miles north of Igo. The falls are on private property and access is limited. The falls are in Section 15 of Township 31 North Range 6 West MDM. The best view of the Kanaka Creek area is from Muletown Road.



Kanaka Falls



Kanaka Creek

Boyer House in Ono

The house located just above the intersection of Buell Road and Platina Road is on the 1909 map of Ono. It may be older than the first known owner, Amanda Malvina Boyer. Amanda was the daughter of Elizabeth Rouck who was born in Vermont and James Duncan (7-8-1805 to 4-27-1848) who was born in New York. Amanda was born in Gosport, Indiana on 30 March 1846. In 1850 the family resided in Iowa. In 1870 Amanda resided in Butte County and in 1871 she married David Boyer in Chico, Butte County.

In the 1880 US Census David Boyer, age 51, was a lumberman at Janesville, Lassen County. Amanda age 35 had three children: Minnie age 8, William age 7, and Francis age 5. All three children were born in California.

In the 1900 US Census, Amanda was the head of household at Millville, Shasta County. Amanda was listed as a farmer. The only other member of the household was David D. Boyer born on 3 June 1883. He is age 16 and listed as a mail carrier. The 1910 US Census lists Amanda and David D. in Igo Township. Amanda is not listed as working and David is listed as a farmer.

On the 1920 Census, Amanda age 73 is listed as a gardener, William H. (1873-1930) a son is listed as a miner, and David D. (1883-1960) a son is listed as a ranch owner. On the 1930 US Census David D. is the only resident to remain and he is listed as a stock rancher.

It appears that after the death of Amanda and William in 1930 the house was vacant. It was rented to the Ono Grange as its first meeting hall. David Boyer later deeded the land for the current Ono Grange and the house became a rental property. It is currently a privately owned residence.

Amanda's grave in the Ono Cemetery states that she is a "pioneer of Shasta County 1859". It appears that Amanda is a pioneer of California arriving in 1859 but she did not arrive in Shasta County until later. Buried near Amanda are William and David Boyer.

David was more than a stock rancher as he was the Vice President of the American Manganese Mining and Smelting Company that operated near Ono for a short period in 1917. David Boyer also owned the following mines: Boyer #2, Boyer #3, Forks Placer, Glacier Placer #1, Glacier Placer #1 Extension, Glacier Placer #2, and Glacier Placer #2 Extension.



Boyer House, Buell Road, Ono, California



The February 2019 Newsletter contains three articles: 1) Dicker's Store in Redding, 2) The California State Guard, and 3) Rector Creek.

The Dicker's Store in Redding

The Dicker's Store in Redding has been in the news regularly over the past few months not because of its achievements but because it was demolished leaving a huge two-story hole where much of the 1975 covered mall once existed in downtown Redding. The store preexisted the 1975 attempt to revitalize downtown Redding and finally closed its doors in September 1991. The covered mall is once again uncovered in a new attempt to revitalize Redding's downtown. The building will not be mourned if the new attempt is successful but it would be a shame to lose the forty-eight years of commercial history and the importance the owners once played in the economic and social development of Redding.

Although four generations of the Dicker family have now lived in Redding the family story starts in Navan, County Meath, Ireland where William Robert Dicker was serving in the 5th Battalion of the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). The battalion was a militia unit so it is not known if William Dicker served in Malta, Bermuda, Canada, India or South Africa with the two active duty battalions. It is known that he joined the military in December 1876 with regimental number 479 in the 97th (The Earl of Ulster's) Regiment of Foot which amalgamated into the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) in 1881. In the 1901 Irish Census William was listed as a Sergeant Major so he was probably a

full-time soldier at the Navan Depot. The family history relates that William was a time served soldier prior to emigration meaning he had at least twenty-one years service. William was born in Kent, England about 1856 and was registered as a member of the Church of England while his wife Annie Kennedy who was born about 1859 in Tipperary, Ireland was registered as a Roman Catholic along with their nine children. What is known was that after the Boer War there was a growing concern for the fate of enlisted veterans. In 1909 the Naval and Military Emigration League was active in Ireland exclusively with former military in promoting emigration to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Within the first year and a half 137 veterans immigrated to Canada as civilians and an additional 46 joined the Canadian military establishment. The number doubled the second eighteen months but ended with the outbreak of World War I in 1914. Aside from the assistance of the NMEL, Canada had a system of land grants established in 1870 to encourage emigration to the prairie-provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Emigrants could obtain 160 acres for a fee of \$10. Family history cites that William Robert Dicker with his wife Anna Kennedy and the nine children immigrated to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to live on a land grant. There is a land grant registered in 1908 to William R. Dicker and perfected in August 1911 so William may have beaten the NMEL movement. Family history states that during one of the early years William brought the farm's horses into the family kitchen to keep them from freezing and shortly afterwards Annie moved the family to British Columbia.

William was the son of Thomas Dicker born about 1826 in Surrey, England who died in 1883. William's mother was named Sarah and the maiden name was believed to be Webster. Sarah's birth date is generally given as 1826 but in a death notice she appears to have died in 1869 at age 45 making her birth about 1824. Throughout Thomas' life he was listed as an agricultural worker and the couple had eight children with William close to the middle: James 1845, John 1848, Mary Ann 1851, George Henry 1854, William 1856, Susan Sarah 1858, Henry Thomas 1860, and Edward 1862. At age fifteen William was working as an agricultural worker in Kent. William joined the British Army at age twenty-one.

William appears to have married Anna "Annie" Kennedy who was born about 1859 in Tipperary, Ireland. Her parents may have been Patrick Kennedy and Ann Quinlan. The couple were married prior to 1883. The nine children of William Robert Dicker and Anna (Annie) Kennedy were all born in Navan, Ireland except for the first two who were born in Dublin. The children were: Mary Catherine born about 1883, Maud Gertrude born about 1884, Susann (Susanna) born about 1887, George Patrick born about 1891, Henry Herbert 1893, Arthur Anthony 1895, Ethel Elizabeth 1897, Francis 1898, and Charles Malachy 1903. Of the nine children four would eventually immigrate to the United States: George Patrick, Arthur Anthony, Ethel Elizabeth and Charles Malachy. Henry Herbert was believed to have died in Ireland in 1910 while Maud Gertrude died during the first winter of 1910 in Saskatchewan and the remaining three became citizens of Canada. Frank (Francis) who stayed in Canada and developed a company to dewax oil rigs.

When Annie left Saskatchewan for British Columbia she took the children. William was believed to have followed but by 1921 Annie was living separately with her widowed daughter Mary Catherine (married to a man named Brown-Nichols) and her two children, Gertie and Mable. Also living with them in Vancouver were daughters Anna (Susann) and Ethel. It was during the 1920s that the next wave of emigration took place apparently starting with George Patrick who moved to Alameda County in 1920 and was managing a grocery store. Ethel Elizabeth followed to Alameda County about 1924 where she worked as a stenographer. Arthur Anthony moved to Detroit, Michigan about 1925 and was by family history a veteran of World War I. The last to arrive was Charles Malachy who moved to Alameda County to work with Emporium-Capwell as a buyer.

The focus of those that immigrated to the United States was Oakland in Alameda County. The current demographics were very different prior to World War II when blacks constituted only 3% of the population and the city was a magnet for industry. The boom of the 1920s attracted immigrants like George Patrick and his new wife Amandine Florizoone (born about 1901 in Belgium; married 1919 in Vancouver; died 1963 in San Francisco). By 1930 George was managing a grocery store in Oakland and by 1940 he was a photographer. George and Amandine had six children and George died in 1987. George was joined in Oakland by his sister, Ethel Elizabeth about 1924, and she found work as a stenographer. In 1927 Ethel married Earle Samuel Wolfe (born about 1895 in Pennsylvania) and later moved to Monterey County where she died in 1988. Ethel and Earle had a daughter Susanne Frances.

Arthur Anthony who is often given as Arthur Joseph took a different route before moving to Oakland. Arthur served in the Canadian Army in World War I and was severely wounded in the collapse of a front-line trench. In 1923 he immigrated to Detroit, Michigan where he worked as a machinist in the auto industry. Arthur married Grace L. Masters (born 1896 in Kent, England) before moving to the United States. Arthur and Grace had four children. In the 1950s Arthur and the family moved Alameda where he worked as a machinist. Arthur died in 1972 in Oakland and Grace died in San Mateo in 1980.

The last child of William and Annie to move to Oakland was Charles M. Dicker the founder of Dicker's in Redding. Charles Malacky (also given as Malachai, Malachy or Malechy) Dicker was born on January 21, 1903, in Navan, County Meath, Ireland prior to the formation of the Irish Free State and immigrated with his parents to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan probably in 1908 when he was about five years old. Charles made the move to Vancouver, British Columbia with his mother, where he went to work for F. W. Woolworth. In 1922 he married Winifred Mabel Wilson (also given as Willson) who was born in London in 1903. Winifred was the daughter of John Thomas Wilson born in 1868 in Lincolnshire, England and believed to be veteran of the British Army (died 1939) and Ada Mary Godfrey born in 1878 or 1879 in England. Winifred's parents immigrated to British Columbia in 1906 and were believed to have received a land grant. Winifred had a brother Leonard Clarence Willson born about 1910 (died 1974) and two sisters: Edna Violet Willson born in 1909 (died 2004) and Florence Catherine Hughes born 1906 (may have been called Patricia).

In January 1927, Charles who had transferred to a F. W. Woolworth in Nelson, B. C. on Lake Kootenay and Winifred left Vancouver on the SS Princess Victoria landing at Seattle. Their three children, Herbert Charles born 1923 in Vancouver, Robert John born 1924 in Vancouver, and Dudley Douglas born 1925 in Nelson, British Columbia, were placed in an orphanage pending settling into the new environment. In 1928 Winifred returned to Canada to bring the children down on the SS Alexandra to San Francisco. In Vancouver Charles had worked his way up to the position of assistant manager but accepted a buyer position with H. C. Capwell Company in Oakland which was then merging with The Emporium of San Francisco to form Emporium-Capwell. By 1941 Charles was listed as an executive with Emporium-Capwell and was naturalized in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco having applied for citizenship in 1934. Winifred was naturalized at the same time along with Robert John and Dudley Douglas while Herbert due to his age had to apply for his own citizenship. The naturalization papers later caused Robert problems when he applied for military service as the birth certificate read Robert Jack. Robert said the name was intended to be Robert John but his father "smart mouthed" and told them it was Robert Jack. The name Robert Jack stuck.

At the beginning of World War II, Charles applied for a commission to work in logistics but was turned down due to age. One of Charles' business contacts as a buyer for

Emporium-Capwell was Benjamin Reed Funsten of San Francisco, who was president of N. Walton Moore Dry Goods Company and vice-president of the Mercantile Acceptance Corporation. Funsten owned a building in Redding that had Casey's Store (a department store) that was being operated by N. Walton Moore Dry Goods Company. In 1942 Funsten asked Charles to take over the sixty-foot wide store that fronted on Market Street a few doors down from the Yuba Street intersection. There seems to have been a period of transition as in the draft registration of 1942, Charles was listed as residing in Redding but was still working for Emporium-Capwell. He was living on a seven-acre vineyard in Sonoma County as attested by his pictures in farmer's overalls. By 1943 Charles was operating a Dicker's Store in Redding without his children who were all in the armed forces (Herbert in the Air Transport Command of the U. S. Army Air Force, Robert in the U.S. Army Air Force as a bomber pilot, and Dudley Douglas in an air wing of the Marine Corps).

At the end of the war all three brothers returned to work in varying degrees in the store. The store went through three twenty-foot expansions and the construction of a mezzanine that went to the back of the store. The store ended up one hundred and twenty feet long by sixty-five feet wide with a basement below that ran the full distance of the store and sixty feet beyond to the corner. Charles finally purchased the store and founded C.M. Dicker's Inc. In 1947 Charles focused on expansion and became vice-president of Smith & Lang in Stockton (another Funston owned company). Dudley Douglas quickly sold his interest in the store to open up car dealerships leaving Robert as general manager and Herbert as buyer. In 1961 the company operated Dicker's Shoe Box with Albert L. VanSlyke as manager. In 1945 Boyd E. Alvord joined the firm as a bookkeeper then secretary-treasurer later moving up to vice-president-secretary. Until 1971 Charles remained chairman of the board but increasingly devoted more time to supporting the community that was sustaining the business.

Charles was instrumental in the development of Mercy Hospital in Redding and instituting the City Manager form of government of Redding. Charles was a supporter of the Trinity River Project that helped bring hydroelectric power to Redding and a leader in establishing the Salvation Army facility in Redding. Charles was the first Top Hand of the Asphalt Cowboys in the early 1950s as well as a past chairman of the Redding Chamber of Commerce, and past director of the Redding Rotary. Charles was active in supporting the Redding Elks Lodge #1073, St. Joseph's Parish, Catholic Charities North, and was a charter member of Riverview Country Club. Charles was associated with California Kamloops in Anderson.

Winifred died in May 1964 and is buried in Saint Joseph's Cemetery. In May 1965 Charles married Margaret Mary "Mimi" Oxley (nee Margaret Mary Tobin) in San Joaquin County. Mimi was born in Canada in 1913 and was previously married to Weldon Lewis Oxley of Nye & Oxley Insurance in Redding. Mimi was the daughter of James Lewis Tobin born 1878 in Canada and Elizabeth Jane Tobin born in 1890 in Scotland. Charles and Mimi were divorced in October 1970 and Mimi died in Monterey County in 1974. Charles next married Ruby D. Robinson (nee Douthit) in 1971. Ruby was born in Arkansas in 1925 and was previously married to Victor Robinson a carpenter-building designer in Redding known for work at Bridge Bay. Victor died in 1970. Ruby was the daughter of George Albert Douthit (1876-1942) and Mary Ruth Green (1878-1960). In 1971 Charles retired as chairman of the board of C. M. Dicker and for a period resided in Carmel, Monterey County before returning to Redding. Charles died in 1979 and Ruby died in 1986 and both are buried in the Redding Memorial Cemetery.

By 1971 Robert Jack Dicker had taken over control of C.M. Dicker's Inc. Robert had been general manager in the late 1950s, then vice-president-manager in the early 1960s, and president since the mid 1960s. Herbert Charles who had begun as a buyer in the 1950s

and later served as vice-president sold his interest leaving the store in the hands of Robert as president and Boyd Alvord as secretary-treasurer. Under Robert's lead the company went through an expansion to include stores in Salinas (a subsidiary as R. J. Dicker's Inc.), Mount Shasta and Anderson. The original Dicker's store in Redding closed its doors in 1972 to move across the intersection to a new store in the enclosed mall.

Robert was born in Vancouver, British Columbia in February 1924 and after being reunited with his parents about 1928 went through a succession of schools: Laurel in Oakland, Maxwell in Maxwell Park, St. Cyril in Oakland before attending the residential Catholic seminary for two years. After leaving the seminary he attended Saint Joseph's in Alameda where he was expelled for walking home from a field trip rather than returning to the high school. Robert graduated high school from Fremont High School in June 1941.

With the start of World War II, Robert enlisted in November 1942 in the Air Cadet program. The program placed candidates in the enlisted reserves pending call-up for pre-flight and flight training. While waiting Robert went to work for the Bob Moore Dry Dock in Oakland, then the Todd Shipyards (Kaiser) in Richmond. Starting as an apprentice ship fitter he was advanced to ship fitter foreman supervising men decades older with little formal education who were flocking to the Bay Area from middle-America for the high paying jobs in the war industries.

Robert attended one semester at San Jose State College where he played basketball before being called-up as an Air cadet in February 1943. Initial processing was at an airfield in Denver before being sent to Logan Agricultural College in Logan, Utah for classes. Next was pre-flight training from May 1943 to August 1943 at Santa Ana, California. Robert was passed on to Elementary (Preliminary) Training at Morten Air Academy at Blythe, California, then on to the Basic Course at Gardner Field, Taft, California. Last he was assigned to Advanced Two-engine Training at Stockton Field where he was discharged from the Air Cadets in March 1944 and immediately commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant.

Robert's first assignment was to Mather Field in Sacramento to transition to B-25 bombers. He was held over as an instructor for one class that afforded him his first visit to Redding in a "borrowed" trainer he flew into Redding Army Airfield (the current Redding Municipal Airport). In July 1944 Robert was ordered to the 3rd Air Force Replacement Depot at Columbia, South Carolina, then to Florence, South Carolina to transition to the A-20 Havoc, a light attack bomber. Next was crew training at Hunter Army Airfield in Georgia. Finally after almost two years of training, Robert was assigned to Camp Stoneman in Pittsburg, California for overseas assignment. He departed on the USS General Anderson for the 5th Air Force, 312th Bomb Group, 388th Squadron in Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea. He was moved to Nazdab in Papua-New Guinea, then forward to Mangaldan, Luzon in the Philippines to help recapture the rest of the Philippines. As the campaign progressed the unit moved to Floridablanca, Luzon with primary targets around Formosa (Taiwan). Other than a short temporary duty assignment to the 38th Bomb Group to train incoming A-20 pilots, Robert flew sixty combat missions receiving the Air Medal, Distinguished Unit Citation for the August 1945 attack on the butanol plants on Formosa, the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, and the Meritorious Unit Citation.

In October 1945 Robert moved to the replacement battalion in Manila before boarding the USS General Collins for discharge as a 1st Lieutenant from active duty at Camp Beale, California effective January 1946. During the war Robert had flown the C-47 as well as the A-20G and B-25 in combat. Robert still had two years remaining on his six-year military obligation and joined the 417th Army Air Force Base Unit at Mather Field flying the AT-6 until his release in 1948. Robert continued flying private aircraft obtaining his last certification at the age of seventy-nine.

Upon his return to Redding, Robert started as a buyer in men's ware. Robert moved to Smith & Lang in Stockton as part of the management team when his father took over the store (the Redding store was left under a manager). While in Stockton Robert married Patricia Helen Ireland (born 1928 in Galt, California; died 2000) in 1947 who was the daughter of Malcolm Locke Ireland born 1900 in New York and Edna Mary Myers born about 1901 in Minnesota. In December 1948 the couple had a daughter, Candace Marie. The marriage was tumultuous and ended in divorce in February 1952 with Robert gaining custody of Candace.

By 1948 Robert had returned to Redding and by the late 1950s was general manager of Dicker's. In 1954 Robert entered a joint venture that started the Allied Lumber Company & Trinity River Sawmill at Lewiston in Trinity County. The mill was eventually closed at a loss. Also in June 1954, Robert married Enid Jeanette Carlson born in 1931 in Shasta County (died 1983) who had been an office clerk at C. M. Dicker's. Enid was the daughter of Nels Theodor Carlson born in 1902 in Sweden and Frieda Caroline Johnson, born 1901 in Sweden. Both parents immigrated to Shasta County (Nels in 1925/Frieda in 1923) where Nels was a building carpenter, wrestler, bar tender, manager of the Eagle's Hall, real estate agent and drapery hanger and Frieda was a cook at the Iron Mountain Mine and operated the Touch of Sweden Restaurant and Frieda's Drapery Shop in the 1960s and 1970s. Robert and Enid had two children: Timothy Christopher born November 1956 (died 2015) and Dana Marie born June 1958.

By the mid 1960s Robert was president of C.M Dicker's as well as seeking other investment opportunities. He was on the management committee of a cable television company that was sold to CBS in 1970, helped develop several subdivisions Redding, founded R. J. Dicker's Inc. in 1967 (to operate the Salinas store – sold in 1974).

Robert and his brother Herbert Charles had been buying out their father Charles who retired in 1971 (he retained the title chairman of the board until his death in 1978). Robert who served on the Redding Chamber of Commerce board of directors, headed a committee researching the idea of putting a roof over three blocks of Market Street, rerouting Highway 99 in downtown Redding, and enclosing a 340,000 square-foot shopping mall. With the support of George Moty, a co-owner of a California Street auto parts supply business (later Mayor of Redding), the group moved forward to implement Redding's first redevelopment district with ten and a half million dollars in public financing. The Dicker's department store with 65,000 square-foot would serve as anchor. Robert entered a partnership to form the Redding Mall Property Association that built two retail building in the new mall. In 1972 the old Dicker's Store closed its doors and moved to the new mall site. Funston who owned the old building sold it to the redevelopment agency and it was later demolished. In 1975 the mall formally opened with the C.M. Dicker department store, Pay Less Drug Store, fifty-four retail shops and ten food service operations and it was 100% occupied and generating 25% of the retail spending in Redding.

Progress looked bright for the old downtown of Redding except in the same year, 1975, the city approved plans for Southern California developer Ernest Hahn to build the twenty-five million dollar Mount Shasta Mall and soon retail stores such as J. C. Penney and Sears left the downtown area to be closer to the new I-5 corridor on the east side of the Sacramento River.

In December 1975 Robert purchased the Walker Scott Company with financial assistance from Harry Grasoff of Crocker Bank (later the founder and CEO of the Redding Bank of Commerce). Robert became president and chief operating officer of Walker Scott that had eleven stores in San Diego and Palm Springs. Walt Dickson was left as manager of C. M. Dicker's in Redding. Robert reorganized Walker Scott and expanded the number of stores to fourteen before selling the company in 1985.

In the decade after Dicker's moved to the mall the operation held its own due to a mix of specialty and high end shops but slowly retail sales began to wither, shops closed and government and service agencies began to occupy vacant stores. Dicker's down-sized in 1990 creating space for an antique gallery. Dicker's finally closed for good in September 1991 after forty-eight years and leased the 110,000 square-foot of floor space the company controlled. The building was finally sold in 1995. Rite-Aid was the final retailer in the mall and they left in 2001 for a new location on Court Street and Eureka Way.

Crews have now removed the mall roof and due to structural problems in the underground parking garage had to demolish what was Dicker's to start another revitalization of the downtown area. Hopefully the mix of business and residential will bring new life into downtown.

While Robert was in San Diego his wife Enid died in July 1983. Robert subsequently married a family friend from Redding, Delores "Boots" Janenne Gimblin born in 1931 in Redding. Boots was the daughter of Herbert Charles Gimblin born 1909 in Shasta County and Bessie Jewel Rice born 1912 in Washington. Boots had previously been married to Rodney Rex Wittner of Wittner Electric in Redding. Robert's family doubled with the addition of Boots' three adult children: Brad Wittner, Paul Wittner and Lissa Suyderhoud. Boots died in Redding in April 2017 and is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

In Redding Robert was on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the Independent Retail Association of California, a founder of the Trade Club, chairman of the Junior Department Store Association of California, and a member of the 20/30 Club, Rotary, Elks, and Asphalt Cowboys. Robert served on the Traffic and Parking Commission of Redding, was chairman of the committee to build the Redding Downtown Mall, and Chairman of the committee to build the Redding Auditorium (Civic Center). Robert was in partnership to build the Brentwood Convalescent Home in Red Bluff and a large contributor to the North Valley Catholic Social Services and other local charities. Robert at age ninety-four continues to live in Redding with his daughter Candace and her family.

Herbert "Herb" Charles Dicker died in 2011. His wife Joyce, children Jan and Herbert "Herbie" Charles, Junior, five grandchildren and an ever growing number of great grandchildren and great, great grand children live in the Palo Cedro and Redding area.

Dudley Douglas "Doug" Dicker first married Maree E. Dahlman but the marriage ended in divorce in 1971 after having three children: Debra, Kelly and Scott. In 1972 Doug married Helga E. Henrico (nee Schmidt) and the couple had one son: Derick. Doug died in 2010 in Sacramento and is survived by his wife Helga and all his children.

Boyd Emerson Alvord eventually owned about 30% of the C. M. Dicker's stock as well as participating in the purchase of Walker Scott in San Diego. Boyd was born in 1920 in Washington. Boyd was the son of Ellery L. Alvord born in 1897 in Wisconsin and Pauline Olling born in 1896 in Illinois. Boyd joined the Army Air Corps in January 1940 and was discharged from the military hospital in June 1943. The illness had its advantages as one of his nurses was Agnes Dorothy Dahm born in 1917 in Minnesota. When Boyd was transferred to another hospital, Agnes followed and the couple were married in June 1943 in Denver. Agnes was the daughter of Frank Nicholas Dahm born 1873 in Wisconsin (died 1954) and Louse Lillian Sieber born 1875 in Minnesota (died 1958). The couple first settled in Sacramento but in 1945 Boyd accepted a bookkeeper position at C. M. Dicker's. The couple were known for donating funds for the kitchen at Mercy Oaks, the local YMCA and the bells and stained glass windows at Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Church where Agnes attended regularly. Boyd died in February 2009 and was followed by Agnes in March 2009. The couple are survived by four children: David Alvord, Terry Alvord, and Diane Kempley of Redding and Patricia Erardi of Stockton as well as grandchildren and great grandchildren.



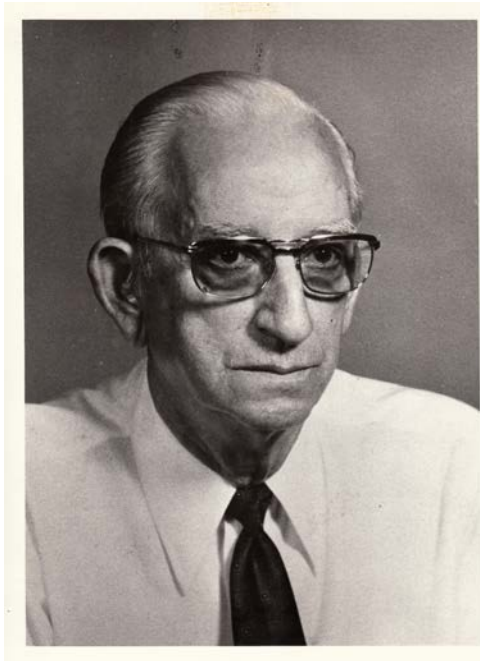
The old Dicker's store on Market Street (Highway 99) looking towards construction of the new mall.



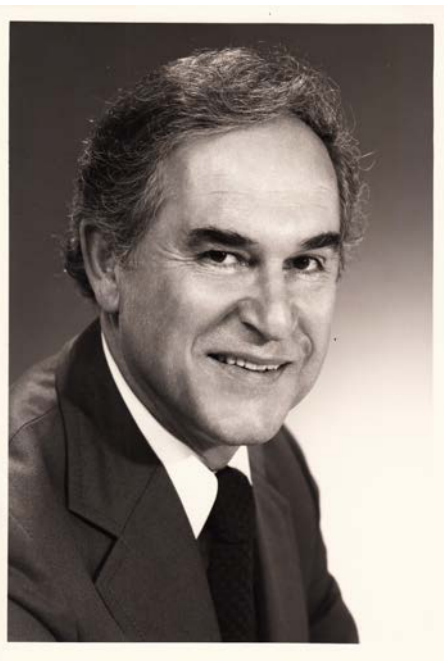
Boyd Alvord (1st row on left), C.M. Dicker (1st row 2nd from left), Robert J. Dicker (1st row far right)



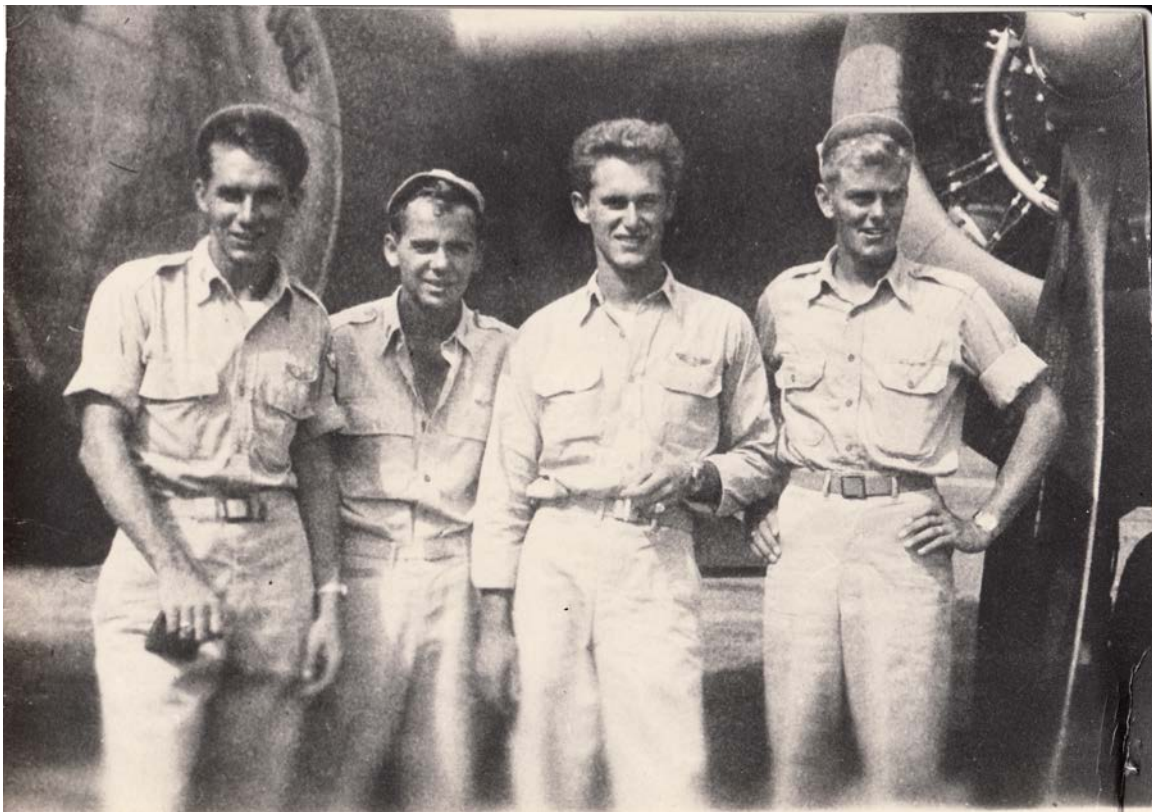
The mall when first opened in 1975.



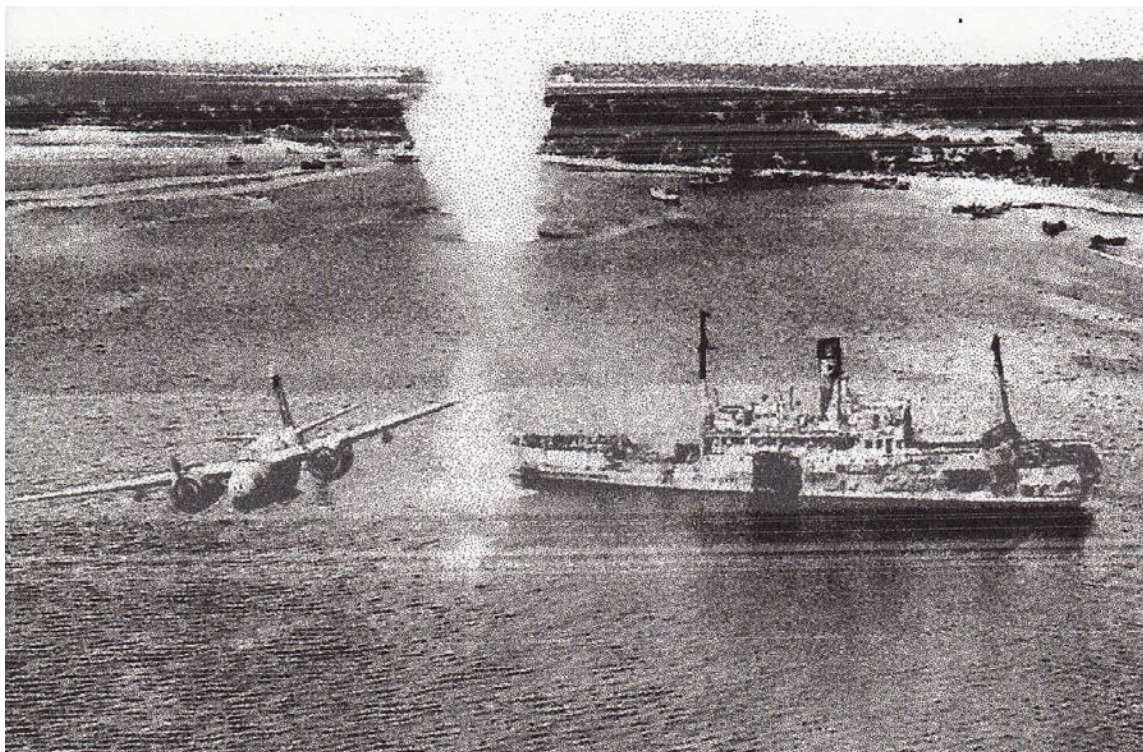
C.M. Dicker



Robert J. Dicker



1st Lt. Robert J. Dicker in the Philippines, 1944-5 (2nd from right)



A-20 attacking Japanese shipping off Luzon

The California State Guard

An article on William "Bill" Clemmons described him as being a veteran of World War One and World War Two. During the latter war Bill served with Company B, 2nd Infantry Regiment of the California State Guard. The comment raised the question as to how the State Guard differs from the California National Guard. Both are part of the State Defense Forces of California and in the roughest sense the State Guard replaces the National Guard when they are called into federal service.

The State Guard originated during World War One when the legislature authorized a California State Defense Force to act as an unarmed constabulary force under the direction of the Governor and Adjutant General. They were to be used within the state, were not subject to activation to the Regular Army, and could not be used in industrial disputes. The Federal Home Guard Act authorized states to use weapons but California refused. None-the-less, by the end of the war many were self-armed or armed by local authorities. At the beginning of 1920 the organization was discontinued and the members discharged.

During World War Two the federal government called the 40th Infantry Division and two Coast Artillery Regiments to active service. In response the State authorized a State Guard in January 1941. The strength was set at 10,000 but by the end of 1941 it had reached 21,615. The Guard when called to duty wore the Regular Army uniform with a distinctive circular patch (picture attached). California organized thirteen infantry regiments (1-13), a medical regiment, marine company, two nautical companies, a quartermaster regiment and additional specialized small units. The headquarters was at Sacramento with the Governor in over-all command.

Members were assigned duties guarding the lines of communication, military facilities and vital installations such as the electrical generation plant at Shasta Dam.

During the war the State Guard was reorganized in 1942 and 1943, mustering some units out of service and creating new units such as the 311th Infantry Regiment. In 1943 the State was broken down to ten regions with an operational battalion in each. Some units such as the 1st, 9th and 10th Regiments were called to full time duty while others trained without pay waiting to be called. In all over 75,000 Californians served in the State Guard during World War Two. At the end of the war the unit was deactivated and the members discharged.

In 1950 one third of the California National Guard was called to active service for the Korean War and California responded by authorizing the California State Military Reserve. In 1976 the California State Military Reserve was again authorized but was not deactivated and continues as an integral part of the California Defense Forces.





Rector Creek

The entry in Durham's Place-Names of California's North Sacramento Valley reads: "(Shasta) stream, flows 3.5 miles to North Fork Cottonwood Creek 0.25 miles south-southwest of Ono (lat. 40 degrees 28 minutes 15 seconds North, long. 122 degrees 37 minutes 15 seconds West; section 11 T 30 N, R 7 W); the stream heads near Rector Peak" (Ducket Peak). Neither this book nor Gertrude A. Steger's work gives a reason for the name.

The creek and subsequently the road appear to take their name from Alonzo Hawley Rector who operated a farm in the area about 1870. Alonzo was born on November 10, 1835 in Canada although his parents were listed as being born in New York. His parents may have been Henry Rector (born about 1795) and Jane Rector (born about 1798) who were living in Michigan in 1850 (there is also a census note from 1900 that Alonzo was naturalized in 1840). The first notation of Alonzo found in Shasta County was his marriage to Maria Alzine Davis on November 10, 1867. The census records on Maria cite she was born about 1838 in Chile as were her parents. Her gravestone data lists her as being born February 21, 1849 but all the Census data list her as one to two years younger than Alonzo. It is possible that Davis was a married name rather than a maiden name (a Cyrus Davis married Maria Anselma Alverado in French Gulch in 1859). In the 1870 Census Alonzo H. and Mary A. Rector are listed with William Goetchius, a farmer in Township 8. The 1880

Census specifically list the family in Eagle Creek (Ono) as farmers at Sunny Hill on the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek. In 1900 Alonzo and Mary were listed as Igo but since a neighbor was Prince Baker the couple were still in the vicinity of Rector Creek.

In the 1870 U.S. Census entry Alonzo and Mary were listed with William Goetchius who was listed first on the entry. William Wheeler Guetcheus born 1828 in New York registered to vote in September 1868 at Eagle Creek as a farmer. In 1880 William was listed as a saloon-keeper in Vacaville and in 1900 and 1910 as an inmate in the veteran's home in Napa. Alonzo and William were both from New York and both arrived about the same time following the Civil War so there may have been a long-term relationship. It appears that Alonzo and Mary remained on the farm after Goetchius gave up farming.

It appears that the couple had no children as none are listed on the Census reports from 1870 to 1880. In the 1900 Census Willie Rector is listed as an adopted son age six and his father and mother were born in California. No other information could be found on Willie in the 1910 Census so he may have died young. Alonzo Rector died on November 10, 1909 and is buried in the Ono Cemetery. The 1910 and 1920 Census list Mary living alone on the Rector Creek farm. The grave record has Mary Rector dying on August 27, 1923, and being buried in the Old County Hospital Cemetery in Shasta.

There are few records on the Rector family but it was recently noted that Alonzo was active in the Clinton Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons in Igo. If any readers have additional information we would appreciate expanding the story of this early family.





Rector Creek Road, Ono, California